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PWB
JULY
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PWB BASIC NEWS SUMMARIES
JULY - OCT. 1944
(1 OF 2)

INFORMATION DIVISION
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BASIC NEWS

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

Psychological Warfare Branch, INC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

Thursday — 12 October 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Capital of Transylvania falls to Red Army; Soviets and Yugoslavs surround Belgrade; Bulgaria accepts preliminary armistice terms; Moscow predicts early entry into Berlin; Heavy assault launched against Aachen; Germans razing Dunkirk; 5th Army makes limited gains south of Bologna; Sarande, Albania, captured after full-scale assault; Ryukyu raid sank or damaged 40 Jap ships; Jap-interned British permitted to cable home.

LIBERATED ITALY — Italian Government to administer six more provinces; Status of Eritrea to be defined after war, Law says; Italy to receive more food and clothing; Testimony in Azzolini Trial completed; German barbarism in Aquila Province disclosed; Under Secretariat for Food set up; Sicilians plan for regional autonomy; Women accused of collaboration arrested.

UNITED NATIONS — Stalin urges continued Allied coöperation; Polish Premier to join Moscow talks; 10 per cent of U. S. forces of Italian descent; U. S. observes Columbus Day.

NEUTRAL — Sweden cancels insurance on imports from Reich; Portugal will not harbor war criminals.

WAR FRONTS

CAPITAL OF TRANSYLVANIA FALLS TO RED ARMY SOVIETS AND YUGOSLAVS SURROUND BELGRADE

MOSCOW, October 11 — Cluj, Transylvanian capital and an important railway and communications city, fell to Marshal Malinovsky's Red Army troops of the 2nd Ukrainian Front today, Marshal Stalin announced in an order of the day.

The order also announced the capture of Szeged, which it described as an "important political, economic, and administrative center of Hungary," by troops of the same

Cluj's fall leaves German and Hungarian troops to the east only a secondary and roundabout railway for their escape route to Hungary—unless Red Air Force elements have already bombed it out. This railway runs from Cluj to Satu Mare in Rumania, and Czap on the Czecho-Slovak border.

Cluj is about 250 miles northwest of Bucharest, and is the hub of a network of railroads fanning out toward Budapest, Belgrade, and Bucharest.

The momentum of the Red Army advance in Hungary is increasing daily, the Moscow correspondent of the *London Daily Telegraph* reported. He said that more than 5,000 square miles of territory east of the Tisa River have been cleared of enemy troops in the five days since the Red Army crossed the frontier. The correspondent pointed out that the average advance of 1,000 square miles a day was achieved in the face of strong forces of German-Hungarian troops, well supported by tanks and artillery. The level nature of the Hungarian terrain is facilitating the Red Army's work, it was said.

From Debreczen to the northeast, another Hungarian center, where Red Army troops were announced yesterday to be battling in the suburbs, there were no new reports. No changes were reported in the fighting from surrounded Riga, but tonight's Soviet communique announced new gains on the southern tip of the island of Saaremaa, where the Red Army has been mopping up. This island dominates the mouth of the Gulf of Riga, astride the seaward escape route from the city. Two small adjacent islands have also been taken, the communique said. (OWI - Reuter)

BULGARIA ACCEPTS PRELIMINARY TERMS

MOSCOW, October 11 — Bulgaria has accepted the preliminary armistice terms of the Allies, Radio Moscow said tonight.

A preliminary condition is that all Bulgarian troops in Greece and Yugoslavia must be evacuated within a fortnight, the broadcast said.

The Soviet news agency, TASS, said that Bulgaria today asked the governments of the Soviet Union, Great Britain, and The United States for an armistice, and that the Allied governments replied with the terms of evacuation to be concluded in 15 days.

To control the evacuation, the three governments will send to Bulgaria representatives acting on behalf of the Allied Military Commission, under the chairmanship of the Soviet representative. (TASS-Reuter)

LATE BULLETINS

MADRID ADMITS UNCONTROLLABLE CLASHES

MADRID, October 11 — Government-controlled Spanish newspapers admitted today that "uncontrollable bands" of [illegible] were [illegible] in part

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The order also announced the capture of Szeged, which it described as an «important political, economic, and administrative center of Hungary,» by troops of the same front.

In the latter action, the Soviet soldiers forced the River Tisa, according to the order.

In the Baltic sector, the Red Army maintained its swift advance and pushed its way to within seven miles of the German-held seaport of Memel, and to within 15 miles of the East Prussian rail center of Tilsit, the Associated Press reported.

Tilsit Bombarded by Soviets

Tilsit, in fact, was under a Soviet artillery barrage. Smaller Red Army guns were raining shells on German labor battalions which had been rushed up to repair broken fortifications in the area.

The Finns reported capture of the village of Tertola, on the east bank of the Kemi River, and advances on the west bank, while headquarters of the Yugoslav Liberation Army reported that Belgrade has now been encircled by Red Army troops and Marshal Tito's Partisans. Soviet and Yugoslav forces effected a juncture at Velika Plana, whose capture was announced yesterday, after the Red Army had driven across the Morava River from eastern Serbia.

With the Soviet capture of Cluj and Szeged, the battle for Hungary swept toward a climax as Red Army tanks and cavalry drove, according to one front-line dispatch, within 42 miles of the capital city of Budapest.

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LATE BULLETINS

MADRID ADMITS UNCONTROLLABLE CLASHES

MADRID, October 11 — Government-controlled Spanish newspapers admitted today that «uncontrollable bands» of what were described as «Spanish émigrés» have in part disrupted communications over the Franco-Spanish border.

The controlled newspapers further described the guerrilla fighters as «Spanish Reds,» saying that they were operating in a wide area along the frontier, around St. Jean Pau and Toulouse.

The Spanish guerrillas were said to be under command of two prominent figures in the Loyalist ranks during the Spanish Civil War.

The dispatches to Madrid described the clashes as violent, and said that fighting had carried over the frontier into Spain. Strong government forces were said to be ready to quell «rebel centers.» (Reuter)

AMERICAN PLANES HIT JAP OIL CENTER

AFHQ, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, October 12 — Heavy American bombers have struck again at the Japanese-held oil producing center of Balikpapan, on the Netherlands Indies island of Borneo.

General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters said the attack was carried out Sunday, by waves of heavy bombers which swept in over a period of four hours.

Other aircraft dropped 74 tons of explosives on Japanese oil storages areas on Ceram and Amboina islands, causing large fires and explosions. (OWI)

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NEW RED ARMY CROSSING OF RIVER TISA

LONDON, October 11 — Red Army troops have made a new crossing of the Tisa River in Yugoslavia and are advancing toward the Danube, Marshal Tito's communique said today.

The advance has cut off the northward withdrawal of the German troops from Serbia, the communique said.

In northern Dalmatia, a four-day battle resulted in the liberation of the German stronghold of Benkovac. Over 250 Germans were killed and 50 captured in the fighting.

During September, the communique said, widespread operations in east Serbia resulted in 11,700 enemy troops being killed, wounded, or captured. In addition, large quantities of equipment were captured. (YTA)

BRITISH MEMBERS OF A.C.C. IN BUCHAREST

LONDON, October 11 — The first members of the British section of the Allied Control Commission in Rumania, including the head of the mission, Air Vice Marshal D. F. Stevenson, have arrived in Bucharest to take up their duties, the British Foreign Office and War Office announced jointly tonight. (OWI)

SOVIETS PREDICT EARLY ENTRY INTO BERLIN

MOSCOW, October 11 — "The day is not far distant when the Red Army will smash Hitler's forces and enter Berlin, there to shake hands with our brothers-in-arms, the Dough boys of America and the Tommies of Britain," Radio Moscow predicted today.

"History is repeating itself," the broadcast said, and recalled that 184 years ago, on 10 October 1760, Russian forces entered Berlin.

"In those years, the Russian Army, then little known to Europe, showed its superiority to the strongest army of the Prussian King, Frederick II, who, like Hitler, usurped the title of 'invincible general'". (OWI)

HEAVY ASSAULT LAUNCHED AGAINST AACHEN

SHAEF, October 11 — Seventy minutes following the expiration of the unconditional surrender terms given to the commander of the isolated German garrison at Aachen, American 1st Army ground troops, in close cooperation with the Allied air forces, launched a terrific assault against the besieged city.

The bombing was begun at 1300 hours today by American fighter-bombers which dive-bombed the city in flights of six to 12 planes, dropping high explosives and fire bombs. The aerial attack was still going on in clear weather at 1630 hours. The whole face of the city is clouded in smoke, which intermittently clears away.

Over 200 heavy guns began their bombardment early this evening after the Thunderbolt attacks. Artillery gunners loosed the first salvoes from 155 mm. "Long Toms" and 105 mm. rifles, in an obliterating barrage, but the bombardment is still not fully under way.

The furious bombardment to break the will of the German defenders of Aachen began on the western edge of the industrial city and traversed across its center to the eastern end, in a carefully worked out schedule of shelling.

Germans Attempt Reinforcement

The Germans made a desperate attempt to reinforce the original garrison of 1,500 SS men by sending in two relief columns, estimated at one division, from west of the city, in the vicinity of Eschweiler. Bellowing 240-mm. guns, 155-mm. "Long Toms," and 105-mm. howitzers slowly

4th Armored Division, which made the landing, have widened their Scheldt beachhead to four miles from Hoofdplaat to just east of Breskens.

Amphibious craft operating a shuttle service of men and supplies to the beachhead are running a gauntlet of Nazi shellfire from three sides.

Canadians are still holding their positions north of the Leopold Canal against very strong German opposition. They now hold a base 6,000 yards wide, with penetrations of 400 to 700 yards.

The British 2nd Army in the Holland corridor is still massing its forces in the Arnhem-Nijmegen-Hertogenbosch triangle for an expected grand assault which will probably be launched soon.

American 3rd Army troops are reported in house-to-house fighting in Malroves les Metz, five miles north of the fortress city of Metz.

American troops fighting in the tunnel of Fort Driant to the west of Metz are using rifles, machine guns, and bazookas in an effort to blast out the Germans at the opposite end of the tunnel. Opposing sides are so close together that they can hear each other's orders.

West of Belfort, where the American 7th Army and the French 1st Army are striving to close the gap between the Vosges and the Alps, some progress has been reported, and Allied troops are now within eight miles of the town.

A substantial bridgehead was established across the Moselotte River in the Le Thillot sector, it was reported tonight. (OWI-Reuter-INS-AP)

GERMANS RAZING DUNKIRK

WITH CANADIAN 1ST ARMY, October 11 — The Germans are razing the port city of Dunkirk, a British United Press correspondent reported. They started the burning of the town before the evacuation of civilians, and one evacuee stated: "It is sheer and wanton destruction, as none of the houses had any military significance."

The Germans are also continuing to destroy port installations, the report said.

COLOGNE AND COBLENZ AREAS BOMBED

LONDON, October 11 — Flying Fortresses of 8th USAAF, escorted by Thunderbolt and Mustang fighters, attacked military targets today in the Cologne and Coblenz areas in the Rhineland.

Cologne had been bombed only a few hours earlier by a force of RAF night bombers, which also raided other objectives in western Germany. No British aircraft is missing from these forays.

American fighter-bombers roared over Aachen shortly after noon today when the 24-hour surrender ultimatum to the city expired. They joined with American artillery in a shattering bombardment of Aachen.

During the night, the enemy directed flying bombs against southern England, including the London area, for the sixth consecutive night. (Reuter)

HIMMLER CRITICIZES GERMAN OFFICERS

LONDON, October 11 — Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler urgently demanded increased discipline and sense of duty in a recent speech made to officer recruits near Metz, it was reported here.

Bitterly critical of the behavior of German Army officers, the Gestapo chief revealed that some units had run away from the front lines, and warned that, in the future, the commanders of such units would be court-martialed, the report said.

"The higher the rank, the less I find obedience and

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Over 250 German soldiers have so far come over to American lines, including the staff officer and his men, and the guides, who led the American ultimatum party into the city yesterday.

A fairly heavy German counter-attack in the Haaren area was beaten off by well dug-in infantry troops. Artillery support inflicted heavy losses on the Germans.

For the first time a German city has been surrounded with a steel ring, and has become a target for massed air and artillery bombardment.

The German garrison of 20,000 on the islands of Walcheren and Beveland have been cut off from the mainland by Canadian troops who captured the road and rail junction leading from the Beveland Peninsula. In this new assault to clear the approaches to the great port of Antwerp, Canadian troops advancing toward Bergen op Zoom suddenly wheeled west and struck into south Beveland. The only escape route open to the Germans is by ferry to the islands to the north.

The Canadian beachhead on the southern side of the Schelde Estuary is now only five miles from the Canadian bridgehead over the Leopold Canal to the south. The Canadian 9th Infantry Brigade and parts of the Canadian French 1st Army are striving to close the gap between the Vosges and the Alps, some progress has been reported, and Allied troops are now within eight miles of the town.

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"The higher the rank, the less I find obedience, and the more I find subterfuge, excuses and contradiction," Himmler said.

Himmler admitted ill feeling between the Army and the SS. He demanded that Army officers halt any sign of retreat, even by shooting those who turned back. The most brutal officers of the division were to be sent out for this task, said Himmler. He said he would undertake to protect every such action, "even if it seemed to be a bit too drastic." (OWI)

5TH ARMY MAKES LIMITED GAINS ON 15-MILE FRONT

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 11 — American troops of the 5th Army, battling slowly northward through the Apennines on a 15-mile wide front in heavy, wintry rains, yesterday made limited gains, which placed them within 11 miles of Bologna and within 8½ miles of the Po Valley highway at Castel San Pietro, it was announced here today.

Principal American advance was the capture of the village of Gesso, high up in the hills separating the Sillaro and the Santerno River Valleys, and more than a mile north of the village of Apollinare, reported captured yesterday. These infantrymen, although not the northernmost American forces, are the closest of any 5th Army elements to the Valley of the Po, only 8½ miles to the northeast.

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Heavy enemy counter-attacks contested practically every gain made by the American forces in the crucial sector south of Bologna, and after fierce fighting to gain their objectives, the American infantrymen were faced with equally bitter battles to hold their forward positions against the determined enemy.

Some nine miles southeast of the American advances, British forces on the right flank of the 5th Army yesterday captured the key height of Monte Cece, on the sixth day of a bitter contest for this summit dominating the upper reaches of the Sintria River Valley and 13 miles southwest of Castel Bolognese on the Po Valley Highway. Still another important height, Montefreddo, 12 miles further southeast, was reported under attack by British forces of 5th Army. Leading elements were already on the slopes of this feature, likewise 13 miles from the Emilia Highway, in the vicinity of Faenza.

American forces have reached the southern edge of the village of Livergnano, 11 miles south of Bologna, in their advance northward along the Florence-Bologna Highway, it was reported today. The two small hamlets of Maceratoio, 2½ miles southeast of Livergnano, and Campagne, three miles southeast of this highway community, were also taken by American forces.

To the west of Livergnano, American troops neared the hamlet of Vado, on the Setta River 13 miles southwest of Bologna.

Battle for Livergnano

German forces were fighting savagely to stop the American forces short of Livergnano, a mountain village located at nearly 1,700 feet elevation along Highway 65. American elements had actually penetrated into the southern end of the village, only to be met by heavy German counter-attacks. By late afternoon yesterday, heavy fighting was still in progress for the town and its immediate approaches, reports said.

On the Adriatic front, 8th Army forces — now established along a six-mile ridge running from Montigallo southwest to Monte Farneto, and facing the German stronghold of Longiano, main outpost defense of Cesena and the Emilia Highway leading northwest to Bologna and Milan — captured a rocky pinnacle only one mile east of the German-held village. These troops, pushing westward through the hill fringes of the Po Plain to outflank German positions along the western banks of the swollen Fiumicino River, are now within 6½ miles of Cesena, first important town on the Emilia Highway west of Rimini.

Little change was reported on the central or coastal sectors of the 5th Army front yesterday. South African troops still battled for Monte Stanco, mountain feature dominating the Rono River Valley, 19 miles southwest of Bologna. On the coastal sector, a slight improvement of forward positions was made north of Serravezza, some nine miles north of Viareggio. (PRO)

SARANDE IN ALBANIA CAPTURED

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 11 — British troops of Land Forces Adriatic yesterday captured the southern Albanian port town of Sarande, after a full-scale attack with artillery support, a special communique of the Balkan Air Force declared today.

About 500 enemy prisoners were captured in the assault on the small port town, only five miles from where the Allied Commando forces first landed in Albania in late September. Sarande was being used by the Germans to ferry supplies to their strong garrison forces on the Isle of Corfu, only 10 miles offshore, and was stubbornly defended against the ground and airborne forces which began the final attack on it on Monday.

British ground forces first penetrated the western edge of the small port after a fierce battle at its outskirts, today's and bri[illegible] north of Venice, on the main German communication lines from northeastern Italy into the Balkans, it was announced here today.

In night attacks directed against the supply lines of the German divisions battling to hold the Allied armies at the southern edge of the Po Plain, RAF medium and heavy bombers struck at the Verona railyards, where large concentrations of military stores were piling up for the front.

The railyards attacked in northeastern Italy were those at Mestre, five miles northeast of Venice, and Treviso, 15 miles northwest of this important Adriatic port. The two bridges which were bombed were located at Susegana, 25 miles north of Venice, and at San Donà del Piave 15 miles northeast.

Fighters and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force, although bad weather cut down their operations to less than 200 sorties, made these count heavily in attacks on German guns, defense positions, and supply links northwest and north of Bologna.

Bad weather also curtailed missions of the Balkan Air Force, but attacks were carried out against German barracks at Kriz, 30 miles southwest of Zagreb, Yugoslavia, and against shipping at Senj, on the Dalmatian coast 35 miles southeast of Fiume. (PRO)

R. N. DESTROYER SHELLS ALBANIAN MAINLAND

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 11 — The British destroyer Wilton, supported by British landing craft guns, shelled German troop concentrations and gun positions on the Albanian mainland north of the Island of Corfu on Sunday, it was announced here today.

The naval bombardment was apparently carried out just before the attack on the Albanian Port of Sarande, known during the Fascist occupation of Albania as Porto Edda, was undertaken. (PRO)

GERMAN DESERTERS AID ITALIAN PARTISANS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 11 — Deserters from the German Army aid Italian Patriots behind the German lines, according to a German order captured on the 8th Army front, it was revealed here today.

The order, signed by the commanding officer of the 305th Infantry Division, warned German troops that their lives are threatened by Partisan actions everywhere in the rear areas, and cautioned them never to ride or walk alone in Patriot territory, not even to doze off or sleep.

The German order cited a case which occurred four miles north of Civitella early in the morning of September 3, in which 25 Patriots surrounded a German-held house on the main road to the front. Four of the armed Patriots were wearing German tropical uniforms and helmets, and spoke fluent German when they approached the sentries under the ruse of entering into conversation with them. They overpowered the sentries, but the latter subsequently made good their escape.

The German commander concluded that the incident clearly proved that "German deserters are screening Patriots." (PRO)

CAPTURED DIARY REVEALS NAZI MASSACRE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 11 — A captured German diary revealed today that German officers gave their men leave to kill Italian children in retaliation for Patriot activity.

The diary told how a village was looted and razed in retaliation for death of Nazi troops who were ambushed by Partisan forces in northern Italy.

After the village was destroyed, the German commander is quoted as having said: "Even children may be

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hamlet of Vado, on the Setta river 10 miles southwest of Bologna.

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About 500 enemy prisoners were captured in the assault on the small port town, only five miles from where the Allied Commando forces first landed in Albania in late September. Sarande was being used by the Germans to ferry supplies to their strong garrison forces on the isle of Corfu, only 10 miles offshore, and was stubbornly defended against the ground and airborne forces which began the final attack on it on Monday.

British ground forces first penetrated the western edge of the small port after a fierce battle at its outskirts, today's reports said. As these forces moved into the town against stiff resistance, other forces, supported by an artillery barrage, closed in on the town and the hillsides walling the port. Remaining resistance was quickly overcome, and the British forces reported all fighting done by 1060 hours yesterday.

Some resistance continued in the area of Gjashdie, two miles east of Sarande, but final mopping up was in progress in this inland sector as well, the reports said.

The total count of prisoners taken in the attack on Sarande and its environs has not yet been made, and the figure of 500 is only tentative, reports indicated. British troops took 60 prisoners in the final stage of the assault on Sarande, it was said.

No further developments in Greece, where British forces, aided by Greek Patriots, have freed most of the Peloponnese and taken its main port city of Corinth, were reported today. The Balkan Air Force communique merely stated that "in Greece, patrolling is active." (PRO)

M.A.A.F. HITS RAILYARDS AND BRIDGES

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 11 — Flying Fortresses and Liberators of the 15th USAAF, in the air for the first time in three days, yesterday bombed railyards

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The naval bombardment was apparently carried out just before the attack on the Albanian Port of Sarande, known during the Fascist occupation of Albania as Porto Edda, was undertaken. (PRO)

GERMAN DESERTERS AID ITALIAN PARTISANS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 11 — Deserters from the German Army aid Italian Patriots behind the German lines, according to a German order captured on the 8th Army front, it was revealed here today.

The order, signed by the commanding officer of the 305th Infantry Division, warned German troops that their lives are threatened by Partisan actions everywhere in the rear areas, and cautioned them never to ride or walk alone in Patriot territory, not even to doze off or sleep.

The German order cited a case which occurred four miles north of Civitella early in the morning of September 3, in which 25 Patriots surrounded a German-held house on the main road to the front. Four of the armed Patriots were wearing German tropical uniforms and helmets, and spoke fluent German when they approached the sentries under the ruse of entering into conversation with them. They overpowered the sentries, but the latter subsequently made good their escape.

The German commander concluded that the incident clearly proved that "German deserters are screening Patriots." (PRO)

CAPTURED DIARY REVEALS NAZI MASSACRE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 11 — A captured German diary revealed today that German officers gave their men leave to kill Italian children in retaliation for Patriot activity.

The diary told how a village was looted and razed in retaliation for death of Nazi troops who were ambushed by Partisan forces in northern Italy.

After the village was destroyed, the German commander is quoted as having said: "Even children may be killed — as they will grow up to be like their parents."

Of six men seized — in the unnamed locality wiped out by the Germans — two, father and son, were shot in the course of the struggle which ensued when the first search by the enemy troops was undertaken.

One other man, second son of the father killed, was executed later, and all the bodies were put next to the destroyed German trucks, the prisoner's diary stated.

Three Schutz Staffel troopers had been killed and a wireless van destroyed in the Partisan ambush, the prisoner wrote. (PRO)

RYUKYU RAID SANK OR DAMAGED 40 JAP SHIPS

PEARL HARBOR, October 11 — Headquarters of the United States Pacific Fleet released details today on damage done to Japanese shipping in the carrier-based air raid on the Ryukyu Islands on Monday:

Sunk: 1 destroyer; 1 minesweeper; 1 submarine; 2 medium cargo ships; 2 small cargo ships; 5 coastal cargo ships.

Probably sunk: 2 medium cargo ships; 4 small cargo ships; 1 medium oil tanker; 7 coastal cargo ships.

Damaged: 3 medium cargo ships; 6 small cargo ships; 1 destroyer; 2 small oil tankers.

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

In addition, more than 29 luggers and other small craft were sunk or damaged.

(A Japanese Imperial Headquarters communique today said that the Ryukyu raid was carried out by more than 400 American planes, coming to attack in four large waves over a period of more than eight hours. Radio Tokyo said one of the islands hit was Amami-Shima, northernmost of the Ryukyus, and only a few miles from the Japanese mainland.)

This American strike at the island chain of the Ryukyus is, thus far, the closest naval penetration of Japanese inner defenses. The islands lie across the entrance to the East China Sea, between the southern tip of Japan's mainland island of Kyushu, and Formosa.

The islands were described by the American communique as being of little economic importance to Japan, but as being of great strategic importance to the battle of the Pacific. The Japanese maintain strong defenses on the islands, and have airbases there from which they could attempt to control the waters off the coast of China, northward of Foochow. More than 75 of their aircraft were destroyed on the ground by the attacking American planes, and 14 others were shot down.

(The Japanese communique claimed that 26 American fighters were destroyed during the attack.)

News from other areas of the Pacific and Asiatic battle fronts was scanty. The Chinese High Command communique made no mention of the Japanese offensive against the cities of Foochow, in Fukien Province, and Kweilin in Kwangsi.

Japs Advance from Wuchow

Chungking said Japanese troops moving westward from Wuchow, one of the bases from which they launched their attacks on Kwangsi, had made further progress along the West River.

Planes of the 14th USAAF carried out widespread attacks against Japanese positions and communications. They struck at airfields at Amoy and Taochuk, sank a tug boat and four large barges on the Yangtse, and shot down nine Japanese fighter planes and one bomber. Barges and other shipping were strafed and bombed in a USAAF sweep off the coast of French Indo-China.

On the land front in Burma, Allied troops fighting around Tiddim made gains of about 40 yards in the last 24 hours through the densest, most difficult country. They were closing in on the base in the Chin Hills from which the Japanese launched their unsuccessful invasion of India.

Patrol action continued on the Arakan front. Aircraft of the Southeast Asia Command struck at rail and road communications over a wide area of central and northern Burma.

Troops of the British 14th Army, who are cleaning the Japanese out of northern Burma, were commended today by their commander, Lieut. Gen. W. J. Slim. He told them the 14th Army has inflicted the greatest defeat thus far suffered by the Japanese. (OWI)

GARAKAYO ISLET SECURED

PEARL HARBOR, October 11 — American forces have completely secured Garakayo Islet, in the southern Palau Group, north of Peleliu, Pacific Fleet headquarters announced here today.

The islet was secured 24 hours after the initial landings. (OWI)

JAP-INTERNED BRITISH TO CABLE HOME

LONDON, October 11 — British prisoners-of-war and [illegible] until the termination of the war, the Minister of State, Richard Law, told the House of Commons today.

No decision relative to this African state will be made by the United Nations before then, he said. (Reuter)

ITALY TO RECEIVE MORE FOOD AND CLOTHING

WASHINGTON, October 11 — Increased supplies scheduled for civilian relief in liberated Italy include 35,000 bales of salvaged clothing, 49,000 cases of new clothing, 172,200 crates of shoes, 312,800 cases of vitamins and food supplements, and 17,000 cases of medical supplies.

This announcement yesterday by the War Department explained that the increased supplies will be shipped to Italy in Army vessels as space becomes available.

The cargoes, collected by American Relief For Italy, Inc., are in addition to shipments of Army-procured clothing and supplies which previously have been sent to liberated territories.

American Relief For Italy, Inc., is recognized by the President's War Relief Control Board and draws financial assistance from the national war funds.

Its chairman, Myron C. Taylor, has named the Italian committee which will be in charge of warehousing and distributing the goods.

Foreign Economic Administrator Leo Crowley announced here yesterday, according to an American news agency, that food shipments to Italy had been stepped up for September and October. Further increases, particularly in shipments of dried milk, are scheduled for November and December, Crowley said.

Crowley disclosed that 87,000 tons of wheat and flour and 5,000 tons of sugar were scheduled for arrival in Italy during September and October. During October, November, and December, eight million two hundred thousand pounds of dried milk are scheduled for delivery.

The weight of clothing, shoes, and other supplies collected by American Relief for Italy, Inc. was three million pounds, Crowley said.

Crowley was reported to have said also that arrangements were being made for shipping a limited number of gift packages to Italy without export licenses.

Dollar Credits for Italy

President Roosevelt reported yesterday that the United States government will make available to the Italian Government dollars equivalent to the Italian lire issued up to now, and hereafter as pay to U.S. troops. The President also said:

"The dollar proceeds of remittances made by individuals in this country to friends and relatives in Italy are also being made available to the Italian Government, as are the dollar proceeds of any products exported by Italy to this country.

"The dollars made available to Italy will be issued by the Italian Government to pay for essential civilian supplies purchased in this country for use in liberated Italy. The U.S. Army has supplied substantial amounts of certain essential civilian goods such as food, clothing, and medical supplies as a necessary part of military operations in Italy.

"The funds which I am now making available will enable the Italian Government, under control of appropriate Allied authorities, to obtain in this country other essential civilian supplies and to continue to obtain essential supplies after the U.S. Army program ceases.

"This step has been taken after consultation with the British Government, which has also been providing essential civilian supplies to the Italians and will continue to provide its share of an agreed program of such supplies, but under different financial arrangements.

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

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LONDON, October 11 — British prisoners-of-war and civilians interned by the Japanese will be permitted to send cables to their families under terms of an agreement announced in Commons today by Richard Law, Minister of State.

One 10-word cablegram, exclusive of the address and signature, will be allowed each prisoner and internee without charge.

Mr. Law also announced that details are being worked out to enable next-of-kin to send messages to prisoners-of-war and interned civilians. (Reuter)

LIBERATED ITALY

ITALIANS TO ADMINISTER SIX MORE PROVINCES

ROME, October 11 — At today's meeting of the Italian Council of Ministers, Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi announced that on October 16, six more provinces will be handed over to Italian administration.

The provinces are those of Aquila, Teramo, Chieti, Pescara, Rieti, and Viterbo. (UNN)

STATUS OF ERITREA DEFINED AFTER WAR, LAW SAYS

LONDON, October 11 — A pronouncement on the future of the former Italian colony of Eritrea will not be made

committee which will be in charge of warehousing and distributing the goods.

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"This step has been taken after consultation with the British Government, which has also been providing essential civilian supplies to the Italians and will continue to provide its share of an agreed program of such supplies, but under different financial arrangements.

"The Fascist dictatorship which led Italy into the war against the United States and the other United Nations has been overthrown. Today, the Italian people are cooperating with the United Nations forces in driving the Germans from Italy.

"Our soldiers, sailors, and airmen are welcomed and assisted by the civilian population in Italy wherever they go. Italian troops are joined with our forces at the front. And, behind the German lines, Italian Partisans are heroically giving their lives in the struggle.

"It is to our interests that Italy be able to contribute as far as possible to the winning of final victory. While the reestablishment of Italy as a free, independent, and self-supporting nation must be primarily the responsibility of the Italian people, it is also to our interests that the Italian people be given the opportunity to obtain and pay for the necessities they need from us, if they are to be able to help themselves." (OWI)

TESTIMONY IN AZZOLINI TRIAL COMPLETED

ROME, October 11 — Testimony in the case of Vincenzo Azzolini, former director of the Bank of Italy in Rome, was concluded today with the statements of nine witnesses for the defence.

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

Azzolini faces a possible death penalty if found guilty by the special eight-man court in the Palazzo Corsini of a charge of turning over to the Nazis 117 tons of gold.

The court recessed until tomorrow morning, when Sinibaldo Tino, attorney for the Bank of Italy, will make his closing address in the civil action against Azzolini.

Before the first defence witness took the stand, Public Prosecutor Cristoforo De Villa placed in evidence a letter from Benito Mussolini, which gave to his son, Vittorio Mussolini, 10,073,341 lire of state funds on deposit in two accounts with the Bank of Italy in Rome. In addition, De Villa presented two checks drawn on the accounts by Vittorio Mussolini, and a reply by Azzolini to the letter written by the ex-Italian dictator.

De Villa asserted that the letters and the two checks showed that the accused was hand-in-glove with high Fascist circles.

Benito Mussolini's letter referring to the two accounts said: « ... It is necessary to provide for the liquidation of the two accounts, and therefore I decree that the accounts ... plus accrued interest ... be turned over to Dr. Vittorio Mussolini... »

The Azzolini letter, presented by De Villa to the court, ordered the Central Depository of the Bank of Italy to turn over the funds to Vittorio Mussolini.

The Public Prosecutor also introduced a letter written by a former member of the Italian bar, Adelchi Falconi, who offered to testify to the guilt of the defendant. After a brief recess, the court rejected the offer of Falconi's testimony and also offers of three other prosecution witnesses now in northern Italy.

Defense Witnesses Heard

First defense witness was Francesco Terruzzani, member of the board of directors of the Bank of Italy, who testified that after a meeting of the Board on 29 September 1943, Azzolini told him that the Board had decided it was no longer possible to resist Nazi pressure for the shipment of the gold to Germany. Terruzzani also testified that Azzolini had used every means possible to prevent the transfer to the north of the bank's Rome personnel, a move on which the Nazis and Fascists had insisted.

Azzolini was responsible for the transfer of only a minimum of the Bank's personnel to the north, Terruzzani said, and had refused to fire those who refused to comply with the transfer order. The witness asserted that Azzolini's preoccupation with the personnel question was for the purpose of having an operating banking system ready for the Allied liberation of Rome.

Dr. Mario Pennacchio, and Dr. Giuseppe Nathan, former representatives of the bank in Switzerland, London, and Paris, testified that Azzolini was greatly respected in banking circles in those cities.

Bernardino Nogara, member of a special commission of the Holy See, testified that he had never spoken directly with Azzolini concerning the gold, but had asked through a third party whether the gold could be stored in Vatican vaults for safekeeping. Nogara said the Vatican had no facilities for storing the gold. He also testified that Azzolini was highly respected in international banking circles.

In an attempt to show that Azzolini was unable to prevent the removal of the gold to Germany, Rev. Clemente Bardaui Libanese of the Greek Catholic Church testified that a close friend of Azzolini asked him:

« What could Azzolini have done in view of the fact that the Germans were fully acquainted with the presence of the gold in the Bank of Italy and had taken possession of all the documents pertaining to it? »

Rev. Fr. Libanese added that Azzolini had given him more than 10,000 lire on the eve of the liberation of Rome for the purpose of aiding political victims of the Fascist

GERM[illegible] BARBARISM IN AQUILA PROVINCE

ROME, October 11 — Acts of barbarity and vandalism against churches in the province of Aquila — carried out by the Germans during the winter months of last year, when the battle line south of the Sangro was more or less stable — were disclosed in a special report to the ACC Monuments and Fine Arts Sub-Commission, it was announced here today.

The report is the result of an inquiry carried out by Captain F.H.J. Maxse of the Sub-Commission, and is based on the testimony of reliable witnesses. All the instances of vandalism cited are described as « cases in which there was no military advantage to be gained. »

Describing five incidents, Captain Maxse stated that they were « but a few of the many acts of cruelty perpetrated. »

He stated that in the village of Trone, the parish priest was dragged from his bed at midnight by the Germans and made to witness the burning of the fine Gothic church of Santa Maria del Ponte. This was done by a group of men from the German 1st Parachute Regiment, under the direction of two officers, Lieutenants Schuster and Yonge. Part of the church roof was destroyed and a bonfire made from the organ and the pulpit. The parish priest was forced to watch while the high altar was profaned, the tombs inside the church broken open, and smashed bones of corpses strewn about.

The priest, who, stated Captain Maxse, had not yet recovered from the results of German ill-treatment, said that the Germans also spent much time at pistol-firing practice using the crucifixes for targets.

Similar incendiarism accompanied by irreligious behavior was reported to Captain Maxse at Rocca Pia, where the parish church, the village's only church, was burned by German troops quartered in it on the night of Christmas Eve, 1943. The inhabitants were forced to watch the building burn, and were prevented from saving relics and sacred vessels.

Five miles from Sulmona, following a fruitless search for escaped British prisoners, the Germans used the famous Convent and Chapel of St. Onofrio as a target for artillery practice from the plain. Some 50 shells were fired, stated Captain Maxse, which damaged the chapel roof and destroyed the former monks' cells.

Hermit Arrested

The Convent, well-known as the hermitage of Pietro da Morrone, who later became Pope Celestine V and was canonized as Saint Peter Celestino, was founded by the Saint and contained 13th Century frescoes by Gentile da Sulmona. On 17 October 1943, when the incident described by Captain Maxse took place, the convent was tenanted by a hermit, who at various times had fed and given shelter to British prisoners escaped from a concentration camp in the plain below. When the Germans made their search, they found no prisoners. They took the hermit away, but after they had retired he was able to go back.

At Pescocostanzo, stated the report, the Germans, during their winter occupation of the township, « diverted themselves » with the random destruction of private dwellings and the explosion of mines. This town did not suffer from bombardment of battle, and its ruined buildings can, therefore, be traced directly to the Germans. The church was spared, but the blast from exploding mines did some damage to the roof, which the parish priest, the mayor, and the inhabitants later repaired by sacrificing tiles from their own homes.

Here, too, the Germans destroyed the private library of Professor Gaetano Sabatini, who had devoted a life's work to the collection of historical material. Comprising some 20,000 volumes, many of the library's books were in manuscript form, dating back to the 15th-Century and earlier.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 820021

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Rev. Fr. Libanese added that Azzolini had given him more than 10,000 lire on the eve of the liberation of Rome for the purpose of aiding political victims of the Fascist Regime, English prisoners of war, and Jewish refugees.

Testimony regarding the building of a wall around a subterranean depository in the bank in an attempt to hide the gold was given by Edoardo Phister, functionary of the Bank of Italy in Rome. In answer to a question by Lorenzo Maroni, president of the court, Phister asserted that the wall had been built in such a manner that it could not be detected as a shield for the vault. He said only eight trusted workmen and three bank officials knew of the existence of the cache.

The question of how many persons were aware that the shielding wall had been built was the subject of a brief but bitter controversy between the defense attorney and the attorney for the bank, which was halted only by a severe admonition by the presiding judge.

Other witnesses testified to Azzolini's attempt to prevent the removal of the gold. One subterfuge that had been tried, it was testified, was securing the opinion of an Italian engineer, who told the Nazis that it would be physically impossible to remove the gold.

At this point, defense attorney Annibale Angelucci arose to insist that Commissioner Cambi, Count Calvi di Bergolo and other witnesses now in northern Italy be given an opportunity to testify. The motion was denied and the court was recessed until 1000 hours tomorrow. (UNN)

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"All that remained," said Captain Maxse, "was about two dozen books, and the rest turned into waste paper fit only for salvage." (UNN)

UNDER SECRETARIAT FOR FOOD SET UP

ROME, October 11 — The Council of Ministers, at a meeting this morning, approved a bill for the formation of an Under Secretariat of State for Food, which will come under the jurisdiction of the Minister for Agriculture.

This measure is intended, among other things, to provide a central and regional administration capable of ensuring prompt and efficient distribution of all available produce. (UNN)

SICILIANS PLAN FOR REGIONAL AUTONOMY

PALERMO, October 11 — The Italian Anti-Fascist Center here announced today that, in accordance with the recent suggestion made to Sicilian Socialists by Meuccio

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Ruini, leader of the Democratic Labor Party and Minister without Portfolio, a plan for the regional autonomy of Sicily would be drawn up and handed to the Government. (UNN)

WOMEN ACCUSED OF COLLABORATION ARRESTED

NAPLES, October 11 — Mobile squads of the Questura here yesterday arrested the sisters Giuseppina and Beatrice D'Amato, accused of collaborating with the Germans and Republican Fascists.

In September, 1943, when the German raids to seize Italians for labor service were at their height, the two women are said to have disclosed the hiding places of many young Neapolitans, thus causing their arrest and deportation. (UNN)

MATTEO MATTEOTTI PRAISES ITALIAN YOUTH

ROME, October 11 — Speaking over Radio Rome this evening, Matteo Matteotti, son of Giacomo Matteotti, murdered by the Fascists in 1924, warned against attempts to impose too great educational restrictions on Italian youth. He said that, in spite of the evil influences to which they had been subjected under Fascist domination, young Italians of today showed signs of new vigor which gave great promise for the future. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

STALIN URGES CONTINUED ALLIED COOPERATION

MOSCOW, October 11 — Marshal Joseph Stalin, speaking at the state banquet for Prime Minister Winston Churchill here yesterday, said that continued collaboration of the Allied powers is necessary for maintenance of a peaceful world.

The Soviet Premier twice delivered toasts to the future cooperation of peace-loving nations. He said that the Allies must be prepared for peace, as well as for the maintenance of peace-time forces large enough to thwart aggression and the threat of aggression.

Referring to the recently-concluded Dumbarton Oaks conference in Washington, Marshal Stalin said that it had brought favorable results. He also paid tribute to the contributions toward a United Nations victory made by Britain and the United States.

Mr. Churchill, in his reply, toasted the Red Army and Marshal Stalin. U. S. Ambassador Averell Harriman, also present at the luncheon, recalled that yesterday marked the third anniversary of the signing here of the Lend-Lease agreement with Russia. (OWI - Reuter)

POLISH PREMIER TO JOIN MOSCOW TALKS

LONDON, October 11 — Polish Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, who has received an invitation to join the conference between Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin, will leave here at the earliest possible moment, it was said today.

He will be accompanied by the President of the Council Stanislaw Grabski, Minister of Foreign Affairs Tadeusz Romer, and several other members of the Polish Government in London.

Premier Mikolajczyk last conferred with Soviet leaders in Moscow on 2 August 1944. He returned here for instructions from his government, and subsequently drew up proposals for an all-party government, which were forwarded to Soviet officials. (OWI)

EDEN AND MOLOTOV CONTINUE CONFERENCE

10 PER CENT OF U. S. FORCES OF ITALIAN DESCENT

NEW YORK October 11 — Ten per cent of the armed forces of the United States are composed of Americans of Italian descent, although Italian-American citizens make up only four per cent of the population, Thomas Dewey, Republican Party Presidential candidate and Governor of New York State, said yesterday in a Columbus Day proclamation.

Dewey said that Italian people have given proof of their stand for freedom and decency against the Germans. (OWI)

U. S. PREPARES TO OBSERVE COLUMBUS DAY

NEW YORK, October 11 — The 452nd anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus will be observed by Americans tomorrow in celebrations throughout the nation.

President Roosevelt will make a Columbus Day radio address to the other American republics. Representatives in Washington of all Latin-American countries, except Argentina, have been invited to attend the broadcast.

Largest of the group celebrations will be the annual observance in New York City, including a parade led by Mayor LaGuardia and speeches by city and state officials. Throughout the country there will be observances under the auspices of patriotic groups, labor organizations, churches, schools, and municipalities.

President Roosevelt's proclamation of the holiday said:

"The discoveries of Christopher Columbus and the long line of explorers who followed him have served to bring the continents and the peoples of the world into an ever-narrowing circle of geographic interest. We, the heirs to the discoveries of Columbus, have come to realize that civilized peoples can live safely and develop fully in such an interrelated world only through association for peace and the common good."

Stephen Early, Presidential secretary, said Argentina had not been invited to send a representative to the President's broadcast "because we have no relations with the present Argentine Regime."

Luigi Antonini, President of the Italian-American Labor Council, will report to members on his recent trip to Italy, as that organization holds Columbus Day observances.

George Baldanzi, Executive Vice President of the Textile Workers Union of America, and Secretary of the American Labor Council for a Free Italy, who returned from Italy recently with Antonini, will speak at a Columbus Day dinner in New York. (OWI)

CHINA ANNOUNCES RELIEF PROGRAM

WASHINGTON, October 11 — The Chinese Government today announced a program for relief and rehabilitation in China, calling for the import of 10 million tons of supplies. In addition, internal expenditure estimated at more than 2,000 million dollars is planned.

Of the total import requirements, 37 per cent is requested from UNRRA.

Relief and rehabilitation operations will be conducted primarily in areas now under Japanese occupation, and only to a relatively small extent in Free China. (OWI)

OCCUPIED AREAS

NAZIS FAIL TO BREAK DUTCH RAIL STRIKE

LONDON, October 11 — The German offer to 1,000 striking railway workers in Utrecht 35 miles northwest of Arnhem to double wages and rations if they returned to work brought a response from only four men, Radio Orange

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759021

promise for the future. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

STALIN URGES CONTINUED ALLIED COOPERATION

MOSCOW, October 11 — Marshal Joseph Stalin, speaking at the state banquet for Prime Minister Winston Churchill here yesterday, said that continued collaboration of the Allied powers is necessary for maintenance of a peaceful world.

The Soviet Premier twice delivered toasts to the future cooperation of peace-loving nations. He said that the Allies must be prepared for peace, as well as for the maintenance of peace-time forces large enough to thwart aggression and the threat of aggression.

Referring to the recently-concluded Dumbarton Oaks conference in Washington, Marshal Stalin said that it had brought favorable results. He also paid tribute to the contributions toward a United Nations victory made by Britain and the United States.

Mr. Churchill, in his reply, toasted the Red Army and Marshal Stalin. U. S. Ambassador Averell Harriman, also present at the luncheon, recalled that yesterday marked the third anniversary of the signing here of the Lend-Lease agreement with Russia. (OWI-Reuter)

POLISH PREMIER TO JOIN MOSCOW TALKS

LONDON, October 11 — Polish Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, who has received an invitation to join the conference between Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin, will leave here at the earliest possible moment, it was said today.

He will be accompanied by the President of the Council, Stanislaw Grabski, Minister of Foreign Affairs Tadeusz Romer, and several other members of the Polish Government in London.

Premier Mikolajczyk last conferred with Soviet leaders in Moscow on 2 August 1944. He returned here for instructions from his government and subsequently drew up proposals for an all-party government, which were forwarded to Soviet officials. (OWI)

EDEN AND MOLOTOV CONTINUE CONFERENCE

MOSCOW, October 11 — British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Vyacheslav Molotov, Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, continued conferences here today.

They met last night for two hours, and then resumed their talks this morning.

Reuter said it was believed that economic and social rehabilitation of Europe had a top position in their discussions. (OWI-Reuter)

«RED STAR» PRAISES DUMBARTON OAKS PLAN

MOSCOW, October 11 — The Soviet Army newspaper, *Red Star*, said today that the great democracies — The United States, the Soviet Union, and Great Britain — have shown by the Dumbarton Oaks plan that they are capable of setting up a security organization which would justify its name by deeds, and «not by words.» (OWI)

EGYPTIAN PREMIER PLEDGES AID TO ALLIES

CAIRO, October 11 — Ahmed Maher Pasha, the new Egyptian premier, told a Reuter correspondent today that Egypt will place at the disposal of the Allies all assistance required until the war ends not only in Europe, but in the Pacific. (OWI)

Mayor LaGuardia and speeches by city and state officials. Throughout the country there will be observances under the auspices of patriotic groups, labor organizations, churches, schools, and municipalities.

President Roosevelt's proclamation of the holiday said:

"The discoveries of Christopher Columbus and the long line of explorers who followed him have served to bring the continents and the peoples of the world into an ever-narrowing circle of geographic interest. We, the heirs to the discoveries of Columbus, have come to realize that civilized peoples can live safely and develop fully in such an interrelated world only through association for peace and the common good."

Stephen Early, Presidential secretary, said Argentina had not been invited to send a representative to the President's broadcast "because we have no relations with the present Argentine *Régime*."

Luigi Antonini, President of the Italian-American Labor Council, will report to members on his recent trip to Italy, as that organization holds Columbus Day observances.

George Baldanzi, Executive Vice President of the Textile Workers Union of America, and Secretary of the American Labor Council for a Free Italy who returned from Italy recently with Antonini, will speak at a Columbus Day dinner in New York. (OWI)

CHINA ANNOUNCES RELIEF PROGRAM

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LONDON, October 11 — The German offer to 1,000 striking railway workers in Utrecht 35 miles northwest of Arnhem to double wages and rations if they returned to work brought a response from only four men, Radio Orange said last night.

A *New York Times* dispatch from Berne Monday said that the general railroad strike in the Netherlands is tying up German troop movements, and that all attempts of the Germans to break the strike have been in vain.

The German mobilization of Hollanders between the ages of 17 and 50 has also failed, according to reports reaching Dutch circles here.

Following the refusal to work by the population of Walcheren, recently flooded after the breaching of the sea wall, the Germans declared martial law.

In an effort to compel the inhabitants to work on fortifications, the Germans surrounded Utrecht.

Seventeen miles north of Arnhem, at Apeldoorn, the Germans called up 4,000 men. Three turned up, two of whom were quislings. (OWI)

DANISH POLICE REFUSE TO COLLABORATE

LONDON, October 11 — Danish police under arrest in Copenhagen have refused to cooperate with the Germans, the Swedish Radio said yesterday. The Germans offered to set free all Danish police who have been deported to Germany if the request for cooperation were accepted, the broadcast said. (PWB)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 798021

TWO NEW LIDICES REPORTED BY CZECHO-SLOVAKS

LONDON, October 11 — The massacre of Lidice has been repeated in two more Czecho-Slovak villages, the Czecho-Slovak Information Service reported Monday.

The two hamlets, northeast of the Slovak town of Presov and near the present battle line, were burned to the ground by the Germans on October 4, the report said. Patriots discovered the bodies of 150 residents of the towns. (OWI)

NEUTRAL

SWEDEN CANCELS INSURANCE ON REICH IMPORTS

STOCKHOLM, October 11 — A decision of the Swedish War Insurance Board to cancel insurance on certain imports from Germany to Sweden has dealt another blow at German-Swedish trade, the BBC said last night.

The imports involved are the consumer goods by the sale of which Germany built up reserves of foreign currency.

This blow follows Sweden's recent cancellation of insurance on Swedish ships trading with Germany, and her ban of foreign merchant shipping in Swedish southern and eastern territorial waters. These restrictions had already reduced German-Swedish trade by 90 per cent. (OWI)

PORTUGAL WILL NOT HARBOR WAR CRIMINALS

LONDON, October 11 — The Portuguese Government has informed the British Government that it will not, by granting asylum in its territory, permit war criminals to escape the decision of national or international tribunals competent to try them, said Richard Law, Minister of State at the Foreign Office in a statement in Commons today. (Reuter)

STOCKHOLM-BERLIN PHONE SERVICE RESUMED

STOCKHOLM, October 11 — The 60-hour break in telephone communications between here and Berlin was ended when service was resumed on a limited basis last night by routing the calls through Copenhagen, press dispatches said today.

Only government calls were being immediately put through, but Swedish authorities said that private calls were being accepted with the understanding that there was no assurance they could be completed. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, October 11 — Today's communique:

The Allied force which landed on the south bank of the Schelde Estuary has improved its position east of Breskens.

Fighters and fighter-bombers attacked enemy strong points in the area yesterday. Elsewhere air operations were restricted by weather. Heavy fighting continues in the area of the Leopold Canal bridgehead.

North of Antwerp, we cut the main road leading from the mainland to Zuid Beveland. A sharp enemy attack near Dodewaard, on the Waal, was repulsed yesterday morning.

A 24-hour ultimatum to surrender was served on the German forces in Aachen at 1050 hours Tuesday. Earlier, units of the northern arm of our encircling movement captured Schaufenburg and Bardenberg, and advanced to [illegible] Other units moving up from the south and east

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 11 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

Bad weather on the front of the Allied armies in Italy limited gains.

In the central sector, British troops of the 5th Army, after several days of heavy fighting, have captured Mount Cece, a height dominating the road running into the Po Valley from Palazzuolo. On their left, American troops of the 5th Army have made progress, despite strong resistance in the high ground west of the Imola Road.

On the 8th Army sector, British and Indian troops have improved their positions in the Monte Farneto area.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Although adverse weather restricted operations yesterday, heavy bombers attacked enemy communications and supply lines in northern Italy.

Light bombers, fighter-bombers, and fighters were also active in north Italy, attacking rail lines, bridges, and close-support targets.

Coastal aircraft attacked shipping in the north Adriatic, while other aircraft carried out offensive sweeps over Yugoslavia, striking at enemy supply lines, shipping, and other military targets.

Last night, our bombers attacked the rail yard at Verona, in northern Italy.

In these operations, three enemy aircraft were destroyed and five of ours are missing.

MAAF flew approximately 800 sorties.

Navy:

It is reported from the south of France that on 8 October the *USS Eberle* shelled an ammunition dump, enemy-occupied buildings, and a railroad bridge, while supporting the Army near the Franco-Italian frontier. Direct hits were obtained and fires started.

On 8 October H. M. Destroyer Wilton and L.C.G.'s shelled German troop concentrations and gun positions on the mainland of Albania north of Corfu. Very good results were reported. (PRO)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, October 11 — Tonight's communique:

Land:

During today, on the island of Saaremaa, our troops on the southern end of the island occupied populated localities of Ungru and Imara. Simultaneously, our troops occupied the islands of Vilsambeliy and Iedrukosar.

North and southeast of Klaipeda (Memel), our troops, continuing their offensive, occupied in fighting over 100 populated localities.

Northwest and west of Sakiai, our troops occupied in fighting over 50 populated localities, including Veliudishki, Trufony, Kaimole, Limanty, Narty, Pluesibe, and Komonie.

In northern Transylvania, our troops fought advancing battles, in the course of which they occupied over 70 populated localities, including Rodno-Boberek, Parva, Moreshenye-Turguelui, Kolchitse, Romanbudok, Ardan, Natshayo, Tarpendek, Kupini, — Tushon, — Suatu, Kozopna, Apakida, and the railway stations of Parva, Megura, Mureshene, Fergurey, Teke, — and Apakida.

Troops of the 2nd Ukrainian Front, developing their successful offensive, today captured by storm the capital of Transylvania, the city of Cluj. Simultaneously, troops of this front forced the River Tisa, and captured large economic, political, and administrative centre of Hungary, the city

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

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A 24-hour ultimatum to surrender was served on the German forces in Aachen at 1030 hours Tuesday. Earlier, units of the northern arm of our encircling movement captured Schaufenburg and Bardenberg, and advanced to Würselen. Other units moving up from the south and east had reached Haaren, and had cut the main Aachen-Cologne Highway.

By noon, the enemy was being mopped up in the northern part of Haaren.

German counter-attacks were repulsed at Crucifix Hill, southeast of Haaren and in the area of Bardenberg.

Hard fighting is in progress southwest of Hurtgen, and our troops made gains.

Patrol activity and sporadic artillery fire are reported along the frontier in the area of Monschau.

House-to-house fighting is in progress in Malzieres Les Metz.

East of Luneville, our troops in the Forêt de Parroy advanced about 1,500 yards. East of Epinal, our positions were improved despite increased enemy artillery fire.

After hard fighting in the Le Thillot sector, our troops established a substantial bridgehead across the Moselotte River. Heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy. Several strongpoints near Le Thillot have been taken against stiff resistance.

The Forest of Longegoutte and Gelon has been largely mopped up.

Progress has been made in the Champagney region, west of Belfort. (Reuter)

while other aircraft carried out offensive sweeps over Yugoslavia, striking at enemy supply lines, shipping, and other military targets.

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Troops of the 2nd Ukrainian Front, developing their successful offensive, today captured by storm the capital of Transylvania, the city of Cluj. Simultaneously, troops of this front forced the River Tissa, and captured large economic, political, and administrative centre of Hungary, the city of Szeged.

On Yugoslavian territory, northeast of Nis, our troops, operating jointly with units of People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia, captured the town and railway station of Knjazevac.

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

During October 10, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 145 German tanks. In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 62 enemy planes were shot down.

Air:

On the night of October 10-11, our long-range Air Force again subjected to bombardment German transports at the ports of Liepaja (Libau) and Riga. As a result of attacks on both ports, large fires were started followed by huge explosions.

At the time of the raid on the German city of Tilsit, our fliers noted a concentration of troops and motor transports at the northeast part of the town by the railway station and crossings of the River Neman. By bombardment of this area, losses were inflicted upon German troops.

[*Monitor's Note*: Due to poor reception, it was impossible to name certain captured localities, as is indicated above].

(Radio Moscow)

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

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

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, October 11 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

The enemy is being forced to employ increasing numbers of troops and resources to check the activities of Patriots. Though the Nazi-Fascists gain a few partial and temporary successes, the number of forces diverted from the front lines constitutes for them a negative element in a general view of the war.

On the shores of Lake Maggiore, the enemy landed 600 men of the San Marco Battalion, making use of 14 boats and of a steamboat. The landing, which took place on the west bank, was preceded by a heavy artillery barrage from a place near Luino, and by a bombardment from the steamboat to cover landing operations. After inflicting serious losses on the Nazi-Fascists, the Patriots took to the mountains to avoid being cut off by superior forces. The enemy took no prisoners.

The Germans retook a guard post on the Swiss frontier and the Fascists seized hostages from among the civilian population. In another sector, Patriots won a victorious engagement, capturing a detachment of the Fascist Folgore Parachute Division.

In order to prevent the menace of a Patriot descent on Turin, and to oppose the frequent disturbing acts of the Patriots, the Nazi-Fascists despatched about 6,000 soldiers supported by artillery northwest of Turin. Fascist militiamen armed with automatic weapons were commanded by German officers and non-commissioned officers. A violent encounter took place in the Canavesano sector.

After eight days of fighting near Corio and Piano Audi, a Garibaldi Division, after exhausting its supply of ammunition, was compelled to abandon its positions to avoid encirclement. The Nazi-Fascists suffered losses of 250 dead and 350 wounded. While a Garibaldi Division was taking up a new position in Val Grande, the enemy in Pessinetto began the bombardment of Ceres, which is the key to the Grande and Ala Valleys. Elements of the Garibaldi Divisions strenuously defended Ceres and the surrounding mountains, but were finally compelled to yield through lack of munitions.

The Nazi-Fascists later attacked the Viu Valley. Here Patriots succeeded in inflicting heavy losses on the enemy, who was supported by armored forces.

The Garibaldi Divisions, after carrying out their missions, reorganized in the Canavesano sector and in the Lanzo Valley. They resumed their attacks and acts of sabotage against enemy columns.

Patriots of the sector southeast of Parma continued to carry out nuisance activities against German traffic on the Borgo di Taro-Fornovo di Taro railway. The railway is at present unserviceable. Patriots inflicted losses on enemy columns on Highway 62. (UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, October 11 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

In the Aix la Chapelle sector, the Americans, despite their high losses suffered during the previous days, stubbornly continued their attempts at encircling the town. Our troops opposed grim resistance to the strong enemy forces. Southeast of the city, in the Roetgen Forest, grim fighting is in progress.

On the other parts of the western front, northeast of Nancy, in the Parroy Forest and on both sides of Remiremont, grim fighting is in progress.

No important changes are reported from the strongpoints and the fortresses on the Channel and Atlantic coast.

In southern Hungary, German and Hungarian troops frustrated enemy attempts at crossing the Theiss.

Mopping-up operations on the western banks of the river south of Szongrad make good progress.

Southwest of Debrecen, a big tank battle developed. In the course of this battle, on October 8 and 9, 162 enemy tanks were destroyed.

West of Grosswardein, 26 out of a force of 50 attacking tanks were destroyed during the frustration of enemy attacks.

On the passes of the Forest Carpathians, the enemy launched only minor and unsuccessful attacks.

North of Warsaw and south of Rozan, the Bolsheviks attacked after a fierce artillery preparation. They were, in general, repulsed, and infiltrations were cleared up or narrowed down in immediate counter-attacks.

North of the Memel and at the Prussian frontiers, as well as at the Memel corner, fresh Soviet attempts at breaking through were frustrated by the determined resistance of our divisions. Tauroggen was evacuated after grim fighting.

Southeast of Libau, in the Riga bridgehead and in the Isthmus of the Sworbe Peninsula, the enemy unsuccessfully attacked our positions. He lost 46 tanks in the course of the fighting.

On the southern front of Finland, Finnish attempts at cutting our retreat, which were being made continually during the last few days, were frustrated.

On the Arctic Front, the Soviets launched fierce attacks to break through our positions in the Petsamo sector. Grim fighting is in progress.

In the Isthmus of the Fisher Peninsula, our mountain troops are engaged in fighting with enemy forces which made a landing.

Air:

Last night, nuisance raiders indiscriminately dropped bombs on western German territory and East Prussia. (Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMAN OVERSEAS RADIO

War in Europe Not to End This Year: The German Radio gives prominence to a prediction, attributed to Elmer Davis, that the war will not end in 1944. «Elmer Davis, the Chief of the American Office of Propaganda, has declared: 'The catastrophe of Arnhem has foiled our chances of seeing the end of the European war this year.'»

TRANSOCEAN AND D.N.B.

Western Front: Transocean's military correspondent Ludwig Sertorius writes: «The two main factors determining the situation on the western front are the continuation of strong American pressure in the Aachen area and the acute British offensive threat in the Nijmegen area. An employment and lining up of German operative reserves will undoubtedly take place according to a well-calculated German plan. Local reserves are meeting tenacious efforts by the enemy to force his way into the harbor of Antwerp.»

Eastern Front: Colonel von Oberg reports: «The large-scale Soviet offensive in the Baltic and Courland area and in front of East Prussia's border positions is continuing at full blast... The Soviet Russian front was able to advance a few hundred meters in the direction of Memel.»

FASCIST RADIO

Allies Regrouping in Italy: Heavy losses suffered by the Allies during the past few days have compelled the Allied

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No important changes are reported from the strongpoints and the fortresses on the Channel and Atlantic coast.

Last night, patrol boats of the Navy sank two Dutch motor assault boats and damaged three others off the Dutch coast.

Italy:

In the Etruscan Apennines and on the Adriatic coast, yesterday, the Anglo-Americans, still under the shock of their failures and losses, launched only weak and, in general, unsuccessful attacks.

In the Balkans, on the lower reaches of the Morawa, and in the sector of the lower Theiss, our grenadiers and mountain troops are engaged in grim fighting with Soviet formations.

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FASCIST RADIO

Allies Regrouping in Italy: Heavy losses suffered by the Allies during the past few days have compelled the Allied Command to regroup its forces. The Anglo-Americans attempted to cover this manoeuvre by offensive thrusts, which were, however, easily repulsed by the Germans. Wehrmacht grenadiers succeeded in recapturing Monte Cece. Fighting took place in the region between the Reno and Montone, where Allied armies are exerting some pressure.

Hunger a Bad Counsellor. The Confederation of Labor in Allied-occupied Italy, an organization whose strings are pulled by Moscow, is threatening the Bonomi Government with a general revolt, unless the Government grants immediately the workers' demand for a cost-of-living allowance. Hunger is a bad counsellor, and the situation might become dangerous, particularly as Moscow is only too keen to exploit the matter for its own ends.

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

DECLASSIFICATION DIVISION
NACC
1 OCT 1944

BASIC NEWS

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

Psychological Warfare Branch, I N C., A F H Q — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512

Wednesday — 11 October 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Surrender of Aachen demanded; Canadians consolidate gains; SHAEF moves to Paris; RAF gave Bochum « saturation » attack; Allies capture 563,928 prisoners since invasion; Attack on Norwegian coast shipping ordered; Local improvements on muddy Italian front; British enter Corinth without opposition; Wilson addresses Greek people; Red Army reaches Baltic, fights in suburbs of Debreceu; U. S. aircraft strike islands off Jap mainland; Chiang sees victory in 1945; U. S. and U. K. warn Nazis on atrocities.

LIBERATED ITALY — Italian gold now in Germany, witness at Azzolini Trial says; Trial of ex-Prefect of Naples begins; Fascist collaborators dismissed; Tarasov praises Italian workers' unity; Requiem mass in Rome for Warsaw dead; Rome Prefect praises grain delivery.

UNITED NATIONS — Moscow conferees have heavy schedule; *Izvestia* hails Dumbarton Oaks progress; U. S. and U. K. pay tribute to China on anniversary; France may join Advisory Council; French set up purge commission.

WAR FRONTS

SURRENDER OF AACHEN DEMANDED CANADIANS CONSOLIDATE GAINS

SHAEF, October 10 — An unconditional-surrender ultimatum was issued to the German garrison commander at Aachen this morning. Destruction of the city by Allied air forces, heavy artillery fire, and ground troops is threatened if the ultimatum will not have been accepted by 1050 hours tomorrow.

Aachen is tactically encircled with an 1,800-yard gap under machine-gun fire from the north and south. The Germans counter-attacked in a futile effort to break the pincers movement, and one slight penetration north of Aachen was thrown back. The city is being bitterly defended tonight by

The Canadian push north of Antwerp toward the narrow neck of causeway to Beveland and Walcheren has been held up by vigorous German shelling. German forces who still hold the escape junction have been reinforced. The spreading flood waters on Walcheren have swamped many of the German defenses of Flushing and have reached the outskirts of Middleburg, the main town on the Island.

On the northwestern tip of the British 2nd Army corridor in Holland, German troops penetrated Allied positions on the southern bank of the Lower Rhine and have established a bridgehead at Driel. German attempts to expand the penetration were frustrated by Allied mortar and artillery fire.

Farther to the west, a German counter-attack at Dodewaard, 10 miles west of Nijmegen on the northern bank of the Waal, was repulsed. Directly north of Dodewaard, British troops are engaged in house-to-house fighting in Opheusden.

On the American 3rd Army sector, troops have eliminated the German bulge in the line between Nancy and Metz by their capture of Letricourt. They have occupied new positions running from Cheminot to Fresnes en Saulnois, to the southeast of Pont a Mousson.

There is no change in the situation within Fort Driant. American artillery heavily shelled Fort Marival, north of Driant, to knock out German batteries firing on troops within Driant. (OWI - Reuter - AP)

S.H.A.E.F. MOVES TO PARIS

LONDON, October 10 — General Dwight Eisenhower and his staff today moved their base headquarters to Paris after completing 125 days of operation here since the Normandy landings, it was reported tonight.

Four planes carried the headquarters staff, crates of maps, and reference books to Paris.

A SHAEF official stated that moving closer to the front will shorten lines of communication and should considerably speed up the relay of official news. (OWI)

R.A.F. GAVE BOCHUM « SATURATION ATTACK »

LONDON, October 10 — Bochum, a German industrial and mining center in the heart of the Ruhr, was a smoking ruin today following an RAF « saturation attack » last night, when thousands of fire bombs and high explosives were dropped.

The city, 63 miles northeast of surrounded Aachen, is in the center of a region where one-third of the Reich's coal is mined. It was last bombed on 29 September 1943, and, according to the Associated Press, the Germans had spent

LATE BULLETINS

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invasion; Attack on Norwegian coast shipping ordered; Local improvements on muddy Italian front; British enter Corinth without opposition; Wilson addresses Greek people; Red Army reaches Baltic, fights in suburbs of Debrecen; U. S. aircraft strike islands off Jap mainland; Chiang sees victory in 1945; U. S. and U. K. warn Nazis on atrocities.

LIBERATED ITALY — Italian gold now in Germany, witness at Azzolini Trial says; Trial of ex-Prefect of Naples begins; Fascist collaborators dismissed; Tarasov praises Italian workers' unity; Requiem mass in Rome for Warsaw dead; Rome Prefect praises grain delivery.

UNITED NATIONS — Moscow conferees have heavy schedule; *Izvestia* hails Dumbarton Oaks progress; U. S. and U. K. pay tribute to China on anniversary; France may join Advisory Council; French set up purge commission.

WAR FRONTS

SURRENDER OF AACHEN DEMANDED CANADIANS CONSOLIDATE GAINS

SHAEF, October 10 — An unconditional-surrender ultimatum was issued to the German garrison commander at Aachen this morning. Destruction of the city by Allied air forces, heavy artillery fire, and ground troops is threatened if the ultimatum will not have been accepted by 1030 hours tomorrow.

Aachen is tactically encircled with an 1,800-yard gap under machine-gun fire from the north and south. The Germans counter-attacked in a futile effort to break the pincers movement, and one slight penetration north of Aachen was thrown back. The city is being bitterly defended tonight by the German garrison and the battle is going on in chilling rain.

Unfavorable Weather Continues

Weather over the 25-mile-wide and six-mile deep front was unfavorable. Close support by fighter-bombers was restricted to a minimum. American troops slowly pushing eastward made a slight advance in the direction of Eschweiler, on the main road to Duren.

The two bridgeheads established yesterday by Canadian and British troops in the German pocket south of the Scheldt have been linked to form one bridgehead two miles deep and three miles wide. It was expanded under mortar and machine-gun fire from Germans in the pocket, and from heavy artillery fire from German positions to the north on Walcheren and Beveland Islands. Rocket-firing Typhoons struck at these island batteries and stopped their shelling for an hour and a half.

The Bridgehead forces are being opposed by light German forces consisting mainly of communications troops but there are many good-class units in the pocket which have not yet been committed. Allied reinforcements of men and material continue to be unloaded in the bridgehead.

The Canadian bridgehead over the Leopold Canal has been firmly consolidated in an area 400 to 600 yards deep. Thirty German counter-attacks have been held

to expand the penetration were frustrated by Allied mortar and artillery fire.

Farther to the west, a German counter-attack at Dodewaard, 10 miles west of Nijmegen on the northern bank of the Waal, was repulsed. Directly north of Dodewaard, British troops are engaged in house-to-house fighting in Opheusden.

On the American 3rd Army sector, troops have eliminated the German bulge in the line between Nancy and Metz by their capture of Letricourt. They have occupied new positions running from Cheminot to Fresnes en Saulnois, to the southeast of Pont a Mousson.

There is no change in the situation within Fort Driant. American artillery heavily shelled Fort Marival, north of Driant, to knock out German batteries firing on troops within Driant. (OWI–Reuter–AP)

S.H.A.E.F. MOVES TO PARIS

LONDON, October 10 — General Dwight Eisenhower and his staff today moved their base headquarters to Paris after completing 125 days of operation here since the Normandy landings, it was reported tonight.

Four planes carried the headquarters staff, crates of maps, and reference books to Paris.

A SHAEF official stated that moving closer to the front will shorten lines of communication and should considerably speed up the relay of official news. (OWI)

R.A.F. GAVE BOCHUM "SATURATION ATTACK"

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LATE BULLETINS

U. S. TO EXCHANGE "OCCUPATION LIRE"

WASHINGTON, October 10 — President Roosevelt announced tonight that the United States Government is making available to the Italian Government, credits equal to the amount of lire issued to pay American troops in Italy.

The credits will be dollar credits equivalent to the total value of issued lire, and will be used for purchasing essential civilian supplies in the United States.

Mr. Roosevelt said the exchange credit arrangement with Italy differs from the procedure to be adopted in redeeming local currency issued to troops in "friendly western European countries" because of special terms in connection with the final Italian peace settlement. (OWI)

WHEAT EXPORT MARKET TO BE DIVIDED

KANSAS CITY October 10 — The four great wheat producing nations have agreed to divide the wheat export market after the war, Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard declared today. The United States will allocate approximately 72 million bushels yearly for export trade.

Canada, Australia, and Argentina have agreed to the program. The allocation can be changed by mutual agreement, the announcement said, adding that a price agreement will be reached. (Reuter)

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the intervening year putting its industries in working order again.

Wilhelmshafen also was hit in the night's operations. Seven British planes failed to return.

Weather over the battlefields was reported so unfavorable yesterday that even fighter-bombers' close support was restricted to a minimum — and the outlook today was not much brighter.

Evidence of diminishing Luftwaffe resistance to Allied air raids on the Reich was shown by the fact that of the 2,000 planes of the 8th and 9th USAAF which attacked Coblenz, Schweinfurt, and Mainz yesterday, only five bombers and three fighters are missing. This is believed to be a record low in losses for an attacking force of this size.

Allied air attacks have also completely disorganized German transport throughout the Ruhr and the Rhineland, according to British economic intelligence experts.

Photographic evidence shows heavy damage at Karlsruhe, Darmstadt, Frankfort, Cologne, Soest, Schwerte, Hamm, Münster, München-Gladbach, Rheydt, Bochum, and other places, despite desperate German efforts to repair the damage.

To the actual damage to railway installations may be added the destruction of military stores in the areas under attack, and the evacuation of essential equipment.

The British economic reports conclude that Allied air attacks on transport facilities of all kinds, as well as the pressure of evacuation movements, must have completely disrupted railways throughout western Germany and must have had direct repercussions on traffic working over a much wider area.

Flying bombs were sent over London and southern England for the fifth consecutive night. At least 16 persons were killed, and widespread damage was caused.

(OWI-Reuter)

ALLIES CAPTURE 563,928 PRISONERS

SHAEF, October 10 — The six Allied armies in western Europe have captured at least 563,928 prisoners since the Normandy landings, it was officially disclosed there today. The figures are:

American 1st Army — 192,016; American 3rd Army — 92,800; American 7th Army — 90,080; American 9th Army — 19,312; British 2nd Army — 78,681.

The Canadian 1st Army and the French Forces of the Interior captured the balance of the total. (OWI)

ATTACK ON NORWEGIAN COAST SHIPPING ORDERED

LONDON, October 10 — All shipping off the Norwegian Coast is to be attacked, General Eisenhower announced today, in view of the importance of sea communication between Norway and Germany.

General Eisenhower's announcement that all shipping off the Norwegian coast would be attacked henceforward cited two reasons for the decision: that the U-boats driven from the Bay of Biscay by the Allies are now using Norwegian ports, and that the Germans are now returning from Norway to Germany every man who can be spared, in every available craft. (Reuter)

R. N. SINKS TWO ENEMY SHIPS

LONDON, October 10 — Two enemy craft were sunk and three others damaged by light coastal forces of the Royal Navy in engagements yesterday off the Hook of Holland, the Admiralty announced today.

They intercepted an enemy force, consisting of armed trawlers and two patrol craft, blew up one trawler, and [illegible] An enemy force of three modern

hamlet of Barbarolo. Both of these positions had been reported cleared of the enemy on Sunday.

Taking advantage of the observation permitted by momentary clearing of the weather, 5th Army heavy artillery has begun the systematic shelling of the Emilia Highway, the main traffic link along the Southern edge of the Po Valley between Rimini, Bologna and industrial Milan to the northwest. At one point, 5th Army troops are within 10 miles of this highway, and nowhere along the 25-mile stretch of the road southeast of Bologna to Castel Bolognese are forward elements more than 15 miles distant.

The northernmost position reported captured in the American advance yesterday, the village of La Valle, is 12 miles from Bologna. Although official reports yesterday spoke of a two-mile advance north of Monte Castellazi, which would have placed forward American elements near Livernagno, this village was not mentioned in today's information.

On the right flank of the 5th Army advance, British troops made slight gains in their five-day-old battle to seize Monte Cece, overlooking the Sintria River Valley 14 miles southwest of Castel Bolognese. In renewed attacks yesterday, British forces achieved most of their initial objectives, although enemy counter-attacks continued.

On the Adriatic sector, British troops made local gains of up to a half-mile in their battle toward Longiano, a strongly-held German village at the hill fringe of the Po Valley west of the upper Fiumicino River.

Along the lower Fiumicino, now flowing at flood pace, action was restricted to patrolling. Only one 8th Army patrol made its way across the swollen stream. It returned safely. No enemy patrols were reported out.

Eighth Army troops now hold a six-mile long front west of the upper Fiumicino River, and stretching from a mile and a half south of the Emilia Highway southwest to Monte Formeto. For most of this stretch, the forward positions run along a low ridge lying between the Savio and the Fiumicino Rivers. (PRO)

BRITISH ENTER CORINTH WITHOUT OPPOSITION

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 10 — British troops of Land Forces Adriatic entered Corinth yesterday without opposition, it was announced here today in a special communique by the Balkan Air Force.

The British troops encountered no German forces in their entry into the large port city at the extreme northeastern end of the Peloponnesian Peninsula, it was said. The only enemy troops in the vicinity were approximately 250 members of the Greek puppet government's German-sponsored «security battalions.» These troops surrendered without firing a shot.

No details of the advance that brought the Commando troops to the chief city of the Peloponnese were given, but it seemed likely that they had pushed along the coast road skirting the Gulf of Corinth from Rion, which was reported captured on October 5, to reach the port. The Germans were reported to have demolished bridges along this road before their evacuation.

The special announcement today declared the port of Sarande in Albania, five miles from where British troops originally landed in Albania in late September, is now under intensive attack.

Parachute forces, Partisans, and two formations of ground forces were converging on the tiny port across the channel from Corfu Island at the southern end of Albania, with leading elements already at the western outskirts of the town. The parachutists, of company strength, were landed to silence one of the enemy batteries defending the approaches to the port, used by the Germans to supply their garrison on Corfu.

More than 100 prisoners were reported taken in the

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attack, and the evacuation of essential equipment.

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They intercepted an enemy force, consisting of armed trawlers and two patrol craft, blew up one trawler, and damaged other vessels. An enemy force of three modern M-class minesweepers was attacked and one minesweeper sunk by torpedo hits. (PWB)

KIRK COMMANDS U. S. N. FORCES IN FRANCE

LONDON, October 10 — Vice Admiral Alan G. Kirk is now serving as commander-in-chief of United States naval forces in France, Admiral Harold Stark announced here today.

Admiral Kirk commanded the Western Task Force during the Normandy invasion, and previously led a task force in the Sicilian landings. (OWI)

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS ON MUDDY ITALIAN FRONT

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 10 — With heavy, intermittent rains bogging down the Italian front, local improvements in forward positions were the only gains reported by either the 5th or 8th Armies yesterday.

American troops of the 5th Army reported the capture of the upland villages of Anconella, two miles north of Loiano, and La Valle, three miles north of this small town on the Florence-Bologna Road.

Today's reports also mentioned the capture yesterday of the 2,100-foothigh Monte Castellazi and the companion height across the Bologna Road topped by the mountain

On the Adriatic sector, British troops made local gains of up to a half-mile in their battle toward Longiano, a strongly-held German village at the hill fringe of the Po Valley west of the upper Fiumicino River.

Along the lower Fiumicino, now flowing at flood pace, action was restricted to patrolling. Only one 8th Army patrol made its way across the swollen stream. It returned safely. No enemy patrols were reported out.

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More than 100 prisoners were reported taken in the attack, and a Siebel ferry, a fast freight and troop-carrying craft used by the Germans on coastal supply routes were taken intact.

In a successful action inland in Albania, 80 Germans were killed, a tank damaged, and three trucks destroyed when a British patrol guarding a road block surprised two German companies trying to escape northward. The Allied force suffered no casualties, the report said, although the trapped Germans put in two heavy ground attacks.

Partisan forces were reported actively to be supporting the British drive in attacks near Delvine, a larger town northwest of Sarande and at the upper end of the Bistrica River Valley.

Other Balkan Air Force reports were that Spitfire and Hurricane fighters were giving close support to the British forces in Albania, bombing and strafing enemy gun positions.

A victory parade, celebrating the liberation of Patras and most of the Peloponnese, was held at that northern port on Saturday. (PRO)

M.A.A.F. WELLINGTONS HIT ATHENS AIRFIELDS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 10 — Royal Air Force Wellington bombers last night attacked the three main airfields in the Athens area, where German forces have concentrated transport planes for the evacuation of key enemy personnel, it was announced here today.

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Tactical Air Force planes scored hits on roads leading northward across the Po Valley from Bologna, and struck a bridge southwest of Modena during the course of attacks supporting the 5th Army.

Balkan Air Force planes, besides carrying out close-support operations in Albania, attacked harbor installations at Zara, Yugoslavia, and German garrison buildings in Preko, on the island of Ulljah. A 500-ton ship was hit in the Zara harbor. (PRO)

WILSON ADDRESSES GREEK PEOPLE

AFHQ, ITALY, October 10 — General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Supreme Commander of Allied Forces in the Mediterranean Theater, today sent the following message to the Greek people:

«Under the pressure of the combined Allied attack on the west, south, and east of what was Hitler's 'Fortress of Europe,' the enemy finds himself compelled to loosen his hold on Greece. Everywhere his retreat is being harassed, night and day, by the joint forces of heroic Greeks and picked British raiding troops.

«From the sky and on the sea, our aircraft and our ships are leaving him no rest. Greece, which suffered so much during the years of occupation but never ceased to fight, now, armed and aided by her friends, is shaking off the enemy without the destruction and misery of a long campaign on Greek soil. The gallant contribution of Greek Resistance to the cause of Greece and her Allies will never be forgotten.

«A last united effort is needed from the whole nation. Leaders of all parties have joined in one national movement whose aim is the final liberation and restoration of Greece. Your military leaders have pledged their faith to the Allied Command in the final fight against the common enemy. At this historic moment, Greece and Britain are, as ever, side by side.

«To those who have been liberated, greetings and congratulations. We rejoice with you to see Greek soil freed from the oppressor. Rally behind your national government, obey and aid its official representatives. Help us to help you, by advising and aiding the British military representatives. Work with them for the full restoration of Greece.

«To those who have not yet been liberated, wait patiently for the moment of your liberation. Do not, by unconsidered action, give the enemy an excuse to strike a blow at you. Obey the instructions of your Government and your Allies, as and when they are given to you. Welcome and help our troops as they reach you. Let us work together for the restoration of Greek freedom and prosperity.

«Long live Greece!» (PRO)

15,000 ITALIANS JOIN BRITISH FORCES

NEW YORK, October 10 — Hundreds of anti-Nazi Italian soldiers who have been hiding in the mountains of Greece, fighting with Greek Patriots since Italy's surrender, have been pouring into British camps following the landing in the Peloponnese Islands, an International News Service dispatch said yesterday.

Between 15,000 and 20,000 of the Italians escaped capture by the Germans, and either turned over their weapons to Patriot forces or joined the Greeks in fighting, the dispatch said. (OWI)

GERMAN DESPOILING OF GREECE DESCRIBED

NEW YORK, October 10 — Greece today is a country of old people, looted and burned villages, impoverished soil, and a wrecked economy, an American correspondent said today in a dispatch from Patras, Greece. The dispatch added:

The Swiss agency quoted the quisling press as reporting discovery of an important anti-Fascist organization in Turin by a new puppet-Fascist «Black Brigade.» The anti-Fascists were said to have been surrounded in one district, where they barricaded themselves in houses and defended themselves vigorously. Both sides suffered losses, and mass arrests were made, it was said. (OWI)

RED ARMY REACHES BALTIC FIGHTS IN SUBURBS OF DEBRECEN

MOSCOW, October 10 — Red Army troops in Lithuania have emerged on the Baltic coast south of Libau, cutting the line of retreat to East Prussia of 150,000 Germans in Latvia and Lithuania.

Tonight's Soviet communique also reported that Soviet forces were fighting in the suburbs of Debrecen, important rail junction in east-central Hungary, and told of advances elsewhere in Hungary and Lithuania, and in Transylvania and Yugoslavia.

The surge to the Baltic was accompanied by offensive action all along the Lithuanian line and more than 350 inhabited localities were liberated, as well as several rail centers.

Soviet long-range air units carried out heavy attacks on the ports of Libau and Riga, reporting heavy damage to German shipping and harbor facilities.

Front dispatches said that thus far in the new Soviet push in Lithuania, five German divisions, totaling 50,000 men, have been routed, and huge stores of German equipment wrecked. The concentrated artillery bombardment which preceded the attack was so effective that on one 10 mile sector only two German guns continued to fire.

The communique supplement said the advances were achieved after Soviet tanks and infantry smashed a German defense line southeast of the Lithuanian town of Shavli. The line consisted of several tiers of trenches with ferro-concrete pillboxes, anti-tank ditches, minefields, and barbed-wire entanglements.

West of Kovno, on the southern sector of the Lithuanian front, the Red Army advance continued, with a number of populated places having been captured near the East Prussian border.

In Northern Transylvania, Red Army and Rumanian troops fought their way into more than 50 inhabited localities in mopping-up operations and occupied a town three miles south of Cluj. Cluj is about 85 miles southeast of Debrecen. The communique gave no news of the Red Army troops reported in dispatches yesterday to be in Szolnok, midway between Debrecen and Budapest and about 55 miles from the capital.

South and southeast of the Bozarov region of Yugoslavia, the Red Army and units of the Yugoslav National Army of Liberation took the rail junction of Velika-Plana, cutting the railroad and highway between Nis and Belgrade.

Mopping-up operations continued on the southern part of Saaremaa Island, off the coast of Estonia.

The communique reported 3,300 Germans captured during Sunday and yesterday, while 186 tanks were destroyed and 78 planes shot down yesterday. Eighteen German craft, including a tanker and three transports, were reported destroyed by the Red Banner Baltic Fleet Air Arm in the Gulf of Riga in the three days ending October 8.

(OWI-Reuter)

YUGOSLAVS ADVANCE IN EASTERN SERBIA

LONDON, October 10 — Cooperating with Red Army units, Yugoslav troops have severed communications between German troops in the Danube Valley and in the Nis sector, Marshal Tito's communique said today.

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

much during the years of occupation but never ceased to fight, now, armed and aided by her friends, is shaking off the enemy without the destruction and misery of a long campaign on Greek soil. The gallant contribution of Greek Resistance to the cause of Greece and her Allies will never be forgotten.

"A last united effort is needed from the whole nation. Leaders of all parties have joined in one national movement whose aim is the final liberation and restoration of Greece. Your military leaders have pledged their faith to the Allied Command in the final fight against the common enemy. At this historic moment, Greece and Britain are, as ever, side by side.

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"The death rate among Greek children has been appalling. Children still surviving are tragic, emaciated little waifs with matchstick legs, scrawny arms, and patchwork clothes. They lived mostly on grapes, tomatoes, and berries during the German occupation, and their teeth are black from lack of calcium, while the rate of tuberculosis and malaria has been extremely high.

"The tragedy of the death of the good earth is almost as heartbreaking. Farmers who lived from the soil returned home to find all farm implements gone, horses and oxen slaughtered, and the land overrun with weeds. The Germans have taken all forms of transportation — even mules — so products from the interior cannot be shipped to halt the slow starvation..." (OWI)

FARINACCI GOES TO MUNICH

BERNE, October 10 — Roberto Farinacci, former Fascist Party Secretary, has left Italy for Munich, a Swiss telegraph agency dispatch from Chiasso said Sunday. The dispatch said also that the directors and part of the editorial staff of the newspaper *Regime Fascista* have also gone to Bavaria.

The newspaper directorship, it was said, will communicate by telephone with the place of publication, at Cremona.

on the ports of Libau and Riga, reporting heavy damage to German shipping and harbor facilities.

Front dispatches said that thus far in the new Soviet push in Lithuania, five German divisions, totaling 50,000 men, have been routed, and huge stores of German equipment wrecked. The concentrated artillery bombardment which preceded the attack was so effective that on one 19 mile sector only two German guns continued to fire.

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YUGOSLAVS ADVANCE IN EASTERN SERBIA

LONDON, October 10 — Cooperating with Red Army units, Yugoslav troops have severed communications between German troops in the Danube Valley and in the Nis sector, Marshal Tito's communique said today.

This drive into eastern Serbia has penetrated the Mlawa and Velika Morava Valleys, and has resulted in the capture of Gornjacka Gorge and Petrovac.

South of Belgrade, Yugoslav troops attacked German troops moving north and wiped out 900 Nazis, in addition to destroying 11 tanks and 50 trucks. (OWI)

GERMANS MINE TRIESTE HARBOR

LONDON, October 10 — The Free Yugoslav Radio reported last night that the Germans have mined all the important harbor installations and shipyards in Trieste and are ready to evacuate the port.

The broadcast said that 2,000 German demolition experts were sent to Trieste to mine the harbor installations. (OWI)

U.S.N. AIRCRAFT STRIKE OFF JAP MAINLAND

PEARL HARBOR, October 10 — American carrier-based aircraft, striking within patrol range of the Japanese mainland, yesterday sank 12 Nipponese ships, probably sank 14 others, and damaged another 12.

The attack, described as heavy by a United States Navy communique tonight, was carried out in waters surrounding

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the Ryukyu Islands, which lie across the entrance to the East China Sea between Formosa and the Japanese mainland island of Kyushu.

The attack was a complete surprise to the Japanese, whose defense installations were severely bombed and strafed. More than 75 Japanese aircraft were destroyed on the ground, and 14 others were shot down.

The communique said American surface craft suffered no damage, and that American carrier plane losses were light. The forces which carried out the attack were part of Admiral William Halsey's 3rd Fleet.

In the Palaus, eastward of the Philippines, American forces made another landing on Sunday, establishing a beachhead on the small island of Garakayo, about two miles north of the already invested island of Peleliu. This new invasion was said tonight to be moving inland against relatively light resistance.

Far to the south, General Douglas MacArthur's air arm destroyed 18 barges loaded with Japanese troops attempting to reinforce the small pocket of resistance still holding out on the American-controlled island of Morotai, in the Moluccas.

Other aircraft of the Southwest Pacific command dropped 66 tons of explosives on the southern coast of Timor Island, half-Portugese, half-Dutch land mass lying about 300 miles north of the Australian coast. The target was the harbor of Koepang. (OWI)

RADIO TOKYO ON U. S. OFFENSIVES

WASHINGTON, October 10 — « The enemy has dared to plunge into our basic sea area, » Radio Tokyo said in a weekly summary of the war situation. But Japan has « absolute air and naval supremacy » in this area, the broadcast asserted, because she can use land-based airplanes and shorter supply lines than the United States has.

Another Radio Tokyo broadcast warned the Japanese people that, while their attention was centered on Admiral Nimitz's offensive from the central Pacific and on General MacArthur's offensive from the southwest Pacific, « great heed » should also be paid to « the enemy's northern offensive route » from the Aleutians as « northern Japan would be within flying range of the B-29's. » (OWI)

CHIANG SEES VICTORY IN 1945

CHUNGKING, October 10 — Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek, speaking today on the anniversary of China's independence, said that victory over the Japanese might be expected next year.

The Generalissimo said fighting would be fierce along the seacoast and along China's railway lines, but that the Chinese nation was fully prepared to meet developments.

Chiang said there were 5,000,000 of his troops in the field, and that 80 per cent of Chinese territory rests in Chinese hands, despite deep infiltrations of Japanese offensives.

The chief Japanese offensives were still pressing on the Kwangsi Province city of Kweilin tonight, and on the Fukien Province harbor of Foochow. No major changes were reported around either city.

Meanwhile, American aircraft of the 14th USAAF continued bombing and strafing of Japanese airfields and river shipping over wide areas of China. General Josep Stilwell's headquarters said today that one large steamer was sunk on Saturday in the Yangtse, and that another was damaged.

Other aircraft of General Claire Chennault's Chinese-American Wing attacked enemy convoys and tank concentrations. Two Japanese bombers were shot down, and two others were damaged.

On the Burma front, British troops were said today to [illegible] of the Japanese base at Tiddim, in the

Citing the same Polish Government representations, the British Foreign Office statement said:

« His Majesty's Government wish to make it clear beyond any possibility of doubt that if this plan, or any similar plan elsewhere, is in fact carried out, they will hold responsible all those who are in any way involved, from the highest to the lowest, and in full cooperation and agreement with the Allies will spare no effort to bring them to justice. » (OWI-Reuter)

ALLIED SEPTEMBER SHIPPING LOSSES LOW

WASHINGTON, October 10 — Allied shipping losses to German submarines reached a nearly record low in September, Allied authorities announced last night. The losses were almost as low as in May, 1944, the best month of the war.

« The U-boat campaign, however, demands unceasing attention, » the statement added. « Only the zeal and vigor of the Allied air and surface forces have procured the comparative safety of our shipping, and the enemy's scant success. » (OWI)

BRAZILIAN NAVY TO PATROL SOUTH ATLANTIC

RIO DE JANEIRO, October 10 — The Brazilian Navy will soon take over complete patrol duties in the entire Southern Atlantic, releasing units of the United States Navy for Pacific duty, it was announced here today.

Patrol of the south Atlantic is now being shared by Brazilian and United States Navy units. (OWI)

FIVE R. N. VESSELS LOST

LONDON, October 10 — Three British minesweepers, one trawler, and one auxiliary vessel have been lost in Allied operations, the Admiralty announced here last night. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

ITALIAN GOLD IN BERLIN, WITNESS SAYS

ROME, October 10 — Berlin is now the repository of gold given the Germans from the vaults of the Bank of Italy in Rome, it was revealed today by Professor Nicola Introna, director of the bank, during his testimony on the second day of the trial of Vincenzo Azzolini, former director of the bank, before a special eight-man court in the Palazzo Corsini.

It found guilty of the charge of turning over the gold to the Germans and collaborating with the Italian puppet « Fascist Republicans, » Azzolini faces a possible death penalty.

Aside from disclosing the present location of the gold, the trial largely dissolved the picture which Azzolini painted of himself yesterday. That picture was of a man who used great persuasive powers and deep patriotism in an attempt to stall and dissuade the Germans from taking the gold.

Today's picture, painted in even deeper colors by others, was that of a man who readily handed over the gold to the Germans; who made bank employees wear Fascist uniforms when Hitler visited Rome, who refused to listen to plans to transport and hide the gold in Sardinia; who ordered two bank employees accused of anti-Fascist activity dispossessed from their homes on bank property; and who passed out money to persons who helped him move the gold to the north, where the Germans took it over.

Professor Introna reported that 50½ tons of the 117 tons taken from the bank's vaults in Rome were moved to Germany on 25 February 1944, from Fortezza. This shipment, the first, was worth 141 million reichmarks, he added.

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

half-Portugese, half-Dutch land mass being about 300 miles north of the Australian coast. The target was the harbor of Koepang. (OWI)

RADIO TOKYO ON U. S. OFFENSIVES

WASHINGTON, October 10 — «The enemy has dared to plunge into our basic sea area,» Radio Tokyo said in a weekly summary of the war situation. But Japan has «absolute air and naval supremacy» in this area, the broadcast asserted, because she can use land-based airplanes and shorter supply lines than the United States has.

Another Radio Tokyo broadcast warned the Japanese people that while their attention was centered on Admiral Nimitz's offensive from the central Pacific and on General MacArthur's offensive from the southwest Pacific, «great heed» should also be paid to «the enemy's northern offensive route» from the Aleutians as «northern Japan would be within flying range of the B-29's.» (OWI)

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On the Burma front, British troops were said today to be within 400 yards of the Japanese base at Tiddim, in the Chin Hills. Aircraft of the Southeast Asia Command attacked rail and road communications, and bombed Japanese-held bridges over a wide area of the northern Burma and Arakan fronts. (PWB)

U. K., U. S. WARN NAZIS ON ATROCITIES

WASHINGTON, October 10 — The British Foreign Office and the United States Department of State today issued simultaneous warnings to the Nazis against carrying through contemplated mass murder in concentration camps.

The State Department statement said:

«The United States Government has been informed by the Polish Government that it had received reliable information that German officials in Poland are making plans for the extermination of tens of thousands of innocent persons of Polish and other United Nations nationalities, as well as Jewish deportees from areas under German control, who are now held in concentration camps, particularly those at Brzezinki and Oswiecim.

«The United States Government takes this occasion to warn again the German Government and Nazi officials that, if these plans are carried out, those guilty of such murderous acts will be brought to justice and will pay the penalty for their heinous crimes.»

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Professor Introna reported that 50½ tons of the 117 tons taken from the bank's vaults in Rome were moved to Germany on 25 February 1944, from Fortezza. This shipment, the first of two, was worth 141 million reichmarks, he added.

The second shipment, he said, was made from Fortezza in June, 1944. Thus, all of the gold taken from the bank's vaults, except the 24 tons which reached Switzerland, is now in Germany.

Azzolini's Testimony Contradicted

Sharply contradicting the testimony Azzolini had given yesterday that no matter what precautions had been taken, the Germans would have found the gold, Professor Introna said this was not true. He cited as evidence the building of a wall in the bank's subterranean vaults.

He described in detail the walling up of the secret subterranean vault, where the gold was hidden under the bank's building on Via Nazionale, Rome. Trusted workmen, he added, completed the job before 0600 hours 20 September 1943.

«It was a perfect job,» Professor Introna reported. «Even the workmen who performed the task could not tell the place where they had worked from the rest of the wall.»

Later, this was confirmed by another witness, Dr. Ugo Zinnini, the bank's office manager, who said that two hours after the wall was completed, it was impossible to distinguish the new from the old.

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

Professor Introna also flatly contradicted Azzolini's insistence that the two false letters prepared by bank officials to fool the Germans into believing the gold had been moved to southern Italy were risky business.

"The false letters were foolproof," Professor Introna told the court, pointing out that copies had been spread throughout the files to make it appear that the letters were written in the ordinary course of the bank's business.

Carlo Platter, private secretary to Professor Introna, testified that he had provided excellent copies of the letters and had put them in their proper places throughout the bank's files.

Azzolini's protestations of innocence received a strong blow from Professor Introna's testimony. About nine hours after the gold had been walled, he said, Azzolini returned from a visit to the Ministry of Finance and ordered the wall broken down and the gold prepared for shipment to the north and Germany. The witness quoted Azzolini as saying that Finance Minister Cambi had decided it was no use trying to fool the Germans, adding that the Germans wanted five tons of gold each day until the gold had been emptied from the vault. The cleaning-out process took place during the next five days.

Payment to Mussolini

At this point, Sinibaldo Tino, who represents the bank in the case in a civil action, interjected a question aimed at Azzolini about the bank's payment of 10,550,000 lire to Vittorio Mussolini on 9 October 1943, at the Palazzo Venezia. Azzolini said the bank's records would speak for themselves on that point.

Azzolini's word was again questioned in the testimony of Giovanni Acanfora, former bank officer and former Minister of Currency and Exchange, who denied discussing with Azzolini the amount of gold the bank held, and whether the Germans knew where the gold was hidden. Azzolini rose from the prisoner's box to repeat what he had previously said on both subjects.

Gastone Paretti, a bank accountant, threw some light on Azzolini's political leanings when he recalled that Azzolini ordered all the bank's employees to dress up in Fascist uniforms for Hitler's visit to Rome. In yesterday's testimony, Azzolini said he belonged to that school of thought which believed in Fascism only as a means toward a job, rather than as an end.

The witness told also of Azzolini's action when the Nazi-Fascist court convicted two of the bank's employees for distributing anti-Fascist propaganda in the form of speeches by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill. Azzolini, the witness said, ordered the bank's attorney to dispossess the two men and their families from homes on bank property. Azzolini's explanation for this move was that he "had to defend the bank from accusations by the Fascists that it was a hive of anti-Fascist activity."

Still another blow to Azzolini's protestations of innocence came from Captain Renato Montezemolo, who told the court that his brother, Colonel Giuseppe Montezemolo, had told him of plans presented to Azzolini for the transfer of the gold to Sardinia, but Azzolini had ignored the suggestion. This was confirmed by another witness, General Guido Arisio.

Still another witness who damaged Azzolini's position was Rocco Quattrone, chief inspector of the Bank of Italy, who said that after the gold had been moved, following hasty and insistent orders from Azzolini, the latter had sent him an envelope with 9,000 lire. Quattrone returned the money to the bank after the Allies liberated Rome. He quoted himself as saying to the bank's secretary, Gaetano Giacomelli:

"I cannot accept a reward from a nation in defeat."

Azzolini will begin his defense tomorrow morning. (UNN)

was transferred by the High Commissariat for Sanctions Against Fascism.

Among other things, Soprano was charged with having issued a manifesto on 22 September 1943, ordering the youth of Naples to labor for the Germans. (UNN)

FASCIST COLLABORATORS DISMISSED

ROME, October 10 — By order of the Deputy High Commissioner for Sanctions Against Fascism, 114 Public Security officers, noncommissioned officers, and agents have been removed from their posts for commanding or taking part in firing squads during the German occupation.

Santorre Vezzari, Rodolfo Stoeckeber, and Emilio Basili were arrested today for collaborating with the Germans. (UNN)

TARASOV PRAISES ITALIAN WORKERS' UNITY

NAPLES, October 10 — The Soviet Trade Union delegation yesterday visited the headquarters of the Federation of Socialist and Communist Parties. They were accompanied by Giuseppe di Vittorio and Oreste Lizzardi, two of the general secretaries of the Italian General Confederation of Labor.

Michael Tarasov, delegation head, stated that Fascism had employed its forces to destroy the supporters of the anti-Fascist cause, but that the result of their efforts was the contrary to that expected.

He expressed his satisfaction with the degree of unity attained by Italian workers in spite of their diverse political beliefs — unity being an indispensable condition for the solution of their problems, he added.

It was reported today that the Soviet delegation had arrived in Foggia. (UNN)

REQUIEM MASS FOR WARSAW DEAD

ROME, October 10 — A requiem mass for the 200,000 soldiers and civilians who died in the defense of Warsaw was said here today in the Church of San Stanislao, Via delle Botteghe Oscure.

Among those present were the representatives of the Vatican of Poland, the Netherlands, and Brazil, the Polish Commander in Rome, the British Liaison Officer, and many Polish and Yugoslav soldiers. (UNN)

ROME PREFECT PRAISES GRAIN DELIVERIES

ROME, October 10 — Rome Prefect Giovanni Persico, announcing today that by October 15 grain deliveries in Rome province would total 150,000 quintals, said the people of this area, so sorely tried by war, had once more given proof of their patriotism and national solidarity.

The prefect recently completed a tour of the Granai del Popolo in Rome Province.

The High Commissioner for Sardinia, General Pinna, today reminded a gathering of officials at Sassari that persons guilty of illegally hoarding grain could still avoid the extreme penalty by voluntarily contributing to the People's Granaries all wheat and barley in their possession. For those who persisted, he added, the penalties would be much severer than before. (UNN)

SPELLMAN SAYS MASS FOR ALFRED E. SMITH

ROME, October 10 — Monsignor Francis Spellman, Roman Catholic Primate of New York and Vicar General of the U. S. armed forces, this morning said a Pontifical Requiem Mass here for Alfred E. Smith, former Governor of New York State, who died last Wednesday after a brief illness.

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PRESS COMMENTS ON AZZOLINI TRIAL

ROME, October 10 — Referring to the trial of Vincenzo Azzolini, the newspaper *Unità* stated that the Roman people have realized that justice is in progress, and have consequently refrained from staging any demonstration which might impede its course. The judges alone will be responsible for their decision before the nation, whose enemies they are called upon to punish according to the laws, and whose future they are duty-bound to protect against the recurrence of crimes which have dragged it down to ruin.

Il Tempo today said that the High Court wants to find out the truth, whatever it may be. The public must follow the trial with faith in the judgement of the Supreme Magistrature set up for the punishment of Fascist crimes, composed of four expert and unimpeachable magistrates, and by five popular members who are the expression of the forces which have fought and suffered for the liberation of Italy, the newspaper added. (UNN)

TRIAL OF EX-PREFECT OF NAPLES BEGINS

NAPLES, October 10 — The trial of Domenico Soprano, ex-prefect of Naples, accused of assisting the enemy, opened today before the Military Tribunal here, to which the case

Labor.

Michael Tarasov, delegation head, stated that Fascism had employed its forces to destroy the supporters of the anti-Fascist cause, but that the result of their efforts was the contrary to that expected.

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The mass was celebrated in the Church of Santa Susanna and was sung by the choir from the Vatican Sistine Chapel. An oration delivered by the Reverend Vincent McCormick, an American, recalled Smith's long record of service both to his country and his church.

Among the congregation were Myron Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal representative at the Vatican; Alexander Kirk, U. S. representative on the Advisory Council for Italy; and Colonel Charles Poletti, ACC Commissioner for the Rome region. (UPI)

UNITED NATIONS

FIRST TALKS AT MOSCOW LENGTHY

MOSCOW, October 10 — The talks here among Premier Stalin, Prime Minister Churchill, Foreign Commissar Molotov, and Foreign Secretary Eden appear to have settled down to a normal routine with meetings during the evenings and late at night, and staff work during the day, a Reuter dispatch said late today.

Marshal Stalin was host today at a luncheon lasting more than five hours. The dispatch said Churchill and Stalin

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were in high spirits at the luncheon and that the Prime Minister «was at the top of his form.»

Guests included Field Marshal Sir Alan Brooke, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, heads of the British and United States military missions to Moscow; the ambassadors of the two countries, Molotov, Admiral Kuznetsov, and Vice Comenssar for Foreign Affairs Vyshinsky.

The meeting between British Foreign Secretary Eden and Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov last night lasted for three hours and forty minutes, according to Reuter. Stalin and Churchill met later for three hours—until 0400 hours.

The Prime Minister paid a glowing tribute to the Red Army in a brief statement on his arrival here at the airport, TASS reported. He said:

«This is the second time I have landed on this airfield during the progress of this fearful and bloody war. More than two years have passed since I was last here. But they have been two years of unbroken victory. From our different quarters of this globe, we have all marched steadfastly forward against the common foe, who destroyed the treasure and peace of mankind, and who has stained every step with cruel deeds and horrible atrocities, and upon whom the combined vengeance of the United Nations is now closing. During this famous period of victory, attained with so much sacrifice and devotion, the Armies of the Soviet Union have struck enormous blows.

«They were the first to break the spirit and the structure of the German Army. We, too, for our part — the United States and the British Commonwealth of Nations — have exerted ourselves to the utmost. It shall be for you to say whether we have struck heavy blows or not.

«I have come here on the tide of hope, on the tide of assurance that victory will be won, and with the hope that when it is won, we shall endeavor to make the world a better place for the great mass of human beings to live in.»

In Washington, a State Department spokesman announced that at present the United States is not participating in the Moscow conversations. He added, however, that the U. S. Ambassador to Moscow, Averill Harriman, will be available for consultation.

Izvestia Hails Dumbarton Oaks

Meanwhile, Izvestia, organ of the Praesidium of the Supreme Council of the U.S.S.R., published an editorial hailing the progress made at Dumbarton Oaks toward international security.

The newspaper said the text of the proposals, published by the Soviet press, demonstrated that «an accord of views was attained by the leading powers of the anti-Hitlerite coalition.»

Explaining the position taken by the Soviet delegation at Dumbarton Oaks, Izvestia said that the Security Council «will be unable to fulfill the task assigned to it» unless it operates under a system by which it «can adopt no measures without the agreement of its permanent members.» The newspaper said that an important lesson was to be drawn from the failure of the League of Nations. It added:

«This lesson tells us that, without a stable agreement and collective action of the leading peace-loving powers, the safeguarding of peace and the prevention of aggression — and especially the crushing of aggression — are nothing but an illusion capable of bringing harm to peace-loving people, lulling them into complacency...» (OWI-Reuter)

ROOSEVELT PAYS TRIBUTE TO CHINESE

WASHINGTON, October 10 — President Roosevelt paid

BRITAIN SENDS GREETING TO CHINA

LONDON, October 10 — The British Government expressed hopes for a speedy victory for China and her Allies over the Japanese aggressor in a message to the Chinese Government on the anniversary of the Chinese revolution.

The message stated:

«His Majesty's Government look forward to the time, now fast approaching, when China and her Allies will proceed to the final accomplishment of victory over forces of aggression and to the establishment of a new era of collaboration and prosperity in the Far East.» (OWI)

CHINA SHOULD BE DOMINATING PACIFIC POWER

CHICAGO, October 10 — Donald Nelson, former chairman of the War Production Board, declared here today that it was to the advantage of the entire world to see China replace Japan as the dominating industrial power in the Pacific.

Speaking before the United China Relief Association, Nelson said:

«The situation in China is serious, but not hopeless, and it is a situation which must gravely concern not only the Chinese. Every day of continued impoverishment and suffering for China means a delay in establishing a healthy world economy.» (OWI)

FRANCE MAY JOIN ADVISORY COMMISSION

LONDON, October 10 — Representatives of the Soviet Union, Great Britain, and the United States are considering the question of associating France with the work of the European Advisory Commission, the Minister of State of the Foreign Office, Richard Law, declared in the House of Commons today. (Reuter)

FRENCH SET UP PURGE COMMISSION

PARIS, October 10 — The French Foreign Office has set up a committee to rid the Government of any Vichyites, the British United Press reported today. The committee will be headed by Paul Emile Naggiar, Ambassador to the Soviet Union in 1939.

Proposals will be submitted to George Bidault, the Foreign Minister, for the placing of Vichy officials of the Interior and Foreign departments on the retired list, or to suspend or discharge them.

Radio Paris announced the arrest of five more prominent French collaborators, including Commandant Gaudillere, who is charged by Air Minister Charles Tillon of declaring in the Ministry: «I am the Marshal's servant, and shall remain so.»

The other arrests include General Colson, Vichy Under Secretary for War; Robert Gibrat, former Under Secretary for Communications; Jeff Musard, responsible for several pro-German propaganda films; and Lucien Combelle, editor of the newspaper *Revolution Nationale*. (OWI-BUP)

PRESIDENT INAUGURATED IN CUBA

HAVANA, October 10 — Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin was inaugurated President of Cuba today, succeeding General Fulgencio Batista. Raul De Cardenas was sworn in as Vice President.

The ceremony was performed in the presidential palace as Cuban and foreign warships in port joined the shore batteries in salutes. (OWI)

INSIDE GERMANY

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ROOSEVELT PAYS TRIBUTE TO CHINESE

WASHINGTON, October 10 — President Roosevelt paid tribute to the Chinese people on the 33rd anniversary of the Chinese Revolution, and expressed his confident hope that «the day is near when the Japanese will be driven out of China.»

«The anniversary is essentially a Chinese one,» the President said, «but it is also an anniversary of importance to the whole world. It marks the day on which one-fifth of the world's population threw off a reactionary and oppressive alien yoke, and started anew on the path of democracy.

«The Chinese people are now in their eighth year of resistance to Japanese aggression. The American people salute them, and pay tribute to their courage and fortitude.»

In a message to Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek, the President said: «China's sacrifices to frustrate the aggressors' last desperate endeavors will play an important part in hastening Allied victory. America welcomes the even closer association pledged for the common task of creating a just and stable peace among nations.»

Speaking in Chungking, Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek declared that fighting will be difficult along the seacoast railways, but that today's situation has long been anticipated, and China is fully prepared to meet the developments. He said that five-million Chinese soldiers are fighting at the front, and that 60 per cent of Chinese territory remains in Chinese hands. (OWI)

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FRENCH SET UP PURGE COMMISSION

PARIS, October 10 — The French Foreign Office has set up a committee to rid the Government of any Vichyites, the British United Press reported today. The committee will be headed by Paul Emile Naggiar, Ambassador to the Soviet Union in 1939.

Proposals will be submitted to George Bidault, the Foreign Minister, for the placing of Vichy officials of the Interior and Foreign departments on the retired list, or to suspend or discharge them.

Radio Paris announced the arrest of five more prominent French collaborators, including Commandant Gaudillere, who is charged by Air Minister Charles Tillon of declaring in the Ministry: «I am the Marshal's servant, and shall remain so.»

The other arrests include General Colson, Vichy Under Secretary for War; Robert Gibrat, former Under Secretary for Communications; Jeff Musard, responsible for several pro-German propaganda films; and Lucien Combelle, editor of the newspaper *Revolution Nationale*. (OWI-BUP)

PRESIDENT INAUGURATED IN CUBA

HAVANA, October 10 — Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin was inaugurated President of Cuba today, succeeding General Fulgencio Batista. Raul De Cardenas was sworn in as Vice President.

The ceremony was performed in the presidential palace as Cuban and foreign warships in port joined the shore batteries in salutes. (OWI)

INSIDE GERMANY

TWO NAZIS IN SWEDEN REFUSE TO GO HOME

LONDON, October 10 — Two more German diplomats in the Swedish capital, fearing to go home, have broken with the Nazis.

One is the Mercantile Marine Attache, Doctor Reinsberg, representing German shipping interests in Sweden. The other is Paul von Wallert, the German Naval Attache who was recalled to Berlin soon after the bomb attacks on Hitler, but who is still in Stockholm. He admits that he will not obey the order to return. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 10 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

With the continued bad weather and the waterlogged state of ground, activity in the 8th Army sector has been confined to patrols.

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

In the 5th Army sector, some local improvements to the forward positions have been made.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Medium bombers last night attacked airfields in the Athens area.

Light bombers and fighter-bombers yesterday attacked close-support and communications targets north of the battle area.

Other light and fighter-bombers attacked shipping in the Adriatic, and enemy targets along the Dalmatian coast.

From these operations, five of our aircraft are missing.

MAAF flew approximately 300 sorties.

Balkan Air Force:

British forward troops are in Corinth and have met no opposition. Our forces are now in control of many key points and communication centers in the Peloponnese Peninsula. Operations continue.

In Albania, the port of Saronde is under attack. Partisan forces have been actively in support near Delvine. Farther inland, 80 Germans were killed during a recent mountain encounter with troops of Land Forces Adriatic.

It is reported from the Aegean that, in addition to the enemy destroyer already reported as sunk by H. M. Destroyer *Termagant* near the entrance to the Gulf of Salonica, on the night of 6-7 October an armed trawler and a large caique were sunk in the same area. H. M. Destroyer *Tuscan* was in company with the *Termagant*.

On 7 October, naval aircraft sank one caique and damaged another, besides driving an enemy minesweeper on shore in the Euripo Channel between the east coast of Greece and Euboea. They also sank a merchant vessel to the westward of Lemnos. On the same day, H. M. Cruiser *Black Prince* and H. M. Destroyer *Terpsichore* sank a passenger ship, a large caique, and an enemy landing craft, north of Skiathos. On the night of 7-8 October, British light coastal forces destroyed two enemy motor craft and engaged a small enemy merchant vessel, chasing her into the Mandari Channel to the south of the Gulf of Petali.

On 8 October, light coastal craft sank one merchant vessel and a lighter off Psara, west of Chios. On the night of October 8-9, light coastal craft met and engaged a convoy off Gaidaro Island, on the west side of the entrance to the Gulf of Athens. An enemy tanker of about 750 tons was hit with the first burst of fire and left blazing from stem to stern.

Light coastal forces operating in the northern Adriatic on the night of October 8-9 engaged a south-bound enemy coastal convoy off Maestra, 30 miles south of Venice. One schooner blew up, another sank, and two were damaged. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, October 10 — Today's communique:

Heavy fighting continues in the Allied bridgehead over the Leopold Canal. Enemy attempts to eliminate the bridgehead were repulsed.

Our troops which made the landing early Monday morning on the south shore of the Schelde Estuary have made good progress.

North of Antwerp, local gains were made.

There has been little change in position in the Aachen area.

In the vicinity of Ofden, north of Aachen, we made an advance of about 800 yards, and later continued a counter-attack by enemy tanks.

Our forces advancing from the south in the area east of Aachen held their positions against several counter-at-

in Frankfort, Coblenz, and Mainz regions. Bombing was made by instrument through heavy clouds.

In the course of these operations, two enemy aircraft were destroyed. Five bombers and three fighters are missing.

Last night Boehum, in the Ruhr, was strongly attacked by heavy bombers. Objectives in Wilhelmshafen also were bombed. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, October 10 — Tonight's communique:

During today, on the Island of Saaremaa (Oesel), our troops continued operations to clear the enemy off the southern end of the island.

In Riga direction, our troops continued advance fighting, in the course of which they occupied over 60 populated localities, including Dikseru, Iltell, Garkalne, Ropazhi, Chapat, Hoskali, Melkartsi, Topili, Blankazh, and Dupak, and the railway stations of Leuatse, Garyu, Ropazhi, Ishtkile, and Taukene.

North and southeast of Siaipeta (Memel), our troops, developing their successful offensive, captured the regional centers of the Lithuanian SSR, the town and railway junction Kretinga; the town and large railway station of Taurage; and also occupied in fighting over 300 other populated localities, including Vainobe, Alexandria, Moteh, Lenkimai, Starie-Henki, Bruslavki, Salankai, Tarpenai, Gorshi, Dzechni, Gordani, Alexandrovtse, Begute, Kravshany, Priahkonty, and Taurai, and the railway stations of Vainobe, Tauple, Medementy, Maretaszhai, Dardonai, Tubarte, Sasulki, Dureyani, Vaverute, and Kilby.

Our troops reached the coast of the Baltic Sea south of Liepaja (Libau), and occupied the town of Palanga. Thus, our troops cut the retreat roads to East Prussia for the groups of German-Fascist troops which are in the area of Riga, Libau, and Vindava (Ventspils).

West of Kaunas, as a result of fighting, our troops captured the regional center of the Lithuanian SSR, the town of Sakiai.

In northern Transylvania, west and southwest of Regen, our troops, operating jointly with Rumanian troops, occupied in fighting over 50 populated localities, including Goreny, Debrash, Mezeerngesh, Mezethochia, Mezekalchi, Segareny, Anton, Seichun (5 kilometers to the south of Cluj), Vlaha, and Pomeshuaryeche.

In Hungary, south of Debrecen, our troops, continuing their offensive, occupied in fighting the town and railway station of Derecske, and the populated localities of Konjar, Bochay, Estar, and Henchedar.

Our troops approached Debrecen and engaged the enemy in its outskirts.

On Yugoslavian territory, south and southeast of Pozarevac, our troops, operating jointly with units of the Yugoslav People's Liberation Army, occupied in fighting the populated localities of Tankova, Zhabari, Velika-Plana, Izbacitsa, Ravna-Reka, Lukovo, Golevac, and the railway junction of Velika-Plana. Thus, our troops cut the railway line and highway of Nix-Belgrade. During October 8-9 on this sector of the front, our troops captured 3,200 German officers and men.

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

During October 9, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 106 German tanks. In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft, 78 enemy planes were shot down.

On the night of October 9-10, our long-range Air Force carried out massive raids on the port of Liepaja (Libau) and the port of Riga. German transports at the ports were subjected to bombardment, and also military warehouses and trains on the railway stations. At the time of the raid on Liepaja, there were 12 German transports there. As a result of the bombardment, large fires were started at the

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There has been little change in position in the Aachen area.

In the vicinity of Orden, north of Aachen, we made an advance of about 600 yards, and later contained a counter-attack by enemy tanks.

Our forces advancing from the south in the area east of Aachen held their positions against several counter-attacks near Verlautenheide.

In the Hürtgen area we made slight gains southwest of the town against very heavy resistance.

Weather curtailed air operations over the battle area. A small force of medium bombers attacked the railway bridge at Euskirchen. Armed reconnaissance was flown by fighters and fighter-bombers.

North of Metz, an enemy counter-attack was repulsed at Maizières.

Advances in the area north of Nancy reached Letricourt.

Bois de la Fourasse, two miles west of Letricourt, is being cleared of the enemy. Several more towns in this sector, including Sivry, Lixières, and Serrières, have been liberated.

In the Vosges foothills, our advance freed more villages.

Hard fighting continues, particularly in Le Thillot sector, where a number of strongpoints were overcome. Heavy losses were inflicted and several hundred prisoners taken.

East of Epinal, the enemy was forced from Laveline and Herp-Elmont.

More than 1,100 heavy bombers, escorted by very strong forces of fighters, yesterday attacked military targets in southwest Germany. Most of the bombing was concentrated

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Our fliers observed fires and explosions, on leaving the objective, from 200 kilometers.

At the port of Riga, a large number of fires were started by bombardment. Huge fires were started at the export harbour, where at its piers were three German transports.

Yesterday, October 9, fliers of the «Red Banner» Baltic Fleet sunk in Gulf of Riga two German transports, one minesweeper, an escort cutter, and other enemy vessels. Several German transports suffered heavy damages.

(Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, October 10 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

Patriots are completing the liberation of the Ossola Valley region. Garibaldi Brigades from the mountains have brought other centers of the Novarese area under their control. At Cannobio, on Lake Maggiore, a new clash resulting in heavy losses on both sides has taken place. German transport columns, operating between Novara and Turin, have been decimated. Attacks on enemy transports were also carried out by Patriots in the Aosta Valley.

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

In Liguria, the situation is becoming increasingly more difficult for the Nazi-Fascists. Many industrial establishments are in the hands of workers. Twenty-one Germans were killed in the vicinity of Spezia. Enemy motor transports were attacked in several localities and suffered losses. Pavia Patriots, after liberating the town of Gravellona, burned requisition and army call-up lists, after which they distributed foodstuffs, taken from the Germans among the town's hungry inhabitants. It is confirmed that in the clashes which took place near Lesignano, in Parma Province, 40 Germans were killed.

Officers and men of the « Black Brigades » were killed at Genoa, Aosta, Pallanza, Varallo, Chiavari, Sondrio, Bellagio, and other localities.

Numerous acts of sabotage were carried out in almost all regions of northern Italy. The Vicenza-Padua rail line was disrupted four times, the Padua-Bassano line 22 times, and the Vicenza-Verona line 21 times. On the lines between Vicenza and Treviso and Vicenza and Padua, a train was derailed and one engine destroyed. On the Vicenza-Verona line another train was derailed. The engine and 10 carriages were destroyed and the track blocked for 10 days. German attempts to repair the destroyed bridges and disrupted rail lines were hindered by rains which swelled the river, as well as by the Patriots.

Near Avigliana, in Turin Province, a patrol of a Garibaldi Brigade disrupted the rail line for a length of 150 meters. Another Patriot patrol blocked the Po rail line. On the road leading to the Cesa Pass, German motor transports were constantly obstructed.

The situation at Turin continues to be extremely confused. The Patriots are observing and hindering German measures for the capture of further workers to be deported to Germany. After the departure of the German commanders Von Klass and Von Lagen, German police units which left Turin earlier have returned. (UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, October 10 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

In Holland, the focal point of the fighting moved toward our bridgehead south of the Westerscheldt and toward the access to the South Beveriand Island.

At the Leopold Canal, enemy attacks failed.

Southeast of Breskens our troops are engaged in fierce fighting with the enemy who landed. A Canadian infiltration was sealed off at the approaches to the South Beverland Island.

In the Aix la Chapelle sector, the situation was consolidated by our counter-attacks. The southern border of the town was cleared from the enemy.

Northeast of Nancy, on both sides of Nomeny, our troops halted further American attacks and destroyed 31 enemy tanks and armoured reconnaissance cars.

In the Parroy Forest and in the foothills of the western Vosges, the long lasting fighting, for forest land, villages, and high ground positions continues. The encounters are grim, and the enemy suffers heavy losses.

Bitter artillery duels and successful encounter with a superior enemy are reported from Dunkirk and St. Nazaire. The garrisons of La Rochelle and Gironde Nord made other sorties carrying them deeply into the approaches to the fortress.

In several nightly encounters off the Dutch coast, security vessels of the Navy scored other successes, not mentioned in yesterday's communique, by sinking three British motor assault boats and damaging two other boats, one of which [illegible]

Eastern Front:

In the Balkans, on the old Bulgarian frontiers, we were several times engaged by Bulgarian troops. In the Zahecar sector, as well as at Belgrade, German formations, particularly mountain troops of the Army and the Waffen SS, after a difficult time of defensive fighting, launched successful counter-attacks. They smashed strong Soviet formations.

In southern Hungary, the Bolsheviks succeeded at some points in getting a foothold on the western banks of the Theiss. Counter-attacks of German and Hungarian troops eliminated most of the enemy bridgeheads.

Southwest of Debrecen, grim offensive and defensive fighting is in progress.

In the Forest Carpathians, all Soviet efforts to capture the important passes were frustrated.

At Novograd and Wilkowishken, numerous enemy attacks failed. North of Memel, our stubbornly fighting divisions halted the enemy off the frontiers of East Prussia. South of Libau, at Mosheiken and the Riga bridgehead, strong Bolshevist attacks were frustrated.

On the Island of Osel, the garrison of the Sworde Peninsula resisted fierce Soviet attacks, and destroyed seven tanks in fighting at close quarters.

In Finland, south of Rovaniemi, a Finnish battalion was wiped out when it attempted unsuccessfully to strike at the flank of our withdrawing troops.

On the front of the Arctic Sea, mountain troops, effectively supported by the Air Force, frustrated Soviet attempts at an encirclement.

At the focal points of the eastern front, German bombers effectively struck at enemy spearheads and communications. The Soviets lost 110 planes, 85 of them in the Petsamo sector alone, in grim dogfights and by the action of anti-aircraft batteries of the Air Force.

Anglo-American terror bombers, under the cover of an overcast sky, made daylight attacks on Frankfurt, Mainz and Koblenz. In the night, they struck at Bochum, Wilhelmshaven, and several localities in the Rhenish-Westphalian industrial area. Sixteen planes were shot down despite unfavourable weather conditions. (Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMAN HOME SERVICE

Rumanian Workmen against Red Intruder. The German Radio gives publicity to a Rumanian National Army which is to continue to fight on Germany's side. «More and more Rumanian workmen in Germany want to serve as volunteers in the National Rumanian Army. The Rumanian workmen want to fight, weapons in hand, against the Bolshevik intruder in their fatherland.»

TRANSOCEAN AND D.N.B.

Western Front: Transocean's military correspondent Sertorius reports: «The grim struggle in the Aachen area continues. Just as was the case in the battle for St. Lô during the Normandy campaign, the Americans — leaning on their great superiority in men and materials — are putting up with grave losses for the purpose of being able to keep up a ceaseless attack. On Monday they once again pressed hard from the Alsdorf area toward the southeast and south to make contact with the forces which advanced between Aachen and Stolberg toward the northwest, in order to close the ring around Aachen. The Americans failed to surround Aachen completely on Monday, but are expected to continue to try.»

Eastern Front: «The large-scale Soviet offensive against Memel and Libau was continued yesterday on a broad front [illegible]

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In several nightly encounters off the Dutch coast, security vessels of the Navy scored other successes, not mentioned in yesterday's communique, by sinking three British motor assault boats and damaging two other boats, one of which might be reckoned as lost.

Security vessels of the Navy and the anti-aircraft guns of the ships brought down nine planes out of an attacking force of 22.

Last night, greater London was being harassed by « V-1 ».

Italy

In central Italy, particularly east of the Florence-Bologna Road, the Americans, despite bad weather conditions, continued their attempts at breaking through. Our divisions, as always during the grim fighting of the last weeks, repelled the enemy attacks in front of our main lines or smashed them in front of locking positions.

In the mountains, west of the Adriatic coast, at Rocca Casciano and on the upper reaches of the Rubicon, a resumed attempt of the British 8th Army at smashing the flank of the German salient, failed. The steadfastness of the troops and the cleverness of the Command are worthy of the highest praise.

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Eastern Front: « The large-scale Soviet offensive against Memel and Libau was continued yesterday on a broad front with undiminished violence. Seven Soviet armies are waging an offensive against the East Prussian-Kurland border territory. »

FASCIST RADIO

Kesselring's Prudent Strategy: After a month of Allied attacks in Italy, Kesselring's prudent strategy succeeded in transforming the Anglo-American offensive into a position war, centered around Loiano, Rocca San Casciano, and Sogliano. Bad weather continues to hamper all Allied operations. The Germans, however, disregarding the weather, counter-attacked near the Futa Pass, west of Firenzuola, and recaptured several strategically important localities.

Fascists Send Food to Germany: Two hundred and forty-six truck-loads of food have been sent from the Social Republic to Italian ex-internees, now free workers in Germany. These consignments consisted of biscuits, sugar, rice, marmalade, cheese, milk, vegetables, medicines, and tobacco.

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

INFORMATION DIVISION
ACC

BASIC NEWS

10 OCT 1944

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

Psychological Warfare Branch, FNC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

Tuesday — 10 October 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Canadians land on Scheldt coast; Americans close in on Aachen; Heavies hit Schweinfurt, Coblenz, Mainz; 5th Army advances toward Bologna; Weather cuts MAAF operations; Russians crashing through to East Prussia; Finns clean out Gulf of Bothnia coast; Yugoslav-Bulgarian pact signed; Mareus Islands shelled; Chinese take two more towns east of Kweilin; Disposition of USAAF completed.

LIBERATED ITALY — Bonomi comments on Eden statement; Azzolini trial opens in Rome; Soviet delegation attends Naples T. U. congress; Another railway service restored; Jewish maternity home reopens.

UNITED NATIONS — Churchill and Eden arrive in Moscow; Four Powers disclose plan for lasting peace; U. S. to receive rubber from Britain.

OCCUPIED AREAS — Bulgarians kill 15,000 Greeks.

WAR FRONTS

CANADIANS LAND ON SCHELDE COAST AMERICANS CLOSE IN ON AACHEN

SHAEF, October 9 — The Canadian 1st Army launched a seaborne assault on the southern side of the Schelde Estuary in the area of Hoofdplatt, five miles west of Terneuzen, under cover of a heavy smokescreen this morning. Late reports tonight indicate that the operation is proceeding satisfactorily behind German lines.

The initial landing of troops, anti-tank guns, mortars, and gun carriers, met with little opposition, but shells from gun batteries on Walcheren Island are now falling on the Canadian beachhead. The German positions are on high ground, and may lie above the newly flooded area.

The operation is designed to relieve pressure on the Canadian bridgehead over the Leopold Canal which has [illegible] German mortar fire.

The Germans have recovered from their initial surprise, and American infantry and tanks are meeting stiffer resistance.

The northern thrust from Ellendorf carried the important height of Crucifix Hill, despite three German counter-attacks. Allied fighter-bombers darted in formations of four above the American column which advanced two miles northward from Verlautenheide to the hill, just east of Haaren. The planes bombed German tanks concentrating for a counter-attack north of Haaren.

American 3rd Army troops, who gained six miles yesterday in their new offensive between Metz and Nancy, reached Letricourt, 12 miles from Pont à Mousson on the main road to Dieuze. Street fighting was reported in the town late tonight.

At Fort Driant, west of Metz, American troops advanced 300 yards in an underground tunnel after cutting their way through five steel bulkheads with acetylene torches.

On the American 7th Army sector, artillery and fighter bombers are blasting the outer defenses of the Belfort Pass and have silenced a number of heavy German batteries. (OWI-Reuter-AP)

HEAVIES HIT SCHWEINFURT, COBLENZ, MAINZ

LONDON, October 9 — The Reich areas of Schweinfurt, Coblenz, and Mainz in the Rhine Valley, were the objectives of 8th and 9th USAAF aircraft today. More than 1,100 Fortresses and Liberators, escorted by fighters, dumped their bomb-loads through heavy clouds. Targets included an aircraft assembly plant and communications points.

Poor flying conditions curtailed other air activities today, according to an Associated Press dispatch, but in the early daylight hours of this morning RAF Mosquitoes and Beaufighters of Coastal Command attacked an enemy convoy of three merchant ships and eight escort vessels off the Norwegian coast.

The planes attacked with torpedoes, rocket projectiles, and cannon fire in the face of heavy flak from the eight escorting vessels, and are believed to have sunk two merchantmen and one escort ship. Other escort vessels were damaged. None of the Allied planes is missing.

132 Gun Positions Destroyed

In yesterday's continued aerial offensive against Siegfried Line defences, American bombers destroyed 132 heavy gun positions that had been impeding the advance of the American 1st and 3rd Armies. Flying about 1,500 sorties in an area from Saarbrücken to Düsseldorf, they also attacked German communications and supply depots, and dive-bombed and strafed a score of German airfields.

At least 64 German planes were destroyed on the ground and 49 severely damaged. The airfields attacked included those at Würtzburg, Frankfurt, Badenhausen, Grossenhaim, Giessen, Bad Neuheim, Bonn, and Coblenz. Returning pilots reported installations wrecked at the fields, and said the assaults were [illegible] by the Luftwaffe, though flak opposition was

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

operations: Russians crashing through to East Prussia: Finns clean out Gulf of Bothnia coast: Yugoslav-Bulgarian pact signed: Marcus Islands shelled: Chinese take two more towns east of Kweilin: Disposition of USAAF completed.

LIBERATED ITALY — Bonomi comments on Eden statement: Azzolini trial opens in Rome: Soviet delegation attends Naples T. U. congress: Another railway service restored: Jewish maternity home reopens.

UNITED NATIONS — Churchill and Eden arrive in Moscow: Four Powers disclose plan for lasting peace: U. S. to receive rubber from Britain.

OCCUPIED AREAS — Bulgarians kill 15,000 Greeks.

WAR FRONTS

CANADIANS LAND ON SCHELDE COAST AMERICANS CLOSE IN ON AACHEN

SHAEF, October 9 — The Canadian 1st Army launched a seaborne assault on the southern side of the Schelde Estuary in the area of Hoofdplaat, five miles west of Terneuzen, under cover of a heavy smokescreen this morning. Late reports tonight indicate that the operation is proceeding satisfactorily behind German lines.

The initial landing of troops, anti-tank guns, mortars, and gun carriers, met with little opposition, but shells from gun batteries on Walcheren Island are now falling on the Canadian beachhead. The German positions are on high ground, and may be above the newly flooded area.

The operation is designed to relieve pressure on the Canadian bridgehead over the Leopold Canal which has been still futher compressed by heavy German mortar fire. The attention of the 5,000 German troops opposing the northward advance will now have to be diverted. The German patrol which penetrated Canadian positions on the southern bank of the canal have been wiped out.

Escape Route Taped

To the east, the Canadian thrust to cut the escape route of the 11,000 German troops on Walcheren and Beveland has been temporarily halted by a German concentration of paratroops and SS units. Rocket-firing Typhoons in strength attacked these concentrations last night. The escape route is not physically cut, but Allied artillery on high ground 1,500 yards to the south dominate the road junction.

On the American 1st Army front, troops have narrowed the Aachen escape road to 1½ miles in twin drives from the north and south. The southern drive toward Aachen and the beginning of the great Adolf Hitler multi-lane speedway to Cologne, began at Alsdorf and swept into Allied hands the towns of Schaufenberg, slightly to the east, Bardenberg and Würselen, to the south on the road to München-Gladbach.

The towns of Broich and Weiden, on a parallel road leading northward from Aachen to Düsseldorf, were also captured.

American 3rd Army troops [illegible] yesterday in their new offensive between Metz and Nancy, reached Letrieuart, 12 miles from Pont à Mousson on the main road to Dieuze. Street fighting was reported in the town late tonight.

At Fort Driant, west of Metz, American troops advanced 300 yards in an underground tunnel after cutting their way through five steel bulkheads with acetylene torches.

On the American 7th Army sector, artillery and fighter bombers are blasting the outer defenses of the Belfort Pass and have silenced a number of heavy German batteries. (OWI-Reuter-AP)

HEAVIES HIT SCHWEINFURT, COBLENZ, MAINZ

LONDON, October 9 — The Reich areas of Schweinfurt, Coblenz, and Mainz, in the Rhine Valley, were the objectives of 8th and 9th USAAF aircraft today. More than 1,100 Fortresses and Liberators, escorted by fighters, dumped their bomb-loads through heavy clouds. Targets included an aircraft assembly plant and communications points.

Poor flying conditions curtailed other air activities today, according to an Associated Press dispatch, but in the early daylight hours of this morning RAF Mosquitoes and Beaufighters of Coastal Command attacked an enemy convoy of three merchant ships and eight escort vessels off the Norwegian coast.

The planes attacked with torpedoes, rocket projectiles, and cannon fire in the face of heavy flak from the eight escorting vessels, and are believed to have sunk two merchantmen and one escort ship. Other escort vessels were damaged. None of the Allied planes is missing.

132 Gun Positions Destroyed

In yesterday's continued aerial offensive against Siegfried Line defences, American bombers destroyed 132 heavy gun positions that had been impeding the advance of the American 1st and 3rd Armies. Flying about 1,500 sorties in an area from Saarbrücken to Düsseldorf, they also attacked German communications and supply depots, and dive-bombed and strafed a score of German airfields.

At least 64 German planes were destroyed on the ground and 49 severely damaged. The airfields attacked included those at Würtzburg, Frankfurt, Hadenhausen, Grossenheim, Giessen, Bad Neuheim, Bonn, and Coblenz. Returning pilots reported installations wrecked at the fields, and said the assaults were unopposed by the Luftwaffe, though flak opposition was extremely heavy.

LATE BULLETINS

RUSSIANS SIX MILES FROM EAST PRUSSIA

4131

MOSCOW, October 9 — Russian troops were within six miles of the East Prussian frontier late tonight — and still advancing along the banks of the Nemen River toward the Reich city of Tilsit, 35 miles away.

An official Russian statement said the Nemen riverside town of Jurkbarkas has been captured, and that Russian troops swept onward. (Reuter)

HEAVIES ATTACK RUHR STEEL CENTER

LONDON, October 9 — Tonight, RAF bombers carried out a heavy attack on the German iron and steel industrial city of Bochum in the Ruhr Valley.

An Air Ministry communique said also that heavy RAF bombers struck at Wilhelmshaven at the same time. (Reuter)

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

As a result of the direct hits scored on the Kembs Dam across the Rhine, in Upper Alsace by RAF bombers Saturday, the level of the river has dropped more than 10 feet, according to eye-witness reports from Basel quoted by British United Press today. The Swiss radio said it is doubtful if river navigation can be continued.

A *New York Times* correspondent reported that bombing had paralyzed the power supply of the whole Province of Baden for many months, bringing important war industries to a standstill.

The dam was a strong defense weapon for the Germans holding the Belfort Gap, for as long as it was intact they could have destroyed it at a favorable moment to delay an Allied advance to the Rhine River.

Flying bombs fell on London and southern England again last night for the fourth straight night, causing damage and casualties.

To frustrate these attacks, *Associated Press* reported today that fast Mosquitoes are now equipped with secret detecting devices which enable them to catch the German launching planes by surprise. As a result, the Mosquitoes shot down at least three planes and destroyed at least six bombs during the recent raids. (OWI-Reuter)

LAST BATTLE HAS COMMENCED, SAYS MODEL

WITH U.S. 1ST ARMY, October 9 — Field Marshal Walther Model, commander of the German armies in the west, addressed a special order to all German troops telling them that «the last battle has commenced,» a *Herald Tribune* correspondent reported.

The captured message, which addressed the individual German soldier as «Comrade», stated:

«The enemy is on our native soil. The last battle has commenced. It depends upon every soldier whether this battle will turn in our favor.» (OWI)

AIRBORNE COMMANDER RECEIVES AWARD

LONDON, October 9 — King George VI today conferred the title of Commander of the Bath on Major General R. W. Urquhart in a ceremony at Buckingham Palace. General Urquhart commanded the British 1st Airborne Division which held the vital Arnhem bridge for 10 days. (OWI)

5TH ARMY ADVANCES TOWARD BOLOGNA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 9 — American troops of the 5th Army, battling northward along the Florence-Bologna Road in heavy rains, yesterday drove the Germans from their positions atop Monte Castellaro and the mountain village of Barbarolo, flanking the winding highway, to push forward nearly two miles to within little more than 10 miles of Bologna and the Valley of the Po.

The American thrust directly through the Apennines toward Bologna came as British and Indian troops crossed the slightly-subsided flood waters of the Fiumicino River and captured the village of Montiglio and a nearby height in a move which threatened to cut the main Po Valley highway a mile and a half behind the German forces entrenched in the stronghold town of Savignano. The leading British forces were reported to be within seven miles of Cesena, first of the important towns strung along the Emilia Highway on the southern edge of the Po Plain.

Fierce enemy counter-attacks followed the Allied gains on both the central and the Adriatic sectors of the front, and fresh German troops, as well as numbers of heavy guns, were massed on the mountain approaches to Bologna and Imola. Enemy positions defending Monte Castellaro and Barbarolo, a mile to the east, had been strongly reinforced to gain Monte Cece, dominating the lower end of the Sintria River Valley 13 miles southwest of Castel Bolognese and the Po Plain, reported no change in this days' old struggle. In the center of the 5th Army, American forces captured the hamlets of Montemaggiore, Poggio del Falchetto, and San Apollinare, the latter within 10 miles of Castel San Pietro on the Rimini-Bologna road. All three villages lie along a three-mile diagonal between the Sillaro and the Santerno River Valleys.

South African forces of the 5th Army, who had advanced nearly two miles to the north of their positions on Monte Collina to reach Monte Stanco, a high peak overlooking the Pistoia-Bologna road only two miles southeast of Vergato, were forced to retire yesterday to new positions further south, when German forces counter-attacked heavily. On the coastal flank of the 5th Army, American Negro troops of the 92nd Infantry Division were reported to have entered the village of Seravezza, and to have captured nearby Ripa, both communities roughly nine miles north of Viareggio. (PRO)

WEATHER CUTS M.A.A.F. OPERATIONS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 9 — Bad weather yesterday restricted operations of the Mediterranean Allied Air Force to little more than 100 sorties, most of which were concentrated in small-scale attacks on enemy shipping in the Gulf of Genoa and the northern Adriatic.

Balkan Air Force planes were also able to fly a few attack missions against German airfields, shipping and gun positions in Albania and Greece.

Hurricanes and Spitfires operating from fields in Greece flew offensive sweeps over the Corinth Canal, to set afire an enemy tug boat in this chasm-like waterway. (PRO)

RUSSIANS CRASHING THROUGH TO EAST PRUSSIA

MOSCOW, October 9 — Russian armies advancing along the Neimen River in southern Lithuania were within 12 miles of the East Prussian frontier tonight. The Soviet communique said also that advanced Red Army elements were within 12 miles of the Lithuanian Baltic port of Memel.

Battle-line dispatches said the Baltic trap, within which there are believed to be no less than 150,000 German combat troops, is shrinking «catastrophically,» and that a new Russian break-through 40 miles east of the Prussian city of Tilsit was threatening the rear of German divisions to the north.

These divisions were said to be falling back in routed haste on Memel and on the southern Latvian port of Libau. The moving front of this Baltic Russian offensive was said to be 120 miles wide.

The Russian communique said of the drive on Budapest only that 8,229 prisoners had been taken in three days of fighting. But from Reuter and from German sources came news that the Red Army was storming Szolnok, large rail and highway junction, only 55 miles from the Hungarian capital. Reuter said this advance means that the Russians have pushed forward a distance of 25 miles in 24 hours.

The Soviet communique said 140 Nazi aircraft were captured on over-run airfields yesterday, that 202 German tanks were disabled or destroyed, and that 26 planes were shot down by Russian pilots.

On the island of Saaremaa, off the coast of Estonia, fleeing Germans were pressed closer into a pocket as the Russians swept through 50 more small villages and towns. Around the isolated Latvian capital of Riga, several more villages were taken as the Russians continued their hard push against the dug-in German garrison.

More German counter-attacks were beaten off in the sector north of Warsaw, and 94 German tanks were destroyed

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

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Fierce enemy counter attacks followed the Allied gains on both the central and the Adriatic sectors of the front, and fresh German troops, as well as numbers of heavy guns, were massed on the mountain approaches to Bologna and Imola. Enemy positions defending Monte Castellazi and Barbarolo, a mile to the east, had been strongly reinforced in an attempt to stem the American drive toward Bologna, it was reported.

20 Miles West of Rimini

The 8th Army's thrust westward along the hilly fringe of the Po Valley has now carried it nearly 20 miles west of Rimini, and within three miles of the Savio River and Highway 71 following the river's course to Cesena on the Plain of the Po. General Sir Oliver Leese's forces built Monte Farneto, just west of the upper Fiumicino, and part of a broken ridge line forming the eastern rim of the Savio Valley approach to the plains to the north. Despite heavy enemy counter-attacks yesterday, these 8th Army troops held firmly to this advanced position. The more direct threat to the German forces holding the line of the lower Fiumicino was represented by crossings further north, where British troops captured the village of Montgallo, only a mile and a half south of the Emilia Highway at a point the same distance west of the strongly held enemy town of Savignano, southern «anchor» of enemy positions along the Fiumicino River to the coast. Indian division troops stormed and captured Monte Guttona, a mile and a half southwest, and only a mile from Longiano, another strongly held German town.

Elsewhere along the Italian front, front-line positions remained virtually unchanged. British troops, fighting fiercely yesterday restricted operations of the Mediterranean Allied Air Force to little more than 100 sorties, most of which were concentrated in small-scale attacks on enemy shipping in the Gulf of Genoa and the northern Adriatic.

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More German counter-attacks were beaten off in the sector north of Warsaw, and 94 German tanks were destroyed there yesterday.

Further gains were also reported in Northern Transylvania and in Yugoslavia. Russian and Yugoslav troops have crossed the Tisa River, and have taken two towns on the western bank, more than 62 miles northwest of Belgrade. The Yugoslav capital itself was still besieged. (Reuter)

FINNS CLEAN OUT GULF OF BOTHNIA COAST

HELSINKI, October 9 — German forces have been cleaned out of the whole coastal region of the Gulf of Bothnia, as far north as the Finnish-Swedish frontier, an official statement said tonight.

Finnish troops east of Tornio, at the head of the gulf, broke enemy resistance and joined with other Finnish forces advancing northward from Kemi along the Kemi River yesterday.

The Finns said their communique tonight, swept up 400 Germans before them in this juncture of forces and took many guns and motor vehicles. Finnish air forces supported the operations. (PWB)

CZECHO-SLOVAKS COUNTER-ATTACK

LONDON, October 9 — Czecho-Slovak Forces of the Interior continued their counter-attacks against the Germans

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

in the area of Svaty Kriz, on the Hron River, a communique from the Commander of the Patriot forces in Slovakia reported tonight.

Lively air activity on both sides was reported. (OWI)

YUGOSLAV-BULGARIAN PACT SIGNED

WASHINGTON, October 9 — A Yugoslav-Bulgarian agreement between Marshall Tito and a Bulgarian delegation has been signed in Sofia, pledging «military cooperation in the fight against the common enemy, the German invader,» Radio Sofia announced today.

The signatories also agreed that all questions arising from «neighborly relations and friendly cooperation between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia will be decided in the spirit of brotherhood and in the common interests of the Bulgarian and Yugoslav nations.»

Delegates representing the Bulgarian Government expressed their readiness to do everything to repair injustices done to the Yugoslav nation by Fascist elements of the Bulgarian Army.

The Bulgarian delegation was headed by Dobri Terpeshev, minister without portfolio, who signed the pact for Bulgaria. Marshal Tito signed for Yugoslavia. (OWI)

RED CROSS ESTABLISHED IN YUGOSLAVIA

LONDON, October 9 — A Red Cross organization has been established in every community of liberated territory of Yugoslavia, and certain communities have now more members than ever before, the new Yugoslav Telegraph Service reported yesterday.

Half a million lire were given to the Red Cross by the Presidium of the Slovene National Liberation Council, and contributions are also being made by the people, who are starved, badly dressed, and almost barefoot. Children especially suffer from lack of nutritive foods as a result of the German occupation. (OWI)

GERMANS FACE THREAT FROM SOUTHEAST

ZURICH, October 9 — While Allied armies are pressing the Germans on their western frontiers, a danger just as great faces the Nazi command in the southeast, where 16 Soviet armies are poised on the edge of the Hungarian plain, Jan Kimche, Reuter military commentator, said today.

«A successful break-through into the northern German plain or into the valley of the Main may decide the war,» Kimche wrote. «But during the next three weeks, it is more likely that Germany's fate rests in the hands of three Soviet marshals, Petrov, Malinovski, and Tolbukhin. On Germany's southeastern front the pattern is almost complete.

«Sixteen Soviet armies, disposing of 120 divisions, are poised on the edge of the Hungarian plain.

«They are faced by the Carpathian passes and the key towns of Cluj and Oradea, and by the fortress of Belgrade for which the battle has started.

«Twenty divisions of the Hungarian Army have been mustered in strength, and exceptionally large numbers of German troops have been brought south from Poland to act as stoppers along the defensive passes. The Russians are now moving to attack.

«Armies numbering probably twice as many as those engaged in the west are going into action. Berlin official circles seem to be conscious of the peril.

«The Allies are attacking just enough to make a redisposition of German forces impossible. So long as the attack lasts north of Aachen, there will be no troops available to reinforce the Arnhem force, and the same is happening [illegible] is closing down

MARCUS ISLANDS SHELLED

PEARL HARBOR, October 9 — Battleships of Admiral William Halsey's United States 3rd Fleet have inflicted heavy damage on Japanese defense installations in the Marcus Islands, vital Japanese outpost 1,135 miles from Tokyo.

The bombardment, carried out yesterday, was said to have destroyed the greater part of all Japanese coastal gun batteries.

A Navy communique said many buildings were hit, and many fires started. Neither the American announcement, nor the disclosure of the attack by Radio Tokyo, mentioned any aerial action.

An early communique from General MacArthur's headquarters reported widespread air activity in the south Pacific area, and said that 50 more tons of bombs were dropped on Rabaul defenses and troops concentrations. It also announced destruction or damage of 23 Japanese coastal vessels and small craft in new attacks on enemy shipping near Ceram and Halmahera in the Moluccs Group. A single heavy patrol plane swooped in over the Philippines at dawn on Saturday, attacking an airfield and a seaplane base. Four float planes were destroyed, a bomber was damaged, and hangar and ramp installations hit.

From somewhere in New Guinea, U. S. Lieutenant General George Kenney, Far East Air Force commander, told an International News Service correspondent that the Allies, by their overwhelming air victories in the Pacific, have won «a decisive battle.» It will take the Japanese years to recover from the set-backs of the past six months, Kenney said, pointing out that they have been «bled white» by the combined teamwork of General MacArthur and Admiral Halsey in their southwest Pacific campaign. He set enemy losses in the period at 5,000 airplanes destroyed and 2,000,000 tons of shipping eliminated. (OWI)

CHINESE TAKE TWO MORE TOWNS

CHUNGKING, October 9 — Two more towns have been recaptured by Chinese troops who today continued their counter-offensive against the Japanese drive on the Kwangsi capital city of Kweilin.

The captured towns were taken from the Japanese forces advancing westward from Wuchow. The towns fell to Chinese troops who cut in to the rear of the Japanese drive at a point near the Kwangtung-Kwangsi border.

A second Japanese column which started out to assault Kweilin, the hub of southern China's defense system, and one-time American air base, was still halted tonight along the Hunan-Kwangsi railway. Bitter fighting was in progress, according to the Chinese High Command.

On the Fukien Province front, the Chinese communique said Japanese forces have penetrated into the harbor area of Foochow, last important ocean-going port remaining in Chinese hands.

The Japanese were described as making strong efforts to take Foochow, although Chinese troops were said to be holding out within the city, as well as in the northwestern suburbs where fighting has been going on for several days.

On the Burma front, the attack against the Japanese base in the Chin Hills made further progress with strong aerial support. On the high spots in the hills the Japanese were said to be fairly firmly ensconced in bunker positions. (OWI)

1250 U. S. WACS ARRIVE IN NEW GUINEA

WASHINGTON, October 9 — The largest contingent of members of the U.S. Woman's Army Corps ever shipped overseas has arrived at a U.S. Army supply base in New Guinea, the War Department announced today. More than [illegible] officers were included in the

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for Bulgaria. Marshal Tito fights for Yugoslavia. [illegible]

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"Armies numbering probably twice as many as those engaged in the west are going into action. Berlin official circles seem to be conscious of the peril.

"The Allies are attacking just enough to make a redisposition of German forces impossible. So long as the attack lasts north of Aachen, there will be no troops available to reinforce the Arnhem force, and the same is happening farther south, around Metz, where Patton is pinning down Germans and preventing their removal to the more threatened front. This also has been happening on the Hungarian front. It explains the mystery of why the German High Command did not send troops from east to west. They could not do so, because in its way the situation in the southeast was in no way less perilous than that in the west.

"What had to be spared had to be moved to the protection of Budapest. Once any one of the 16 Russian armies has broken through in strength, the whole German defence plan falls. There are then no lines on which they can fall back, and the combined weight of the Rumanian, Bulgarian, and Yugoslav troops could pass across the open plain en route for Budapest and Vienna and beyond.

"Such a Russian break-through not only promises immense territorial gains for the Allies, but threatens complete destruction of every vestige of the plan that the German High Command has husbanded for the final stage of the war. Kesselring's 27 divisions in Italy would be lost, Von Weich and his remaining 22 divisions would also be lost, and all remaining occupied and satellite states would be over-run in less than a week. Germany would be left alone with her southeastern flank open, with 70 divisions isolated from the main battlefield and with the defenses built up with so much effort in Poland turned by the advance through Slovakia and Bohemia." (Reuter)

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The group was accompanied by a unit of the Netherlands Women's Army trained in the United States and headed for an Australian base.

The WAC's will perform a variety of administrative and technical tasks for the Army. (OWI)

DISPOSITION OF U.S.A.A.F. COMPLETED

12TH ARMY GROUP HQ, October 9 — The full disposition of United States air strength throughout the world has been completed, and the allocation of ground forces is rapidly nearing completion, General George C. Marshall, U. S. Army Chief of Staff, declared here today.

The general said that there were adequate replacements for all ground force personnel wherever the war was being conducted.

General Marshall, who spent the morning in Holland with Lieut. Gen. Omar Bradley, 12th Army Group commander, also conferred with Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery, commander of the 21st Army Group.

Discussing the war in the Pacific, General Marshall said "we are along way ahead of schedule." He declared that

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recent operations against the Japanese in the Philippines area were tremendously successful.

He left here in the afternoon for a tour of another sector. He was accompanied by Lieut. Gen. Jacob Devers, commander of the 6th Army Group; Major (French Army) William C. Bullitt, former U. S. Ambassador to France; and General de Tassigny de Lattre, a French commander. (OWI)

10,000TH FLYING FORTRESS DELIVERED

LOS ANGELES, October 9 — The 10,000th B-17 Flying Fortress bomber was delivered to the U.S. Army Air Forces yesterday, the U.S. Aircraft War Production Council announced today. (OWI)

"USS ANCON" GOES HOME

LONDON, October 9 — The former American ocean liner that was in the vanguard of four major Allied landings on two continents has returned home, press dispatches said today.

She is the *USS Ancon*, originally built as a passenger and cargo liner, and later converted to a troopship and then to a floating military command headquarters. The *Ancon* participated in landings in French Morocco, Sicily, Salerno and Normandy.

The ship saw her most intensive action in Salerno Bay. There she stood off concentrated attack for four days and nights. On one occasion she was bombed from the air 16 times in less than 15 hours. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

BONOMI COMMENT ON EDEN STATEMENT

ROME, October 9 — Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi, in an interview given Saturday to *New York Times* correspondent Herbert Matthews, said that in order for a new democratic Italy to arise, Allied understanding, as well as material aid, was necessary.

The Prime Minister said that until British Foreign Secretary Eden's statement on the Italian colonies had been amplified by further official Allied statements, he was not able to express an opinion on this question. Referring, however, to the effect that Eden's statement had produced on the Italian people, Bonomi emphasized that Italy's position today is not in reality what it might have become on July 25 of last year.

"Let us suppose," he continued, "that immediately after that date, anti-Fascist Italy, democratic Italy, almost all the Italians, had denounced the pact of alliance with Germany and had faced the inevitable German attack, which was then less to be feared than the more powerful one launched in September.

"An Italy fighting the Germans would have been supported by the Anglo-American armies for the same military reasons for which Russian armies immediately ranged themselves with Rumanian forces. We should have attained co-belligerency without passing through surrender."

This did not occur, said the Prime Minister, because the Italian leaders of the time were not equal to the situation. He added:

"As soon as Italy was freed from Mussolini's yoke, which prevented Italians from manifesting any form of will, she ranged herself instantly at the side of the Allies, at one with their war aims, striving for their ideals, intimately linked with their fortunes. To use the expression of my great friend Benedetto Croce, we at once felt ourselves to be ... by the victory."

he settled down to explaining his actions in sending the gold to Milan, from where most of it is believed to have been transported to Berlin.

The story of the gold begins with a conference Azzolini said he had with Mussolini long before the Italian armistice. Mussolini suggested then that the gold be sent to Verona or Bolzano so that it could be near Germany. Azzolini pictured himself as a smooth persuader who allayed Mussolini's fears by insisting that the gold was safer in Rome.

In the meantime, he said, the vaults in Rome were prepared to receive the gold. All during this time, he added, he had been subjected to pressure from the Germans and was in mortal fear that German intelligence agents would find out the gold's exact location.

He insisted that he stalled the Germans with long explanations of how the gold must be packed so that the weight of the shipment is double the weight of the gold. He had even prepared two false letters to show that the gold had already been shipped to Potenza, but he wasn't sure that this was a good trick because Mussolini knew that the gold was still in Rome.

Just before the Italian armistice, he was again asked about the gold, by Badoglio. Azzolini told the court that he didn't carry out Badoglio's orders because the Germans had precise knowledge of the gold.

Received Telephone Call

Azzolini said that sometime after 10 September 1943, he and one Cambi, a functionary for the Ministry of Finance, received a telephone call from the German Embassy. A Nazi official ordered them to turn the gold over to the Germans at once. He quoted Cambi as saying:

"If we don't turn over the gold, they'll kill us and get the gold anyway. We can do nothing."

Azzolini maintained that he told Cambi other people should be consulted before the gold was turned over to the Germans. But the gold was finally shipped from Rome by train and plane; about 20 tons were carried by air.

In Milan, Azzolini testified, he met two officials of the Reichsbank who insisted that the gold go to Berlin at once. Azzolini said he used his persuasive powers on these officials, who assented to 23 tons being sent to Switzerland in payment of Italian debts.

In the total gold shipment was also some gold taken by the Italian Army in Yugoslavia, Azzolini revealed.

Lorenzo Maroni, president of the special court, asked Azzolini why he had been so hasty in getting the gold out of the vaults in Rome to ship north, even forcing the Bank employees to work all night to get the gold out.

Azzolini, weighing his words very carefully, insisted that such haste was precipitated by the Germans, who were continually pressing him to move the gold. He added that no matter what steps he could or would have taken, the Germans would have obtained the gold. He cited the Littoria incident, when the Germans blew up the local bank vaults when they could not find the keys.

During his recital of the sparring game he said he was playing with the Germans to delay shipment of the gold, Azzolini testified that it was he who saved the Crown Jewels from the Germans. He explained that he transferred the jewels from the main vaults of the Bank of Italy to safe deposit boxes which he secured in the vaults of a subsidiary bank unknown to the Germans.

In explaining the transactions which took place after he reached Milan, he said the Germans were primarily interested in getting back what they called "German gold." By this, they meant gold which the Germans had given to the Italians in exchange for dollars and the gold of the National Bank of Yugoslavia.

"Among other things, Azzolini pictured himself to the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789321

and cargo liner, and later converted to a troopship and then to a floating military command headquarters. The Ancon participated in landings in French Morocco, Sicily, Salerno and Normandy.

The ship saw her most intensive action in Salerno Bay. There she stood off concentrated attack for four days and nights. On one occasion, she was bombed from the air 16 times in less than 18 hours. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

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«As soon as Italy was freed from Mussolini's yoke, which prevented Italians from manifesting any form of will, she ranged herself instantly at the side of the Allies, at one with their war aims, striving for their ideals, intimately linked with their fortunes. To use the expression of my great friend Benedetto Croce, we at once felt ourselves to be among the victors.»

Emphasizing the necessity for democratic Italy to be received as a sister nation by the great world democracies, he concluded:

«Italy must feel that the sorrows through which she has passed, and is still passing, have washed away the 20 years of Fascist domination; that, free from shame, she may today look in the face those by whose side she fights, with the heartfelt desire, some day not far off, to become their ally. I believe that the American people .... will understand and value this, our unanimous feeling. I am confident that the great democracies of the world will appreciate the profound justice underlying our needs and requests.»

(UNN)

AZZOLINI TRIAL OPENS IN ROME

ROME, October 9 — The trial of Vincenzo Azzolini, former Governor of the Banca d'Italia, charged with turning over approximately 120 tons of gold to the Germans and collaborating with Mussolini's Republican Fascists, opened this morning before an eight-man special court in the Palazzo Corsini.

Azzolini faces a death penalty if found guilty.

Azzolini's testimony began with loud and impassioned protestations of his innocence and his patriotism. Then he didn't carry out Badoglio's orders because the Germans had precise knowledge of the gold.

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Among other things, Azzolini pictured himself to the court as the man who talked the Germans out of printing more paper money; as the man who hid the bank note engraving plates so that the Germans could print only 200,000 bank notes a day, instead of 900,000 notes; as the man who persuaded the Germans not to print Italian money in Leipzig and Stuttgart; as a man who never wore a Fascist uniform when he could wear an army officers' uniform, and as a man whose name was on the German list of those to be shot sooner or later.

Azzolini denied that he gave the order for the government bank note printing plant to be moved to Aquila. He said it was Mussolini's idea, after the Duce decided at the close of the 1937 and 1938 military maneuvers, that the plant's chimney was an easy target.

The trial will continue tomorrow morning. (UNN)

SOVIET DELEGATION AT NAPLES T. U. CONGRESS

NAPLES, October 9 — Speaking before a large gathering of trade union representatives in Naples yesterday morning, Michael Tarasov, leader of the Soviet T.U. Delegation, said that in Russia a distinction had always been made between Fascism and the Italian people.

«The real Italian people,» Tarasov continued, «showed their feelings by the strikes organized from March 1943 on

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They were the first to free themselves from the German alliance and range themselves at the side of the Allies.»

Tarasov then spoke of his pride in the daring and valor of the Italian Patriots, and concluded by reaffirming the friendship of the Soviet people for Italian workers.

Speeches made by three secretaries of the CGIL, Oreste Lizzadri, Achille Grandi, and Giuseppe Di Vittorio, all stressed the solidarity of the Italian trade union movement with Russia and the Allies.

Expressing admiration for Russian successes, Grandi emphasized the strength of Soviet ideology which, although international, had inspired such love of country in the Russian people. He contrasted it with Nazi-Fascism which had forced Italians into actions opposed to their sentiments.

Lizzadri said the Soviet delegates had been able, during their stay in Italy, to observe the futility of the Fascist propaganda attempt to hide from the Italian worker the true face of Russia.

The gratitude of Italian workers for Allied aid was expressed by Di Vittorio, who reaffirmed their pledge to intensify the struggle for the liberation and reconstruction of Italy. (UNN)

ANOTHER RAILWAY SERVICE RESTORED

ROME, October 9 — The Communications Ministry today announced the resumption of a train shuttle service between Taranto and Metaponto, to coincide with a similar service between Metaponto and Reggio Calabria. (UNN)

JEWISH MATERNITY HOME TO REOPEN

ROME, October 9 — This city's Jewish Maternity Home, which carried out its work at great risk during the period of the German occupation of Rome, will reopen its clinic in the Testaccio quarter in the near future.

The reopening will be made possible through assistance granted by Allied authorities here in the form of medical supplies, and by a gift of foodstuffs from the Vatican. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

CHURCHILL AND EDEN ARRIVE IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW, October 9 — Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden arrived here today, it was announced early tonight.

The Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary will confer with Marshal Joseph Stalin and Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov. Ambassador Averell Harriman will represent the United States Government.

Marshal Stalin, who was unable to accept the invitation to go to Quebec, welcomed the opportunity to meet the Prime Minister so soon after the Canadian conference, Clement Attlee, Deputy Prime Minister, said in his announcement to the House of Commons.

Accompanying the Prime Minister were Field Marshal Sir Alan Brooke, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and General Sir Hastings Ismay, Chief of Staff to the Minister of Defence, together with other military advisors.

The Prime Minister and his Foreign Secretary were met at the airport by Molotov and Under Secretary Andrei Vishinski, and by Vice Foreign Affairs Commissar Ivan Maisky.

A group spokesman said the visit was a sequel to the recent meeting between President Roosevelt and Churchill in Quebec.

including the United States, to be used against aggressors as the council might direct.

Commenting on the Dumbarton Oaks agreement, President Roosevelt said today that his first impression «is one of extreme satisfaction and surprise that so much could have been accomplished on so difficult a subject in so short a time.»

The new organization, the President said, will make it possible for peace-loving nations «through unity of desire, unity of will, and unity of strength, to be in a position to assure that no other aggressor or conqueror shall even get started.»

President Roosevelt emphasized that the new organization will be concerned not only with the use of force to put down aggression, but also with quieting economic and social unrest of the world.

The announcement came as United Nations diplomats foresaw the possibility of an early four-power meeting «at the highest level» to tighten war-end relations and to complete the security organizations.

The security plan, which also provides detailed proposals for peaceful settlement of disputes, is tentative because it has not been formally accepted by any of the governments involved. Drawn up at the Dumbarton Oaks conferences which ended last Saturday, it was issued textually here today by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, who described it as «an effort to make permanent a victory purchased at so heavy a cost in blood, in tragic suffering, and in treasure.»

Secretary Hull warned in an accompanying statement that the road to establishment of the proposed organization «will be long — and difficult,» adding that «much work remains to be done before a set of completed proposals can be laid down for a full dress United Nations conference to bring the organization into being.»

Under Secretary of State Edward Stettinius, chairman of the Dumbarton Oaks sessions, said in his report to Secretary Hull that none of the gaps in the plan is «in any sense insuperable.» He added:

«I am happy to report that the conversations throughout were characterized by a spirit of complete cooperation... the proof of which is evident in the wide area of agreement covered in the proposals...

«It is my opinion, which I believe is shared by all participants, that the agreed proposals constitute an advance over the tentative and preliminary proposals presented by each delegation. This has resulted from a single-minded effort of all the delegations at Dumbarton Oaks to reach a common understanding as to the most effective international organization capable of fulfilling the hopes of all peoples everywhere.»

Blueprint of Plan

The blueprint of the plan calls for:

1. *A general international organization* to be known as «The United Nations.» Each of the agencies proposed would be part of this organization.

2. *General assembly.* All member nations to be members of the assembly each having one vote. The assembly would debate broad problems of peace and security, control of armaments, and the like. It could admit or expel members and make recommendations for action to the security council by a two-thirds vote. It would meet at least once a year.

3. *Security council.* The United States, Great Britain, Russia, and China and, «in due course, France,» would compose permanently five of the 11 members. The assembly would elect the other six for two-year terms. By a system of voting still undecided, the council would have power to order the use of force, economic measures, political isolation, for any other steps considered necessary to put down

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

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It was recalled that Mr. Churchill, in his speech to the Commons 11 days ago, indicated that he considered a new meeting between Marshal Stalin and himself — and with President Roosevelt — essential before peace plans are revealed.

This is Mr. Churchill's second trip to Moscow. He went to the Russian capital in August 1942 at the invitation of Marshal Stalin. It will be his third meeting with the Russian Premier, the last having been at Teheran in November 1943. (OWI)

FOUR POWERS DISCLOSE PLAN FOR LASTING PEACE

WASHINGTON, October 9 — The United States, Great Britain, Russia, and China disclosed a tentative and incomplete plan today, designed to convert the forces of the United Nations into an organization to maintain the peace of the world.

The plan calls for using, if necessary, powerful armed forces, including special air detachments capable of inflicting swift and smashing blows against any future aggressors.

Authority to use these forces would be vested in a United Nations Security Council of 11 members, on which the four powers and France would hold permanent seats.

The armed forces would be assigned by all nations, governments involved. Drawn up at the Dumbarton Oaks conference which ended last Saturday, it was issued textually here today by Secretary of State Cordell Hull who described it as «an effort to make permanent a victory purchased at so heavy a cost in blood, in tragic suffering, and in treasure.»

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First, however, it would try peaceful means, such as negotiation and arbitration. It would recommend to the Assembly the suspension or expulsion of any member nation found violating the principles of peace and security.

4. *An international court of justice.* Details of this still are to be worked out; it would be a continuation of the «permanent Court of International Justice» still in existence at The Hague.

5. *Economic and social council.* It would consist of 15 member nations, none of them permanent, holding three-year terms. Its purpose would be to promote international economic stability and humanitarian activities designed to remove the causes of war. Linked with it would be such already-established organizations as the International Labor Office, founded by the old League of Nations.

In addition to these large units, the plan proposes the creation of a «Military Staff Committee,» which in effect would be a high command for the organization. To be made up of the military leaders of the big staffs, it could add temporarily the staffs of other nations which are contributing forces for a specific operation.

The «Military Staff Committee» would advise the council on all military questions, and be responsible for the strategic direction of any forces actually sent into action.

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

The plan specifically provides for continued operation of such regional groups of nations as the Pan-American Union in the Western Hemisphere. In line with this, the plan calls for the settlement of local disputes among nations on a regional basis, in accordance with the directions of the Security Council.

It also covers specifically the problem of dealing with Germany after victory in Europe, stating that nothing in the proposed charter should preclude action by the Allies in handling enemy states.

The documentary plan produced by the delegates at Dumbarton Oaks is the product of deliberations which began August 21, and ended October 7, with the U. S., England and the Soviet Union participating until September 28, and China taking the place of Russia in the phase starting on September 29. (OWI)

U. S. TO RECEIVE RUBBER FROM BRITAIN

WASHINGTON, October 9 — The United States will receive 78,000 tons of crude rubber this year as reverse lend-lease from the British Commonwealth, the U.S. Foreign Economic Administration announced today.

The FEA said the supply by the British to America of so much of their crude rubber supplies is an important complementary step, since natural rubber is essential to the use of synthetic rubber in most production programs.

The agency said the British Empire is sending to the United States more than half of its total crude rubber production. (OWI)

SWINTON, JOWITT GIVEN NEW CABINET POSTS

LONDON, October 9 — Viscount Swinton, Minister Resident in West Africa, has been appointed Minister for Civil Aviation, and Sir William Jowitt, Minister without Portfolio, has been designated Minister of Social Insurance.

Viscount Swinton will devote his time to planning international and imperial air routes. Sir William's appointment will take effect upon passage of pending legislation setting up a Ministry of Social Insurance. (Reuter)

DE GAULLE CALLS FOR FRENCH UNITY

PARIS, October 9 — General Charles de Gaulle called on the French nation to put aside political differences in order to carry the war to total victory and the liberation of Alsace and Lorraine, Radio Paris reported today.

«France needs all her human resources to carry out the reconstruction program,» Generale de Gaulle said. «The services even of those who have erred are also needed. The state — its justice, its authority, and it power — is alone entitled to assert itself in France.

«Some may have imagined that in the inevitable tumult which followed the sudden liberation of France, our country would go under in confusion and disorder. They did not know how great was our wealth of reason and individual control.» (OWI)

GREEK ELECTIONS SIX MONTHS AFTER LIBERATION

CAIRO, October 9 — It is expected that elections will be held in Greece six months after the liberation has been completed, George Kartalis, Greek Minister of Information, said at a press conference here today. (OWI)

ITALIAN PW'S WITH Q.M. IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, October 9 — Selected anti-Fascist Italian

NEW GOVENMENT IN CUBA

HAVANA, October 9 — Four-day celebrations will mark the inauguration of a new government in Cuba tomorrow, when the administration of Major General Fulgencio Batista, the outgoing president, will transfer its power to the President-Elect, Ramon Grau San Martin. (OWI)

OCCUPIED AREAS

BULGARIANS KILL 15,000 GREEKS

LONDON, October 9 — Bulgarians are charged with killing at least 15,000 Greeks in a list of Bulgarian crimes compiled at Adriatic Land Forces headquarters, a *Daily Herald* correspondent said yesterday.

The correspondent wrote that thousands more Greek men and women have been driven into Bulgaria for slave labor, and that Bulgarian soldiers threw the whole of Macedonia and Thrace into two years of terror.

He added that in the whole of Greece, over 400,000 people have died from malnutrition and disease or have been executed since the German-Bulgarian occupation began. The number of Greek villages burned has reached a total of 1,650. (OWI)

AUSTRIANS SABOTAGE GERMAN FACTORIES

STOCKHOLM, October 9 — Austrian Patriot units have carried out large-scale sabotage in German war factories in Graz, in Styria, the London *Daily Telegraph* Stockholm correspondent reported. Fighting has broken out between Austrian Patriots and SS troops in Graz.

In Vienna, 60 persons were reported to have been killed and many more injured in anti-Nazi demonstrations, the dispatch said. (OWI)

GERMANY CAJOLES THE POLES

LONDON, October 9 — The Germans have begun a blatant campaign of flattery toward the Poles during the last few days, contrasting strangely with their brutality during the past five years, the Stockholm correspondent of *The Times* reported today. At the same time, great efforts are being made by German propaganda to exploit Polish-Russian differences.

This sudden volte-face towards Poland comes at a time when, with little harvest from western Europe and none from the Ukraine, Germany faces the most disastrous winter since the Thirty Years' War, the *Daily Mail* commented today. The Germans will want more food for the coming months, but they will get less. Already curtailed, German rations will be cut still further as the German armies are pushed back upon the population swollen by millions of foreign workers. (BBC)

INSIDE GERMANY

SEYDLITZ APPEALS FOR OVERTHROW OF NAZISM

MOSCOW, October 9 — Major General Walter von Seydlitz broadcast an appeal over Radio Moscow to German troops and civilians to overthrow National Socialism and spare the German nation further useless sacrifice.

Von Seydlitz, president of the Soviet-sponsored German officers union and Vice president of the Free Germany National Committee, stated that Hitler and his National Socialism must be exterminated.

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ITALIAN P.W.'S WITH Q.M. IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, October 9 — Selected anti-Fascist Italian prisoners of war are serving with a quartermaster service unit on Governor's Island in New York, the *Herald Tribune* reported today. Other selected Italian prisoners are placed in separate service units throughout America.

A definite pattern of teaching is followed which leaves no room for political indoctrination which is forbidden, as contrary to the Geneva Convention. Whatever understanding the men get of Democratic concepts is derived from the organization of their camps and work, their contact with American soldiers, and their complete freedom of movement on Governor's Island, the paper said. They have not violated the trust placed in them, and as a result have built up clean surroundings and have developed good morale. (OWI)

CZECHO-SLOVAK TRADE OFFICIAL TO GO RUSSIA

LONDON, October 9 — A representative of the official Czecho-Slovak purchase and transport company will visit Russia to purchase available raw materials, machinery, and goods for the reconstruction of Czecho-Slovak industries after the country's liberation, the Exchange Telegraph reported today.

Orders have already been placed with Great Britain and the United States. (OWI)

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MOSCOW, October 9 — Major General Walter von Seydlitz broadcast an appeal over Radio Moscow to German troops and civilians to overthrow National Socialism and spare the German nation further useless sacrifice.

Von Seydlitz, president of the Soviet-sponsored German officers union and vice president of the Free Germany National Committee, stated that Hitler and his National Socialism must be exterminated.

«The German people,» he said, «still have a choice as to whether they prefer to oppose this world pest on the side of humanity or whether they are ready to let themselves be misused by Hitler to the last man. The sooner National Socialism is wiped out, the sooner we shall have laid the foundations for the reconstruction of our Fatherland.»

Warning the German nation that Allied military occupation is inevitable, von Seydlitz stated that it would depend in a high degree upon the German people whether the conditions of occupation would be hard or easy.

«Drastic measures will necessarily have to be taken by the occupying forces,» the German general said, «if the National Socialist leaders succeed in carrying out criminal plots to provoke tension and open enmity between the population and the occupying forces. If the population lends a hand in discovering and preventing such provocations, their mutual relations will be correct and irreproachable.»

Von Seydlitz placed the responsibility, not only for the inevitable occupation but for the war itself, squarely on Hitler and the German people by saying:

«We can blame no one but ourselves, however, hard and bitter it may seem to us, and we must thank Hitler

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for this, and those supporters who in the past helped him to power, and still stand behind him today.»

«Up to now,» he said, «the German people have been incapable of establishing order in their own house. They have been unable to put a stop to the activities of war criminals in Germany. They did not muster sufficient will power and strength to create a democratic government.»

The German general reassured the German people that «according to the declarations of responsible statesmen of the Allied powers, the aims of the occupation forces are: first, the destruction of the National Socialist regime, and, second, the creation of an unimpeachable, truly democratic government which will guarantee that there will be no repetition of Germany's aggression.» (OWI)

SWEDEN-GERMANY TELEPHONE CUT

STOCKHOLM, October 9 — Telephone communications between here and Berlin, which were cut yesterday, are still broken off, an Associated Press correspondent reported today. Telegraphic communications with Berlin continued to function, however. (OWI)

NEW ARMY REVOLT, SWEDISH PAPER SAYS

STOCKHOLM, October 9 — A new revolt among German army officers has broken out, the *Stockholms Tidningen* declared today.

The article was based on a report that an SS police general had been named commander of units of the German army on the Eastern Front.

The Associated Press stated that there is no confirmation of this report. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 9 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

Very heavy and continued rain has again seriously restricted large-scale operations all along the front.

Despite the adverse weather conditions, troops of the 8th Army have driven off determined enemy counter-attacks on Monte Farneto, have advanced across the Fiumicino River, and have cleared the enemy from Montigallo and Monte Gattona.

American troops of the 5th Army have cleared the enemy from Barbarolo and Monte Castellaro, and have advanced nearly two miles on the Bologna road. Elsewhere, positions remain virtually unchanged.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Operations yesterday were greatly restricted by bad weather, which forced the cancellation of most missions.

Coastal aircraft attacked shipping in the North Adriatic and Gulf of Genoa, while other aircraft attacked enemy communications and other military objectives in Albania.

MAAF flew approximately 100 sorties. Three of our aircraft are missing. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, October 8 — Today's communique:

Our forces have attacked north and northeast of Nancy, and have liberated the town of Moivrons Ajoncourt, Jandelaincourt, and Chenicourt.

In the Vosges foothills, we have taken prisoners and gained more ground against stubborn resistance around Le Thillot. The village of Ramonchant was taken after hard fighting.

Fighter-bombers attacked troops and gun positions yesterday. In addition, locomotives, rail cars, and airfields were strafed and rails cut in western Germany. Three enemy aircraft were destroyed on the ground.

Medium and light bombers attacked railway bridges at Bad Munster, Euskirchen, and Ahrweiler railway junction at Nohfelden, and enemy strongpoints at Metz Julich and Boal. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, October 9 — Tonight's communique:

During October 9 on the Island Saaremaa (Osel), our troops occupied in fighting over 50 populated localities, including Unde, Metse, Tiriste, Kurevere, Ibinicoma, Pedrupe, Parala, Lunanda, Tomalaushe, Metallushe, Tehumarvi, and Udobe.

In the direction of Riga, our troops fought advance engagements, in the course of which they occupied the following populated localities: Iedkazh, Jaunzemenyeke, Taltine, Grigorgord, Reypak, Launsk, Rusenezh, and Kligo, and the railway station Vangazhi.

West and southwest of Siauliai (Shavli), our troops, continuing their offensive, occupied in fighting over 300 populated localities, including the town of Jurbarkas (Jurburg), Tervay, Parchipay, Tarvare, Altdpiny, Platelbay, Ulli, Perhaitse, 20 kilometers east of Memel, Brozhe, Bivirzhai, Ubrany, Pourzhe, Dolori, Telkovini, Saplitse, and Glivri, and the railway stations of Taivornezh, Bataklai, and Udetepray.

On the right bank of the River Narev, south of Pultusku, our troops successfully beat back all enemy infantry and tank attacks. In fighting during October 8, in this area, 64 German tanks were damaged or destroyed.

In northern Transylvania, west and southwest of Regen, our troops, operating jointly with Rumanian troops, occupied in fighting the populated localities of Sintjol, Parago, Erchel, Kala, Moyaka, Simpenitse, Mezekialosh, Tergelye, Huer, Kutchosh, Titelnik, and Panesh-Berg.

On the Hungarian territory west of Debrecen, our troops, continuing their offensive, captured the towns and large railway stations of Nagyuvar, Puspokladany, Deravanya, Turkeve, Karcag, and Hajduszovat, 10 kilometers southwest of Debrecen, and also occupied in fighting over 100 other populated localities, including Kaba, Barand, Rakoshtsi, and Echel, and the railway stations of Kaba, Patsoechiek, Senye Kendyel, Marque, and Isateldvak.

In the airfields in the areas of Nagyuvar and Rakoshtsi, our troops seized 140 German planes.

During October 8, our troops captured 4,220 German and Hungarian officers and men. Altogether, in three days of battle, they captured 8,220 German and Hungarian officers and men.

In Yugoslavia, west of Velika-Kikinda, our troops forced the River Tisa and captured, on its western bank, the town and railway junction of Senta; the town and railway junction of Stari-Becej; and also occupied the large populated localities of Stara-Kanjiza, Ada, and Mol.

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

During October 8, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 202 German tanks. In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 26 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

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MAAF flew approximately 100 sorties. Three of our aircraft are missing. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, October 9 — Today's communique:

In an advance around the Scheldt Estuary, our troops north of Antwerp have freed Hoogerheide and Calmpthout.

To the south of the estuary, there has been very heavy fighting in the bridgehead over the Leopold Canal.

On the west side of our salient there was some local fighting east of Hertigenbosch.

Allied forces have closed the gap northeast of Aachen to about four miles.

Troops moving from the north have gained about a mile southwest and southeast of Osbet, and units which advanced northwards on Sunday morning after preliminary air bombardment advanced 3,000 yards to Verlautenheide three miles northeast of Aachen, and to a hill a half-mile east of Hauren.

North of this area, our forces have overcome stubborn enemy resistance to seize Oidtweiler, 1 1/2 miles northwest of Alsdorf, which was captured earlier.

Throughout the Aachen sector we are encountering considerable enemy artillery, small arms, and machine-gun fire.

Southwest of Hertgen we renewed our advance in rugged terrain meeting stubborn opposition from German field defenses. An enemy counter-attack was repulsed.

In the Metz sector we cleared the enemy from the northern half of Malroy les Metz. Hard fighting continues in Fort Driant.

In the direction of Riga, our troops fought advance engagements, in the course of which they occupied the following populated localities: Ieulkezh, Jaunzemenyeke, Taltine, Grigorgord, Reypak, Laimaki, Rusenezh, and Kluge, and the railway station Vangazhi.

West and southwest of Siauliai (Shavli), our troops, continuing their offensive, occupied in fighting over 300 populated localities, including the town of Jurbarkas (Jurburg), Tervay, Perchipay, Tervare, Altelpiay, Plateliay, Ulli, Pezhaitse, 26 kilometers east of Memel, Brozhe, Bivarzhai, Ubrany, Poorzhe, Polurs, Telkoviai, Sapiitse, and Gavri, and the railway stations of Tauvornezh, Butaikiai, and Udeteptiay.

On the right bank of the River Narev, south of Poltusku, our troops successfully beat back all enemy infantry and tank attacks. In fighting during October 8, in this area, 94 German tanks were damaged or destroyed.

In northern Transylvania, west and southwest of Regen, our troops, operating jointly with Rumanian troops, occupied in fighting the populated localities of Santal, Porago, Erchel, Kala, Moysha, Sinpeatse, Mezekiaiosh, Tergelye, Huer, Karchosh, Tilelnik, and Panezh-Bergi.

On the Hungarian territory west of Debrecen, our troops, continuing their offensive, captured the towns and large railway stations of Nagyuvar, Puspokladany, Derevarea, Turkeve, Karcag, and Hajduszovat, 18 kilometers southwest of Debrecen, and also occupied in fighting over 100 other populated localities, including Kabo, Barand, Itakoshtsi, and Echet, and the railway stations of Kala, Putsochek, Senye, Kendyel, Marque, and Isatoldvak.

In the airfields in the areas of Nagyuvar and Rukoshtsi, our troops seized 140 German planes.

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

During October 8, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 202 German tanks. In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 26 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, October 9 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

Following a lively engagement, Patriots of the "Green Flames" Brigade liberated Ponte di Legno, in Brescia Province, thus cutting one of the enemy's main roads through the Canonica Valley.

In the nearby hamlet of Pezzo, Patriots also attacked German troops preparing fortifications. The entire enemy garrison at Borno was captured, and attacks carried out by reinforcements which tried to relieve it were repulsed. German losses in this area were heavy. Three more Patriot groups surrounded the Fascist garrison at Bienno, also in Brescia Province, and captured 21 prisoners and considerable arms and ammunition.

Other losses were inflicted on the enemy at Capo di Ponte in the Canonica Valley, where clashes are occurring continuously. Patriots stopped a train near Niardo on September 22 and took prisoner a score of Nazi-Fascists. Sabotage activities were carried out against enemy fortified positions in this region between September 19 and 21.

Attacks by Patriots are continuing against the enemy's rear in the Aemilia region. Many tanks and armored cars

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were damaged or immobilized in the Cortemaggiore, Fiorenzuola, and Cadeo sector, in the Province of Piacenza.

Patriots offered strenuous resistance to the German offensive against Ligonchio, in Reggio Emilia Province, and the offensive was resumed by the enemy only after two days of bitter clashes.

The Fascist garrison at Ciano d'Enza was compelled to withdraw from the village after it had suffered heavy losses. A number of motor vehicles were destroyed on the road north of Felina.

Many clashes are taking place in the vicinity of Bologna between Patriots and Nazi-Fascists, and skirmishes are taking place in the streets of the city itself. Some localities in the province are controlled by Patriots. At Budrio, near Bologna, bitter fighting has taken place. The rail network around Bologna is almost completely paralyzed.

The Germans are using air power in their attempt to eliminate Patriot activity in the Bologna area. Recent fighting in the Bologna area has cost the Germans 400 men.

On September 25, Patriots ambushed 15 transports carrying Fascists to Gavello, in Turin Province, where they were to carry out requisitions, and dispersed them after a sharp battle. The trucks were escorted by four tanks and two armored cars. The enemy lost about 20 men in dead and wounded.

The Frejus Tunnel was blocked by a mine explosion. (UNN)

GERMAN

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

Western Front:

On the western front, yesterday, the enemy attacks were extended to other sectors of the front.

On the Belgian-Dutch borders and in central Holland the battle in the Geilenkirchen-Stolberg sector is growing in fierceness, while the local fighting continues.

Enemy tank units aiming at encircling Aix la Chapelle on both sides were stopped in extremely grim fighting.

North of Nancy, grim fighting is in progress at a front bulge which the enemy has been fiercely attacking since yesterday morning.

On both sides of Remiremont, the fighting with American and French infantry, as well as tanks, continues with undiminished fury.

Dunkirk again was fiercely shelled by the enemy artillery. At St. Nazaire, Lorient, and the approaches to La Rochelle, enemy attacks were frustrated.

Security vessels of the Navy sank a British motor assault boat off the Dutch coast. A German vessel was lost in the course of further encounters.

London continues to be held under harassing fire with «V-1.»

Italy:

In central Italy, the German troops which for many days have been engaged in grim fighting south of Bologna, achieved another great defensive success. At some points the enemy succeeded in penetrating our forward lines at the expense of heavy losses, but was beaten back or stopped in immediate counter-attacks.

In the Adriatic coastal sector, the grim fighting continued, moving more toward the high ground west of the Adriatic coast.

Eastern Front:

In the Banat and in Serbia, south of the Danube, the stubborn resistance of our troops and counter-attacks of German counter-attacks are in progress with good success. Thus far, 25 tanks were destroyed.

German bombers and fighter-bombers struck at enemy spearheads and Bolshevist supplies with good success.

On the pass roads of the Forest Carpathians, German and Hungarian troops repelled Bolshevist attacks, partly in counter thrusts.

Proceeding from their Vistula bridgeheads southeast of Warka and north of Sieroc, the Soviets attacked unsuccessfully. Between Memel and the Windau, our troops are engaged in a grim battle with strong enemy forces.

North of the Duena, the enemy lost 25 tanks in unsuccessful attacks on the Riga bridgehead.

In Oesel, the Sworbe Peninsula was held in face of strong enemy pressure.

In Finland, our troops retreated northward from the Torneo sector. At the line of strongpoints on the Soviet-Finnish border, southwest of Murmansk, the strong enemy attacks which were reported yesterday were arrested.

Bombers joined in the ground fighting, despite poor weather conditions. The accompanying fighters brought down 14 Soviet planes without losses.

The Anglo-Americans continued their terror on the civilians in western and southwestern Germany by low-level attacks. Localities and passenger trains particularly were attacked with bombs and guns. Twelve fighter-bombers were brought down. (Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMAN OVERSEAS RADIO

Allies Race Against Time. - Turkish correspondents point out that it is of supreme importance for the Americans to bring about a military decision before the presidential elections. They are of the opinion that, if the Allies fail to launch a decisive blow before the coming winter, they will have to face serious difficulties because operations, on the eastern as well as the western front, are far from progressing according to Allied plans. »

TRANSOCEAN AND D.N.B.

Western Front: Alex Schmalhuss reports: « The southern Dutch area, north and south of the border city of Aachen, has developed into an area of large-scale fighting. On the whole northern wing this is definitely the focal point where the American 1st Army is attempting to rip open the German defence lines by a thrust to the east, in order to push through toward the Rhine. »

Eastern Front: « The large-scale Soviet attack toward Memel and Libau gained ground only toward Memel yesterday, while the advance toward Libau was stopped by German counter-attacks. » A later despatch says that the Soviets are planning to encircle Belgrade from the west, after failing to thrust across the Danube directly.

FASCIST RADIO

Bad Weather Hampers Offensive. In Italy, bad weather and determined German resistance prevented the enemy from achieving any successes of importance. « In the Adriatic sector, British and mercenary troops are exercising strong pressure between the Rubicon and the upper course of the Savio. In the central sector, the Americans are attacking between the Reno and Montone in an all-out attempt to open a breach in a northeasterly direction.

The Price of Mercenaries. Roosevelt promised the Bonomi Government material help on the condition that Italy would provide mercenary troops to fight the Japanese in the Pacific. The assistance granted by the United States to Italy will consist of a small quantity of old shoes and second-

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Eastern Front:

In the Banat and in Serbia, south of the Danube, the stubborn resistance of our troops and counter-attacks of fresh reserves stopped the enemy advance. West of Zajecar, mountain troops wiped out two Soviet battalions which had penetrated their positions.

German and Hungarian troops maintained their bridgehead position on the banks of the Theiss in face of enemy attacks launched in southern Hungary on a broad front. Soviet troops, in an attack northward, crossed the fast-flowing Kroesch and penetrated the Debrecen area. The civilians in western and southwestern Germany [illegible] level attacks. Localities and passenger trains particularly were attacked with bombs and guns. Twelve fighter-bombers were brought down. (Radio Berlin)

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The Price of Mercenaries. Roosevelt promised the Bonomi Government material help on the condition that Italy would provide mercenary troops to fight the Japanese in the Pacific. The assistance granted by the United States to Italy will consist of a small quantity of old shoes and second-hand clothing.

Bribery in Liberated Italy. It has been discovered that the Communist Minister of Agriculture, Gullo, exempted several big estate owners from delivering their crops to the granaries. Similar scandals have come to light in connection with enterprises organized by anti-Fascist bodies for the rebuilding of war-damaged properties.

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Interior L.C.

INFORMATION DIVISION

ACC

BASIC NEWS

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

Psychological Warfare Branch, FNC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

Monday — 9 October 1944

8 - OCT 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Americans drive to close Aachen gap; 3rd Army launches new offensive; Fires still burn in Reich from wars biggest air assault; 5th Army widens advance front; 8th Army crosses Fiumicino; British troops near outskirts of Corinth; Russians make gains; Allies force Japs back.

LIBERATED ITALY — 600 tons of medical supplies arrive in Italy for civilians.

UNITED NATIONS — Chinese accept Dumbarton Oaks Agreement; Wendell Willkie dies; Form league of independent Arab countries; Farouk dismisses cabinet.

OCCUPIED AREAS — Tass reports increasing unrest in Hungary; Nazis inundate best of Dutch lands; Germans slaughter 40 members of FFI; Pire leads Belgian Patriots.

WAR FRONTS

AMERICANS DRIVE TO CLOSE AACHEN GAP
THIRD ARMY LAUNCHES NEW OFFENSIVE

SHAEF, October 8 — The American 1st Army launched a new assault east of Aachen in a northwest direction today to link with American troops holding the bridgehead through the Siegfried Line between Mechlern and Gelsenkirchen. The gap is now only four miles wide, and the German garrison of 1500 SS troops inside Aachen is almost sealed off as American guns cover the gap from commanding positions.

Verlautenheide, three miles northeast of Aachen in the Eilendorf area, was taken, and American troops are meeting still resistance in rolling, difficult terrain studded with German mortars, dug-in guns, machine-gun nests and well-placed pillboxes. The attack was preceded by a heavy artillery barrage.

To the north, American troops are operating east of Alsdorf. Drying winds have made the ground fit for tanks again and American armor is swinging into action to exploit this new Siegfried Line breach, last reported to be six miles square. Over 2,500 prisoners have been taken since

The only escape road left open is by ferry to the north and this area is under constant attack by Allied aircraft.

The sea dikes on Walcheren Island were hit again by RAF Lancasters, opening eight new breaches east and west of Flushing. Large areas of the island are now under water and several heavy German batteries have been flooded.

A local German attack north of Nijmegen was repulsed by American airborne troops operating with the British 2nd Army. The Germans are reinforcing their positions in the Arnhem area, bringing in elements of two panzer divisions not previously identified there.

The Germans continued to send planes over the Netherlands corridor and antipersonnel bombs were dropped in the Grave area. Harassing action was attempted near Eindhoven. (OWI-Reuter)

FIRES STILL BURN IN REICH
AFTER WARS BIGGEST AIR ASSAULT

LONDON, October 8 — Fires were still burning today at a score of important war plants in Germany after yesterday's tremendous air blows by more than 5,000 Allied planes from bases in Britain, France and Italy, ranging over the Reich from the Baltic to Austria and from the Ruhr to Poland.

About 7,500 sorties were flown during the day which saw the most devastating co-ordinated assault of the war on German-occupied territory.

Yesterday's blows came as a climax to 60 hours of bombing, in which an estimated 30,000 tons of bombs fell on German oil plants, airplane factories, explosives plants, and communications points, as well as road, rail and river transportation.

Two of Germany's largest tank producing plants were heavily hit and seriously damaged by the American heavies, according to photographs taken during the bombing. Liberators attacking Kassel's Henschel plant, which is believed to manufacture nearly all of Germany's heavy Tiger tanks, covered every building but one with high explosives and incendiaries. At Magdeburg-Fuchan they left the whole big Krupp Mark VI tank works burning, and hit 21 out of 23 large buildings.

The day's attacks cost the 8th USAAF 51 bombers and 15 fighters out of a force of 1400 escorted bombers, while the RAF lost seven bombers. The U. S. heavies shot down 43 enemy aircraft, including four jet-propelled fighters, and destroyed 16 other planes on the ground.

Eight American Flying Fortresses made forced landings or crashed in southern Sweden yesterday. Six airmen were killed and ten injured.

One of the most sensational of RAF operations yesterday was a low-level attack on the big Kembs Dam on the French side of the Rhine 8½ miles from Basle, and ten miles southeast of Mulhouse. Thirteen fighter-escorted Lancasters dropped 12,000-pound bombs on the sluices to trap German forces and wipe out a strategic enemy weapon. The Germans were believed to be planning to destroy the dam and loose the water to halt an advance across the Rhine.

Half an hour later a Mosquito pilot on reconnaissance saw two of the charges explode and water surge through

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Verlautenheide, three miles northeast of Aachen in the Eilendorf area, was taken, and American troops are meeting stiff resistance in rolling, difficult terrain studded with German mortars, dug-in guns, machine-gun nests and well-placed pillboxes. The attack was preceded by a heavy artillery barrage.

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Infantry and armor of the American 3rd Army today launched an offensive on a 20 mile front between Nancy and Metz. They were supported by a heavy artillery barrage and covered by artificial fog. Gains of six miles have been made at some points and Ajoncourt, 12 miles southeast of Pont a Mousson has been captured.

The Germans are counter-attacking along the whole 7th Army front northeast of Belfort. One attack made with tanks and heavy artillery northeast of Epinal cost the Germans considerable losses before it was repelled.

The Germans counter-attacked at Fort Driant in the Metz area and wiped out half the American gain of yesterday. Concealed in pillboxes, the Germans permit the troops to advance, then spray them with machine-gun fire from behind.

The Canadian 1st Army bridgehead over the Leopold Canal has been strengthened but Allied troops are continuing to fall back under heavy German mortar fire. Last night German patrols crossed the canal and penetrated Canadian positions on the south bank. The position of the Allied bridgehead is approaching a critical stage.

To the east, Canadian troops have cut the main German escape road from the islands north of the Schelde Estuary after a two-mile advance north of Hoogerheide [illegible] errands corridor and [illegible] in the Grave area. Harassing action was attempted near Eindhoven. (OWI-Reuter)

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About 1,300 sorties were flown during the day which saw the most devastating co-ordinated assault of the war on German-occupied territory.

Yesterday's blows came as a climax to 60 hours of bombing, in which an estimated 30,000 tons of bombs fell on German oil plants, airplane factories, explosives plants, and communications points, as well as road, rail and river transportation.

Two of Germany's largest tank producing plants were heavily hit and seriously damaged by the American heavies, according to photographs taken during the bombing. Liberators attacking Kassel's Henschel plant, which is believed to manufacture nearly all of Germany's heavy Tiger tanks, covered every building but one with high explosives and incendiaries. At Magdeburg-Buchau they left the whole big Krupp Mark VI tank works burning, and hit 21 out of 24 large buildings.

The day's attacks cost the 8th USAAF 51 bombers and 15 fighters out of a force of 1400 escorted bombers, while the RAF lost seven bombers. The U. S. heavies shot down 33 enemy aircraft, including four jet-propelled fighters, and destroyed 16 other planes on the ground.

Eight American Flying Fortresses made forced landings or crashed in southern Sweden yesterday. Six airmen were killed and ten injured.

One of the most sensational of RAF operations yesterday was a low-level attack on the big Kembs Dam on the French side of the Rhine 8½ miles from Basle, and ten miles southeast of Mulhouse. Thirteen fighter-escorted Lancasters dropped 12,000-pound bombs on the sluices to trap German forces and wipe out a strategic enemy weapon. The Germans were believed to be planning to destroy the dam and loose the water to halt an advance across the Rhine.

Half an hour later a Mosquito pilot on reconnaissance saw two of the charges explode and water surge through the breached main west sluice gate.

Eight separate breaches were made in the sea dyke on the southern edge of the island of Walcheren in yesterday's second attack by RAF Lancasters. The breaches are on each side of Flushing, and by yesterday evening sea water had reached half a mile inland and had surrounded a large fort in German hands.

LATE BULLETIN

RUSSIANS BOMB BRESLAU

MOSCOW, October 8 — Long-range Russian aircraft carried out a massive raid on Breslau, Germany, last night, Radio Moscow announced. Fires broke out at the railway junction, and complete trains and warehouses were left burning. Explosions and fires were observed to the south of Breslau in gas and metallurgic plants. The fires could be seen for more than 120 miles by returning Russian pilots. (Moscow Radio)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787021

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

Allied Air Assault Continues

The Allied assault on German targets continued today, despite heavy fog over western Europe with medium, light and fighter-bombers attacking German communications and supply depots. Switching from yesterday's record strategical bombing to tactical offense, more than 300 9th USAAF Marauders and Havocs raked German communications and supply depots in the Rhineland and Ruhr servicing the German armies opposing American forces.

Fighter-bombers flew their way through more than 200 German fighters to bomb and strafe airfields, military positions, and water and rail transport in the Rhine valley and from Saarbrucken to Duesseldorf.

The scope of the 2nd TAF in yesterday's operations northeast of Arnhem was 16 locomotives destroyed or damaged, and 230 rail trucks destroyed with a further 110 damaged.

Aircraft of RAF Coastal Command last night attacked small groups of German shipping off the Dutch Coast. One pilot attacked four E-boats off Texel, setting one on fire. Another attacked one of six trawler-type auxiliaries off Ijmuiden.

Wellingtons bombed five E-boats off The Hague, and a group of vessels off Den Helder.

The Germans shot more flying bombs into southern England last night for the third consecutive night, causing some damage and casualties. (Reuter-OWI)

CRUCIAL STAGE REACHED ON WESTERN FRONT

LONDON, October 8 — General George C. Marshall's conference with General Eisenhower and his staff indicates that the crucial stage has now been reached on the western front, the Sunday Observer's Paris correspondent stated in a dispatch to day.

The question underlying their discussions, the correspondent said, is whether the battle of Germany can be won this autumn, and if not, what alterations in Allied strategic plans will be necessary.

The dispatch said:

"The problem of the western front at present is whether the Normandy ogle can be repeated. Now as then, the Allies' principal task is to overcome communications handicaps in building up sufficiently strong forces to crash German defenses. In Normandy, the main obstacle was the Channel and the absence of port facilities.

"The major problem now is long land communications. In Normandy the Allies had the advantage of interior lines. The Germans now have this advantage.

"So far Allied strategy has been the opposite of the plan which succeeded so well in Normandy. Instead of concentrating Allied strength at one or two points, dispersal seems to be the plan. Attacks have been scattered all the way from Antwerp across Holland, and down through Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg and France to Belfort.

"Whether General Marshall's talks with General Eisenhower will lead to a reversal of this strategy and return to the system of one or two concentrated drives, only time and the future course of battle will tell." (Reuter)

GERMAN AGENT HANGED IN FRANCE

PARIS, October 8 — A German agent was hanged last night after being convicted by U. S. Army military commission in accordance with the rules of war, it was announced here today.

The agent, a soldier in the German Army, was found in civilian clothes behind Allied lines on August 10, by [illegible] U. S. 2nd Armored Division. (OWI)

any German troops were caught in the enveloping movement.

The nearest American forces, directly south of Bologna, were located today as having reached the southern slopes of Monte Castellazi, little over a mile and a half North of Loiano, and not quite a mile west of the Florence-Bologna road. This point is 12-1/2 miles airline from the southern outskirts of Bologna. By actual road miles through the twisting Apennine defiles, the distance is nearly nine miles greater.

Three miles to the east of the American forces at Monte Castellazi, other American infantrymen reached the village of Castelnuovo, flanking the Bologna highway to the east; west of Monte Castellazi, American forces were reported to have captured the hamlet of Guiletto. The left flank of the American advance, which swung northwest to cut the Prato-Bologna road some seven miles to the west of the main approach route, was located at the village of San Biagio, on the Setta River, 15 miles southwest of Bologna.

On the extreme right flank, American troops had thrust from Monte Binele to near Poggio del Falchetto, six miles north of Castel del Rio, and only ten miles from Castel San Pietro and the Valley of the Po, along the Sillaro River Valley.

On the coastal sector of the 5th Army front, elements of the 92nd Infantry Division, an American Negro unit, captured the two important features of Monte Costa and Monte Canala, some nine miles north of Viareggio and three to four miles in from the Ligurian seacoast.

8th Army Crosses Fiumicino

Eighth Army forces yesterday took advantage of a slight drop in the upper stretches of the flooded Fiumicino River to cross the deep-banked stream and push up to 1,500 yards westward to capture key Monte Farneto, 15 miles west of Rimini. In the lower reaches of the swift running stream, flooded by unseasonable heavy rains, German forces entrenched on the west bank reacted sharply to all attempts at passage by Allied patrol forces. One German patrol force that crossed the stream was encircled by an 8th Army patrol and then driven in toward the Allied positions where many of its number were taken prisoner. (PRO)

DAF FIGHTER-BOMBERS HIT CESENA AREA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 8 — From dawn until dusk yesterday, fighter-bombers of the Desert Air Force maintained a 15-minute-interval schedule to bomb enemy troops concentrations and gun positions south and southeast of the town of Cesena, on the Rimini-Bologna highway near where 8th Army troops are thrusting along the south-eastern edge of the Valley of the Po.

The attacks, made against German forces forming up for counter-attack or concentrating in various villages at the fringe of the mountains rimming the southern edge of the Po Plain, represented the most intensive operation of the close-support aircraft within the past two weeks. Almost 300 sorties were flown by the Kittyhawk and Thunderbolt planes. (PRO)

BRITISH TROOPS NEAR OUTSKIRTS OF CORINTH

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 8 — British troops of Land Forces Adriatic yesterday were nearing the outskirts of Corinth, chief city of the Peloponnesian Peninsula, in the latest phase of a campaign that has liberated nearly one-third of Greece in no less than two weeks.

A special communique of the Balkan Air Force, which has coordinated the air, land and sea forces employed in the operations, declared today that the port of Nauplion, at the head of the Gulf of Nauplia and one of the small [illegible] had sur-

group of vessels on the Rhine.

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5TH ARMY WIDENS ADVANCE FRONT

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 8 — American forces of the 5th Army, pressing forward in wintry rains and mist, yesterday executed a surprise left wheel to widen to 20 miles their advance front south of Bologna, and to cut the Prato-Bologna road at a point five miles to the north of the South African forces on their left flank, it was announced here today.

The American advance, now within little over 12 miles of Bologna at its closest point, is moving northward toward the Valley of the Po astride three main roads leading along the Setta, the Savena and the Idice River Valleys.

No indication was given in official reports today whether the surprise move had trapped any sizeable German forces along the five miles stretch southward to Lagaro, occupied by South African elements in their advance.

Further west, South African forces of the 5th Army appeared to be executing a similar maneuver, thrusting northwestward to threaten the Prato-Bologna road along the Reno River Valley at a point some 23 miles southwest of Bologna, while other 5th Army forces pushed northward along the road in the vicinity of Cabello, six miles to the south. Here again official reports gave no indication whether of the 92nd Infantry Division, have captured the two important features of Monte Costa and Monte Casola, some nine miles north of Viareggio and three to four miles in from the Ligurian seacoast.

8th Army Crosses Fiumicino

Eighth Army forces yesterday took advantage of a slight drop in the upper stretches of the flooded Fiumicino River to cross the steep-banked stream and push up to 1,500 yards westward to capture key Monte Farneto, 13 miles west of Rimini. In the lower reaches of the swift running stream, flooded by unseasonable heavy rains, German forces entrenched on the west bank reacted sharply to all attempts at passage by Allied patrol forces. One German patrol force that crossed the stream was encircled by an 8th Army patrol and then driven in toward the Allied positions where many of its number were taken prisoner. (PRO)

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A special communique of the Balkan Air Force, which has coordinated the air, land and sea forces employed in the operations, declared today that the port of Nauplion, at the head of the Gulf of Nauplia and one of the small ports on the southern fringes of the peninsula, had surrendered.

No details were contained in today's announcements about the action in either the Corinth or the Nauplion areas. The forces approaching Corinth were not pin pointed at any particular spot, nor was the direction from which they were pressing on toward this chief port indicated. British forces were last reported at Itea on October 5, a Gulf of Corinth harbor some 90 miles distant from Corinth along a winding coast road.

Sink Enemy Destroyer

In naval action in the Aegean, the British destroyer *Termagant* met and engaged an enemy force near the entrance to the Gulf of Salonika on the night of October 07, and sank one enemy destroyer and seriously damaged a second of the hostile flotilla. Mine-sweepers of the Royal Navy were also operating among the Aegean Islands, sweeping enemy minefields to allow larger craft to penetrate into these waters.

On the Adriatic shores of Greece, British Landing Craft Guns, heavily-armed shore assault craft, bombarded German positions on the mainland just north of Corfu. Minesweepers were active among the southern Dalmatian Islands.

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

25 German Divisions «Pinned Down» in Balkans

It was revealed today that 25 German divisions have been «pinned down» in the Balkans during the past month, with at least 14 of them on or near the Adriatic coast or on the outlying islands.

Details were released today for the first time on the exact nature of the Land Forces Adriatic engaged against these enemy forces now in Greece and Albania. «Small as compared with the huge armies fighting elsewhere,» the statement said that the force «has nevertheless harried the enemy on a front measured from the Baltic to the Black Sea or big as the Russian.»

The recent central Dalmatian Islands battle spread over an area half the extent of the Goth Line, the report said.

What it lacks in size, the announcement said, the Land Force Adriatic makes up in training, specialisation and versatility of its elements. Besides the normal infantry and support units, there are several highly-specialised regiments whose personnel is probably unique in the British Army as being equally expert on skis, in small sea-going craft and with parachutes.

Surprise has played the principle role in the successful encounters of these small forces with the larger enemy garrisoning forces many of which are divisions of the highest order and have indicated a determined intent to retain their hold on the Balkan conquered nations. To achieve this surprise, assault troops have landed in small coves difficult to approach, or even on rocky cliff shores themselves. They have scaled precipitous cliff faces, and pushed inland over boulder strewn countryside.

These small, hard-striking forces have leaned heavily upon the cooperation and aid of the Partisans wherever they land. Partisan forces are often incorporated into the initial assault troops as a result of joint planning and command, it was said.

Once launched into action, the assault forces are necessarily self-supporting. The problems imposed by this complete independence of operation over a considerable period of time are enormous. Just the evacuation of rare of wounded, in an area where transport over almost vertical mountain country is being undertaken, taxes all the forces' resources and ingenuity. (PIB)

RED ARMY CAPTURES ZAGUBICA SAYS TITO'S HQ

LONDON, October 8 — Last night's communique from the headquarters of Marshal Tito said that in East Serbia, units of the Red Army, thrusting toward the Morava river, captured Zagubica, while German garrisons in Dolnji, Milanovac and Zajecar were completely encircled and being annihilated.

In the Leskovac-Nis sector, Partisan units made strong attacks from the east and south, Tito announced. In Slavonia, near Topola, a German column was routed.

In Dalmatia, Biograd on sea has been liberated. In Lika, the town of Sincka Kula was captured after a short battle, and one Ustashi battalion was routed.

In Slavonia, after two days of fierce battle, Yugoslav units captured Virovitica and reached the Hungarian frontier along a stretch of 18 miles, Tito said. In Bosnia, in the Banjaluka sector, fierce fighting continues. (OWI-Reuter)

RUSSIAN LITHUANIAN OFFENSIVE MAKES BIG GAINS

MOSCOW, October 8 — Russian forces crashing down through Lithuania toward the frontiers of East Prussia have advanced more than 62 miles in four days.

This crushing break-through of German northern defenses was revealed tonight in an order of the day issued by Marshal Stalin.

Kedainy, southwest of Dotnuva, along behind German and Magyar units defending the eastern regions of Hungary.

The Soviet communique said Russian forces captured the important rail and road junction town of Koreladany, on the route of the Orient Express to Budapest. More than 300 towns and villages in the area have been overrun. Red Army reports said all enemy attempts to hold out along the many canals bisecting the plains in the Koreladany region were fruitless.

Yugoslav communiques declared that Russian and Yugoslav troops have begun the final assault on the city of Belgrade. The German rail line between the Yugoslav capital and Zagreb was said to have been cut, thus completely breaking all but air communications for the German garrison within the beleaguered capital.

Belgrade is now isolated, said a Yugoslav broadcast — with Russian and Yugoslav troops surrounding the city.

On the island of Saaremaa, off the Estonian coast, the Russian offensive continued, with the last Germans being pushed to the far northern area. At Riga, Soviet dispatches said, the bitter fight for the Latvian capital was not yet over. (Reuter)

BITTER FIGHTING BETWEEN FINNS AND GERMANS

STOCKHOLM, October 8 — Bitter fighting continues between Finns and Germans on the islands of the River Tornea, forming the Finnish-Swedish frontier, said British United Press today. (PW)

KEMI FALLS

LONDON, October 8 — Finnish troops have forced the Germans to retreat from Kemi, port town on the Gulf of Bothnia near the Swedish border, the Finnish communique announced. Finnish units have advanced through the town, and heavy fighting is in progress.

The Germans are resisting strongly east of Tornio, to the northwest of Kemi, and their attempts to break through northeast of Tornio have been repelled.

The Finnish radio reported tonight that the Germans had declared martial law in northern Finland and that any Finns who commit acts of sabotage will be tried by a German court martial and sentenced to death. (OWI)

OVER 12,000 JAPS KILLED ON PALAUS

PEARL HARBOR, October 8 — United States Marines and soldiers invading the Palaus Islands have killed 12,211 Japanese and captured 224 since the day of the landings, September 15, the Navy announced today.

On the air-base island of Peleliu 11,083 Japanese have been slain and 214 captured, but the enemy still clings to one pocket of resistance at Umorbrogol mountain.

However, today's communique said that American tanks and artillery had reduced that pocket in action yesterday.

The other 1128 Japanese slain and 10 captured fell victim to the U.S. forces on Angaur, south of Peleliu in the Palaus.

Operating from Peleliu on Friday, Marine Corsair planes ranged north in the Palaus to the big island of Babelthaup, damaging 16 supply dumps, two buildings and 28 trucks, and strafing three boats and seven barges.

Air action was continued against the Kuriles, north of Japan.

Today's Southwest Pacific communique said that medium and dive-bombers in strength dropped 103 tons of bombs on the Japanese defense and supply facilities in the Halmahera area. A raid was also reported on the Macassar docks, Kendari airdrome in the Celebes, Amboin township

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

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The order, addressed to General Bagramyan's troops of the First Baltic Front, said German defenses had been smashed over a 175-mile front and that more than 2,000 small towns and villages had been taken.

American press service dispatches sent from here said that Russian troops had reached within 15 miles of the East Prussian frontier late today.

The drive, which was begun west of Shavli by troops of the 1st and 3rd Baltic Fronts, was said to be aimed at Memel and Tilsit.

Advance elements of General Bagramyan's forces were said to be within 56 miles of the East Prussian rail junction city of Tilsit, and within 40 miles of the German-held Lithuanian city of Memel, on the Baltic coast.

On the central salient of the long Russo-German front, Soviet dispatches said tonight that wedges had been driven into German defenses north of Warsaw, and that the Red Army has gained ground on the west bank of the Narew River.

Reuter said large battles were raging in the area.

Other dispatches said the Russians driving through Hungary had crossed the Koros River, and were advancing less than 70 miles from Budapest.

Their forward elements were said to be less than 30 miles from the important rail junctions of Kurcag and Puspok-

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Today's Southwest Pacific communique said that medium and dive-bombers in strength dropped 193 tons of bombs on the Japanese defense and supply facilities in the Rabaul area. A raid was also reported on the Macassar docks, Kendari airdrome in the Celebes, Ambon township on Amboina, and on the Ceram airdrome. A total of 152 tons were dropped on these objectives.

"The 7th Fleet's 'Lone Wolf' air raiders — the pilots of the Black Cats and Liberators who are courageously collecting a heavy toll of Japanese shipping off the Philippines — were singled out for praise today by General MacArthur.

"No command in the war has excelled the brilliance of their operation," he said in a message to Vice-Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid, commander of the 7th Fleet. (OWI)

JAPS HALTED IN CHINA DRIVES

CHUNGKING, October 8 — The Chinese High Command said tonight that the Japanese offensives in Fukien and Kwangsi provinces have been stopped.

The Jap column moving westward from Wuchow on the Kwangsi capital city of Kweilin has been forced to retreat under intense Chinese pressure.

The enemy, said the Chinese High Command, suffered considerable losses.

The second strong Jap column moving on Kweilin has been stopped in the face of bitter resistance, 12 miles west of Hingan, on the Hunan-Kwangsi railway.

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

Around the Fukien Province harbor of Foochow, Jap troops were dislodged yesterday from a large area at the mouth of the Min Kiang River, and were forced to retreat to the south.

Other Jap forces were held to a standstill in the northwest suburbs of the Foochow city — the last major harbor still in Chinese hands.

General Joseph Stilwell's 14th USAAF supported Chinese ground forces in the counter-attack near Wuchow, destroying 150 Jap cavalrymen in a single strafing assault on enemy columns.

Other American aircraft destroyed 10 river boats, damaged 40 others, and started new fires in Pingnam, on the West River. Airfields at Canton, Samshui and Wuchow were also struck. Bombing and strafing of Jap supply lines north of Kweilin continued.

Stilwell's headquarters said the 14th USAAF sank 110,000 tons of Japanese shipping during September, in attacks off the coast of China and on Jap-held harbors along the coast.

A Southeast Asia Command communique said tonight that Jap forces who had penetrated the India frontier in southeastern Bengal have begun to withdraw. The force was estimated at about 4,000 men.

At Tiddim, the battle for the Jap base in the Chin Hills continued, with Jap defenses under heavy air assault. Other aircraft of Lord Louis Mountbatten's command struck at Jap positions as far east as Bangkok, Thailand. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

MEDICAL SUPPLIES FOR CIVILIANS ARRIVE

ROME, October 8 — Six hundred tons of medical supplies exclusively for civilian use have arrived in liberated Italy, it was announced tonight by the Public Health Sub-Commission of the Allied Control Commission.

The medical supplies include a variety of items, such as 775,000 units of insulin, 18,000 pounds of ether, 8,000,000 sulfa tablets, 60,000 sulfa powder packets, 14,520 ampules of quinine and millions of atabrine tablets.

Turned over immediately to the Italian government, the medical supplies will be distributed throughout Liberated Italy by a national wholesale druggists' association, formed under the Government's auspices.

The quinine shipment is an exchange for unprocessed quinine found by the 5th Army in a warehouse at Salina di Volterra. Of the approximately 8,000 kilograms of quinine found by the 5th Army, 4,270 kilograms were turned over for immediate Italian use, including that by the Italian Army, while the other 3,726 kilograms were shipped to the United States for processing and use by Allied military and naval forces in the Pacific theatre.

In addition to the quinine, 16 million atabrine tablets have arrived to date in Italy for civilian use. Of this amount, nine million tablets have been distributed to Italian civilians or are in the hands of Italian health authorities. The remaining seven million tablets have been stockpiled for future use.

The use of the quinine and atabrine from the United States, the ACC reported, prevented a rise in malaria cases after the Germans had deliberately flooded 12,000 hectares of the Pontine bonifiche marsh reclamation area to increase the malaria potential among Italian civilians and Allied soldiers. Speedy action by ACC, AMG and Allied army medical corpsmen frustrated the German plans. The area as a sovereign nation. It is now a matter of seeing how the declaration will be applied, he said.

The Italian government, he added, should make more energetic use of the greater power invested in it.

In conclusion La Guardia said President Roosevelt is desirous of doing all that is compatible with military exigencies in order to give strength to the declaration. (OWI)

UNITED NATIONS

CHINESE ACCEPT DUMBARTON OAKS AGREEMENT

DUMBARTON OAKS, October 8 — When the Russian phase of the Dumbarton Oaks talks ended a week ago it was revealed that about a 90 per cent agreement had been reached — an agreement which remains as effective today, now that the Chinese have decided to accept the document drawn up in concurrence with the Russians.

The text of this document is expected to be released early next week, after which, according to the United States Chairman, Edward Stettinius, Jr., «the peace loving people of the world will have the opportunity to judge what we have accomplished here.»

Stettinius added that he was fully confident that the proposals agreed upon will meet the test of their scrutiny.

The other chairmen, Lord Halifax for the British, and Dr. Wellington Koo for the Chinese, shared his optimism and looked forward to an early conference representing all United Nations to agree upon a final formula.

Dr. Koo said at yesterday's final session, «I believe that this important series of conversations has accomplished its purpose.»

Lord Halifax said that, if the delegates had not solved all the issues, it «is because some of them require more prolonged, intense study than we have been able to give here, but a great deal has been accomplished. I can frankly say that when the suggestion was first made that these conversations should take place, I had no expectation that we should have been able to go so far at this stage.»

Stettinius said that warmakers destroy in days that which has taken generations to build and «I sincerely hope it may sometime be said that the men of peace who have sat around this table have in a few days reached agreement upon principles which strengthen the promise of security and peace for generations.»

Stettinius urged the four nations who have participated in the talks to call «in the not too distant future» a general conference for the establishment of the organization projected at Dumbarton Oaks. (OWI)

WENDELL WILLKIE DIES

WASHINGTON, October 8 — Wendell Lewis Willkie, lawyer and 1940 candidate for the United States Presidency, who died this morning in New York following a heart attack at the age of 52, was one of the most important and most publicized men in America.

He occupied no national position in the American political scene. The sale of his book «One World» has run to nearly 2,000,000 copies. He wrote it as the result of observations while acting as a personal emissary for President Roosevelt on all or four of the world's fighting fronts.

In 1919, he joined his father's village law firm of Elwood, Indiana specializing in cases of penniless clients. The last war interrupted his law career and he went to France

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southeastern Bengal have begun to withdraw. The force was estimated at about 4,000 men.

At Tiddim, the battle for the Jap base in the Chin Hills continued, with Jap defenses under heavy air assault. Other aircraft of Lord Louis Mountbatten's command struck at Jap positions as far east as Bangkok, Thailand. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

MEDICAL SUPPLIES FOR CIVILIANS ARRIVE

ROME, October 8 — Six hundred tons of medical supplies exclusively for civilian use have arrived in liberated Italy, it was announced tonight by the Public Health Sub-Commission of the Allied Control Commission.

The medical supplies include a variety of items, such as 775,000 units of insulin, 18,000 pounds of ether, 8,000,000 sulfa tablets, 60,000 sulfa powder packets, 14,520 ampules of quinine and millions of atabrine tablets.

Turned over immediately to the Italian government, the medical supplies will be distributed throughout Liberated Italy by a national wholesale druggists' association, formed under the Government's auspices.

The quinine shipment is an exchange for unprocessed quinine found by the 5th Army in a warehouse at Salina di Volterra. Of the approximately 8,000 kilograms of quinine found by the 5th Army, 4,270 kilograms were turned over for immediate Italian use, including that by the Italian Army, while the other 3,728 kilograms were shipped to the United States for processing and use by Allied military and naval forces in the Pacific theatre.

In addition to the quinine, 16 million atabrine tablets have arrived to date in Italy for civilian use. Of this amount, nine million tablets have been distributed to Italian civilians or are in the hands of Italian health authorities. The remaining seven million tablets have been stockpiled for future use.

The use of the quinine and atabrine from the United States, the ACC reported, prevented a rise in malaria cases after the Germans had deliberately flooded 12,000 hectares of the Pontine bonifiche marsh reclamation area to increase the malaria potential among Italian civilians and Allied soldiers. Speedy action by ACC, AMG and Allied army medical corpsmen frustrated the German plans. The area was partially drained and fully sprayed, and the medicine distributed before a serious increase in malaria cases could occur. Only one death from malaria resulted in this area.

In Sardinia, one of the world's worst malaria spots, ACC measures reduced the number of cases from 4,065 for the first six months of 1943 to 1,852 for the same period this year. Similar measures in Sassari Province cut malaria cases from 921, as reported in August, 1943, to only 167, for August, 1944.

The ACC also announced that Italian biological laboratories, established with Allied assistance, are prepared to take care of all needs in liberated Italy for anti-toxins, serums and vaccines. The three laboratories, set up under ACC direction, are at Palermo, Naples and Siena, the last being the largest and most recent addition. (PRO)

LA GUARDIA SPEAKS TO ITALIAN PEOPLE

NEW YORK, October 8 — Mayor Fiorello La Guardia spoke tonight to the Italian people over the Voice of America on the recent Roosevelt-Churchill joint statement regarding Italy.

La Guardia stated that the invitation extended to the Italian government to send diplomatic representatives to Washington and London signifies the recognition of Italy

early next week, after which according to the United States Chairman, Edward Stettinius, Jr., «the peace loving people of the world will have the opportunity to judge what we have accomplished here.»

Stettinius added that he was fully confident that the proposals agreed upon will meet the test of their scrutiny.

The other chairmen, Lord Halifax for the British, and Dr. Wellington Koo for the Chinese, shared his optimism and looked forward to an early conference representing all United Nations to agree upon a final formula.

Dr. Koo said at yesterday's final session, «I believe that this important series of conversations has accomplished its purpose.»

Lord Halifax said that, if the delegates had not solved all the issues, it «is because some of them require more prolonged, intense study than we have been able to give here, but a great deal has been accomplished. I can frankly say that, when the suggestion was first made that these conversations should take place, I had no expectation that we should have been able to go so far at this stage.»

Stettinius said that warmakers destroy in days that which has taken generations to build and «I sincerely hope it may sometime be said that the men of peace who have sat around this table have in a few days reached agreement upon principles which strengthen the promise of security and peace for generations.»

Stettinius urged the four nations who have participated in the talks to call «in the not too distant future» a general conference for the establishment of the organization projected at Dumbarton Oaks. (OWI)

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He occupied an unusual position in the American political scene. The sale of his book «One World» has run to nearly 2,000,000 copies. He wrote it as the result of observations while acting as a personal emissary for President Roosevelt on an air tour of the world's fighting fronts.

In 1913, he joined his father's village law firm at Elwood, Indiana specializing in cases of penniless clients. The last war interrupted his law career and he went to France as a captain of infantry.

After the armistice, he marched upward from small-town legal practice to New York City and corporation law. He later became president of the Commonwealth and Southern Utility Company, which held vast electric power franchises in Tennessee and other states.

By a U. S. Supreme Court decision, he lost a long fight to keep the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation operating as a private enterprise, and it was sold to the Government as part of the Tennessee Valley project.

But the legal battle focused national attention on Willkie and led to the nearly spontaneous decision of the Republican Party to name him as its Presidential candidate in 1940.

He was a ceaseless worker for the rights of the «little man» and defended supporters of unpopular causes when he thought an important principle was at stake.

In April of this year Willkie withdrew as candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination after defeat in the Wisconsin primary.

Leading the nation in tribute to the man who had been his political opponent in the presidential campaign of 1940, President Roosevelt said:

«The nation will long remember Wendell Willkie as

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a forthright American. Earnest, honest and whole-souled, he also had tremendous courage.

Former President Herbert Hoover said:

«His death deprives the nation of a great and deeply patriotic citizen. His colorful personality, his indomitable energy and his active mind have stirred national consideration and understanding of the difficult problems of our times. His passing will be a great loss in finding their solution.»

Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York, Republican candidate for President, said:

«His passing is a loss not only to the Republican Party, whose presidential nominee he was in 1940, but to all of us — Americans of both parties who shared his faith in representative government and in his earnest hope for world peace.» (OWI)

UNRRA SEEKS EXPERIENCED RELIEF WORKERS

NEW YORK, October 8 — UNRRA will seek the aid of persons who have already had experience in relief work in liberated countries, Miss Craig McGeachy, UNRRA director of welfare, told the United States Foreign Policy Association yesterday.

«We shall want the assistance of people who have lived through the occupation in Norway, Holland or France to take part in relief in each other's countries,» she declared.

Miss McGeachy also disclosed that study had been made of the social welfare needs of mothers, their children, and unaccompanied children, as well as among misplaced person. An international group of psychologists — experienced in the social readaptation of prisoners of war — is now studying the social readaptation of displaced persons. (OWI)

FORM LEAGUE FOR INDEPENDENT ARAB COUNTRIES

LONDON, October 8 — Preliminary agreements have been reached for a league of independent Arab countries, the Egyptian Prime Minister, Mustapha El Nahas Pasha, announced today.

Its purpose will be to foster cooperation among them, and to safeguard their independence, the Prime Minister said.

This decision follows a fortnight's work by representatives of five countries: Egypt, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon and Trans-Jordan, who formed the preparatory committee for a general Arab congress to be held later. A protocol signed by these representatives proposes that the league should be governed by a council. Members of the league will agree not to resort to force in the settlement of disputes, and not to pursue foreign policies that would be harmful to the league as a whole or to individual members.

One part of the protocol says that Palestine constitutes one of the most important elements of the Arab countries, and the rights of the Arabs there could not be harmed without danger to the peace and stability of the Arab world as a whole. (PWB-FW)

INVITE 50 NATIONS TO AVIATION CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, October 3 — More than 50 nations have been invited to send delegates to the International Aviation Conference, which will open at the Stevens Hotel in Chicago, Illinois, on November 1, the State Department announced last night.

The conference will plan a tentative system of international air transport routes and take steps toward the formation [illegible] (OWI)

He told the District of Columbia Medical Society that «the survival rate among our wounded at the present time is higher than it has ever been in any army, in any war, at any time.» (OWI)

COMMONWEALTH PARTY AFFILIATION WITH LABOUR

LONDON, October 8 — The Commonwealth Party in Britain, at a private conference today, decided to approach the Labour Party to discuss affiliation.

The conference made it a condition of any affiliation that the Labour Party must leave the Coalition government and fight on a full Socialist program. (Reuter)

KING FAROUK DISMISSES CABINET

CAIRO, October 8 — King Farouk has dismissed the Egyptian cabinet under Nahas Pasha and has asked Dr. Ahmed Maher, leader of the Saadist Party, to form a new cabinet, it was officially announced here tonight. (Reuter)

OCCUPIED AREAS

RED CROSS WORKERS SAFE IN GREECE

STOCKHOLM, October 8 — All Swedish Red Cross representatives in Greece are safe and carrying on their work, the Swedish Radio said last night.

The announcement added that Swedish safe-conduct ships are still running to Pyraeus, the port of Athens. (OWI)

HUNGARIANS TOLD TO DRIVE GERMANS OUT

LONDON, October 8 — Hungarian university students, workers and peasants were asked to drive the Germans out of Hungary, in an article appearing recently in a Hungarian underground newspaper. The article said:

«In the first world war, German politics pushed us, with our governing traitors' help, into mad bloodshed. Now we've again been pushed into the war for the sake of lunatic German dreams.» (OWI)

TASS REPORTS INCREASING UNREST IN HUNGARY

GENEVA, October 8 — It is pointed out here that the anti-German movement continues to grow in Hungary, prompting the Hungarian press and radio to launch an extensive propaganda campaign against so-called «whisperers,» reported the Soviet news agency, Tass, today.

Regent Horthy's pro-Hitler policy is condemned in the most diverse sections of the public and, according to the Hungarian Radio, «many alarmist and outlawed leaflets have been circulated of late.» «Large anti-German demonstrations took place in Budapest and elsewhere, while disturbances among the workers continue in industrial towns such as Csepel, Gyor and Pec.

Tass said that the Hungarian authorities are trying to suppress this anti-German movement by terrorism, and that, according to the Hungarian News Agency, mass arrests have been made for «incitement to disorders» and «for circulation of panicky rumors.»

The Hungarian Radio threatened with death those «who circulate or read leaflets.» Special tribunals composed of reactionaries and Fascists function in all large towns, speeding up the procedure of trying cases of anti-Government and anti-German activities. In fact, the number of arrested

director of welfare, told the United States Foreign Policy Association yesterday.

«We shall want the assistance of people who have lived through the occupation in Norway, Holland or France to take part in relief in each other's countries,» she declared.

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TO NATIONALIZE FRENCH AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY

PARIS, October 8 — The French Air Minister, Charles Tillon, announced that the French aircraft industry will be nationalized at the first step toward total reorganization.

Addressing the personnel of the Amiot aircraft factory, Tillon said:

«We shall begin by requisitioning the entire industry and at the head of each factory we shall place an honest and patriotic worker. No pressure by private interests will be tolerated. All traces of the odious Vichy regime must disappear.»

Tillon stated that he intended to meet all justifiable claims and to maintain close and friendly contact with the unions. (OWI)

GENERAL KIRK PRAISES ARMY SURGERY

WASHINGTON, October 8 — American Army surgeons have achieved a record «unparalleled in the history of warfare» in care of the wounded, Army Surgeon General Norman T. Kirk said here on Friday.

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The Hungarian Radio threatened with death those «who circulate or read leaflets.» Special tribunals composed of reactionaries and Fascists function in all large towns, speeding up the procedure of trying cases of anti-Government and anti-German activities. In fact, the number of arrested is so great that the Hungarian authorities have been compelled to set up more concentration camps, in particular one near Budapest.

Special detachments of the so-called «National Guard» are being formed to carry out measures, and particularly in a desperate effort to quell the widely-ramified secret anti-German organization.

Up to now all efforts of the Gestapo and Hungarian police have failed to get on the track of this organization, which is headed by a militant central body.

Evidence of the Government's growing panic is shown in the Budapest Radio's urgent plea to the people «not to lose hope» — «to preserve faith in their own strength.»

Meanwhile, the newspaper *Esti Ujsag*, in an article entitled «Hope,» tried to convince the «weakhearted» that their conduct does not correspond to Hungary's role in southeastern Europe. (PWB-Tass)

GERMANS TAKE MEASURES IN DENMARK

LONDON, October 8 — In the future, arrested Danish saboteurs will be carried on all German troop trains in Denmark, the Danish Radio said last night in a broadcast for the German authorities.

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This step, the announcement said, is because of the repeated derailing of such trains by explosions, with consequent deaths among the German soldiers.
(PWB-PW)

NAZIS INUNDATING BEST OF DUTCH LANDS

London, October 8 — Ruthless German flooding of Netherlands areas was destroying valuable sections of the country's best farm lands, an official Netherlands spokesman said here yesterday, according to ANEP, official Dutch news agency.

The spokesman said the traditional Dutch policy of flooding for defense was limited to a specially prepared belt of inundation separating the central part of the country from the rest, and that it had affected only soil of minor agricultural value.

He accused the Germans of now destroying the complicated age-old system of land reclamation by inundating extensive, valuable areas of the best agricultural land with complete disregard for people and property, both in the country and in the towns.
(OWI)

CONDITIONS GRIM IN GERMAN-OCCUPIED HOLLAND

LONDON, October 8 — Living and working conditions throughout the German-occupied Netherlands are daily becoming grimmer, reported Aneta today.

The Dutch news agency dispatch said that there are large concentrations of German Elite Guard troops and Gestapo officials throughout German-occupied Holland. They have murdered many people, and a third of the male population between the ages of 18 and 50, in the Achterhoek eastern region of Gelderland province, has been forced to dig trench fortifications.

Several thousand men ordered to present themselves for labor on German defence works in Apeldoorn, 17 miles north of Arnhem, refused to appear, and 21 Dutch Patriots were murdered on the streets of the former town when the Germans attempted to press-gang the workers into service.

The agency dispatch adds that the Germans have restricted all traffic on the Zuider Zee for military purposes.
(OWI)

PUNISHMENT OF NAZI CRIMINALS

LONDON, October 8 — The Netherlands government has pledged itself to punish the Nazis responsible for the death of 450 Netherlands Patriots in a mass execution at the Vught prison camp in occupied Netherlands, Dr. J. E. Van Heuvan Goedhart, Dutch Minister of Justice, said here yesterday.

Reading the Government's statement to the people of the Netherlands over Radio Orange, Goedhart called on his people to collect all the facts of the executions and to note marks of identity of the Germans responsible.

"The Netherlands government knows that most recently hundreds of prisoners — both men and women — from the Vught concentration camp have been transported to Germany crammed in freight cars shut off with barbed wire," he said. "The Government also knows that almost 500 Dutchmen from this concentration camp have been executed without hearing and without any form of trial by the German military court.

"The Netherlands Government," he stated, "knowing how terribly our people are suffering under the murderous yoke of the oppressor, has firmly resolved to spare no efforts to catch the criminals, and is determined to trace the culprits of all these horrors and try them with unremitting severity.

"It is now crystal clear that Germany is finished in the [illegible] deliberately outside the

LUXEMBOURG ECONOMY WRECKED

LUXEMBOURG, October 8 — The German occupation of the city of Luxembourg has completely wrecked its economy, Richard Johnston, correspondent for the *New York Times* said in a dispatch today.

The blight of the German soldier buying with worthless Reichmarks is everywhere, Johnston said.

In order to make purchases in Luxembourg, one must be an international financier or accountant, the correspondent added, as there is now in practice a three-sided monetary system involving French francs, Belgian francs and Reichmarks. The purchaser warily refuses to take the Reichmarks in change, whereas the shopkeepers are anxious to get rid of them.

To add to the confusion, the exchange rate fluctuates hourly. Everyone hopes that this will soon be rectified with the currency stabilization of a fixed rate of exchange promised by the Allied authorities in cooperation with the Luxembourg Government — Johnston said.
(OWI)

GENERAL PIRE LEADS BELGIAN PATRIOTS

LONDON, October 8 — Lieutenant General Jacques Pire, operating under the name of "Dygnalion," has been identified as the leader of Belgian Patriots, it was announced here today.

General Eisenhower recently congratulated General Pire for the sabotage accomplished against German communications.
(OWI)

INSIDE GERMANY

NAZIS CREATE MORE TENSION IN GERMANY

LONDON, October 8 — The Nazis policy of prolonging a lost war only creates more tension in Germany, the Basle correspondent for the *Sunday Observer* said today.

The correspondent quoted a description of Stuttgart by the Swiss newspaper *St. Gallier Tagblatt*, which told of the destruction through Allied air attacks of every form of civil authority from the town hall to the food office. The paper said that more than half the population of Stuttgart is without homes, and that this is only one of a dozen cities in western Germany which are in this state.
(PWB-PW)

HITLER STAYS AWAY FROM ADVISER'S FUNERAL

WASHINGTON, October 8 — It was disclosed today by DNB, Nazi news agency, that Hitler and some of his former high commanders were absent from the state funeral of General Rudolf Schmundt.

It was claimed that Hitler had ordered a special state funeral at the Tannenberg Memorial for General Schmundt, his former military adviser.

Schmundt was the third Nazi to die in the attempt on Hitler's life on July 20. The others were collaborator Rudolf Berges — Hitler's double — and General Guenther Korten, Chief of Staff of the German Air Force.

The Tannenberg Memorial, where Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg is buried with 20 unknown German soldiers who fell in the 1914 battle of Tannenberg, has now been turned by the Nazis into a burying place for Nazi career officers.
(OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

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

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"It is now crystal clear that Germany is finished in the civilized world and has put herself deliberately outside the pale of civilization." (OWI)

GERMANS SLAUGHTER 40 MEMBERS OF FFI

PORRENTRUY, France-Swiss Frontier, October 8 — News of the slaughter of 40 members of the French Forces of the Interior, ten of whom were mown down by the Germans as they sang the Marseillaise, has just reached Switzerland.

The Germans surrounded FFI headquarters at Etobon, seized 40 hostages and took them in groups of ten to the neighboring village of Chenebier, near Belfort.

The first group was lined up outside the Protestant church and shot.

The second group was then ordered to kneel on the still warm bodies of their comrades. They refused, and instead stood defiantly singing the Marseillaise. They sang until a burst of fire aimed at their thighs brought them down. They were finished off with revolvers.

The third and fourth group were shot roped together so that they fell into a hole and were left to die.

The entire male population of Etobon has been exterminated or, in the case of those over 40, deported. (Reuter)

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WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, October 8 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy.

North of the Rubicon, Indian troops of the 8th Army have crossed the river Fiumicino and captured the important height of Monte Farneto.

In the central sector, American, British and South African troops of the 5th Army continue to advance against very determined resistance.

On the west coast, American Negro troops have seized two high features, Monte Costa and Monte Canale.

Allied Armies in Greece:

Troops of Land Forces Adriatic in Greece progressed towards the outskirts of Corinth.

The port of Nauplion has surrendered.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Strong forces of fighter-escorted heavy bombers yesterday operated against oil installations, rail yards and airdrome in Austria and Hungary.

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

Fighter-bombers and fighters attacked gun positions and strong points in the battle area. Other fighters and fighter-bombers attacked shipping in the Adriatic and targets in the Balkans.

During these operations, two enemy aircraft were destroyed. Eighteen of our planes are missing.

MAAF flew approximately 1500 sorties.

Navy:

On the night of October 6-7, H.M. Ship *Termagant* met and engaged an enemy force near the entrance to the Gulf of Salonika. One enemy destroyer was sunk and a second seriously damaged.

On October 7 the French cruiser *Emile Bertin* and the U.S. destroyer *Eberle* bombarded enemy vessels near Porto Maurizio. Hits were obtained on an "F" lighter and a large merchant vessel.

On October 5, while supporting the army, LCG's bombarded enemy positions on the mainland of Greece, north of Corfu.

The target area was well covered.

For many days past, mine-sweepers of the Royal Navy have been employed in sweeping channels through the numerous enemy minefields in the Aegean Islands and among the southern Dalmatian Islands. Their work has been carried out with persistence in the face of difficulties. Many mines have been accounted for. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, October 8 — Today's communique:

Land:

Allied troops moving toward the southern bank of the Scheldt Estuary from our bridgehead over the Leopold Canal are engaged in heavy fighting.

North of Antwerp, further progress has been made toward the roads leading to the island of Walcheren where the sea dikes at Flushing were attacked yesterday without loss by a strong force of escorted heavy bombers.

North of Nijmegen we have freed the village of Halbern. Fighting continues in the area of Opnemeden. Fighters and fighter-bombers closely supported our ground forces in Holland and western Germany. Rocket-firing fighters sank a medium-sized coastal vessel near the Hook of Holland.

Medium bombers struck at bridges in the Arnhem area and a railway yard at Hengelo. Heavy bombers in very great strength, with escort fighters, struck at enemy supplies and communications at Emmerich and Kleve. Five bombers are missing.

In the Aachen sector our troops have captured Beggendert and Busweiler, east and south of Eilach. Forces which advanced to the outskirts of Alsdorf encountered decreasing resistance and lessening artillery fire. On the northern fringe of this advance we have occupied Waldenrath.

Good progress in the forest of Hurtgen has taken our troops to within less than two miles of the village of Hurtgen. In Luxembourg we have cleared the enemy from Echternach and Wormeldingen.

North of Metz our troops have entered Moncreves Les Metz. Heavy fighting continued in Fort Driant, where we hold the northeast and southeast corners of the fort.

Along the whole front from Aachen to Nancy fighter-bombers in strength supported our troops and attacked transportation targets behind the enemy lines. Medium bombers hit railway targets at Euskirchen, Cam, Trier and Dillingen.

In the Riga direction, our troops captured the town and large railway station of Ogre, and also occupied in fighting over 60 other populated localities.

Troops of the First Pre-Baltic Front, with the cooperation of the troops of 3rd White-Russian Front, launched an offensive from the area northwest and southwest of Siauliai (Shavli), broke through strongly fortified enemy defenses, and in four days of fighting advanced up to 100 kilometers, expanding the break-through up to 280 kilometers in frontage. In the course of the offensive, our troops seized important strong-points of the German defense — Telsiai, Kiumgiane, Maizhekiai, Trishkiai, Kirshkiai, Seda, Vorny, and Kelmi, — and also occupied in fighting over 2,000 other populated localities.

On the right bank of River Narev, in the area south of Poltask, our troops successfully beat back enemy infantry and tank attacks.

On Hungarian territory, northwest of Beleszcaba, our troops, developing their successful offensive, seized the towns and railway junctions of Mezotur, Szentes, and Hodmezovasarhely, and the town of Szarvas, and also occupied in fighting over 150 other populated localities.

During October 6-7, our troops captured over 4,000 officers and men of the enemy.

Southwest of Rumanian city of Turnu-Severin, our troops, operating jointly with the units of People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia, occupied in fighting the following populated localities: Petrovac, Leskovac, Zlotrello, Karapelin, Jauzhanitsa, Nelakovcak, Zlot, Pozhgorac, and Ilogolina.

Our troops completed liquidation of the encircled enemy groups in the area of Kishchevak and Zaichar.

During October 7, our troops have damaged or destroyed, on all fronts, a total of 156 German tanks. In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 31 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, October 8 — Patriot activity has been intensified in all northern Italy.

In Piedmont, in the Monferrato area, a large extension of territory, including the centers of Moncalvo, Vignale and Ottiglio, has been liberated. German attacks near Sezzolengo, in Alessandria province, were repulsed. Two companies of the Fascist Montezosa division were put to flight in the province of Cuneo. Aosta Valley Patriots are guarding the Little Saint Bernard Pass, the Saint Bernard highway, Colle di Seigne and Colle del Monte. French members of the Maquis stationed at Colle del Monte entrusted control of this position to Italian Patriots.

Ligurian Patriots are holding the Tende Pass under the protection of their artillery fire. They attacked and dispersed Fascist units withdrawing along the western Riviera coast.

While Allied armies are advancing on Bologna, Patriots operating north of the city are engaging the Germans in bitter clashes. In other areas of the Aemilia region the enemy is being subjected to continuous attacks. Since September 19 some 100 Germans were killed in the Parma district, besides many wounded and dispersed. Patriots are in control of the roads in the quadrilateral formed by the towns of Berceto, Calestano, Langhirano and Ripon, all in Parma province. On the night of September 8-9 the Germans attempted to penetrate the area near Langhirano held by Patriots, but the enemy was repulsed with the loss of 60 dead and many wounded.

The enemy launched another attack against Lesignano on September 10. Fifty German dead were left on the field. Other Patriot groups continued their sorties against enemy transport columns on the road between Fidenza and Casal

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have been employed in sweeping channels through the numerous enemy minefields in the Aegean Islands and among the southern Dalmatian Islands. Their work has been carried out with persistence in the face of difficulties. Many mines have been accounted for. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, October 8 — Today's communique:

Land:

Allied troops moving toward the southern bank of the Scheldt Estuary from our bridgehead over the Leopold Canal are engaged in heavy fighting.

North of Antwerp, further progress has been made toward the roads leading to the island of Walcheren where the sea dikes at Flushing were attacked yesterday without loss by a strong force of escorted heavy bombers.

North of Nijmegen we have freed the village of Halovem. Fighting continues in the area of Opheusden. Fighters and fighter-bombers closely supported our ground forces in Holland and western Germany. Rocket-firing fighters sank a medium-sized coastal vessel near the Hook of Holland.

Medium bombers struck at bridges in the Arnhem area and a railway yard at Hengelo. Heavy bombers in very great strength, with escort fighters, struck at enemy supplies and communications at Emmerich and Kleve. Five bombers are missing.

In the Aachen sector our troops have captured Beggendorf and Basweller east and south of Ubach. Forces which advanced to the outskirts of Alsdorf encountered decreasing resistance and lessening artillery fire. On the northern fringe of this advance we have occupied Waldenrath.

Good progress in the forest of Hurtgen has taken our troops to within less than two miles of the village of Hurtgen. In Luxembourg we have cleared the enemy from Echternach and Wormeldingen.

North of Metz our troops have entered Maizieres Les Metz. Heavy fighting continued in Fort Driant, where we hold the northeast and southeast corners of the fort.

Along the whole front from Aachen to Nancy fighter-bombers in strength supported our troops and attacked transportation targets behind the enemy lines. Medium bombers hit railway targets at Ensdtchen, Cam, Trier and Dillingen.

In the Vosges foothills our troops captured two villages but lost ground in a strong enemy counter-attack northeast of Epinal. Farther south newly-won positions in the Le Thillot area were consolidated and numerous counter-attacks repulsed.

Air:

More than 1,400 heavy bombers escorted by 900 fighters hit synthetic oil plants at Tolitz, Ruhland, Magdeburg, Bohlen, Merfeburg, Lutzkendorf; tank plants at Magdeburg and Kassel; aeroengine, locomotive and chemical works at Kassel and Clausthal-Zellerfeld; an aircraft repair depot and a motor transport plant at Zwickau, and an airfield at Norhausen.

In the course of these operations, 33 enemy aircraft were shot down and 16 destroyed on the ground. Fifty-six bombers and 15 fighters of ours are missing. (OWI)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, October 8 — Tonight's communique:

During today, on the island of Saaremaa (Oesel), our troops continued their offensive, occupied in fighting over 40 populated localities.

Southwest of Rumanian city of Turnu-Severin, our troops, operating jointly with the units of People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia, occupied in fighting the following populated localities: Petrovak, Leskoval, Zhdrello, Karapolin, Lazharitsa, Nelakovak, Zlot, Pozhgorat, and Bogolina.

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The enemy launched another attack against Lesignano on September 18. Fifty German dead were left on the field. Other Patriot groups continued their sorties against enemy transport columns on the road between Fidenza and Costa Mezzone.

Patriots in the Veneto region blew up a bridge on highway 51 and destroyed an electric locomotive near Cortina d'Ampezzo.

Latest information confirms reports that the Germans suffered a serious defeat on the Asiago highlands. After three days of fighting they have lost 500 men.

In the Milan area, disorder in the enemy's ranks is increasing. The Germans are preparing explosive charges for demolitions they intend to carry out when they are compelled to withdraw. Many workers have been rounded up and deported to Germany. (UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, October 8 — The Supreme Command of the German Armed Forces announces:

Western Front:

Bitter fighting continues on the Dutch-Belgian frontier, especially on the western Scheldt. Large-scale fighting continues with undiminished strength in the area north of

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Aix-la-Chapelle. The Americans, yesterday, continued their attacks following fierce artillery preparation and supported by strong battle-plane formations, however, they were checked in the fighting for pillboxes and fortified strongpoints which are stubbornly defended by our troops. Heavy fighting for some penetration points is continuing.

The Parroy Forest continues to be cleared of the enemy. North-east of Epinal, an enemy fighting unit was encircled. Enemy pressure increased on both sides of Remiremont.

Artillery fire and infantry activity increased off our coastal strong-points.

The V-1 harassing fire continues on London.

Italy:

In the Etruscan Apennines, the 5th American Army after heavy artillery preparation resumed its attacks. Paratroops and grenadiers in a counter-thrust drove back the enemy attacking units to their original positions. An enemy penetration in the mountains west of Rocca Casciano was sealed off. A hill position on the source of the Rubicon exchanged hands several times.

Eastern Front:

In southern Hungary, fierce fighting flared up with attacking Bolshevist units, especially for the crossings of the Kriesch.

In the passroads of the Carpathians, the Bolshevists continued their attacks which were repulsed in a counter-thrust. In the battle for the passroads of the eastern Beskides, troops, fighting gallantly under the command of Col. General Henrici and effectively supported by our Luftwaffe, frustrated all Bolshevist attempts at breaking through in the Slovak area. Since September 8th, in the course of fierce fighting, 442 enemy tanks and assault guns were destroyed or captured and in addition to that 3200 prisoners were taken.

Between the Memel and the upper reaches of the Windau, our troops are engaged in heavy defensive fighting with advancing Soviet infantry and tank forces. Since October 5th, in the course of this fighting, 180 enemy tanks were shot up.

Between Dvina and the Bight of Riga, disengaging movements as ordered proceeded according to plan.

On the island of Oesel, Arensburg was evacuated after the complete destruction of all military installations. In the waters off Oesel and in the eastern Baltic Sea, patrol vessels of our Navy shot down 11 enemy bombers.

Finnish regiments under Bolshevist pressure attempted to harass our disengaging movements in northern Carelia and Lapland. Heavy clashes occurred on the Swedish-Finnish frontier when the Finnish opened up hostilities.

West of Murmansk, the Bolshevists with strong forces launched an attack. Heavy fighting flared up for our strongpoints on the Soviet-Finnish frontier.

On the Eastern Front, during the past few days, German fighter planes suffering only minor losses shot down 79 Soviet planes.

Air: 22

During attacks made by American terror bombers on central Germany, the towns of Kassel, Magdeburg, Merseburg and Bielefeld were particularly hit. British bombers attacked Emmerich, Breslau and other localities in Silesia were also the target of enemy air attacks. Over the Reich area and the western area, 121 enemy planes including 75 four-engined bombers, were shot down by flak artillery of the Luftwaffe and in the course of fierce aerial battles.

(Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

TRANSOCEAN AND DNB

Eastern Front: Correspondent Walter Plato writes: «The Soviets with at least 75 divisions are trying to break down the northern and southern wing of the European bulwark in the East. Thirty of these divisions are engaged in the sector Siauliai-Rasseniai on a thrust in the direction of the Riga Bay and the northern corner of East Prussia, while at least 45 tank and infantry divisions are operating in the southern sector with the aim of breaking through the defence in south-eastern Europe into the Hungarian plain. In Lithuania, the German Army Command, expecting an enemy large-scale attack, had left in the foremost line comparatively thin rearguards and assembled the main force in defensive positions further in the rear. Fighting in the Balkans, if seen as a whole, is of a serious character. Generally speaking, the situation has not been decisively unchanged by Sunday's fighting. Between the rivers Theiss and Kriesch, the Soviets were able to make further headway but German-Hungarian defences greatly impeded the pace of the Soviet advance by stubborn defence and frequent counter-thrusts.»

Western Front: Military correspondent Alexander Schmalfuss reports: «While in the Flemish-Dutch area and on the entire southern wing of the Western Front fighting was of hardly more than local nature for some time, operations north of Aix-la-Chapelle are adopting the character of a large-scale attack. During the past 48 hours Americans brought up here two fresh tank divisions which, yesterday, attacked from the penetration point at Geilenkirchen to east, north-east, and north. It was chiefly German batteries and anti-tank fire which threw back the attackers again and again. Hand-to-hand fighting developed at some points, in the course of which Panzergrenadiers attacked the enemy with new short-range weapons.

New German Volksgrenadier Divisions in Action: Correspondent Guenther Weber writes on the newly established Volksgrenadier divisions which are equipped on modern lines and which in the past ten days are said to have successfully repelled more than half a dozen American attacks and thus proved the necessity of their existence. The Volksgrenadier divisions, that much may be said already, lost a decisive share in arresting the assault of Allied armies in the West. It is furthermore said that the soldiers of the new divisions are generally young men between 18 and 20. They underwent a thorough training. The commander of a division which the correspondent visited declared: «Our men are like young lions who want to measure their strength against a strong opponent. They fight, if need be, with sword and bayonet against tanks.»

German Police Raid in Copenhagen: It was announced Sunday morning that the German Police on Thursday and Friday raided numerous restaurants and hideouts of illegal elements. Four hundred persons among whom are several Communist functionaries were detained.

Finnish Divisions Adopt Hostile Attitude Against German Troops: Regarding the situation in Finland, it has been learned now that the Finnish divisions which are under Soviet command are adopting a hostile attitude against German troops. This attitude is obviously appreciated by the Finnish High Command.

GERMAN OVERSEAS STATIONS

Roman Press Indignant at Eden's Statement Concerning Italian Colonies: The statement made by the British Foreign Minister Eden that the return of Italian colonies to Italy is out of question, is said to have aroused great indignation among the public and in the Roman press. The newspapers stress that the people of Italy numbering 42.000.000, without the resources of the colonies, is unable to secure the necessary food and raw material for its existence.

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On the Eastern Front, during the past few days, German fighter planes, suffering only minor losses shot down 75 Soviet planes.

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FORMATION DIVISION
8 - OCT 1944

BASIC NEWS

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

Psychological Warfare Branch, FNC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

Sunday — 8 October 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Americans make major breakthrough: New offensive launched toward Cologne: 5,000 planes deal to Reich heaviest blow of war: U. S. infantry blasting Germans from Metz: Americans within 12 miles of Bologna: Great part of Peloponnese freed. BAF announces: MAAF heavies strike Vienna refineries: Red Army breaks through toward East Prussia: Russians join Finnish battle: Soviets open vast Far Eastern air network: Japs back in India: New Jap troops landed at Foochow: Mighty British Fleet in Indian Ocean.

LIBERATED ITALY — Don Sturzo hails new phase in Italian-Allied relations: Schools in liberated Italy reopen Monday: Soviet T. U. delegates visit Naples: Italian Red Cross director dismissed: Confiscated property given to coöperatives: Government to consider vote for women.

UNITED NATIONS — Estonia to decide on collectivization: Resistance Movement holds Paris meeting: More French collaborationists interned: French Consultative Assembly enlarged.

INSIDE GERMANY — German diplomat breaks with Berlin.

WAR FRONTS

AMERICANS MAKE MAJOR BREAK-THROUGH NEW OFFENSIVE LAUNCHED TOWARD COLOGNE

SHAEF, October 7 — American 1st Army troops broke through the Siegfried Line today east of Aachen as German resistance suddenly collapsed. A 1st Army staff officer stated that the advance was definitely a break-through, and not a German withdrawal. American forces have driven through the main line of resistance in this sector, and have captured Meckstein, Hopstadt, Asdorf, Rothaeh, and Baswellen.

American tanks and infantry are six miles within [illegible] Bergendorf. The staff officer declared that positions along the Canal is now roughly 400 yards, with its base on the north bank of the canal stretching 6,000 yards. Canadian forces made several crossings between Bruges and Eeloo, and these units have now linked.

The isolated German garrison at Dunkirk is under continuous bombardment by Allied artillery and planes, but no land attack has yet been launched.

North of Antwerp, the Germans have thrown tanks into the line in an effort to save the escape route of troops on the islands north of the Scheldt Estuary. Canadian troops, however, have advanced to within three miles of Woensdecht, which dominates the escape route, and have reached Ossendrecht.

Farther to the east, stiffening German resistance is being met south of Tilburg, where British and Polish troops of the Canadian 1st Army have fought their way to within a few thousand yards of this vital communications center.

German attempts to enlarge their bridgehead over the lower Rhine west of Arnhem were held by British 2nd Army troops. The Germans have not yet abandoned hope of driving the Allies back over the Waal River and recapturing the vital bridges spanning it. They are attempting to mass sufficient forces to launch a decisive attack, and have been shelling the salient almost ceaselessly for days.

American 3rd Army forces gained 100 yards in savage fighting in the battle for Fort Driant, five miles southwest of Metz. Allied troops have a solid hold on the northwest and southwest corners of the fort. They are fighting in underground tunnels after blasting their way through its steel doors.

The attack was preceded by a bombardment of surrounding forts by Thunderbolts which also were reported to have knocked out a heavy gun mounted on a railway track 20 miles northeast of Metz. The Americans have been under heavy shell-fire from neighboring forts.

(OWI - Reuter - AP)

5,000 ALLIED PLANES DEAL HEAVIEST BLOW OF WAR TO REICH

LONDON, October 7 — Germany took its greatest pounding of the war today, when more than 5,000 British and American bombers and fighters made a three-way attack on Reich industrial centers and communications points from Britain, France, and Italy.

This gigantic Allied air force — the greatest ever thrown against Germany in a single day — consisted of 3,100 heavy bombers of 8th USAAF, 15th USAAF, and RAF Bomber Command, and was supported by about 2,000 fighters.

The American bombers from Britain concentrated on six synthetic oil plants at Politz (a suburb of Stettin), Ruhland, Magdeburg, Bohlen Merseburg, and Lützendorf, near Leipzig. They also struck at a Krupp tank factory at Magdeburg, another tank works at Kassel, where Tigers and Panthers are made, and an airplane engine and locomotive plant also at Kassel. Other targets were chemical and explosive factories south of Brunswick, and a Focke-Wulf 190 aerodrome and plant at Zwickau, south of Leipzig.

[illegible] bombers of the 15th

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Metz; Americans within 12 miles of Bologna; Great part of Peloponnese freed; RAF announces; MAAF heavies strike Vienna refineries; Red Army breaks through toward East Prussia; Russians join Finnish battle; Soviets open vast Far Eastern air network; Japs back in India; New Jap troops landed at Foochow; Mighty British Fleet in Indian Ocean.

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American tanks and infantry are six miles within Germany, east of Beggendorf. The staff officer declared that the Americans now have the elbow-room necessary to carry out operations. It is doubted if the Germans will be able to muster sufficient strength to halt the Allied surge to the east.

25 Enemy Planes Downed

The German defenses gave way this morning after being subjected to a heavy concentration of artillery fire. Out of a force of 50 German planes sent out to delay the advance, 25 were shot down by artillery and anti-aircraft fire.

South of Aachen a new offensive was launched eastward toward Cologne by the American 1st Army, which drove through the first of the German anti-tank traps, mines, and concrete obstacles in the Monschau Forest, 20 miles southeast of Aachen. Clearing weather enabled Allied aircraft to give close support to the ground troops.

To the north of the new drive, other 1st Army troops pushed on through the Hürtgen Forest to within six miles of Düren, a large road and rail junction. One column advancing to the southeast reached the village of Vossenack, between Rötgen and Düren.

On the Channel coast, Canadian troops, who established a bridgehead over the Leopold Canal yesterday, were pushed back under fierce German mortar fire tonight. The farthest point of penetration northward through German defense, however, have advanced to within three miles of [illegible] decht, which dominates the escape route, and have reached Ossendrecht.

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Simultaneously, a force of 800 bombers of the 15th USAAF, with 400 fighters, attacked targets in southern Germany, Austria, and Hungary.

The Royal Air Force contributed a force of 700 Halifax and Lancasters, escorted by Spitfires. Half of this force attacked Emmerich, and the other Kleve — two vital communications targets within 13 miles of each other, in-

4149

LATE BULLETIN

RUSSIANS SMASHING TOWARD BUDAPEST

MOSCOW, October 7 — Battle area dispatches said tonight that Russian troops have reached to within 44 miles of the Hungarian capital of Budapest.

Pushing ahead on a 70-mile front over the level plains country, the Red Army is said to have smashed through German-Hungarian defenses for a spectacular advance of 29 miles.

The Russians were reported almost to have reached the eastern banks of the Kuros River, first of two water barriers lying across the approaches to Budapest. (Reuter)

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

mediately behind the Nijmegen-Arnhem front, which the Germans are using to build up and supply their forces opposing the British 2nd Army's Dutch salient.

Yet another RAF bomber force, numbering 200 planes, with fighter escort, this afternoon made a second attack on the dikes protecting Walcheren Island from the sea. This time the object was to let in water from the south to join with the floods spreading over the western parts of the first attack. Dikes on either side of Flushing were bombed repeatedly, in face of strong opposition from heavy guns, and waves of Lancasters kept up the attack for 40 minutes from comparatively low level.

Most of today's bombing was visual, but the Germans laid smoke screens around the oil plants and crews were not able to see results accurately. At other targets, results were reported accurate in most cases.

Last night, too, Allied bombers crowded the skies over Germany in good weather, dropping their bombs in the wake of more than 4,000 daylight sorties by bombers and fighters yesterday.

Mounting the largest single operation since D-day, wave after wave of bombers was in the air from 1500 hours until after midnight, in what the Air Ministry described as the beginning of a new offensive against Germany.

1,500 Tons on Dortmund

Nearly 1,000 RAF heavy bombers carried out their major concentrated attacks on Dortmund and Bremen, where very large areas of fire were left burning. They dropped over 1,500 tons of bombs on Dortmund, and 1,000 tons on a new industrial area at Bremen. The railways through Dortmund are of greater importance than ever to the Germans, now that the RAF has drained 18 miles of the Dortmund-Ems Canal where over 100 barges lie stranded.

The night's operations also included attacks on Berlin — the third in 24 hours — and on Ludwigshaven, and mine-laying in enemy waters. Night fighters accompanying the bombers attacked airfields well behind the enemy lines.

Escorting ADGB Mosquitoes destroyed three enemy aircraft over the Low Countries. Twelve bombers are missing from these operations.

Thunderbolts of 9th USAAF this morning destroyed or damaged 28 barges taking reinforcements up the Rhine-Marne Canal to the German forces confronting the American 3rd Army. All the planes returned safely, despite intense flak. The enemy appears to be making increasing use of waterways since the Allied fighter-bomber attacks severely damaged the available railways.

Mosquitoes of the 2nd TAF, train-busting over Germany and Holland during the night, hit five trains, bringing the score for six consecutive nights up to 151 trains.

While the RAF night assaults were in progress, the Germans again launched flying bombs from aircraft against southern England and the London area. Two of the bombs were destroyed in flight, and a British Mosquito shot down a German Heinkel only a few seconds after it had launched its flying bomb.

Severe damage was caused in yesterday's heavy bomber raids by 8th USAAF, according to interpretation of photographs taken during and after the attacks on aircraft plants, ordnance depots, and oil refineries in northern Germany.

Tactical Air Forces were also active yesterday, and pounded enemy targets in the battle area, including trains, fuel dumps, barges, and motor transport.

Virtually every type of Allied plane participated in yesterday's sorties: fighters, fighter-bombers, light, medium, and heavy bombers. At least 45 enemy planes were destroyed in the air. Another 36 warplanes were destroyed in Baltic enemy bases, and three other planes were destroyed on the ground.

Forty Allied bombers and 10 fighters are missing from yesterday's operations. (OWI - Reuter)

WE-11

VON KLUGE'S REMOVAL CONFIRMED

WASHINGTON, October 7 — The removal of Field Marshal Guenther von Kluge, who lost the Battle of France, has been confirmed by a German war correspondent for the Nazi news agency, *DNB*.

The dispatch failed to mention Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, who was once pictured by the Nazis as the field commander who would drive any Allied force landing in Western Europe back into the sea.

It added: "In the west, apart from Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt and Colonel General Johannes Blaskowitz, Field Marshal Walter Model and General Hermann Balck are also commanding troops." (OWI)

NAZIS MASSACRE DUTCH PATRIOTS

WASHINGTON, October 7 — Four hundred and 50 Dutch Patriots have been massacred by the Nazis at the notorious Vught concentration camp, near the outskirts of Herrogenbosch, Aneta, the Netherlands news agency, reported today. (OWI)

ALLIED MAPS OF SIEGFRIED LINE SUPERIOR

PARIS, October 7 — Allied maps of the Siegfried Line are so precise, detailed, and well-informed that they show the range and traverse of pillbox guns and the blind spots by which demolition engineers can approach to knock them out, Maj. Gen. Ceal Ray Moore, Chief Engineer in the European Theater, disclosed today.

An American News Service dispatch reported today that 500,000 maps, about as large as a newspaper sheet and weighing a total of 30 tons, are delivered daily to the U. S. 12th Army Group now before the Siegfried Line.

The maps, based on aerial photography, and anything else available in the way of information, are tacitly admitted by even the German High Command to be superior to the enemy's own. This became apparent when the German High Command reproduced some captured maps without change, beyond superimposing on them the Germans' own grid lines, General Moore said.

American forces alone used 125 million maps in the first 90 days of the operations in France. Some 500 tons of them were delivered by plane.

Moore said that in the fall of 1942, the Allies had nothing except outdated Napoleonic maps of Western France. Preparation of maps was placed in the hands of Colonel Herbert Milwit, chief of the Intelligence Division of the Office of Chief Engineer, who came to England in June, 1942. An aerial survey of 50,000 square miles was undertaken and completed so successfully, according to the American News Service, that long before D-day SHAEF was able to lay out airstrips in France on soil which the engineers had not yet touched.

Printing began in earnest only five months before D-day, so that they would show the latest changes. (OWI)

GERMANS REFUSE TO DESTROY COAL MINE

URACH, GERMANY, October 7 — Local residents of this frontier mining town ignored Nazi orders to apply the torch to a rich coal mine in their community, and had it in perfect working order when Allied troops arrived, International News Correspondent Richard Tregaskis reported yesterday.

Refusal to obey Goebbels' scorched earth instructions made an amazing story of a group of 100 women and children and 92 men who took shelter deep inside the mine as the battle for the town raged over their heads, Tregaskis said.

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beginning of a new offensive against Germany.

1,500 Tons on Dortmund

Nearly 1,000 RAF heavy bombers carried out their major, concentrated attacks on Dortmund and Bremen, where very large areas of fire were left burning. They dropped over 1,500 tons of bombs on Dortmund, and 1,000 tons on a new industrial area at Bremen. The railways through Dortmund are of greater importance than ever to the Germans, now that the RAF has drained 18 miles of the Dortmund-Ems Canal where over 100 barges lie stranded.

The night's operations also included attacks on Berlin — the third in 24 hours — and on Ludwigshaven, and mine-laying in enemy waters. Night fighters accompanying the bombers attacked airfields well behind the enemy lines.

Escorting ADGB Mosquitoes destroyed three enemy aircraft over the Low Countries. Twelve bombers are missing from these operations.

Thunderbolts of 9th USAAF this morning destroyed or damaged 28 barges taking reinforcements up the Rhine-Marne Canal to the German forces confronting the American 3rd Army. All the planes returned safely, despite intense flak. The enemy appears to be making increasing use of waterways since the Allied fighter-bomber attacks severely damaged the available railways.

Mosquitoes of the 2nd TAF, train-busting over Germany and Holland during the night, hit five trains, bringing the score for six consecutive nights up to 151 trains.

While the RAF night assaults were in progress, the Germans again launched flying bombs from aircraft against southern England and the London area. Two of the bombs were destroyed in flight, and a British Mosquito shot down a German Heinkel only a few seconds after it had launched its flying bomb.

Severe damage was caused in yesterday's heavy bomber raids by 8th USAAF, according to interpretation of photographs taken during and after the attacks on aircraft plants, ordnance depots, and oil refineries in northern Germany.

Tactical Air Forces were also active yesterday, and pounded enemy targets in the battle area, including trains, fuel dumps, barges, and motor transport.

Virtually every type of Allied plane participated in yesterday's sorties: fighters, fighter-bombers, light, medium, and heavy bombers. At least 45 enemy planes were destroyed in the air. Another 36 seaplanes were destroyed in Baltic enemy bases, and three other planes were destroyed on the ground.

Forty Allied bombers and 16 fighters are missing from yesterday's operations. (OWI - Reuters)

U. S. INFANTRY BLASTING GERMANS FROM METZ

NEW YORK, October 7 — New York *Herald Tribune* Correspondent Joseph Driscoll, in a dispatch yesterday, said that the U.S. infantry alone is slowly and systematically blasting the Germans out of the French fortress city of Metz.

Driscoll said: "The siege of Metz is about to enter its second month, with the end not quite in sight, though daily progress is recorded.

"When the history of the French campaign is written, Metz should be listed with Brest and the Normandy hedgerow country as the toughest nuts Allied forces had to crack.

"The September and October operation in the Metz area is close to the trench warfare of 1914-18. It is the foot soldier who is taking the Metz forts one-by-one. Against heavy fire from automatic weapons, he creeps up to trenches, and on bunkers and pillboxes. He carries hand grenades, flamethrowers, and long poles charged with dynamite, which he pokes into the slits of the fortifications.

"It is not an easy task. It has settled down to a war of extermination, and once again many Germans are doomed to die on foreign soil." (OWI)

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Refusal to obey Goebbels' "scorched earth" instructions made an amazing story of a group of 160 women and children and 92 men who took shelter deep inside the mine as the battle for the town raged over their heads, Tregaskis said.

Some members of this group started straggling out of the huge underground chamber, where they lived for three weeks, even though Ubach still was being hotly contested by giant German guns firing shells into the American-held German town where Lieutenant General Courtney Hodges' U. S. 1st Army penetrated the Siegfried Line, Tregaskis said.

Explaining why they deliberately failed to carry out Joseph Goebbels' "scorched earth" orders, these people said that the big Ubach mine had been their "bread and butter" for themselves and their families for decades. The mine — one of the 16 coal producers in the "Little Ruhr" of the Worm River Valley — still is safe and intact. Thus, production of about 3,000 tons of coal at Ubach daily is assured.

Describing a trip through the newly captured German areas, the correspondent told how German resistance is paving the way for destruction of hundreds of German towns and villages in the path of the Allies. "Beyond the frontier town of Palenberg — where no house I had seen was untouched by shell or bomb — we entered Ubach, the next place in this belt of mining towns," he wrote. "We found its modern housing projects reduced to heaps of wreckage interspersed with pyramid-shaped piles of black slag and blackened coal mine derricks.

"Ubach, like other towns in the Reich's Worm Province, is an object lesson to the Germans that the cost of their

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continuing resistance is ... ing to be high. In rows of new brick houses there is not one with a roof. Gaping shell holes perforate most of the walls, and through them you can see piles of junk in the interiors...» (OWI)

STARK AWARDED D. S. M.

SHAEF, October 7 — General Eisenhower has awarded the U.S. Distinguished Service Medal to Admiral Harold Stark, Commander of U.S. Naval Forces in Europe, it was announced here today. The citation accompanying the medal said:

«For exceptionally meritorious service in a position of great responsibility during the planning and launching of the campaign of invasion of the continent of Europe, Admiral Stark cooperated wholeheartedly and effectively with the various agencies involved, and made noteworthy contribution to the success of the United States naval efforts.» (Reuter)

AMERICANS WITHIN 12 MILES OF BOLOGNA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 7 — American troops of the 5th Army, battling northward through the Apennines despite already wintry weather and increased enemy resistance, yesterday stepped up their rate of advance to break through strongly-held German positions north of Livano, and thrust to within 12 miles of Bologna, it was announced here today.

Taking advantage of the momentum of their offensive which dislodged the reinforced German mountain divisions from the towns of Livano and Monzuno, little over two miles to the west, the American troops, supported by tanks, prevented the enemy from stabilizing his positions, and drove a full two miles northward along the axis of Highway 65, main Florence-Bologna Road.

The two-mile advance, double that of recent days' gains along the Bologna Road is the biggest progress reported on the center of the 5th Army front for up to a month. Gains of 2½ miles were reported yesterday in flank positions, but the distance between 5th Army leading troops and Bologna was lessened by only a single airline mile.

Official reports indicated that the enemy is attempting to bolster his mountain defense line south of Bologna by «side-slipping» reinforcements from the eastern part of the front to the center, as the forward American elements of the 5th approached the last hill and mountain features guarding the Valley of the Po. Marshal Kesselring has now concentrated eight German divisions against the 5th Army, hoping to gain time for the preparation of defensive positions further north, and also, official reports suggested, for the hasty shipment from North Italy of all possible war materials which can be confiscated. One report alleged that even steel rails from Italian railroad lines are being ripped up to furnish scrap steel for the hard-pressed German munitions industry.

Advancing on a four-mile-wide front from the main Florence-Bologna Highway westward to the edge of the Setta River Valley, American forces are now within 12 and 14 airline miles of Bologna along two of the main approach roads through the Setta and the Savena River Valleys.

On the west of this most advanced sector, American infantrymen were just south of San Niccolo, some six miles from the road junction town of San Polomese, located at the confluence of the Setta and the Reno Rivers.

South African troops of the 5th Army were reported to have captured Monte Vigese, important peak dominating the center stretches of the Pistoia-Bologna road, following the Reno River Valley, 10 miles southwest of the American line near San Niccolo.

To the east of the main American advance, American forces were reported to have taken Monte Bibele, three miles east of Loiano, after hard fighting, while other 5th Army forces pushed to a point 1,000 yards north of the Gard[illegible] evacuation of Greece was hastened by the capitulation of Rumania, the statement said, and after this date troops of the Greek Security battalions, composed of Axis sympathizers, were the only forces left behind to subjugate the Greek population. These native collaborationist forces, erroneously reported yesterday to be German guard forces, surrendered to British troops on October 2 without firing a shot.

It was announced today that armed parties from the British cruiser *Aurora* and from HMS *Ceterick*, landed on October 5 on the Island of Levitha, lying in the Aegean between the Dodecanese and the Cyclades Group, and by nightfall had forced its German garrison to surrender. A heavy bombardment preceded the landing, which was screened by naval gunfire and by strafing attacks by fighter aircraft. Pounded mercilessly by the six-inch rifles of the *Aurora*, the German garrison fled to the western end of the island and by dusk capitulated, the reports said.

In other naval action in the Aegean, the British cruiser *Colombo* bombarded enemy installations at Atrakhion, in Crete, on the night of October 3-4, while on the day of October 4 fighter aircraft from the British carrier *Emperor* shot down a German transport plane over Maleme, and the British cruiser *Rosalie* fired on and scored direct hits on a beached enemy coaster and enemy battery on the Isle of Melos.

No further news of land operations in Greece was available today.

Today's announcement from the Balkan Air Force indicated that the Greek mainland ports of Monemvasia, Gytheion, and Kalamata had been evacuated first by the Germans, with demolitions preparatory to departure being reported at Kalamata on September 5. Monemvasia was definitely known to be clear of enemy forces by September 24, today's report stated.

The German garrison of the Island of Kythera, 10 miles south of the extreme southernmost tip of the Peloponnesus, had been evacuated in its entirety when Land Forces Adriatic disembarked there on the night of September 16-17. (PRO)

PUPPET «SECURITY BATTALIONS» IN GREECE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 7 — The Greek «security battalions,» of which some 2,000 members surrendered to British troops at Tripolis and elsewhere in the Peloponnesian Peninsula, were recruited by the Greek puppet government, collaborating with the German occupation authorities, an official explanation issued here today said.

The mercenary troops, operating closely with the Germans, have been used chiefly in fighting Greek Patriot guerrillas and as garrisoning forces, it was said. The security battalions have been employed by the Germans mainly in combatting ELAS forces. Partisans units of the EAM (Communist section of the Greek Liberation movement.) The security battalions are believed to have suffered considerable losses in these clashes, it was said.

Although most of the security-battalion troops in the Peloponnesus have now surrendered, other forces are believed to be concentrated in the Athens and Salonika area, the official report stated. Their position is considered precarious, since the withdrawing Germans have left them without support. (PRO)

M.A.A.F. HEAVIES STRIKE VIENNA REFINERIES

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 7 — Up to 750 heavy bombers of the 15th AAF today bombed oil refineries southwest of Vienna and three rail yards and an airfield between the Austrian capital and Budapest, it was announced here this afternoon.

The attacks, the third carried out by heavy bombers

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resistance, yesterday stepped up their rate of advance to break through strongly-held German positions north of Loiano, and thrust to within 12 miles of Bologna, it was announced here today.

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On the 8th Army front, troops of an Indian division captured the two heavily-disputed towns of San Martino di Bagnolo and Sogliano al Rubicone, and pushed on to take a high ridge 2,000 yards southwest of the latter village. After repulsing several heavy enemy counter-attacks, these troops advanced under concentrated enemy shell-fire to within a few hundred yards of Strigara, a hamlet some 16 miles southwest of Rimini.

In the 8th Army's mountain sector, some 24 miles southwest of Rimini, Allied troops pushed a mile farther northwest from the village of Tezzo, capturing 60 prisoners in sharp fighting. (PRO)

«GREAT PART OF PELOPONNESE» FREED

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 7 — The «great part» of the Peloponnesian Peninsula has been freed, a Balkan Air Force announcement declared today.

The liberation of the principal portion of the lower third of the Greek mainland was accomplished with only a small-scale fight, as a result of German withdrawal which began as long as 2½ months ago, the statement said. The

of Melos.

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The attacks, the third carried out by heavy bombers in nearly two weeks of equally weather, hit the rail yards of Komarno and Komarom, on the Danube, 50 miles west of Budapest, and at Esekalvar, 55 miles northwest of Budapest, on the main southern and northern lines connecting the two capital cities. Gyor airdrome, 70 miles west of Budapest, was also attacked.

Fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force today attacked enemy rail lines and motor transport in the Piacenza area. (PRO)

SCORE OF ENEMY PLANES DOWNED IN GREECE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 7 — Mustang and Lightning fighters of the Strategic Air Force yesterday damaged or destroyed more than a score of enemy planes in attacks on six German-held airfields in Greece, it was announced here today.

Pilots of an all-Negro American Mustang fighter group strafed four of the Greek airdromes, at Eleusis, Tatoi, Kalamaki, and Megara, within a 12-mile radius of Athens. The other two fields hit were at Sedes and Mikra, both south of Salonika. Although no enemy aircraft were encountered, intense flak was met at all targets, and 11 planes were lost in the day's operations.

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Balkan Air Force planes carried out close-support operations yesterday in Albania, and attacked German troop ferries escaping across the Gulf of Corinth. Two craft, filled with enemy troops, were hit and set afire. (PRO)

CORINTH CANAL BLOCKED BY NAZIS

CAIRO, October 7 — The Germans have blocked the Corinth Canal in Greece by blowing up two bridges and sinking a blockship, a Reuter dispatch said today. (Reuter)

FIGHTING REPORTED IN ATHENS

LONDON, October 7 — Reports reaching Greek circles in London this morning said that fighting has been going on in the center of Athens for several days, the BBC announced.

The Germans have barricaded all roads leading to the capital, and the life of the city is paralized, continued the report. SS men are said to be going into the houses to look for the Patriots, and shooting through the windows at anyone they may see on the road. (BBC)

SECRET SURRENDER OF QUISLINGS AT PATRAS

PATRAS, October 7 — An eye-witness account of how Greek quisling troops secretly surrendered to the British Army without the Germans' knowing anything about it was given in a dispatch from a London *Daily Express* correspondent at Patras.

"After four days negotiations the Greek Security Brigade — about 1,500 strong and bitterest enemies of the Partisans — came out en masse and surrendered to the British," wrote the correspondent.

"Three assembly points had been arranged for the surrender, and it was a nerve game of hide-and-seek in the dark. The Greeks had to slip away without the Germans' finding out.

"The bright moonlight night was chequered with black, swiftly-moving figures. A few minutes before zero hour, Colonel Courcoulakos, commander of the Greek quislings, still hovered between the devil and the deep sea.

"Then, out of a period of temporary blackness into full moonlight, appeared the little, pale-faced, bespectacled man smartly dressed in the uniform of the regular Greek Army. He was panting from nerves, and running. With him were his staff, and about 50 soldiers.

"They were disarmed and shepherded into an enclosure behind a small house. We waited another chilly 30 minutes — no one came and it looked like it would be a flop. Then, an officer on Courcoulakos' staff was ordered back into the enemy lines to find out what was happening.

"After 15 minutes, long lines of men came out of the black shadows. Some were smartly dressed in regular Greek uniforms — others in a motley of German and Italian tunic and pants — still others just in ragged civilian clothes.

"These were boys of 12 and 14, and old greybeards. There were generals and colonels all jumbled up in the same jostling stream. For four hours, the few British troops toiled and sweated as they relieved this motley mob of an arsenal of weapons which could have blown us sky high. There was everything there from muzzle-loaders to the latest patern of automatics.

"The strangest thing of this night was the obliviousness of the Germans as to what was happening." (Reuter)

HULL HAILS LANDINGS IN GREECE

WASHINGTON, October 7 — Secretary of State Cordell Hull today issued the following statement on the Allied landings in Greece:

"The present military action to liberate Greece and Seventeen Patriot newspapers, daily of them dailies, were published and distributed clandestinely.

In the highlands, open and organized warfare was waged by the anti-Nazis. To these areas retreated the remains of the Greek armies and of the British Expeditionary Force after the defeat. Patriots interrupted German communications, attacked German garrisons, and executed traitors, but their main success was in pinning large numbers of Germans in Greece who were badly needed on other fronts.

In November, 1942, when Rommel, then retreating before the British in North Africa, depended for supplies on the Greek communication system, Greek Patriots blew up the important Gorgopotamos Bridge on the Salonika-Athens railway. Most of the 42 tunnels of the communication system were dynamited, scores of German supply and troop trains were derailed, and 113 German-operated metal works were sabotaged.

In the summer of 1943, Greek Patriot forces moved back to the Olympus area from which they had retreated that spring. The Germans, mistaking the move as preparation for Allied landings in Greece, shipped a large number of troops there while the Allies actually landed in Sicily.

In January of 1943, the Patriots defeated seven Italian battalions in western Greece. The Italian surrender brought appeals from the puppet Greek government urging the population to return captured Italian arms and equipment, but this material was kept and used by Patriots.

Last August, it was reported that Patriots had started a general rising, and had assisted Albanian Patriots on a 200-mile front in southern Yugoslavia, Albania, and northern Greece.

Greek sailors in small boats attacked German coastal traffic, boarding enemy vessels with grappling irons and carrying off arms and food supplies.

There were three Patriot organizations — the EAM (Nation Liberation Front), the ELAS (Greek Popular Liberation Army), and the EKKA (National Social Liberation), all operating on a coordinated plan. (OWI)

BREAK-THROUGH TOWARD EAST PRUSSIA

MOSCOW, October 7 — Great battles were raging tonight in Lithuania as the Red Army's offensive on East Prussia got under way. The Soviet communique said the push toward the Reich frontier was begun west of Shavli.

The military commentator Colonel Ernst von Hammer of the official German news agency said that deep breaches have been made in German lines at several points on the Lithuanian salient near the East Prussian border.

Colonel von Hammer said that several Soviet tank armies and about 15 rifle divisions, supported by motorized formations and thick flights of Red Air Force battle planes, were carrying the offensive forward.

At the same time, Reuter dispatches said strong Soviet tank and mobile artillery units were rolling across the plains of Hungary toward the Hungarian capital of Budapest.

Light Cossack elements and motorized infantry units were said to be spearheading behind the German and Hungarian forces, "attacking like a whirlwind, and sowing panic and death in the camp of the enemy."

The news of fighting in Lithuania is the first report of major action in a Soviet communique in several weeks. Earlier today, Radio Moscow, referring to a front which was considered almost static, had this to say:

"This is a lull before a terrible storm which will break out along the whole front. The whirlwind of coming offensives will sweep away German defenses, and lead to a complete rout of Hitlerite armed forces."

Drive on Budapest

The Russian drive on Budapest was reported tonight to have widened into a 50-mile breach of the Hungarian border, with advanced elements of the Red Army less than 100

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"The present military action to liberate Greece and release the Greek people from the martyrdom which they have suffered for 3½ long years comes as welcome news to the American Government and people.

"Greek resistance has never faltered, either inside or outside the country, despite the starvation of the population, the savage destruction of Greek towns, and the wanton killing of Greek hostages by the enemy.

"The entire civilized world will rejoice in the expulsion of the Nazis from the cradle of our Western Civilization, where the presence of these modern barbarians has seemed particularly odious." (OWI)

GREEK PATRIOTS ACTIVE SINCE 1941

NEW YORK, October 7 — The Greek Resistance Movement began in April, 1941, with the German victory over the Greek armies.

Labor resistance has been particularly effective. Five general strikes, taking in industrial workers, public utilities, postal, and other administration workers, occurred during the past two years.

In June, 1943, a riot involving 100,000 workers resulted in the burning of the Athens registration office where Greek workers were being drafted for forced labor in Germany.

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Greek sailors in small boats attacked German coastal traffic, boarding enemy vessels with grappling irons and carrying off arms and food supplies.

There were three Patriot organizations — the EAM (National Liberation Front), the ELAS (Greek Popular Liberation Army), and the EKKA (National Social Liberation), all operating on a coordinated plan. (OWI)

BREAK-THROUGH TOWARD EAST PRUSSIA

MOSCOW, October 7 — Great battles were raging tonight in Lithuania as the Red Army's offensive on East Prussia got under way. The Soviet communique said the push toward the Reich frontier was begun west of Shavli.

The military commentator Colonel Ernst von Hammer, of the official German news agency, said that deep breaches have been made in German lines at several points on the Lithuanian salient near the East Prussian border.

Colonel von Hammer said that several Soviet tank armies and about 15 rifle divisions, supported by motorized formations and thick flights of Red Air Force battle planes, were carrying the offensive forward.

At the same time, Reuter dispatches said strong Soviet tank and mobile artillery units were rolling across the plains of Hungary toward the Hungarian capital of Budapest.

Light Cossack elements and motorized infantry units were said to be spearheading behind the German and Hungarian forces, "attacking like a whirlwind, and sowing panic and death in the camp of the enemy."

The news of fighting in Lithuania is the first report of major action in a Soviet communique in several weeks. Earlier today, Radio Moscow, referring to a front which was considered almost static, had this to say:

"This is a lull before a terrible storm which will break out along the whole front. The whirlwind of coming offensives will sweep away German defenses, and lead to a complete rout of Hitlerite armed forces."

Drive on Budapest

The Russian drive on Budapest was reported tonight to have widened into a 50-mile breach of the Hungarian border, with advanced elements of the Red Army less than 100 miles from the capital at several points. Reuter dispatches said there was "every prospect" that the battleline will have been carried forward to the Tisa River late tomorrow, as the Russians speeded up their pursuit of retreating German forces.

The Tisa forms the last big natural barrier east of Budapest. Bridging the river would put the Russians about 60 miles from the Hungarian capital.

Other Reuter dispatches said Russian guns were pounding German positions on the immediate approaches to Belgrade, and that Red Army infantry was massed east and northeast of the city for imminent assault. A midday report said the battle for the city was believed to have begun.

On the Baltic front, the Soviet communique announced the capture of the port of Kuressare, largest town on the Estonian Island of Saaremaa, where the Red Army established bridgeheads two days ago.

Russian forces northeast of the Latvian capital of Riga were closing on the German-held city tonight as more than 100 small towns and villages fell to the continued Red Army push.

North of Warsaw, the Germans thrust another counter-attack at the Russian bridgehead across the Narew River.

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

Russian dispatches said the attack failed, and that the Nazis lost 200 tanks in two engagements as they battered vainly against dug-in Soviet troops.

Meanwhile, Polish sources said tonight that the Germans have ordered the civilians of Warsaw to evacuate the city. The Polish Telegraph Agency said there was reason to believe that many Warsaw Poles would be shipped to concentration and labor camps. (Reuter)

RUSSIANS JOIN FINNISH BATTLE

LONDON, October 7 — Two Russian destroyers and formations of Russian bombers and fighters joined the Finns in their battle at the head of the Gulf of Bothnia today.

Stockholm dispatches said the Red Air Force attacked German concentrations north of Tornio while the destroyers used their guns in support of Finnish troops operating the coastal area.

Late reports indicated that the Tornio battle was fluctuating. Early today, the Germans succeeded in driving the Finns back to within a half mile of the town, but these gains were lost to them by a Finnish encircling maneuver. (Reuter)

SOVIETS OPEN VAST FAR EAST AIR NETWORK

MOSCOW, October 7 — A vast network of Far Eastern airlines is operating from permanent all-weather airfields between Soviet Sakhalin Island, the Kamchatka Peninsula, and Kolyma, it was officially announced here today.

The system gives the Soviets strong air protection for the Far East. According to the Associated Press, the fields could be converted almost immediately for military operations. The press association said the area in which the line was established is flanked on one side by Alaska, and on the other by Japan. (OWI)

JAPS BACK IN INDIA; LAND TROOPS AT FOOCHOW

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HQ, October 7 — Japanese forces were found to have penetrated two miles inside the extreme southeast frontier of India tonight.

At the same time, they had landed reinforcements on the Chinese coast, southeast of Foochow, in Fukien Province.

At Kweilin, Kwangsi Province capital city, Chinese troops were razing some sections of the city to open lanes of fire for defense of its streets, house by house.

The Japanese penetration of India, in eastern Bengal, was the first officially disclosed enemy incursion since last March. Forward elements of the invading forces were in contact with British West African patrols. The area was described as "very difficult country."

Dispatches from Chungking said the city of Kweilin — one-time important air base for American warplanes, and hub of China's southern defense system — was being turned into a sea of flame tonight as Chinese demolition squads cleared a field of fire through which they hope to hold off several Japanese columns advancing from the south, the east, and the north.

The closest of these columns was earlier reported to have reached within a few miles of the city.

The new enemy landings southeast of Foochow were reported tonight by the Chinese High Command Chungking said the columns which landed on September 27 to open the assault on the important Min River port, were being held to a standstill in the northwest suburbs of the city.

The reinforcing Japanese elements were reported to have advanced to within 15 miles of Foochow. The port is the last major harbor of ocean-going importance left in Chinese hands.

[illegible] closed at Beiping

It is not true to say that the German Navy is no longer a factor to be considered seriously. The *Tirpitz* might be repaired and the Germans also have two pocket battleships, three eight-inch cruisers, and four six-inch cruisers. The British Home Fleet must stand ready to neutralize them." (Reuter)

LIBERATED ITALY

DON STURZO HAILS NEW PHASE

ROME, October 7 — Speaking to Italy in the Voice of America program this morning, Don Luigi Sturzo, former Secretary of the pre-Fascist Popular (Catholic) Party, welcomed Italian diplomatic representation in London and Washington as evidence that a new phase had opened in Italy's relations with the Allies.

He pointed out, however, that the real beginning of Italy's new status was marked by her contribution to the war, a contribution to which the Allies were now giving recognition and economic support.

Commenting on the Roosevelt-Churchill declaration, September 27, on Allied relations with Italy, Don Sturzo emphasized that the three spheres of Allied aid to Italy — military, economic, and commercial — were closely linked.

Don Sturzo called for publication of the complete armistice terms and the release of Italian prisoners by the Allies. These two steps, he said, would be of great assistance in enabling a unified Italy to carry out the task of national reconstruction by her own efforts. (UNN)

SCHOOLS IN LIBERATED ITALY REOPEN MONDAY

ROME, October 7 — Between four and five million children in liberated Italy will resume their studies Monday, when most of the elementary and secondary schools open for the fall sessions with a new, defascistized course of instruction devised by Italian educators. The school children will study from 3,573,000 new textbooks printed in Italy on paper and ink brought from the United States at the urgent request of the Allied Control Commission.

Some of the schools are already open. Those not opening Monday will reopen on their own schedules within the next two weeks. Schools in liberated territory close to the battle zone will be reopened by Allied Military Government officers as soon as the safety of the children is assured.

Straight, factual teaching has been substituted in the new Italian educational curriculum and in the new textbooks. Fascist elements which had been injected into every Italian schoolroom and textbook, whether the subject was mathematics or agriculture, have been eliminated. The texts were rewritten by Italian educators.

The new curriculum is directed by Dr. Guido De Ruggiero, Italian Minister of Public Instruction and former Rector of the University of Rome.

Teachers have been transported to their posts in vehicles provided by the Allied armies at the request of ACC. Many of the teachers had fled when the Germans were driven back during the Allied advances.

Few Teachers Purged

ACC officials reported that most of those discharged for Fascist activity were administrative and supervisory officials, while only three per cent of the total number of classroom teachers were dismissed.

Officials of the ACC Sub-Commission on Education said that when the schools reopen Monday, Italian students will have teachers who will use facts as a basis for their instruction. There will be no political propaganda of any kind, either in the new texts or in the oral teaching. The only

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The Japanese attack on Foochow is aimed at gaining solid control of the eastern coast area to prevent establishment of air bases within striking distance of Japan itself — and to ward off an Allied invasion of the China coast, which the Japanese admittedly believed was imminent.

In Burma, the British 14th Army continued its advance toward Tiddim, battling through the last of the monsoon rains in the mountainous terrain of the Chin Hills.

Early today General MacArthur's headquarters said two more Japanese ships were hit in Netherlands Indies waters. A 3,000-ton freighter was blown up. Still another, of 1,000 tons, was sunk. (OWI)

MIGHTY BRITISH FLEET IN INDIAN OCEAN

LONDON, October 7 — The Royal Navy already has a mighty fleet gathered in the Indian Ocean, the First Lord of the Admiralty, A. V. Alexander, revealed today.

The First Lord pointed out that to place in the Pacific the enormous fleet of which the Prime Minister spoke a few days ago is a tremendous undertaking, probably never equalled in the history of the Royal Navy.

"Plans must be kept a close secret, but they are going ahead rapidly and mightily," said Mr. Alexander.

Commenting on the [illegible] September 27, on Allied relations with Italy, Don Sturzo emphasized that the three spheres of Allied aid to Italy — military, economic, and commercial — were closely linked.

Don Sturzo called for publication of the complete armistice terms and the release of Italian prisoners by the Allies. These two steps, he said, would be of great assistance in enabling a unified Italy to carry out the task of national reconstruction by her own efforts. (UNN)

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Few Teachers Purged

ACC officials reported that most of those discharged for Fascist activity were administrative and supervisory officials, while only three per cent of the total number of classroom teachers were dismissed.

Officials of the ACC Sub-Commission on Education said that when the schools reopen Monday, Italian students will have teachers who will use facts as a basis for their instruction. There will be no political propaganda of any kind, either in the new texts or in the oral teaching. The only parts of the textbooks not rewritten were those sections dealing with religious instruction in strict adherence to the Lateran Treaty of 1929 between the Vatican and the Italian Governments.

Allied officials have arranged for school sessions to be held even in those areas where the school buildings have been destroyed by enemy action. Although some schools will have to run on double and triple sessions, every child will receive instruction. Schools will be held in such places as Army tents donated by the Allied armies, church sacristies, cinema houses, teachers' apartments, and athletic buildings.

In 25 southern provinces of liberated Italy, 104 elementary schools were destroyed by enemy action. In one instance, the Germans for no reason other than anger at being forced to retreat, ripped out all the school desks and benches in the town of Mentana, and made a huge bonfire of the furniture in the town square. Partially destroyed schools totaled 447, while 1,148 classrooms were destroyed, and 2,932 were partially destroyed by war action.

Among secondary schools of liberated Italy, Allied officials found that 32 had been completely destroyed, and 111 partially destroyed. Secondary school classrooms destroyed totaled 510, and partially destroyed numbered 540.

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ACC officials have arranged for each Italian school child to have a bowl of hot soup and a plate of vegetables each day throughout the school session. Six pounds of dehydrated food, transported from the United States, have been allotted to each child every month. Six pounds of dehydrated food equals about 30 pounds of solid food.

Summer sessions were held in all elementary and secondary schools in the Frosinone and Littoria provinces and in 32 communes of the Rome province, the ACC reported. Some of the new textbooks and notebooks were distributed here, and a total of 8,757 school lunches were distributed to kindergarten children alone.

Of the total number of textbooks printed, 375,000 were printed in Palermo for Sicily; 1,120,000 in Naples for that region; and 1,039,000 in Rome for Regions IV and V, which include Rome and the area immediately to the north and east. An additional 1,039,000 were printed for Region VIII, which includes Florence and Siena, and for Region IX, where the schools will be reopened and the new textbooks distributed as soon as the region is liberated.

Arrangements for the new textbooks and the new school curricula were made by the ACC's Sub-Commission on Education, of which Mayor Carleton Washburne, superintendent of schools of the city of Winnetka, Illinois near Chicago, is acting director. Mayor Washburne, an outstanding American educator, has been Visiting Professor of Education at Northwestern University, Chicago and has made surveys of schools in both Europe and South America for the United States Office of Education and for the Department of State. (UNN)

SOVIET T. U. DELEGATION VISITS NAPLES

NAPLES, October 7 — The Soviet Trade Union Delegation, headed by Michael Tarasov, which is touring liberated Italy to establish contact with Italian trade unions, arrived here yesterday afternoon on a three-day visit.

The Soviet delegates, accompanied by IGCI, secretaries Giuseppe Di Vittorio and Oreste Lizzadri, first visited the offices of *La Voce* official organ of the Neapolitan Socialist and Communist parties.

Expressing his satisfaction with the visit to Italy, Tarasov said that among the Partisans of various countries now fighting side-by-side with the Allied and Soviet armies, a high place was due the Italian Patriots. (UNN)

ITALIAN RED CROSS DIRECTOR DISMISSED

ROME, October 7 — Oscar Davanti, Director General of the Italian Red Cross, has been dismissed by order of the Deputy High Commissioner for Sanctions Against Fascism, it was announced today.

Other officials dismissed were Massimo Magistri, Minister Plenipotentiary; Blasco Lanza d'Ajeta, Legation Counsellor; Riccardo Vadalà, Vice Prefect of Caltanissetta; Arduino Oberdan Albanesi, Professor of the Dante Alighieri Lyceum; and Angelo Silvi, physician and surgeon of Pescopennataro. (UNN)

CONFISCATED PROPERTY GIVEN TO COOPERATIVES

ROME, October 7 — A decree providing for the granting of concessions to farmers' cooperatives of all confiscated Fascist property was approved at a meeting of the Italian Council of Ministers yesterday.

It was also decided that all privately or publicly owned farm land which is inadequately cultivated will be similarly disposed of. A special commission will determine the indemnity to be paid to the property owners. (UNN)

GOVERNMENT TO CONSIDER VOTE FOR WOMEN

ROME, October 7 — Prime Minister Bonomi today told [redacted] and other feminine

Gilmore further quoted the [redacted]ficial, Arnold Veimer, as saying:

"If the Estonians do not want collective farms, they will not have them, but the Communist Party, really believing in collective farming, will campaign for it in the press and on the radio."

In answer to a question on the nationalization of stores and businesses, he said:

"Small enterprises of less than 10 employees will remain in private hands."

Veimer was asked how many hired hands a peasant may employ, and how many cows he might own. He replied:

"There is no limit to the number of persons he might employ, and he may have as many cows as he can maintain."

The council president said he did not know what system would prevail in the other Baltic Soviet republics, Latvia and Lithuania, but added there seems reason for believing there will be no forced collectivization or nationalization.

Veimer said the Estonian Republic faced a tremendous task of reconstruction, especially with winter coming and stores depleted of almost everything by the Germans. (OWI)

RESISTANCE MOVEMENT HOLDS PARIS MEETING

PARIS, October 7 — About 25,000 people were present today at the first big political meeting of the Resistance Movement in Paris, held in the great Velodrome d'Hiver, where for four years the Gestapo had herded French patriots rounded up for deportation.

Louis Saillant, President of the National Council of Resistance, demanded prompt reestablishment of universal suffrage. The Resistance Movement, he said, "would never tolerate personal power."

Emanuel D'Astier, former Minister of Interior, demanded the "abolition of privileged classes," and said that the nation could support the Government by demanding death for traitors, confiscation of the property of collaborationists, and the bringing to heel of capitalism as represented by big trusts. (Reuter)

MORE FRENCH COLLABORATIONISTS INTERNED

MARSEILLES, October 7 — Pierre Etienne Flandin, one-time French Premier and for three months Petain's Foreign Minister, who was detained in Algiers, has been dispatched by plane to Paris and interned in the Sante Prison, said Radio Marseilles today.

With him went Marcel Peyrouton, former Vichy Minister of the Interior and Governor General of Algeria until eight months after the Allies landed in North Africa, and General Bergeret, former Vichy Under-Secretary of Air, who were also detained in Algiers. (Reuter)

FRENCH CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY ENLARGED

PARIS, October 7 — The French Consultative Assembly is to be increased to 246 members by a decree of the French Cabinet adopted at a meeting over which General De Gaulle presided yesterday, Radio Paris said today.

The announcer added that the Assembly will consist of 149 representatives of the Resistance Movement in Metropolitan France; 25 Resistance members outside of Metropolitan France; 60 senators and deputies elected before the armistice; and 12 representatives of overseas territories.

Members of the French Parliament who voted against the delegation of absolute powers to Petain at the last meeting of the Chamber, in 1940, will be represented in the Consultative Assembly, the French National Radio announced today.

The 80 members who voted against Petain will meet to

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

ing American educator, has been Visiting Professor of Education at Northwestern University, Chicago, and has made surveys of schools in both Europe and South America for the United States Office of Education and for the Department of State. (UNN)

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GOVERNMENT TO CONSIDER VOTE FOR WOMEN

ROME, October 7 — Prime Minister Bonomi today told delegates of the Union of Italian Women and other feminine organizations that their request for voting rights in the forthcoming administrative and subsequent political elections would be given full consideration.

The delegates presented a petition for the extension of the vote to women on the grounds that Italian women had acquired the right to participate fully in the public life of the nation through their sufferings under Fascism and, above all, for their courageous part in the struggle for liberation.

«The exclusion of women from the suffrage,» said the petition, «would be in blatant contradiction to democratic principles as interpreted by all civilised countries.» (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

ESTONIA TO DECIDE ON COLLECTIVIZATION

NEW YORK, October 7 — Associated Press Correspondent Eddy Gilmore, in a dispatch sent from Tallinn, Estonia, Thursday, quoted the President of the Estonian Council of Peoples' Commissars as saying that the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic will decide for itself whether to adopt the Russian system of collectivization of agriculture.

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The 80 members who voted against Petain will meet to nominate a commission of 20. This commission will nominate the 60 members who will sit in the expanded Consultative Assembly. (OWI-Reuter)

INSIDE GERMANY

GERMAN DIPLOMAT BREAKS WITH BERLIN

STOCKHOLM, October 7 — The Secretary of the German Legation here, Doctor Hermann Kappler, has broken relations with Berlin and obtained a Swedish foreigner's pass, the Swedish newspaper *Dagens-Nyheter*, said today.

Kappler is the first German official in Sweden to desert the Nazis. (OWI)

HITLER'S ECONOMIC EXPERT HANGED

STOCKHOLM, October 7 — Hitler's Scandinavian economic expert, Dr. Karl Schnurr, has been hanged by order of Himmler, reported the Stockholm correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*.

The charge against Schnurr was alleged complicity in the peace revolt against Hitler on July 20. (PWB)

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

HITLER AIDE DEAD

LONDON, October 7 — General Rudolf Schmundt, Hitler's chief adjutant and chief of personnel on the German General Staff, died on October 1 from wounds received during the July 20 attack on Hitler, the German news agency said today. (Reuter)

MORE JAPS LEAVING GERMANY

NEW YORK, October 7— Another group of Japanese Foreign Service officials is being taken home from Germany and occupied areas of Europe, a Domei, Japanese news agency, dispatch said today.

Staff members of the Japanese Finance Ministry — who have heretofore been stationed in Italy, Germany, and France — have been reassigned to occupied China, the report added.

Domei said that the step was taken in order "to meet with the recent international situation." (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE, AFHQ, ITALY, October 7 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

The enemy has again failed to stabilize his front in the central sector, where American troops of the 5th Army continue to make methodical progress.

The enemy has now been driven from his Lidarno positions, and American troops are fighting two miles north of this place.

On their left, British and South African troops of the 5th Army have kept abreast with the American thrust, and have occupied Mount Vigese, which dominates the Pistoia-Bologna Road.

Indian troops of the 8th Army have made further advances in the high ground north of the Rubicon, and have captured the town of Sogliano and have cleared the village of San Martino di Bagnolo against strong opposition.

Further west, in the valley of the upper Savio, British troops, having captured the village of Tezzo after a sharp engagement, took more than 80 prisoners.

The weather continues to hamper operations all along the front.

Navy:

Gunfire support from the sea continues to be given on the right flank of the Army in the neighborhood of the Franco-Italian frontier.

On 4/5 October, *USS Niblack* and the *Plunkett* were in action against enemy artillery and a railway yard. All areas were well covered.

At dusk on 4 October, an enemy battery off Corfu was successfully bombarded by *HMS Wilton*.

It is reported from the Aegean that on the night of 3/4 October Atrakion in Crete was bombarded by *HMS Colombo*. On 4 October, fighters from *HMS Emperor* shot down one JU-52 over Milenie.

On the same day, observing boat activity around a coaster beached off the Island of Melos, *HMS Royalist* opened fire and obtained direct hits. She also successfully bombarded an enemy battery.

On 5 October the Island of Levitha was bombarded by *HMS Aurora* and *Canterbury*. Armed parties from both ships [illegible] after close support fire and strafing fighter aircraft.

Progress has also been made north of Poppel and Hilvarenbeek.

Northwest of Nijmegen, there has been heavy local fighting between the Neder Rhine and Waal.

Our forces in the Uhoch area, north of Aachen, have gained ground to the north and northeast, reaching a point a half-mile north of Beggendorf.

We also advanced 1½ miles along the road running southeast of Uhoch.

A counter-attack in strength by enemy infantry and tanks was repulsed during the morning near Herhoch, with no material change in the line. Out of nearly 50 enemy planes over the Uhoch area, an estimated 25 were destroyed by our anti-aircraft and artillery.

Our troops within Fort Driant continued to meet stubborn resistance, and have been subjected to heavy artillery fire.

Near Sivry, north of Nancy, the enemy regained some ground in a counter-attack.

To the east of Nancy, sporadic artillery fire has been directed against our forces.

Allied troops advanced more than halfway through the Forêt de Parroy, east of Lunéville, against stubborn resistance. A counter-attack by the enemy infantry was repulsed.

In the southeastern part of the forest, Anglemont, southwest of Bactoral, has been freed after bitter fighting.

Southeast of Epinal, in the vicinity of Chaine, the enemy has been driven from a heavily fortified stone quarry which was delaying our advance.

Elsewhere, resistance to our progress is stiff.

In the Vosges foothills, our troops are now on three sides of the town of Thillot.

West of Belfort, further progress has been made through the wooded terrain.

A fuel dump at Amesfoort, railway targets at Hengelo and Duren, an airfield and barracks at Duren, and communications at Arnhem were attacked by medium and light bombers yesterday.

Fighters and fighter-bombers also attacked locomotives, barges, and motor transport in Holland and Western Germany.

After dark, light bombers attacked railway yards at Amesfoort and trains and barges in northern Holland and Western Germany.

Air:

Very strong forces of escorted heavy bombers in daylight yesterday attacked oil plants at Scholve, Boer, Sterkade, and Hamburg; an aircraft engine plant and ordnance depot in Hamburg; a tank assembly plant, military depot, ordnance depot, and aircraft engine plant in Berlin; airfields at Stargard and Wenzendorf, and a fighter assembly plant at Neubrandenburg.

In the course of these operations, 29 enemy aircraft were shot down, 38 seaplanes destroyed at Baltic stations, and three enemy aircraft destroyed on the ground by fighters which had provided part of the escort.

Twenty-eight bombers and 10 fighters are missing.

Last night, heavy bombers in great strength attacked Dortmund and Bremen.

Berlin was also bombed. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, October 7 — Tonight's communique:

During today, on the Island of Saaremaa (Oesel), our troops, continuing their offensive, captured the large town and port of Kuressaare, and also occupied in fighting over 20 other populated localities, including Kaibuvaive, Lumize Kaubi, Pila, Torga, Linve, Kuriku, Kali, Shakla, Livapuila,

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WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 7 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

The enemy has again failed to stabilize his front in the central sector, where American troops of the 5th Army continue to make methodical progress.

The enemy has now been driven from his Izdano positions, and American troops are fighting two miles north of this place.

On their left, British and South African troops of the 5th Army have kept abreast with the American thrust, and have occupied Mount Vigese, which dominates the Pistoia-Bologna Road.

Indian troops of the 8th Army have made further advances in the high ground north of the Rubicon, and have captured the town of Sogliano and have cleared the village of San Martino di Bagnolo against strong opposition.

Farther west, in the valley of the upper Savio, British troops, having captured the village of Tezzo after a sharp engagement, took more than 60 prisoners.

The weather continues to hamper operations all along the front.

Navy:

Gunfire support from the sea continues to be given on the right flank of the Army in the neighborhood of the Franco-Italian frontier.

On 4/5 October, *USS Niblack* and the *Plunkett* were in action against enemy artillery and a railway yard. All areas were well covered.

At dusk on 4 October, an enemy battery off Corfu was successfully bombarded by *HMS Wilton*.

It is reported from the Aegean that on the night of 3/4 October Atsalkion in Crete was bombarded by *HMS Colombo*. On 4 October, fighters from *HMS Emperor* shot down one JU-52 over Maleme.

On the same day, observing boat activity around a coaster beached off the Island of Melos, *HMS Royalist* opened fire and obtained direct hits. She also successfully bombarded an enemy battery.

On 5 October the Island of Levitha was bombarded by *HMS Aurora* and *Cattarick*. Armed parties from both ships landed under close-support fire and strafing fighter aircraft, and captured the eastern half of the Island. After further bombardment by the six-inch guns of the *Aurora*, the German garrison commander surrendered at dusk.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Yesterday's air operations were severely restricted by continued bad weather.

Fighters of the Strategic Air Force carried out strafing attacks against airdromes in Greece.

Aircraft of the Balkan Air Force attacked enemy communications and other military objectives in northeastern Italy, Yugoslavia, and Albania.

From these operations, 11 of our aircraft are missing.

MAAF flew approximately 150 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, October 7 — Today's communique:

Land:

Allied troops have crossed the Leopold Canal in spite of heavy mortar and machine-gun fire.

North of Antwerp, our troops continue to advance into Holland.

[illegible] of Parroy. A counter-attack by the enemy infantry was repulsed.

In the southeastern part of the forest, Anglemont, southwest of Parroy, has been freed after bitter fighting.

Southeast of Epinal, in the vicinity of Cissac, the enemy has been driven from a heavily fortified stone quarry which was delaying our advance.

Elsewhere, resistance to our progress is stiff.

In the Vosges foothills, our troops are now on three sides of the town of Thillot.

West of Belfort, further progress has been made through the wooded terrain.

A fuel dump at Amesfoort, railway targets at Hengelo and Duren, an airfield and barracks at Duren, and communications at Arnhem were attacked by medium and light bombers yesterday.

Fighters and fighter-bombers also attacked locomotives, barges, and motor transport in Holland and Western Germany.

After dark, light bombers attacked railway yards at Amesfoort and trains and barges in northern Holland and Western Germany.

Air:

Very strong forces of escorted heavy bombers in daylight yesterday attacked oil plants at Schuhe, Ruer, Steinkade, and Hamburg; an aircraft engine plant and ordnance depot in Hamburg, a tank assembly plant, military depot, ordnance depot, and aircraft engine plant in Berlin; airfields at Stargard and Wenzendorf, and a fighter assembly plant at Neubrandenburg.

In the course of these operations, 20 enemy aircraft were shot down, 36 seaplanes destroyed at Baltic stations, and three enemy aircraft destroyed on the ground by fighters which had provided part of the escort.

Twenty-eight bombers and 10 fighters are missing.

Last night, heavy bombers in great strength attacked Dortmund and Bremen.

Berlin was also bombed. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, October 7 — Tonight's communique:

During today, on the Island of Saaremaa (Oesel), our troops, continuing their offensive, captured the large town and port of Kuressaare, and also occupied in fighting over 50 other populated localities, including Kaibovalye, Lunute, Knubi, Pila, Torga, Linve, Kirbla, Kali, Shukla, Lavaputla, Puduvere, Kirjmala, Raunatse, Puha, and Vivarre.

In the direction of Riga, our troops fought advancing battles, in the course of which they seized the town and large railway station of Sigulda, and also occupied over 100 other populated localities, including Peterupe, Turaida, Salatens, Malpil, Suntazhi, and Rembate, and railway stations of Peterupe, Salatens, Suntazhi, Sinugunde, Kadres, Liovarde, and Tegums.

West of Siauliai, fighting started on a large scale and in favor of Soviet troops. The Germans are suffering heavy losses.

On the right bank of the River Narev, in the area south of Poltuska, during the last two days, the enemy is attacking with a large number of infantry and tanks. The enemy intended to liquidate our bridgehead on the right bank of the Narev, but all German attacks were beaten back with heavy losses to them. During two days of fighting, the enemy lost not less than 200 tanks.

On Hungarian territory, our troops, developing their successful offensive, captured the towns and railway junctions of Bekescsaba and Oroshaza, the towns of Sarkad, Bekes, Mezobereny, Szeghalom, Kerosladany, Gyoma, and Totkomlos, and also occupied over 300 other populated localities, including Kereshtorche, Ulturozh, Koltovash, Tiorvash, Natsyonash, Japarushi, and Bekeskamonash, and

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the railway stations of Irsta, Szeghalom, Kocsordany, Mezobereny, Gyoma, Kondorosh, Vishtenash, Gerendazh, Chorbash, Natsyenash, and Kortopotshk.

On Yugoslavian territory, our troops in fighting captured the town and railway junction of Velika-Kikinda, and also occupied over 40 populated localities, including Nakovo, Sharil, Zayen, Idosh, Bochar, Dragutinovo, and Beudre, and the railway stations of Nakovo, Sinhubert, Berik, Dragutinovo, and Beudra.

On other fronts, patrolling and, on several sectors, fighting of local importance took place.

During October 6, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 126 German tanks. In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 34 enemy planes were shot down.

On the night of October 6/7, our long-range Air Force raided Port Memel. As a result of bombardment, large fires broke out, followed by explosions. German military warehouses were left burning. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, October 7. — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

Groups of Italian Patriots are once again fighting alongside Allied forces in the mountain sector held by the 5th Army. It is estimated that in northern Italy 200,000 Patriots are engaging eight Nazi-Fascist divisions.

The Osoppo Division, which is one of the Garibaldi divisions, carried out 24 attacks against enemy motor columns on the principal highway running from Trieste to Venice.

On secondary highways, Patriots killed 32 German soldiers, wounded 22, and captured 12. In addition, eight locomotives were put out of action, 12 trains were burned, and two freight cars destroyed.

During the last week of August, 36 acts of sabotage were carried out on the railway lines in the Veneto and particularly in the Friuli sectors.

The German garrison of Trieste was attacked by Patriots. Nineteen Germans were killed in the northern part of the city. Descending from the surrounding heights, Patriots broke into two hotels, killing four German officers and executing three important Fascists.

In Padua Province, at Tesio, a column of 200 German soldiers was ambushed.

In Piedmont, the Langhe, Alba, and Mondovi sectors are under the control of Patriots. They built a concentration camp which now has 250 Nazi-Fascist prisoners. The repeated efforts made by the enemy to regain control of the Mondovi sector resulted in failure. The Germans left 370 dead on the field. One hundred and eight prisoners fell into the hands of Patriots, including a German major.

Important acts of sabotage were carried out in the Imola and Bologna sectors. In Brescia Province, near Brione and along the Emilia highway, clashes took place. In the Imperia sector, Patriots are attacking the German garrisons and are concentrating their efforts on the highway leading to the Tenda Pass.

Other Patriot formations are attacking enemy installations along the western Ligurian coastal sector. (UNN)

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GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, October 7. — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

At the Leopold Canal, northeast of Bruges, several Canadian attacks failed. At the Belgian-Dutch frontier, the

Successful operations of German shock detachments and artillery duels are reported from the fortresses and strongpoints in the Atlantic.

Yesterday, London was again bombed with « V-1 »

Italy:

In central Italy, the intensity of the fighting abated, owing to the worsening of the weather conditions. On both sides of the Florence-Bologna Road, local enemy attacks on our mountain positions were frustrated by the concentrated fire of all arms.

Eastern Front:

In the Balkans, the fighting against the Partisans continues.

Soviet spearheads reached the Theiss Estuary, but were repelled in the sector east of Belgrade. In this sector and at Zajecar, our grenadiers are engaged in grim fighting with the enemy, who continues to attack.

In the Hungarian frontier area, the enemy, proceeding from the area north of Arad, launched a major attack with strong forces. His spearheads reached the Kreisch after fierce fighting. Our bombers struck effectively at enemy columns. Other counter-measures are in preparation.

Northwest of Thorenburg and at the Maros, numerous Bolshevist attacks failed.

In the passes of the Forest Carpathians, the fighting flared up.

On the lower reaches of the Narew, north of Berrek, the enemy bridgehead was further narrowed down by our attacks.

South of Rozan, the enemy launched only isolated attacks, owing to his high losses.

Between the Memel and the upper reaches of the Windau, a grim defensive battle is in progress. Our divisions oppose a bitter resistance to the enemy, who advanced with strong forces supported by tanks and bomber formations. Our troops destroyed numerous tanks.

Air:

USAAF terror bombers, protected by a fighter screen, made terror attacks on the Reich capital, Hamburg, Stralsund and Stettin.

British formations dropped bombs on the Rhenish-Westphalian territory, and, in night attacks, destroyed residential districts in Dortmund and Bremen.

Last night, a weak formation of British planes launched another attack on Berlin. Seventy-two enemy planes, 54 of which were four-engined bombers, were brought down in grim dogfights and by the action of anti-aircraft batteries over the Reich territory. (Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMAN HOME SERVICE

Women Will Release Men For Military Service: - The fateful struggle of the German people renders it necessary to replace as many soldiers as possible inside the Fatherland by women, and thus to free them for the war effort. In order to execute these measures, the Reich labor leader of young women has been assigned new war tasks. To fulfil these tasks, so indispensable for the defence of the country, all women, formerly members of the compulsory labor groups, have been enrolled. »

TRANSOCEAN AND D.N.B.

Western Front. Alex Schmalfuss reports: « Friday's heavy fighting in the area north of Aachen was marked by an increased use of tank forces on both sides. Several hours of tank battles developed, particularly in the area south of Gelsenkirchen, in the course of which 69 Sherman tanks were knocked out. American relief attempts were frustrated, although the enemy was able to make slight

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In Padua Province, at Tenda, a column of 300 German soldiers was ambushed.

In Piedmont, the Langhe, Alba, and Mondovi sectors are under the control of Patriots. They built a concentration camp which now has 250 Nazi-Fascist prisoners. The repeated efforts made by the enemy to regain control of the Monregalio sectors resulted in failure. The Germans left 270 dead on the field. One hundred and eight prisoners fell into the hands of Patriots, including a German major.

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Other Patriot formations are attacking enemy installations along the western Ligurian coastal sector. (UNN)

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GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, October 7 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

At the Leopold Canal, northeast of Bruges, several Canadian attacks failed. At the Belgian-Dutch frontier, the enemy, owing to his losses and the destruction of more than 300 tanks and armoured reconnaissance cars by our troops from September 29 to October 6, resumed his attacks with diminished energy.

North of Antwerp, the enemy maintains his pressure.

North of Baarle-Nassau, enemy spearheads which tried to advance were repulsed in a counter-attack and numerous tanks destroyed.

Southeast of Wageningen, German attacks on the enemy bridgehead gained further ground. English counter-attacks failed. At the infiltration, south of Geilenkirchen, the power of the enemy attacks increased. The enemy, despite our grim resistance, was able to punch some local gaps into our lines. He lost 69 tanks.

Last night our bombers, attacking in waves, struck at enemy troops in the Aix la Chapelle sector.

The garrison of the Fort Driant, on the banks of the Moselle, repulsed fierce enemy attacks.

Additional parts of the Parroy Forest were cleared of the enemy.

On both sides of Remiremont, the Americans were reinforced by Moroccan and Algerian units. Particularly for the access to the valleys east of Remiremont, grim fighting is in progress.

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Western Front: Alex. Schmalfuss reports: «Friday's heavy fighting in the area north of Aachen was marked by an increased use of tank forces on both sides. Several hours of tank battles developed, particularly in the area south of Geilenkirchen, in the course of which 69 Sherman tanks were knocked out. American relief attempts were frustrated, although the enemy was able to make slight advances at some points. The area south of Aachen again remained quiet.»

Eastern Front: «The present result of the grim struggle west of Siauliai is: deep penetrations into German positions, but not that break-through to the Baltic which is the objective of the new major Soviet offensive in Lithuania. Fifteen Soviet rifle divisions failed to rip open the German defence system, despite penetrations.»

FASCIST RADIO

Bad Weather in Italy: Bad weather in Italy hampers the Allied offensive. The serious losses suffered by the Anglo-Americans and their mercenaries during the last few days compelled the Allied Command to start another regrouping. Allied thrusts against the two main roads from Florence to Imola were repulsed by German artillery. Other fruitless attacks were launched by the enemy in the sector between Santerno and Reno. In the Adriatic sector, the 8th Army made only a very limited advance.

The Future of Italy: In the event of an Allied victory, Italy would be divided into four parts; Sicily would become a part of the British Empire, while Sardinia would come under American rule. All southern and central Italy would be administered by an Allied Commission, and all northern Italy, with the exception of Piedmont and Liguria, would be incorporated into Yugoslavia.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 1.3/NND No. 785021

Interim SC

INFORMATION DIVISION
SC/

BASIC NEWS

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

Psychological Warfare Branch, FNC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

Thursday — 5 October 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Americans consolidating in Uhach area: RAF strikes U-boat pens at Bergen: 5th Army drives mile closer to Bologna: MAAF heavies strike Munich rail yards: Italian pilots in action flying Allied planes: Last of Allied airmen in Bulgaria freed: Riga sea escape line all but cut: Germans retreating into Lapland: Warsaw defenders suffer 200,000 casualties: Japs drive on last big China seaport: 19 Jap admirals died in last month.

LIBERATED ITALY — Roosevelt announces Italian aid plans: Eden says Britain against return of Italy's colonies: Bank of Italy to claim damages at Azzolini trial: Florentine paintings stolen by Germans: Cardinal Villeneuve in Florence.

OCCUPIED AREAS — Fiat machinery moved to Germany.

NEUTRALS — America and Britain ask neutrals to block Axis funds: Spanish Government says it will not assist war criminals: Sanctions against Argentina urged.

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WAR FRONTS

AMERICANS CONSOLIDATING IN UBACH AREA

SHAEF, October 4 — American 1st Army troops are now fighting clear of the formal fortifications of the Siegfried Line north of Aachen and have enlarged their wedge in the Ubach area. Allied troops are fanning out against improvised German positions on highways leading from the Ubach road-junction. They are being slowed by intense fire from heavy artillery and mortar batteries.

The Germans are reforming all available stragglers into [illegible] to try to stop the advance. They attempt-

Polish and Canadian troops in the area of the Antwerp-Turnhout Canal have made steady gains. Baarle Nassau was captured, and troops have entered Poppel, to the east. After recapturing Rousel, Welsh troops advanced three miles to the north and have taken Lage Mierde. It is estimated that 50,000 German troops are opposing the Canadian 2nd Army on a front from the Scheldt Estuary to the base of the British supply corridor in Holland.

At the extreme northeastern flank of the British 2nd Army corridor, American airborne troops advanced along the north bank of the Meuse (Maas) River to Middelaar, near the edge of the Reichswald Forest.

To the northwest, British troops operating between the Meuse and the Waal Rivers have cleared Wamel and Dreumel of German troops. Other British assault troops destroyed a factory in the Renkum area, which the Germans had been using as a strongpoint.

In the Nijmegen area, a small-scale German counter-attack was beaten off. The Germans are trying to destroy the Allied-controlled bridge across the Meuse at Nijmegen, using dive-bombers and infiltrating sappers.

Overloon Liberated

American armored units operating with the British 2nd Army yesterday captured the town of Overloon, south-east of Nijmegen, and are driving back the Germans. They are advancing steadily through extensive road blocks on the edge of marshes and swampland to the west of the Meuse.

American 3rd Army troops, who began their assault on Fort Driant yesterday, broke into the fort guarding Metz on the west bank of the Moselle today. They set fire to crude oil sprayed into the tunnels of the underground fortifications in an effort to burn out the Germans. A late press dispatch stated that the Americans are clinging to surface positions in the fort against furious enemy resistance.

American troops seized concrete barracks and other installations to the northeast, and took machine-gun emplacements to the south which had been causing much trouble. The Germans blasted American troops with artillery and mortar fire from Fort Mareville to the north and from Fort Moselle, part of the Driant fortifications.

The American 7th Army continued to edge farther into the valley entrance of the Belfort Gap, and to the north and east of Epinal the towns of Grandvillers, Deycimont, and Le Pouges were captured.

(OWI - Reuter - BBC - AP)

R.A.F. STRIKES U-BOAT PENS AT BERGEN

LONDON, October 4 — Royal Air Force bombers made a concentrated attack this morning on enemy submarines and submarine pens at Bergen, Norway, now the Germans' main advance U-boat base since the isolation of their principal bases at Brest, Saint Nazaire, and Lorient.

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

in action flying Allied planes: Last of Allied airmen in Bulgaria freed: Riga sea escape line all but cut: Germans retreating into Lapland: Warsaw defenders suffer 200,000 casualties: Japs drive on last big China seaport: 19 Jap admirals died in last month.

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The Germans are reforming all available stragglers into new battle groups to try to stem the advance. They attempted three counter-attacks this morning in the Ubach area, but all were thrown back after severe fighting. Incendiary shells are being thrown into the town of Geilenkirchen by the Germans, and the town is ablaze.

In the Rimburg area, across the Wurm River, severe fighting was in progress with the Germans defending their positions from a 12th-century castle. American infantry fought across the moat after five hours, and reached the walls of the castle.

Truce at Dunkirk

It was announced here that a 60-hours truce had been effected at Dunkirk today to permit the evacuation of over 20,000 French civilians. The time will include 12 hours for clearing mines and other defenses from the road leading into the last German-held French port; 36 hours for the evacuation of civilians; and an additional 12 hours during which the road will be re-mined by the Germans before hostilities are resumed at 1800 hours on Friday.

Canadian troops are clearing the dock area of Antwerp after the capture of Merxem. The Germans are still holding out at Schooten, two miles to the east. The Canadians have advanced eight miles on the road to Breda in Holland, and are reported to be in Wittehof, just north of Marin te Heide.

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LATE BULLETINS

4148

TANKS SUPPORT INFANTRY AT UBACH

SHAEF, October 4 — American tanks have joined infantry troops on a three-mile front in the Ubach area north of Aachen, press dispatches reported late tonight. An advance of 1½ miles has been made east of the town, despite mud and heavy German artillery fire.

In an attempt to a create a diversion, the Germans launched a series of strong counter-attacks farther south in the Stolberg area, which were repulsed. (Reuter)

10 JAP FREIGHTERS SUNK OR DAMAGED

AFHQ, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, October 5 (Thursday) — Ten more Jap freighters have been smashed by American bombers in sweeps off the Philippines, the Celebes, and the Moluccas.

Not all of them were sunk, said the communique issued early today by General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters, but those not sent to the bottom were badly damaged by direct bomb hits. (OWI)

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Submarine pens, some of them still under construction, as well as submarines in the basin, were accurately bombed, the Air Ministry stated, and one fairly large ship was hit. Air crews reported seeing many types of vessels scuttling away in all directions, as they came in over the target. Several large fires, including oil fires, were started. One bomber is missing.

The attack on Bergen was one of the longest flights ever made in daylight by RAF Lancasters and Halifaxes, the round trip involving 1,300 miles. They were covered all the way to the target by Mustangs and Mosquitoes. The only defenses encountered were varying degrees of flak. This is believed to be the first occasion on which RAF Mosquitoes have escorted bombers in daylight.

Air photographs taken over Walcheren today show that the sea is flowing freely through the 120-yard gap made in the dike yesterday by RAF bombers dropping 12,000-pound bombs. German defense positions and guns blocking the waterway to Antwerp have been swamped, and extensive flooding has resulted from the attack.

Meanwhile Allied air forces continued their pressure on German transportation systems and industrial objectives in western Germany by night and by day.

Last night, a large force of Mosquitoes attacked Kassel, an industrial center turning out locomotives, Panzer tanks, and nearly all Germany's Tiger tanks. The Henschel tank works were already badly damaged in an earlier raid. The Mosquitoes also bombed and strafed 31 trains, 29 barges and 25 motor transports in Germany and Holland. This brings to 116 the number of trains attacked by Mosquitoes in three successive nights. All these operations were carried out without the loss of a single plane.

Fifty Thunderbolts of the 9th USAAF, supporting the advancing 1st Army, bombed four German gun positions northeast of Aachen today. Others destroyed a fortified building near Zulpich, disabled a locomotive, and damaged staff cars and railroad tracks in the same area. The American planes also silenced a six-gun anti-aircraft battery near Düren.

Similar support was given to U.S. 3rd Army ground troops yesterday by aircraft of the 19th TAF. Flying 300 sorties yesterday, they destroyed 35 locomotives, 38 wagons, one viaduct, and one gun position, and cut rail tracks in more than 30 places.

Ruhr Valley Paralyzed

An Associated Press dispatch said that already the Ruhr Valley has paralyzed and cut off from many of the main rail and water connections with the rest of the Reich, as a result of incessant attacks on railway targets and the recent blow which drained the Dortmund-Ems Canal.

It was announced today that yesterday's attacks on Nürnberg tank factories and a truck plant at Gaggenau cost the 8th USAAF 11 bombers and 13 fighters.

The 8th USAAF has put 8,000 bombers into seven attacks during the past nine days, an American news service reported. Most of these attacks were delivered within 150 miles of the Siegfried Line.

An official review of September operations by the U.S. Strategic Air Force revealed that the 8th USAAF sent more than 10,000 Flying Fortresses and Liberators to attack vital industrial and railroad centers in Germany — which dropped more than 40,000 tons of bombs on enemy synthetic oil plants and refineries, tank and truck factories, aircraft plants, ordnance depots, and marshalling yards. More than 14,000 Mustangs, Thunderbolts, and Lightnings were also utilized, most of them as escorts for the heavy bombers.

The I. G. Farben synthetic oil plant at Ludwigshafen has been knocked out of production, temporarily by the heavy-bomber attacks in September. (OWI-Reuter)

EARTHQUAKE BOMBS . DROPPED ON . TIRPITZ .

PERMANENT 9TH U.S.A.A.F. BASES MOVED TO FRANCE

9TH USAAF HQ, October 4 — All planes of the 9th USAAF are now operating from France within fighter range of Germany, it was announced here today.

Previously, the planes operated from temporary air strips constructed in the early days of the French landings, as well as from English bases, but now all their permanent installations have been moved to the European Continent.

Major repair jobs and supplies are still located in England.

The shift to the Continent has been going on for some time. Most of the ground personnel and all heavy equipment crossed the Channel in the last few weeks. Skeleton crews remained behind to help with the last missions flying from English bases.

The 9th's first complete operation from the Continental fields exclusively was made yesterday, when Marauders and Havocs joined fighter-bombers to batter German strongpoints in the Aachen area ahead of the new push by the U. S. 1st Army.

The 9th is the largest tactical air force in the world, and includes Marauder medium bombers, Havoc dive-bombers, Black Widow night-fighters, and Mustang, Lightning, and Thunderbolt fighters. (OWI)

AMERICAN TROOPS ROUND UP NAZI CIVILIANS

WASHINGTON, October 4 — Hundreds of German civilians, most of them from trusted Nazi families, are being rounded up by troops of the American 3rd Army, Pierre Huss, International News Service correspondent, reported yesterday.

Most of these families, said his dispatch, had been transplanted to areas west of the Moselle River under Hitler's plan to Germanize Alsace-Lorraine.

The dispatch continued, in part:

«All Nazi elements are being rounded up by Allied soldiers, with the cooperation of the French Forces of the Interior, and sent to special camps. Among these are entire units of component parts of the Nazi Party, administrative officials, and representatives of the Nazi Labor Front.»

(OWI)

6,000 AIRCRAFT IN HOLLAND LANDING

LONDON, October 4 — U. S. Troop-Carrier Headquarters in Britain disclosed today that approximately 6,000 aircraft and gliders took part in the recent Allied airborne landings in Holland.

With losses held down to less than three per cent, it was revealed that supplies and equipment carried to the American and British paratroops totalled almost 6,000,000 pounds, including ammunition, jeeps, artillery, and motorcycles. In other words, the official report stated, about 760 pounds of materiel were dropped for each parachutist and glider infantryman landed.

The landings, the report stated, took troop-carrier pilots through some of the stiffest opposition they have faced in five airborne thrusts in Europe. Yet all but 2.25 per cent of the Dakota carrier-planes returned to their bases.

(Reuter)

CUB PLANE ARMED WITH SIX BAZOOKAS

ALSACE-LORRAINE, October 4 — Major Charles Carpenter, known as «Bazooka Charlie,» is rapidly becoming a legendary figure in General George Patton's army.

Carpenter has armed a reconnaissance Cub aircraft with six bazookas, the rocket-firing tubes with which American soldiers have fought with devastating effect against heavy

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

an industrial center turning out locomotives. Panzer tanks, and nearly all Germany's Tiger tanks. The Henschel tank works were already badly damaged in an earlier raid. The Mosquitoes also bombed and strafed 31 trains, 20 barges, and 25 motor transports in Germany and Holland. This brings to 116 the number of trains attacked by Mosquitoes in three successive nights. All these operations were carried out without the loss of a single plane.

Fifty Thunderbolts of the 9th USAAF, supporting the advancing 1st Army, bombed four German gun positions northeast of Aachen today. Others destroyed a fortified building near Zulpich, disabled a locomotive, and damaged staff cars and railroad tracks in the same area. The American planes also silenced a six-gun ack-ack battery near Duren.

Similar support was given to U.S. 3rd Army ground troops yesterday by aircraft of the 19th TAF. Flying 300 sorties yesterday, they destroyed 35 locomotives, 38 waggons, one viaduct, and one gun position, and cut rail tracks in more than 30 places.

Ruhr Valley Paralyzed

An Associated Press dispatch said that already the Ruhr Valley lies paralyzed and cut off from many of the main rail and water connections with the rest of the Reich, as a result of incessant attacks on railway targets and the recent blow which drained the Dortmund-Ems Canal.

It was announced today that yesterday's attacks on Nürnberg tank factories and a truck plant at Gaggenau cost the 8th USAAF 11 bombers and 13 fighters.

The 8th USAAF has put 8,000 bombers into seven attacks during the past nine days, an American news service reported. Most of these attacks were delivered within 150 miles of the Siegfried Line.

An official review of September operations by the U.S. Strategic Air Force revealed that the 8th USAAF sent more than 18,000 Flying Fortresses and Liberators to attack vital industrial and railroad centers in Germany — which dropped more than 50,000 tons of bombs on enemy synthetic oil plants and refineries, tank and truck factories, aircraft plants, ordnance depots, and marshalling yards. More than 14,000 Mustangs, Thunderbolts, and Lightnings were also utilized, most of them as escorts for the heavy bombers.

The I. G. Farben synthetic oil plant at Ludwigshafen has been knocked out of production temporarily by the heavy-bomber attacks in September. (OWI-Reuter)

«EARTHQUAKE BOMBS» DROPPED ON «TIRPITZ»

LONDON, October 4 — RAF Lancasters in a recent attack on the *Tirpitz* scored a direct hit on the German battleship with a 12,000-bomb.

The Lancasters first carried their 12,000-pound bomb-loads 2,000 miles from bases in England to an airdrome in Russia in order to make the attack from a landward direction and achieve surprise. Most previous attacks on the *Tirpitz* had been made from the sea. They flew the 2,000 miles in 12 hours, a great feat in itself.

Upon arrival at the Russian base after the outward flight, they refuelled and flew another 600 miles northwest to Alten Fiord, where the *Tirpitz* lay at anchor. After dropping their bombs, they returned to Archangel to refuel a second time for the homeward trip.

A proof that the element of surprise was attained was the fact that no flak or fighters disturbed the Lancasters as they flew over sea and forest. The whole trip was described as a triumph of planning and organisation, as well as of navigational skill and timing. No planes were lost during the operation.

The «earthquake bombs» that hit the *Tirpitz* burst with an explosive force comparable at least to one of the battleship's own magazines blowing up, the Air Ministry stated tonight. Permanent repairs cannot be carried out where she lies. (Reuter)

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Carpenter has armed a reconnaissance Cub aircraft with six bazookas, the rocket-firing tubes with which American soldiers have fought with devastating effect against heavy German tanks.

Assigned to reconnaissance work, the major said he wanted to be able to shoot back when shot at. He rigged up his armament so that all six tubes can be fired by a trigger in the cockpit.

He is already credited with destroying two tanks, several armored cars, and many German troops. «Bazooka Charlie» is called a one-man air force. (OWI)

5TH ARMY DRIVES MILE CLOSER TO BOLOGNA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 4 — American infantrymen of the 5th Army, spearheading a hard-fought advance along a 15 miles sector spanning four river valleys leading through the Apennines into the Plain of the Po, yesterday battled within 15 miles of Bologna, capital of Emilia Province, and one of Italy's oldest and most prosperous cities, it was announced here today.

The leading elements of the American forces were reported to have reached a point just south of the village of Boschi, 15 miles south of Bologna, and dominating the southern entrance into the Idice River Valley. The advance represents a forward thrust of a mile and a half over difficult mountain terrain northwest of Casoni di Romagna, reported captured yesterday.

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

American troops of the 5th Army also pushed north from Monghidoro, on the main Florence-Bologna highway, for a two-mile gain which placed them within 16 miles of Bologna at this point. The village of Campeggio, one mile east of Monghidoro, was occupied, and American forces in this sector thrust 1,000 yards farther north. On the right flank of the 5th Army advance, still other American infantrymen overlied the vicinity of the village of Santa Maria Maddalena, just west of the Santerno River and little over 15 miles southwest of Imola.

For the first time in five days, no enemy counter-attacks were reported against Monte Battaglia, four miles east of Castel del Rio, road junction town from which fork highways leading along the Sillaro and the Santerno River Valleys to Castel San Pietro and Imola on the Plain of the Po.

On the left flank of the 15-mile-wide front along which the 5th Army is thrusting through the Apennines defiles, other 5th Army forces, including South Africans, liberated two villages and captured several heights among a seven-mile sector between the main Florence-Bologna road and the parallel route from Prato to Bologna.

South African forces captured Monte Catarelto, five miles north of Castiglione, and dominating the southern end of the Setta River Valley. This is a tributary stream of the Reno River, which flows into the Po Plain just west of Bologna. British and American forces to the east of these troops liberated the villages of SantAndrea, five miles west of the road, and captured the peak of Monte del Galletto one mile north of San Benedetto.

High ground 1,500 yards to the north of Monte del Galletto was also taken in this advance.

Southeast of the main 5th Army advance, British troops reported small gains along the 10-mile diagonal running from Monte Battaglia southeast to Scarzana, a hamlet just west of the mountain road leading to Faenza.

In this mountain area, pierced by four river valleys leading into the Po Plain, the British repulsed several German counter-attacks, the most severe against positions 1,000 yards north of Scarzana, at the head of the Tramazzo River Valley.

Rains Delay 8th

On the 8th Army front, heavy rains, which have flooded the brooks and streams on the Adriatic coastal edge of the Po Plain, again prevented major action yesterday.

The Fiumicino River was more swollen than ever, and even patrols found difficulty in crossing the swift-flowing stream. Clashes occurred between 8th Army forces and German troops in the village of Borghi, seven miles west of Rimini, but the village remained in Allied hands.

On the Ligurian coastal front, 5th Army's Brazilian forces were reported to be maintaining pressure on German forces in the general area of the Serchio River Valley, but the situation along most of this front was described as generally unchanged. (PRO)

M.A.A.F. HEAVIES STRIKE MUNICH RAIL YARDS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 4 — Up to 750 heavy bombers of the 15th AAF struck rail yards at Munich and other points on the Brenner Pass rail line today, in the first mission in eight days of stormy weather, it was announced here this afternoon.

Despite an intense flak barrage over the targets, good coverage was obtained, the reports stated.

Fighters escorted the planes to the Munich area, but other heavy bombers which struck rail points in Italy were unescorted.

ITALY: PILOTS IN ACTION WITH ALLIED PLANES

ROME, October 4 — Pilots of the Italian Air Force have for the first time gone into action in Allied-built aircraft, carrying out successful attacks on enemy objectives, the Italian Ministry of Information announced today.

On their return, the pilots expressed great satisfaction with the high manoeuvrability and combat efficiency of the planes.

The Italian flyers completed their training in a very brief period. Allied experts are full of praise for their skill, and the rapidity with which they mastered the various types of aircraft. (UNN)

LAST OF ALLIED AIRMEN IN BULGARIA FREED

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 4 — The last Allied airmen imprisoned in Bulgaria were released yesterday when 24 wounded American and British fliers were landed at a south Italian base after an air trip from Cairo, it was announced here today.

All of the fliers were wounded, and represented the last of a group of 347 Allied airmen who were released from Bulgarian prisoner-of-war camps after the Russian declaration of war on the Nazi satellite state. (PRO)

INQUIRY INTO BULGARIA'S TREATMENT OF P.W.

LONDON, October 4 — Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, when questioned in the House of Commons today about statements that Allied prisoners of war recently liberated in Bulgaria had been treated with exceptional severity, declared: "All such statements will certainly be fully investigated, so that appropriate action may be taken." (OWI)

BRAZILIAN WAR MINISTER RETURNS TO ROME

ROME, October 4 — Major General Enrico Gaspar Dutra, Brazilian Minister of War, who was appointed to a temporary command over American, Brazilian, and British troops on the left flank of the 5th Army by Lieutenant General Mark Clark on Monday, returned here from the front this afternoon, it was learned here today.

General Dutra has conducted intensive inspection of the troops of the Brazilian Expeditionary Force, and important gains have been announced from the sector of the 5th Army front under his command since he assumed authority.

General Dutra, questioned at his hotel in Rome, did not disclose the purpose of his visit, but declared that he expected to receive Allied correspondents tomorrow. (PRO)

5TH ARMY'S EXPLOITS PRAISED

WASHINGTON, October 4 — Colonel Wiley Carter, War Department observer, recently returned from Italy, told the press that the 5th Army has been outwitting the Germans by striking through Italian terrain which the enemy regarded as impregnable.

"At one time, a whole company of tanks got over a trail that would have looked difficult to a mountain goat," Carter said. "They took the enemy completely by surprise, and captured a height that otherwise might have cost many lives."

Carter said American engineers in Italy had been able to rebuild roads, bridges, airfields, and communications systems about as fast as the Germans can destroy them. (OWI)

BEAUFIGHTERS DOWN ANOTHER JU-52

CAIRO, October 4 — Beaufighters of the Middle East

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

Reno River, which flows into the Po Plain just west of Bologna. British and American forces to the east of these troops liberated the villages of Sant'Andrea, five miles west of the road, and captured the peak of Monte del Galletto one mile north of San Benedetto.

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Fighters escorted the planes to the Munich area, but other heavy bombers, which struck rail points in Italy, were unescorted.

Fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force attacked supply and transport concentrations in the Mantua area and operated in close support of Allied ground forces approaching the Po Plain. (PRO)

T.A.F. RESUMES CLOSE-SUPPORT IN ITALY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 4 — Medium and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force resumed operations yesterday after being grounded by stormy weather on Monday, to bomb 10 road and rail bridges in the Milan and Padua area, and to give close support to 5th Army troops at Loiano and Vergato, it was announced here today.

In addition, the planes cut enemy rail lines in 17 places, and inflicted considerable damage on rolling stock. Airdromes at Villafranca and Ghedi, southeast and southwest of Lake Garda, were also strafed, with good results.

Mosquitoes and Beaufighters of the Coastal Air Force, on night intruding operations in the Po Plain, shot up railways, trains, motor transport, a small factory, and coastal shipping at Trieste, Marano, and in the Gulf of Venice.

Heavy bombers were grounded for the eighth successive day by unfavorable weather. (PRO)

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BEAUFIGHTERS DOWN ANOTHER JU-52

CAIRO, October 4 — Beaufighters of the Middle East Command shot down another multi-motored, cargo-carrying JU-52 last night in sweeps off the Aegean islands. They also shot up a convoy of five small coastal vessels, damaging four badly.

Two aircraft failed to return from the night operations. (PWB)

N.Z. TROOPS FIGHT BESIDE GREEK PATRIOTS

CAIRO, October 4 — New Zealand troops who were left behind in Crete three years ago are helping Greek Patriots to harass the Germans, a British United Press dispatch stated today.

Enemy troops still on the island have withdrawn to the northwestern tip, while on the mainland German escape moves are continually harassed by Patriots, who are wrecking key road and rail communications. (PWB)

GREEK GOVERNMENT MEMBERS IN GREECE

LONDON, October 4 — Two members of the Greek Government have arrived at the mountain headquarters of the EAM (Greek Liberation Front) in a liberated section of Greece, Greek Government circles said today.

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

Meanwhile, it was announced the civil administration of the Island of Chios has been handed over by the Patriot committee to George Bourdaras, recently appointed the island's governor. Greek Prime Minister George Papandreou has cabled congratulations to the Patriot fighting front in Chios on its achievements and discipline. (OWI)

RIGA SEA ESCAPE LANE ALL BUT CUT

MOSCOW, October 4 — Russian troops were moving into position tonight for an attack on the last German-held island off the Gulf of Riga.

Operating from newly established bases on the island of Hiiumaa, Red Army troops and marines prepared to attack the larger island of Saaremaa, and thus completely cut off all hope of Nazi retreat by sea from the besieged Latvian capital.

Except for the capture of several towns in the continued push against the Germans in Yugoslavia, the Russian communique tonight spoke only of patrol activity and fighting of local importance on the long Russo-German front.

The communique said Russian troops had merged with Marshal Tito's forces, and had over-run several towns in the areas south of Negotin, south of Turnu-Severin, in Rumania, and south of Belgrade. One of the captured towns was put at less than 15 miles from the Yugoslav capital city.

Russian dispatches said also that Red Army forces had taken the Yugoslav town of Novo Selo, 19 miles northeast of Belgrade. Front line dispatches said the Russians took a railway station six miles north of Pancevo, a junction city just outside of the capital, and on the north bank of the Danube. Capture of the station cuts off all rail escape routes for the threatened German garrison in Belgrade, except those on the south bank of the river.

Meanwhile, Czech Forces of the Interior reported heavy fighting in the region of Jehova Lehota, as the Germans opened with expected counter-attacks. The Czech communique tonight said that four German tanks were destroyed in the course of fierce battling.

The new German attacks, in which the Nazis were said to be losing heavily, were aimed at the vital rail junction town of Svaty Kriz, which controls lines running north, south, and east through Slovakia. (Reuter)

GERMANS RETREATING INTO LAPLAND

HELSINKI, October 4 — The German armies in northern Finland were said tonight to be retreating into the Arctic wastes of northern Lapland as Finnish reinforcements arrived hourly to add crushing weight to the bloody battle north of Tornio.

The heaviest fighting was said tonight to be taking place northeast of the Gulf of Bothnia city of Tornio, where the Germans had held out for several days. A full division of SS troops was reported to be facing the Finns on this front, with added men going up to brace a stiff rearguard action.

The Germans are said to be burning every village as they go. The Russian Armistice Commission was reported to have given the Finns permission to use their planes and naval ships to aid the offensive, although the terms call for their immobilization. (PWB)

WARSAW DEFENDERS SUFFER 200,000 CASUALTIES

LONDON, October 4 — The Polish Government here said today that in the 63 days of the fighting in Warsaw, the Resistance Movement had 200,000 members wounded and missing. Another 100,000 are in concentration camps, it was said. (Reuter)

ing swiftly from the beachhead he established on the coast on September 27, when he landed cavalry from seven transports.

Foochow was captured once before, in April, 1939, but was retaken by the Chinese. Its fall again would give the Japanese complete control of the militarily useful harbors of China.

To Allied observers looking in, the fall of Foochow would be relatively unimportant. Its position just across the Strait of Formosa from strong Japanese bases leaves it useless as a supply port for goods from overseas. Allied naval forces would not base there. No installations eventually to be used for the offensive against the Japanese mainland are threatened.

But the fall of Foochow gives the Japanese a hold just that much tighter on the long coastal area behind the shores of which American air forces have been edging closer and closer to permanent bases from which to strike at Kyushu and Honshu and Shikoku — the mainland islands of the Japanese Empire.

A still tighter control, as a result of successes farther inland from Foochow, could deprive Allied forces of the support of land-based aircraft for any invasion they may make along the coast of China. That, apparently, is the defensive strategy of the current Japanese offensive.

Japs Approach Kweilin

Coupled with the Foochow attack is the continuing Japanese drive on the Kwangsi capital city of Kweilin, communications hub and fortress city upon which the Chinese based all their plans for defense of southern China.

The Chinese were fighting grimly tonight to hold the Japanese push from overwhelming the approaches of Kweilin, and finally, the city itself.

The Chinese High Command said tonight that the rail town of Hinga, 31 miles northeast of Kweilin, has been captured, indicating still another Japanese column driving on the Kwangsi capital city.

One of the strongest columns beating southward had all but taken the Hunan Province city of Paoching tonight. The Japanese bombed the city repeatedly today, and their shelling, according to the Chinese High Command, destroyed all defensive installations within the city.

Still another Chinese city has fallen in the Kweilin drive. Changning, a stronghold on the left flank of the Japanese advance, 37 miles south of Hengyang, was captured Saturday.

Advanced enemy elements were within a few miles of Kweilin tonight. Allied aircraft bombed roads and bridges just five miles northeast of the city today, in an effort to impede the advance. Close up and far to the rear, the aerial attack gave the Japanese heavy blows, hitting convoys and concentration areas, and strafing moving troops.

Attack bombers of the 14th USAAF also struck at Japanese push from overwhelming the approaches of warehouses. They also bombed Japanese forces moving westward from the Kwangsi-Kwangtung border city of Wuchow, as well as other Japanese troops moving southwest from Lingling, in upper Hunan.

American bombers hit Samshui, Pingnam, Heinganshun, Fengyun Tanchuk — smashing Japanese river boats and blowing up trucks. They damaged 45 launches and 22 camouflaged troop barges, they blew up bridges and strafed steamers along the coast; they probably sank a large freighter in Formosa Strait, and they shot up barges along the rivers of Indo-China.

Although the Americans have had complete air superiority during the entire period of the Japanese east-China drive which began last May, they have had to abandon field after field as the Japanese advanced.

Instead of having a string of bases in eastern China, said an Associated Press dispatch today, the Americans

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YUGOSLAV AWARDED RUSSIAN DECORATION

MOSCOW, October 4 — Lieut. General Viltomir Cherditchu, chief of the military mission of the People's Army of National Liberation of Yugoslavia, has been given the Order of Suvorov, Second Class, by the Soviet Government. The award was given «for outstanding military operations in the struggle against the mutual enemy.» (BBC)

JAPS DRIVE ON LAST BIG CHINA SEAPORT

CHUNGKING, October 4 — The Japanese, whose defensive fleet is outnumbered, and whose defensive aircraft are outmatched, were moving swiftly tonight to take control of the entire coast of China in an effort to forestall the establishment of American airbases on the Chinese mainland within striking distance of Tokyo.

Foochow, the capital of Fukien Province, on the lower shore of the East China Sea, and in the heart of the coastal region whereon the Japanese have expected an Allied invasion, was threatened by a Japanese offensive tonight.

Foochow is the last big seaport still in Chinese hands. Late reports put Japanese troops six miles east of the city, which lies a short distance inland on the left bank of the Min Kiang River. The enemy was said to be advancing from the east in a flanking movement, a typical defensive strategy of the current Japanese offensive.

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Although the Americans have had complete air superiority during the entire period of the Japanese east-China drive which began last May, they have had to abandon field after field as the Japanese advanced.

Instead of having a string of bases in eastern China, said an Associated Press dispatch today, the Americans now have full use of only one base. Difs is being bombed almost every night. (OWI)

ALLIED AIRCRAFT BOMB BURMA ROAD

KANDY, CEYLON, October 4 — Allied aircraft heavily bombed Japanese positions along the old Burma Road today, in the area of Lungling, where the Japanese are holding out on the last stretches of the old supply line into China.

Meantime, the British 14th Army in Burma continued to close in on the Japanese near their base at Tiddim, advancing over what headquarters here described as particularly tough country.

The main attack was moving up the «Chocolate Staircase,» the brown dirt, slippery-when-wet, winding, bending, twisting highway that leads up into the heights of the Chin Hills toward the Japanese hideout. (OWI)

JAP BORNEO BASE HIT HARD

AFHQ, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, October 4 — General Douglas MacArthur's air arm has struck the Japanese with one of the hardest blows of the campaign in the Netherlands Indies.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789221

On Saturday, heavy bombers dropped 74 tons of bombs on the oil port of Balikpapan, on the east coast of Dutch Borneo. Large fires were started, sending up thick billows of black smoke as hits were made on the large refinery plant. A 2,000-ton ship in Balikpapan harbor was also struck. Seven Japanese planes were shot down. Three heavy bombers failed to return.

The Borneo oil reserves were second in importance only to those on Sumatra and Java, for the Japanese war machine. (OWI)

19 JAP ADMIRALS DIE IN LAST MONTH

NEW YORK, October 4 — The Japanese news agency announced the death of seven more admirals today, bringing to 19 the number who have died in the last month.

The latest funerals were held for Admirals Kaneki Hashiura, Surokuro Morino, Tosaburo Ogura, Fuji Arimura, Shizuo Akasawa, Ryo Mori, and Seiko Miyamoto.

Radio Tokyo gave no details of where or how they died. (OWI)

ROOSEVELT ON U. S. AID TO CHINA

WASHINGTON, October 4 — Twenty thousand tons of American Lend-Lease supplies are now being flown into China every month, compared to only 2,000 tons per month a year and a half ago, President Roosevelt said yesterday in a report to Congress.

These supplies, the President said, are playing an increasingly important part in the Allied campaign to wrest additional sea and land bases from the Japanese invaders in order to make possible a still further increase in shipments to China. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

ROOSEVELT ANNOUNCES ITALIAN AID PLANS

WASHINGTON, October 4 — Plans were announced today by President Roosevelt for the use of substantial Allied supplies for help to rebuild Italy.

The President summoned today a delegation of supply officers from Italy to review measures for preventing civilian «hunger, sickness and fear» during the coming winter.

Steps have been taken, the President said, to enable the Italian people to throw their full weight of resources into the fight against Germany and Japan, Mr. Roosevelt said:

«In accordance with the policies with respect to Italy which were outlined jointly by Prime Minister Churchill and me, in a statement issued to the press on September 26, measures are now being taken to provide Italy with supplies necessary to prevent civilian hunger, sickness, and fear during the forthcoming winter. Steps are also being taken to restore the damaged transportation and electrical generating facilities of Italy to the extent necessary to enable the Italian people to throw their full resources into the fight against Germany and Japan.

«A delegation of supply officers has been called from Italy to Washington to review the needs and requirements of the Italian civilian population.

«In addition to the substantial quantities of food and clothing which are now being dropped and have for some time been shipped into Italy, 150,000 tons of wheat and flour are now scheduled for shipment.

«Steps are being taken to increase the bread ration in those areas of Italy where food supplies are below the standard necessary to maintain full health and efficiency.

«Through these, and other measures of assistance which are now in preparation, the Italian people will be enabled to increase their already significant contribution toward the defeat of the enemy.

«By doing these things, this country is serving the military aims and objectives of the United Nations, which require the greatest possible contribution from the manpower, and resources of every nation in the final overthrow of Germany and Japan.» (OWI)

EDEN ON ITALIAN COLONIES

LONDON, October 4 — Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden said today in the House of Commons that the British Government are opposed to returning colonies to Italy. He said the British Government will adhere to their declaration that Italy's Empire in Africa is irrevocably lost.

Eden made the statement in reply to a question by Labor Member Percy Barstow, who sought assurance that Britain would stick to its policy. (OWI)

ROOSEVELT ON LAGUARDIA

WASHINGTON, October 4 — President Roosevelt said yesterday that he is not quite ready to say anything about reports that New York City's Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia will go to Italy as Army administrator. (OWI)

BANK OF ITALY TO CLAIM DAMAGES

ROME, October 4 — The Bank of Italy today announced its intention of filing a claim for damages at the forthcoming trial of its former general manager, Vincenzo Azzolini, accused of handing over the gold reserves of the bank to the Germans.

Attorney Tino Sinibaldi, explaining the reasons for the suit, said the bank was bound to assert its exclusive right to the stolen gold reserves, which were the security for paper money now in circulation, and to protect its material and moral interests. (UNN)

FURTHER EPURATION SUSPENSION ORDERED

ROME, October 4 — Raffaele Chiolo, councillor of the Supreme Court of Cassation, was suspended from office today at the request of High Commissioner for Epuration. (UNN)

FLORENTINE PAINTINGS STOLEN BY GERMANS

FLORENCE, October 4 — It was disclosed here today that between 400 and 500 works of art belonging to the Uffizi Gallery and other Florentine collections have been stolen by the Germans from the Tuscany villas in which, on Mussolini's orders, they had been placed on the pretext of saving them from Allied bombing.

Although about half of the stolen canvases are of secondary importance, there are many of considerable artistic value. Among the latter are such masterpieces as Raphael's *Veiled Woman*, Botticelli's *Minerva and Centaur*, Donatello's *Saint George*, Michaelangelo's *Bacchus*, and Rembrandt's *Portrait of an Old Man*. (UNN)

CARDINAL VILLENEUVE IN FLORENCE

FLORENCE, October 4 — Cardinal Villeneuve, Archbishop of Quebec, arrived here today on his way to visit Canadian Army units in Italy. During the day he visited the Archbishop of Florence. (UNN)

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

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«Steps are being taken to increase the bread ration in those areas of Italy where food supplies are below the standard necessary to maintain full health and efficiency.

1,700 Trucks to Italy

«The distribution of food and essential supplies within the country has been seriously impeded by the damage done to the transportation system and by the wholesale commandeering of trucks by the enemy.

«To meet this emergency, it is planned to send 1,700 additional trucks to Italy.

«In addition, preparations are under way to supply substantial quantities of generating equipment, including temporary power facilities, to furnish electricity to essential industries and public utilities in central Italy which have been brought to a standstill by the almost complete destruction by the Germans of the power plants.

«The aid which the Allies have already given to Italy has been substantial. Since the invasion of Sicily to the end of this year, 2,300,000 long tons of civilian supplies will have been shipped to Italy. Of this total, 1,107,000 tons were food, and the balance consisted of coal, fertilizer, seeds, medical and sanitary supplies, and clothing.

«As an integral part of military operations, the Army has done a great deal to repair roads and bridges and railroads, and to repair water and power systems and motor transport.

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Although about half of the stolen canvases are of secondary importance, there are many of considerable artistic value. Among the latter are such masterpieces as Raphael's *Veiled Woman*, Botticelli's *Minerva and Centaur*, Donatello's *Saint George*, Michaelangelo's *Bacchus*, and Rembrandt's *Portrait of an Old Man*. (UNN)

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UNITED NATIONS

CHURCHILL ON WAR CRIMINALS

LONDON, October 4 — Hitler, Goering, Goebbels, and Himmler, already on the British list of war criminals, will not necessarily undergo a trial.

In answer to a question in the House of Commons today, as to whether these men are on the British or United Nations list of war criminals for trial in due course, Prime Minister Churchill said, in part: «It should not be assumed that procedure of trial will necessarily be adopted.»

Samuel Silverman, a Labor member, asked: «Is Mr. Churchill aware that under the present terms of reference of the War Crimes Commission, none of these gentlemen would be indictable for any act committed against German nationals in Germany?»

Mr. Churchill replied: «We have to consider a lot of countries, and we are working with a great many countries. I was asked a question which I was not particularly looking for, because all this is very severed at the present time.» (Reuter)

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

U.K.-U.S.-U.S.S.R. ALLIANCE TO CONTINUE

MOSCOW, October 4 — British, American, and Soviet solidarity will endure for a long time, the Soviet newspaper *Izvestia* declared in an editorial recently.

It is an association intended not only to achieve complete victory over the common foe, the paper asserted, but to establish a stable lasting peace, and economic, political, and cultural cooperation among nations.

The paper said that the object of Soviet foreign policy is to smash Hitler Germany in the shortest possible time, to secure the interests of the Soviet Union to eliminate war aggression, to arrange peaceful, friendly relations with all neighboring states, and to secure close cooperation with all democratic states.

In countries in which the Red Army is now operating, Radio Moscow said Sunday, it is not the aim of the Soviet Union to interfere with their social structure. The independence of nations is a basic principle of the Soviet Union's program. (OWI)

PIERLOT WINS VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

BRUSSELS, October 4 — The Belgian Parliament yesterday passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 131 to six. The vote followed Prime Minister Hubert Pierlot's presentation of a declaration of policy in which he said the Government would resign when King Leopold, now retained in Germany, returns to Belgium.

Pierlot said the Belgian Government would continue to fight at the side of the Allies until complete victory is obtained. He said the Government is studying the incorporation of the Belgian Forces of the Interior into the regular Army.

Pierlot also said that there would be no indulgence for collaborators with the enemy, and that the Government would not tolerate the formation of armed political groups which impose their views illegally. Resistance groups will be maintained where their assistance is still necessary. (OWI)

R.A.F. TO CONTRIBUTE FOR FRENCH CHILDREN

LONDON, October 4 — The RAF Bomber Command has made plans to raise two million francs for French children who have suffered through RAF bombing of France. Air Marshal Sir Arthur Harris stated in a letter to all units requesting voluntary contributions.

The letter said:

"An inescapable consequence of bombing at times has led to the death of innocent people of France. Nevertheless, no one who has visited France in RAF uniform can fail to be impressed by the lack of rancor shown even by those who have directly suffered.

"The French people have aided in the escapes of RAF airmen, fully understanding that the penalty of discovery was death."

Air Marshall Harris suggested that the RAF Bomber Command forward its contributions to General Charles de Gaulle to provide a home where French children who have suffered from the bombings may receive proper care and protection. (OWI)

ALFRED E. SMITH DIES

NEW YORK, October 4 — Alfred E. Smith, former Governor of New York State and Democratic presidential candidate in 1928, died today at Rockefeller Institute Hospital.

Born 30 December 1873 of humble circumstances in New York City, lower East Side, Smith became an outstanding exponent of the new type of American success story — not in accumulation of wealth, but in service to "even when his espousal of unpopular causes invited the enmity of powerful adversaries" and that he was "honest as the noonday sun." (OWI)

ASSAULT SHIP PRODUCTION GIVEN PRIORITY

WASHINGTON, October 4 — Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal said today that new types of assault ships, designed to carry fighting forces and their supplies directly to the invasion shore, have been given top priority in the Navy production program.

Forrestal said the vessels were a vital link in any operation conducted in the Pacific.

Recent launchings include a 24,000-ton oil tanker, said to be the largest ship in her class. Thirty-four cargo ships, three submarines, and a 2,200-ton destroyer, designed to outmatch the Japanese cruiser-destroyers, have also been launched recently.

Rubber Shortage Passes

The United States Rubber Reserve Company announced today that the danger of a rubber shortage in the United States for war purposes has been eliminated by a sharp upturn in production of synthetic rubber.

The 1944 production of synthetic rubber is expected to total 995,000 tons, 3½ times the 1943 production. (OWI)

N. Z. VICTORY LOAN OVER-SUBSCRIBED

WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND, October 4 — New Zealand's 40 million Sterling Victory Loan closed tonight with 200,000 Sterling over-subscribed. (OWI)

OCCUPIED AREAS

FIAT MACHINERY MOVED TO GERMANY

LONDON, October 4 — The Swiss newspaper *Gazette de Lausanne* said today that the machinery of the Fiat, Ste Aeronautic d'Italia, and Ferriere-Fiat plants at Turin has been stolen by the Germans and is being moved to Germany.

The paper also said that the Germans, who recently blew up the Ali d'Italia Aeronautical plant in Turin, first surrounded the buildings and brought numerous machine guns into position to prevent Patriot opposition. (OWI)

FASCIST OFFENSIVE AGAINST PATRIOTS LOOMS

WASHINGTON, October 4 — A recent dispatch from Switzerland said that puppet Fascist troops are being concentrated in the Novara area, and that a large-scale offensive against Patriots of that area and in the Ossola Valley is seen in the very near future.

The dispatch said that puppet Fascist officers claim six German units will participate. (OWI)

NAZI POLICE ACTIVE IN DENMARK

LONDON, October 4 — Reports from Denmark indicate the increasing activity by Nazi security police as their position grows more insecure.

These police carried out an extensive hunt in Copenhagen for Danish laborers who had been employed in Germany and escaped back to Denmark. They arrested hundreds of workmen in cafes and on the streets, the Swedish radio said today.

Several prominent Danes have been interned in a concentration camp in Jutland — among them the head surgeon of the Copenhagen Municipal Hospital and the Chairman of the Danish-Polish Association. (OWI)

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

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Although his formal schooling ended when he was 13, when his father's death left him the only support of the family, and although he never attended high school or college, he held honorary degrees from many large universities, among them Dublin (Ireland) University.

One of the most prominent Catholic laymen in America, Smith was honored a few years ago with appointment as a Papal Chamberlain.

During his four terms as Governor of America's most populous state he instigated much social legislation to improve the living standards of New York's working men and women. In later years he retired from public life, devoting his time largely to management of the Empire State Building, the world's tallest office building, and also to several corporations of which he was a director. (OWI)

ROOSEVELT MOURNS ALFRED E. SMITH

WASHINGTON, October 4 — President Roosevelt, who twice nominated Alfred E. Smith for the Presidency of the United States and who succeeded him as Governor of New York State, today issued a statement praising Smith as a true patriot. He said that Smith stuck to his convictions

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NEUTRAL

U.S., U.K. ASK NEUTRALS TO BLOCK AXIS FUNDS

WASHINGTON, October 4 — The United States and Great Britain have requested neutral nations to prevent Axis leaders from "retaining their loot" or "finding safe haven" for their wealth in neutral nations, the State Department announced today.

These representations, also made by the British Government, were made in keeping with a resolution at the Bretton Woods Conference and were directed at objectives similar to those of the United Nations declaration of 5 January 1943, with respect to looted property, the announcement said. They are also similar to the declaration of 22 February 1944, concerning looted gold.

The State Department announcement said:

"The problem of uncovering and disentangling enemy and looted property is one of international character, which can be most effectively handled in cooperation with neutral countries."

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

«The enemy has often operated through the agencies of public governments to give the cloak of legality to his robbery. The enemy has also been attempting to conceal his assets by passing the chain of ownership and control through occupied and neutral countries.

«In anticipation of impending defeat, the enemy is increasing those activities in order to salvage his assets and to perpetuate his economic influence abroad and his power and ability to plan future aggrandizement and world domination.» (OWI)

SPANISH GOVERNMENT ON WAR CRIMINALS

LONDON, October 4 — The Spanish Government has given the British Ambassador assurances that it does not intend to provide asylum for war criminals, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons today. (OWI)

SANCTIONS AGAINST ARGENTINA URGED

NEW YORK, October 4 — A former member of the faculty of Tucuman University (Argentina), Felix Cernuschi, who described himself as a leader of an extensive Underground Movement in Argentina, urged today that economic sanctions be applied against Argentina by all democratic nations.

Cernuschi said that he favored an immediate embargo on shipments to Argentina of raw materials, machinery, and industrial products, because as long as the democratic countries trade with Dictator Peron [Colonel Juan D. Peron, Vice President of Argentina] they strengthen his hand and delay the overthrow of his Government.

He said that he considered the Peron Government a direct agency of Nazi-Germany.

Cernuschi declared that 90 per cent of the Argentine people are opposed to the Peron Regime, and, although economic sanction would mean additional hardship and sacrifice, «such action would be welcomed, as our country is sick and we would appreciate the medicine we need.»

He added that Argentine nationals, anticipating the defeat of Germany, have entered into exchanges of property with Germans. They have exchanged Argentine holdings for far more valuable properties in the Reich, in the belief that the occupying forces will permit their retention by non-Germans.

Cernuschi also said that the democratic Underground Movement had established headquarters in Montevideo, Uruguay, under the name of the Junta of National Liberation. It comprises members of all political parties, as well as members of the Army, Navy, and clergy. (OWI)

INSIDE GERMANY

60 KILLED IN VIENNA RIOTING

BERNE, October 4 — At least 60 persons were killed, several hundred wounded, and hundreds arrested in Vienna during rioting that broke out in the city and spread to other parts of the country after a nation-wide announcement curtailing food rations roughly 10 per cent, according to a dispatch to the New York *Times* today.

The fighting is continuing sporadically in certain quarters of Vienna, reports said, despite the most energetic measures taken by the Gestapo and the Elite Guard, which claim to have virtually mastered the situation.

In the industrial southeastern section of Vienna, however, where the rioters are supported by the outlawed Red Eagle Patriot movement, the strikers are reported to have overpowered an Elite Guard garrison, and carried out a considerable amount of sabotage in Graz, before a threat

their attacks against enemy communications, troop concentrations, and supply centers in northern Italy.

Other fighters attacked shipping and gun positions in the Adriatic sector.

MAAF flew approximately 800 sorties.

From these operations, six of our aircraft are missing. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, October 4 — Today's communique:

Allied troops advancing north of the Antwerp-Turnhout Canal have reached a point about eight miles northeast of Antwerp on the road to Breda.

North of Turnhout, we have taken Baarle Nassau.

East of Turnhout, our forces are in the village of Reusel.

Between the Maas and Waal, the villages of Wamel and Dreumel have been freed. In the area of Overloon, a German counter-attack was repulsed by our troops with an estimated 50 per cent loss to the enemy.

Allied forces attacking in the area north of Aachen are advancing slowly against varying resistance from German artillery and small arms and from pillboxes. Our troops have penetrated to Ubach, three miles south of Geilenkirchen, and have advanced against heavy resistance in the area immediately southwest of Ubach.

Gains have been made in the vicinity of Meckstein, north of Kerkrad.

Just south of Aachen, intense tank and mortar fire now been directed against our units, and in the area west of Hurtgen, small enemy counter-attacks were repulsed at three points.

Fighters and fighter-bombers supported ground forces and attacked transport targets in Holland and the Rhineland.

In southeastern Luxembourg, our troops gained high ground just west of Echternach and Grevenmacher. Farther south, high ground was taken in the vicinity of Mazieres Les Metz, on the west side of the Moselle northwest of Metz.

Five miles southwest of Metz, our forces entered Fort Driant after a successful assault. East of Nancy, the enemy has been forced back in the Foret de Parroy by our advance, which gained more than a mile in some sectors. Our armored elements repulsed a counter-attack by enemy infantry and tanks in the vicinity of Anglemont, five miles southwest of Baccarat.

Northeast of Epinal, our troops, favored by clearing weather, made new gains and occupied several villages. These included Grandvillers, Deyvillmont, and Lepanges.

Farther south, resistance was more stubborn and enemy counter-attacks have been more frequent.

Limited progress was made in one area northwest of Belfort.

A sea dyke near West Kapelle, on the Dutch Island of Walcheren, was breached yesterday in a two-hour attack by waves of heavy bombers escorted by fighters. A gap 120 yards wide was made in the dyke, and extensive flooding of enemy positions resulted.

None of our aircraft is missing from this operation.

More than 1,000 heavy bombers with strong fighter escort attacked the Daimler Benz factory at Gaggenau, a tank works at Nurnberg, and airfields at Lachen Speyerdorf and Giebelstadt. Escorting fighters also strafed airfields in Germany.

Eleven bombers are missing. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, October 4 — Tonight's communique:

During today, in Yugoslavia, west of Vrashets, our

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

who described himself as a leader of an extensive Underground Movement in Argentina, urged today that economic sanctions be applied against Argentina by all democratic nations.

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WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE APHQ, ITALY, October 4 — Today's communiqué:

Allied Armies in Italy:

American and British troops of the 5th Army continue to make good progress in their drive toward the Po Valley, despite stiff enemy resistance.

On the 8th Army front, weather has prevented any large-scale operations.

Navy:

No naval communiqué.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Although air activity was again restricted by weather, medium, light, and fighter-bombers yesterday continued

man artillery and small arms and tank positions. Our [illegible] have penetrated to Ubach, three miles south of Gellenkirchen, and have advanced against heavy resistance in the area [illegible] southwest of Ubach.

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Farther south, resistance was more stubborn and enemy counter-attacks have been more frequent.

Limited progress was made in one area northwest of Belfort.

A sea dyke near West Kapelle, on the Dutch Island of Walcheren, was breached yesterday in a two-hour attack by waves of heavy bombers escorted by fighters. A gap 120 yards wide was made in the dyke, and extensive flooding of enemy positions resulted.

None of our aircraft is missing from this operation.

More than 1,000 heavy bombers with strong fighter escort attacked the Daimler Benz factory at Goggenau, a tank works at Nurnberg, and airfields at Lachen Speyerdorf and Giebelstadt. Escorting fighters also strafed airfields in Germany.

Eleven bombers are missing. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, October 4 — Tonight's communique:

During today, in Yugoslavia, west of Vrashets, our troops seized the towns and railway stations of Alibunar and Vladimirovat, and the populated localities and railway stations of Debelyache, Tresnyat, Banatsko-Kroleviche, and Banatsko-Novoselo.

Southwest of the Rumanian city of Turnu-Severin, our troops in fighting continued to advance, and on the Yugoslavian territory seized the following populated localities: Shtubik, Jasenitsa, Dopla, Oshtreli, Bar, Brestovat, Nikolechivo, Zvezdla, Velik-Izor, Gorlyane, and Vrotarnitsa, and the railway stations of Brestovat and Vrotarnitsa.

Our troops made contact with the units of People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia, and jointly engaged in operation for annihilation of German troops, in the area west of Negotin.

On other sectors, patrolling and fighting of local importance took place.

During October 3, five enemy planes were shot down in aerial combats.

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, October 4 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

Piedmont continues to be the region in which Patriot activity is most intense.

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

A clash took place near Vayes, in Turin Province, on September 29. Two vehicles full of enemy troops were attacked and destroyed. The Germans lost seven dead and 31 wounded. The next day, in a clash near Rivoli, five Germans were killed.

A column of German troops were resolutely met by Patriots in Valle Sagona. Forty-three Germans were killed and 25 wounded.

Among the most important acts of sabotage carried out by Patriots in Piedmont are the disruption of the Rivoli-Rosta line for a stretch of 500 meters; the destruction of 100 meters of railway tracks near Avigliana; the capture of a large quantity of explosives from a dynamite depot; the capture of machinery and gasoline from the Fiat works at Miraflore.

In the Spezia sector, 10 bridges were blown up. A few enemy vehicles were attacked and destroyed.

In the Fucecchio Marshes, in northern Tuscany, the Germans massacred 314 persons residing in the towns of Monsummano, Ponte Buggianese, Fucecchio, and Farciano. Seventy-five per cent of the victims were women and children. They were herded together by the German garrison at Chiesina and machine-gunned.

A few children who had been wounded were finished off by bayonet thrusts.

At Cossola, the Germans crowded their victims into little rooms and killed them with hand grenades.

At Pietrasanta, 30 persons were massacred.

At Forte dei Marmi, the Germans blew up the largest civilian hospital. (UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, October 4 — The High Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

At Antwerp and the Belgian-Dutch frontier north of Turnhout, the Canadian Army continues to exert pressure. In this sector, grim fighting is in progress.

North of Nijmegen and on the banks of the Maas, the Anglo-Americans launched fierce attacks and suffered serious losses. Their attacks were frustrated by the stubborn resistance and powerful counter-attacks of our grenadiers and tanks.

At the German-Dutch frontier, south of Gellenkirchen, a fresh American division, which had been thrown into the battle punched a local gap into our lines in grim fluctuating fighting.

Over the Dutch theater of war and the Vosges, German fighters protected our attacks and supported the defensive ground operations by warding off enemy low-level attacks.

Yesterday, in the Parroy Forest and on the mountain slopes east of Epinal and Remiremont, stubborn attacks of U.S. formations in general broke down in our fire, or resulted only in the capture of some villages or forest ground.

An armistice allowing the evacuation of the civilians is reported from Dunkirk.

In the glacis of our fortified strongpoints on the Atlantic Coast, there were artillery activity and local encounters.

Italy:

In the mountains of the Etruscan Apennines, our grenadier divisions continued steadfastly to check American attacks launched on a broad front with extremely large quantities of material. They frustrated for the time being all enemy attempts at breaking through in grim fighting for certain summits partly from new positions.

On the Adriatic coast, attacking British companies were

South of the big bend of the Danube, grim fighting also is in progress.

West of Arad, German-Hungarian formations launched successful attacks.

Southwest of Grosswardein, our tank forces threw back Soviet rifle divisions and tank formations in a powerful counter-attack, and destroyed 24 tanks.

West of Torenberg and at the Maros, heavy enemy attacks were frustrated by our troops. The enemy made but unconsiderable progress.

In the eastern Beskides, south of Dukla, the grim fighting for the pass roads continues. Having repelled all Soviet attacks and carried away all weapons and material, our rear-guards supported by security vessels and warships of the Navy, evacuated the bridgeheads in the southern part of the Dago Island.

In Finland, our troops reached the ordered objectives in their retreat northward.

In the Norwegian waters, German minesweepers damaged three Soviet motor assault boats, hitting one of them so seriously that her loss must be reckoned with.

Air:

USAAF bombers launched terror raids on Nurnberg without ground visibility. Damage was caused to residential quarters and cultural institutions.

The regions of Cologne and the Rhineland also were targets of the enemy terror bombers. Last night, British planes dropped bombs on Kassel and Aschaffenburg.

In some localities of southern and southwestern Germany, tenements were destroyed by isolated bombs and gunfire.

Air defense forces brought down 31 enemy planes, 13 of which were four-engined bombers. (Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMAN HOME SERVICE

Axis «Martyrs» — Tokio: «Seven Japanese Admirals of the Japanese Fleet and Naval Air Arm, have fallen in the struggle of Greater East Asia, announces the Japanese Headquarters. The fallen Japanese Admirals resemble the German Generals, who are for their soldiers an example of doing one's duty until death; they are further martyrs in the struggle for Japan's victory against her Anglo-American enemies.»

TRANSOCEAN AND D.N.B.

Western Front: Sertorius predicts tonight: «Although an increasing number of voices in the Allied camp are expecting a winter campaign from fixed positions, there is no doubt that the Anglo-Americans will bend every effort and apply all means during October in order to over-run the German western front or break through it. General Dempsey considerably reinforced the Nijmegen bridgehead.»

Eastern Front: Von Olberg states: «After evacuating the Island of Moon, the German troops have now also evacuated the Island of Dagö. Relative calm reigns in Latvia, and in the area around East Prussia.»

FASCIST RADIO

Heavy Fighting in Italy: Violent fighting rages around Monte Battaglia and in the direction of the Giogo Pass. Heavy Allied pressure east of the Florence-Bologna road, southeast of Monte Maddalena, has been sustained by the German defence. Counter-measures are in progress to eliminate several local infiltrations gained by the enemy. A large stretch of road, southeast of Monte Maddalena, was cleared in a determined counter-attack by German grenadiers, supported by self-propelled guns.

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

A few children who had been wounded were finished off by bayonet thrusts.

At Cassola, the Germans crowded their victims into little rooms and killed them with hand grenades.

At Pietravairia, 50 persons were massacred.

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On the Adriatic coast, attacking British companies were smashed.

Eastern Front:

North of the Iron Gate, and north and northwest of Belgrade, countermeasures are being put into effect against fast Soviet units which advance from the Soviet-Rumanian frontier area.

USAAF bombers launched terror raids on Nürnberg without ground visibility. Damage was caused to residential quarters and cultural institutions.

The regions of Cologne and the Rhineland also were targets of the enemy terror bombers. Last night, British planes dropped bombs on Kassel and Aschaffenburg.

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Outrages Against Women: The situation of Italian women in Allied-occupied Italy is growing critical. Violations of women are a daily occurrence, and even the *Osservatore Romano* has had to demand sharp measures to put an end to these outrages. Those Italians, who in northern Italy are impatiently awaiting the arrival of the Allies, would do well to ponder the condition of Italian women in the south.

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

INFORMATION DIVISION
ACC
5 - OCT 1944

BASIC NEWS

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

Psychological Warfare Branch, FNC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

Friday — 6 October 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — British launch new drive on Arnhem as Canadians gain on all sectors; Eisenhower and Montgomery plan for winter campaign; 5th Army seizes ridge south of Monterenzio; Italian Patriots receive swift Allied air support; Allies welcomed in Greece; U. S. casualties in Italy total 82,111; Russians closing on Belgrade; Tornio liberated; General Bor captured at Warsaw; Allied leaders decorated by Russians; Japs halted east of Foochow; U. S. subs sink 11 Japes ships; Japs burning Tiddim.

LIBERATED ITALY — U. S. labor leader asks aid for Italy; 1,500 tons of clothing to be shipped to Italy; UNRRA aid to Italy expected to begin soon; Bonomi sees British Ambassador on Colonies statement; Pope thanks Roosevelt for aid to Italy; Rome collaborationists arrested; AMG fires 190 Fascists in Florence; Brazilian general visits Umberto, Bonomi; Pistoia on way to recovery.

UNITED NATIONS — Russia negotiates for Persian oil; Koenig orders trial of Pétain; French women to vote for first time.

NEUTRAL — Guerrilla warfare in Spain reported; Swiss medical mission to join Yugoslavs.

WAR FRONTS

BRITISH LAUNCH NEW DRIVE ON ARNHEM CANADIANS GAIN ON ALL SECTORS

SHAEF, October 5 — The British 2nd Army launched a new drive today northward toward the Arnhem bridge, and late dispatches tonight reported gains of two miles along a six-mile front.

Preceded by a shattering artillery barrage, British troops probed the new and hastily-prepared German lines north eight miles downstream from Antwerp. The capture of Capellen and Stabroek, to the west of Lillo, placed Allied troops within 10 miles of the only road and rail-junction linking the Dutch islands with the mainland. The thrust to Woensdrecht would maroon a large number of Germans whose only hope of escape would be by ferry to the islands further north.

In Holland, Allied troops have regained lost ground at Baarle Nassau, and have advanced farther north. Another drive to the northeast of Poppel has placed British troops with the Canadian 1st Army three miles south of Tilburg, at Voort.

An additional truce of four hours has been granted to the Germans at Dunkirk. Hostilities will be resumed at 1600 hours tomorrow.

The flooding of Walcheren Island, on the northern side of the Scheldt Estuary, now covers an area of 25 square miles, and it is reported that German supply lines are now under eight feet of water.

Break-Through Exploited

Tanks, guns, and infantry are pouring through the Siegfried Line break-through north of Aachen and American 1st Army troops have advanced beyond Utsch to capture Beggendorf. American forces are now across the Aachen-Gelenkirchen highway, and within a mile of the main highway leading to Munchen and Gladbach. Following the capture of Beggendorf, tanks fanned out to exploit the break-through.

An overcast sky and fog kept Allied planes from supporting Allied infantry, tanks, and artillery.

The Americans are meeting an extremely heavy concentration of artillery fire. German troops are being taken from positions north and south of the break-through and are being put into the line at Utsch, in an effort to stem the Allied advance. One American commander stated that the progress was slowed by the number of German dead on the roads.

East and southeast of Stolberg, American patrols met strong resistance, and a German counter-attack was repelled. Another counter-attack against American positions north of Rotgen was also repulsed.

American 3rd Army infantry troops have penetrated the subterranean tunnels of Fort Driant, guarding Metz, despite shelling from adjacent forts and heavy opposition from ground forces. Tanks have been moved into the fort and are firing point-blank at German strongpoints. The Germans are systematically being driven out of their surface emplacements by bulldozer tanks, which have plowed dirt over their positions.

Farther south, in the Epinal area, Allied artillery barrages are increasing against prepared German positions which have been reinforced and improved.

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

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Preceded by a shattering artillery barrage, British troops probed the new and hastily-prepared German lines north of Elst, and their initial drive brought them within two miles of the lower Rhine and of Arnhem.

The Germans are resisting stubbornly, throwing in armor supported by artillery, self-propelled guns, and mortars.

Another British force is striking eastward toward the Pannerdensch Canal. General Miles Dempsey has been building up his strength between the Waal and the lower Rhine, and holds fairly powerful positions northeast of Nijmegen. His forces are also established in strength along large stretches of the south bank of the lower Rhine, west of Arnhem.

Counter-Attack Beat Off

Along the eastern flank of the Allied corridor, British troops have cleared the north bank of the Nooter Canal along a nine-mile stretch between Weert and south of Meyel. To the north, American tanks and infantry beat off a fierce German counter-attack in the Overloon sector during the night, and they are fighting hard in the mud and swamps.

The Germans continue to hold a firm line along the western flank of the corridor, but British armored patrols are pushing out aggressively toward Hertogenbosch.

Along the Channel coast, Canadian units have cleared the east bank of the Scheldt River as far north as Lillo, with the Canadian 1st Army three miles south of Antwerp at Voort.

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LATE BULLETINS

41-7

OBJECTIVES ACHIEVED AT ARNHEM TANK BATTLE AT UBACH

SHAEF, October 5 — The British 2nd Army attack south of Arnhem has achieved its objectives and action has been temporarily concluded, late dispatches reported tonight.

A tank battle is raging between American armor and German panzers east of the Ubach. The Germans are fighting hard to keep the Americans from exploiting their breakthrough. (Reuter)

BALIKPAPAN REFINERIES STRUCK

AFHQ, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, October 5 — Forty tons of bombs were dropped yesterday on the important Japanese oil center at Balikpapan, in Dutch Borneo.

The raid was the second heavy attack in five days, and the sixth attack of the war, on that vital Japanese fuel-production center.

General Douglas MacArthur's communique said that 19 Jap fighters were shot down. Seven American heavy bombers failed to return. (OWI)

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

Fighting is reported in Roncharp, east of Lure, where the Germans are entrenched in fortified houses and factories.

Local German counter-attacks were repulsed south of the Belfort area. (OWI - Reuter - AP)

GERMAN RAIL AND AIR CENTERS BOMBED AGAIN

LONDON, October 5 — German airfields and marshalling yards at Cologne, Rheine, Handorf, Lippstadt, Paderborn, and Munster were bombed today by more than 1,000 American Flying Fortresses and Liberators, while RAF Lancasters attacked the big German port of Wilhelmshafen.

Two main forces of American heavies, with a strong fighter escort, dropped their bombs on the choked rail terminals at Cologne and Rheine, while smaller formations struck at airfields in the other centers. The RAF lost one bomber in their attack on industrial objectives at Wilhelmshafen, where clouds obscured the immediate observation of results.

RAF Mosquitoes maintained their attacks on enemy rail targets and stopped 18 trains in Germany and Holland last night. This brings to 134 the total number of trains attacked by Mosquitoes in four nights.

Fighter-bombers of the 9th USAAF, which yesterday maintained their bombing of German road, river, and rail communications ahead of the advancing American armies, shot down five enemy planes for the loss of one. They were particularly active in the network in the Deventer area, near Zuider Zee. Lightnings attacked 10 Focke Wulf 190's and damaged three. Nine Thunderbolts are missing from yesterday's operations. Bad weather limited similar operations today.

Bombers attached to the Royal Navy attacked German shipping off the Dutch coast last night.

Reconnaissance photographs of the German submarine base at Bergen revealed that four German submarines — three of them in floating docks — were hit in yesterday's attacks by a Canadian group of the RAF Bomber Command. One floating dock, containing one submarine, was sunk. In another dock, a submarine is partly submerged. Yet another dock is itself partly submerged, and a submarine is leaning against the north side of it. The fourth submarine, elsewhere, is damaged, and a vessel beside the jetty has been sunk.

Submarine pens under construction were hit, and a floating crane has disappeared. Machine shops and the main engineering and boiler shops have been damaged. (OWI - Reuter)

GENERALS PLAN WINTER CAMPAIGN

WITH BRITISH 2ND ARMY, HOLLAND, October 5 — "A winter campaign now seems inevitable, and tonight we are allowed to go further, and say that Eisenhower and Montgomery are preparing for it."

Thus wrote *Daily Express* correspondent Alan Moorehead on his return to the front after a week's leave.

"The advance on Germany has stopped," said Moorehead. "Here and there, the armies fight into new towns and keypoints along the border, but the broad onward sweep is finished.

"All this was becoming apparent last week when the advance began to dissipate in a series of German counter-attacks right along the line.

"The new campaign is bound to include at least one major, all-out battle along the Rhine, and this of course may be coordinated with Russian plans. Meanwhile, these wet, dreary weeks of October are a time of building up and capturing a network of ports and springboards for the great assault when it comes.

"It would be unfair to the fighting troops to say that thrusts like the one General Hodges is carrying out around Aachen are not important. They are. But they are not the big thing. The big thing is the preparation for the winter campaign."

Moorehead said that the Germans were fighting with the utmost fanaticism. Their counter-attacks were launched with the greatest determination, and the Germans were prepared to lose any number of men to gain their objectives.

"Yesterday," he said, "I saw a German counter-attack be sent into the attack, only one company got across the starting line.

"Actions flare up suddenly here and there from day to day. You might compare the whole scene to a volcano that keeps fretting and building until the inevitable eruption begins." (Reuter)

HARD, BITTER FIGHT AHEAD, SAYS STIMSON

WASHINGTON, October 5 — Secretary of War Henry Stimson said today that the Germans have been sufficiently successful in raising additional recruits and in rehabilitating their withdrawing armies to put up a stiff and bitter defense of their West Wall.

The Secretary added that the fight in Europe will be extremely hard, saying that German organization and discipline have thus far held up.

However, declared Stimson, the signs of German decay are obvious. He pointed to the easy success of British operations in Greece as the latest sign of broken German power.

Reviewing developments during the past week, Stimson said the great port of Antwerp had been taken almost unharmed. He predicted, that the German fight for Amsterdam and Rotterdam would be vigorous. (Reuter)

5TH ARMY SEIZES RIDGE SOUTH OF MONTERENZIO

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 5 — American forces of the 5th Army, pushing doggedly northward through the Apennines defiles toward the Plain of the Po, yesterday fought their way forward against reinforced forces to seize a key ridge midway between the Idice and the Sillaro River Valleys, and only 14 airline-miles from Bologna.

The advance, described in official reports as the greatest advance in the preceding 24 hours, gave American troops possession of high ground within 11 miles of the Emilia Highway, running from Rimini through Bologna on to Milan, and the principal road link of the rich and fertile Lombardy Plain. It is more than two miles north of Casoni di Romagna, captured by American forces Monday, and 1½ miles northeast of the village of Boschi, which American infantrymen were reported to be approaching yesterday.

Other American infantrymen leading the advance through the mountain valleys toward the Plain of the Po, yesterday thrust to within 1,000 yards of the town of Loiano, 14½ miles south of Bologna on the main approach road from Florence.

Monte Venere Taken

Farther east, still other American troops stormed and took lofty Monte Venere, roughly three miles west of Loiano, and dominating both the main highway through this town and the secondary road to Bologna from Prato along the Setta River Valley.

The American forces, driving northward along a 15 mile wide front spanning four river valleys leading down to the Po Plain, thrust deeper into the Santerno River Valley yesterday to seize positions just short of the village of Monterenzio, 12 miles southwest of Imola and the Po Valley Highway. Other troops penetrated into the Sillaro Valley to reach the village of Castelo, where German forces were fighting fiercely to block further American advance. Castelo is only 11 miles southwest of Castel San Pietro, a town on the Rimini-Bologna Highway, and northwest of Imola.

Still further west on the American front, but not as far north as the key-ridge south of Monterenzio, and dominating the southern stretches of the Idice and the Sillaro River Valleys, American troops pushed several hundred

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

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«The new campaign is bound to include at least one major, all-out battle along the Rhine, and this of course may be coordinated with Russian plans. Meanwhile, these wet, dreary weeks of October are a time of building up and capturing a network of ports and springboards for the great assault when it comes.

«It would be unfair to the fighting troops to say that thrusts like the one General Hodges is carrying out around Aachen are a full-scale invasion of Germany.

«The invasion, when it comes, will be a much bigger thing — very much bigger — as the Germans are perfectly aware. They hold and counter-attack now all the way to the Channel from Switzerland, in order to delay our preparations, and to gain time to regroup their new patchwork armies along the Rhine.

«Hitler is committing himself to a winter campaign as much as we are. If you ask what stopped us, there are probably three main answers. One, lack of nearby ports. Two, renewed passionate German resistance once they were back on their own soil. Three, weather.

«In Normandy, we fought close to our supply dumps and kept the Germans dancing round our perimeter at the end of long lines of supply. Now, the position is reversed.

«Last week, the Germans planned to follow the breaking of our airborne division at Arnhem with the reconquest of Nijmegen. But now we are very strong around the town, and the enemy falls back to sporadic bombing and mine-laying attacks upon the great, single-span bridge.

«Another Normandy is being made along these flat plains — if anything, worse because of the mud. You can judge the desperate nature of the fighting by the fact that one German commander reported that of three battalions dam and Rotterdam would be vigorous. (Reuter)

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Monte Venere Taken

Farther east, still other American troops stormed and took lofty Monte Venere, roughly three miles west of Loiano, and dominating both the main highway through this town and the secondary road to Bologna from Prato along the Setta River Valley.

The American forces, driving northward along a 15 mile wide front spanning four river valleys leading down to the Po Plain, thrust deeper into the Santerno River Valley yesterday to seize positions just short of the village of Monterenzoslno, 12 miles southwest of Imola and the Po Valley Highway. Other troops penetrated into the Sillaro Valley to reach the village of Covlola, where German forces were fighting fiercely to block further American advance. Coviola is only 11 miles southwest of Castel San Pietro, a town on the Rimini-Bologna Highway just northwest of Imola.

Still farther west on the American front, but not so far north as the key-ridge south of Monterenzio, and dominating the southern stretches of the Idice and the Sillaro River Valleys, American troops pushed several hundred yards north of the village of Lagune, in a gain of a mile from positions held south of Boschi yesterday.

Other American troops on their left flank took the village of Quinzano, on the other side of the Idice River and ½ mile south of the village of San Benedetto, captured several days ago.

South African forces, operating on the left of the American troops, yesterday entered the village of Lagaro, 20 miles south of Bologna, on the Prato-Bologna road, and some five miles southwest of American infantrymen on Monte Venere, overlooking the road and the Setta River Valley through which it runs. Other 5th Army troops four miles to the west fought to seize Monte Vigese, affording observation over the Pistoia-Bologna Road along the Reno River Valley.

On the 8th Army's Adriatic front, troops of an Indian division took the village of San Donato, 15 miles southwest of Rimini, and located on the west bank of the upper waters of the Rubicon River, in the only gain reported.

It was revealed today that German forces are desperately attempting to throw up hasty entrenchments and earthworks to hold the 5th Army drive toward Bologna and the Po Plain. Artillery fire of all calibers is being employed to harass the advancing Allied troops. (PRO)

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

PATRIOTS RECEIVE SWIFT ALLIED AIR SUPPORT

ADVANCE AFHQ ITALY, October 5 — Italian Patriots, operating behind the German lines, recently received fighter-bomber close support in an engagement with the Germans only 15 minutes after they radioed for Allied help from the air, it was revealed here today.

The Italian Patriots were unable to liberate a small mountain village because of the heavy fire from a German gun battery, but when it was silenced by the Allied planes, the Patriot forces entered the hamlet that night. (PRO)

MUNICH RAIL YARDS DAMAGED.

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 5 — Rail yards at Munich, Germany, suffered extensive damage to station buildings, trackage, rolling stock, and storage facilities yesterday, as the Mediterranean Allied Air Force, with the first favorable weather in eight days, returned to nearly full strength operation figures of more than 2,000 sorties, it was announced here today.

Good results were also reported at three key viaducts along the Brenner pass route into Germany and against five bridges along rail lines leading into northeastern Italy.

Although weather conditions held all but two formations of Mitchell medium bombers to the ground, fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force carried out nearly 500 sorties against enemy communications in the immediate battle area, and in close support of advancing Allied ground forces.

An attack by rocket-firing Beaufighters of the Coastal Air Force resulted in the destruction of a 2,000-3,000-ton oil tanker at the port of Grado, northwest of Trieste in the Adriatic.

Spitfires of the Desert Air Force hit German gun turrets concealed in ecclesiastical buildings near Montevenzio, just in advance of American troops of the 5th Army.

Balkan Air Force planes struck at rail yards and shipping at Zara, Yugoslavia, which also attacked rail and motor transport, ammunition dumps, and gun positions in Yugoslavia. (PRO)

ALLIES WELCOMED IN GREECE

ADVANCE AFHQ, October 5. — Allied troops are now on some Greek islands, as well as on the mainland of Greece, and are in Albania, today's announcement said.

The Allied troops are in contact with the enemy in both countries, the statement said.

These landings were effected by parachute, by sea, and by transport aircraft.

Meanwhile, Allied artillery on the liberated Dalmatian island of Brac continued to harass enemy communications to the north along the Yugoslav mainland, and are engaging enemy batteries, the report stated.

In Albania, Land Forces Adriatic troops in close cooperation with Albanian Resistance Forces, are harassing German units attempting to maintain their communications with the Isle of Corfu.

The focal point of these operations is the little south Albanian port of Sarande, just across the straits from the Ionian Island of Corfu.

Allied forces received a "wild enthusiastic" welcome from the people of Patras, located at the extreme northern end of the Peloponnese Peninsula, at the entrance to the Gulf of Corinth, it was announced today.

Patriots Gave Assistance

Greek Patriots are aiding the Allied forces in the operations on the Greek mainland, it was stated.

The British forces entered Patras on the night of October 4, in welcome to the British troops. Tremendous cheers greeted the unloading of each troop craft, and church bells rang out in the villages all along the coast.

The landings were made just two hours before darkness fell, in the twilight period of a stormy day, the reports stated.

RAF regiment troops worked furiously to unload trucks, cars, and stores before the waning light should fail, while peasant girls crowded about them with wreathes of roses and lilies, it was said.

As the troops pushed inland through the night, the word of their advance spread like wildfire, and the villages came to life to the joyful clangor of the church bells, so that when the troops arrived, the streets were lined with people, waving torches, and holding their children in their arms to witness the liberation on their homeland.

The establishment of landing grounds for the RAF planes, returned to the Greek mainland after three years, began immediately after the first RAF personnel landed on September 26, the official announcement today said.

The retreating Germans had cratered the airfields with high explosive blasts, and had blown up all buildings and strewn the ground with anti-personnel mines. In the wreckage of one building, Allied pamphlets, telling of the plot against Hitler three months ago and of disaffection in Germany, were found among the rubble of these blasted buildings.

Greek Patriots, called into service by the Greek National Army of Liberation, aided the RAF to reconstruct their fields and make them ready for the first planes.

As soon as news of the arrival of the British troops spread, Italian soldiers, who had been deserted by the retreating Germans, wandered into the liberated areas, to give themselves up. They were said to be ragged and bootless, and to have stated that the Germans had stolen all their underclothing before turning them adrift in the hill country.

Bombings Preceding Landings

The Allied landing at the Greek mainland was preceded by a two-weeks long bombardment by British and American bombers of Greek airfields, ports, and rail centers, to paralize German efforts to evacuate their forces on the Aegean islands and the mainland. More than 1,100 bombers were employed in the air assaults, and more than 2,000 tons of bombs were dropped on enemy targets in the area.

The airfields attacked were those at Eleusis, Tatoi, and Kalamaki, in the Athens area, where the Germans had assembled JU-52 transport planes to evacuate key personnel and Nazi higher-ups from Crete and the other islands into Greece and thence northward.

Salonika, second-largest Greek city and port, and terminal of the main lines leading to Belgrade and Budapest, and Larissa, key rail hub 150 miles north of Athens, were both heavily hit by medium and heavy bombers of the 15th AAF.

German submarine bases at Skaramanga and Salamis, both near Piraeus, the port of Athens, were also attacked.

Allied naval operations in the Aegean Sea have been carried on at the same time as the land and air force operations against the Ionian coast of Greece.

British ships bombarded the Maleme airdrome in Crete, while aircraft from a force of escort carriers, under command of Rear Admiral Thomas Troubridge, attacked the Isle of Leathos, just northwest of Kos, and attacked Porto Largo on the Island of Leros.

Six German assault vessels were engaged by two British destroyers and sunk off Psropi, northwest of the Isle of Rhodes.

Large fires were reported burning at Rhodes on the night of October 2-3. (PRO)

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

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The British forces entered Patras on the night of October 3/4 after being landed by sea.

Paratroops, dropped in daylight by British troop-carrying planes, had already made landings on the Greek mainland some days before, it was revealed.

These paratroops were followed by other forces landed on airfields seized by the airborne troops, and by D-day, when the British regular troops were landed, Spitfire fighters, flying from Greek mainland fields, provided cover.

No opposition was encountered by any of these forces in the early stages of the operation, it was reported.

The entire operation on the Greek mainland was coordinated by the Balkan Air Force, commanded by Air Vice Marshal W. Elrd, C. B., with Land Forces Adriatic in charge of the actual execution of the campaign.

Official reports stated that hundreds of people from mainland villages crowded about the quay at Patras as the fleet of landing craft for infantry and tanks berthed after a two-day-long sea voyage, during which the ships narrowly avoided destruction in a violent gale, in which huge waterspouts swirled across the wind-lashed waters of the Ionian Sea.

As the ships closed in towards the shore, one Greek Patriot scrambled ash to the end of a shattered jetty, blown up by the withdrawing Germans, to plant the Greek Flag

plot against Hitler three months ago and of disaffection in Germany, were found among the rubble of these blasted buildings.

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Large fires were reported burning at Rhodes on the night of October 2/3. (PRO)

BRAZILIAN 5TH ARMY FORCES TO BE STRENGTHENED

ROME, October 5 — Major General Enrico Gaspar Dutra, Brazilian Minister of War who, during his tour of inspection of Brazilian troops, was given command of an important sector of the 5th Army front comprising British and American, as well as Brazilian troops, declared today that the Brazilian Expeditionary Force, now only a contingent, will be materially strengthened as quickly as opportunity presents.

The War Minister, who held a press conference here tonight, said that he had found the « Morale, health, and combat efficiency of the Brazilian troops already engaged in Italy of the highest possible order. »

He stated that the Brazilian forces and their commanders had been received in the best possible manner by the American officers and soldiers of the 5th Army.

General Dutra said that, although progress along the Italian front was not so rapid as some might desire, due to the difficulties of the terrain, of weather, and enemy demolitions, he was confident that the 5th Army would soon be « masters of the Valley of the Po. »

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

General Dutra expressed great satisfaction at his audience with the Pope, not only as a Roman Catholic, but as a Brazilian whose country had been visited and studied by Pope Pius XII before his accession to the Papal throne.

The Brazilian War Minister said that he hoped to return later to witness the arrival of other Brazilian troops in Italy, and also hoped to go to England and to inspect the French theater of operations.

His plans for the immediate future were not altogether settled, the Minister said, but he indicated that the main purpose of his visit, to examine the needs and the conditions of the Brazilian troops in actual combat, had been achieved. (PRO)

U. S. CASUALTIES IN ITALY TOTAL 82,111

WASHINGTON, October 5 — Secretary of War Henry Stimson announced at a press conference today that American casualties in the Italian theater totalled 82,111 up to September 25.

Of the total, which does not include air force personnel, 13,889 were killed, 58,178 wounded, and 10,044 missing.

Army casualties on all fronts were put at 351,295, of which 68,568 have been killed, 195,921 wounded, 45,489 missing, and 51,316 taken prisoner.

The new figures are an increase of 13,550 over the figures released two weeks ago. They cover the period up to September 21.

The latest U. S. casualty figures put Navy dead at 25,963, wounded at 25,588, missing 9,761, prisoners, 4,480, for a total of 65,792. (OWI)

RUSSIANS CLOSING ON BELGRADE

MOSCOW, October 5 — Russian and Yugoslav troops took the Yugoslav rail junction city of Pancevo today, eight miles east of Belgrade.

They pushed onward beyond Pancevo, and tonight were probing forward into the outskirts of the Yugoslav capital.

The Soviet communique said 76 German aircraft were captured in the swift drive which overwhelmed Nazi forces in the Pancevo area.

The communique said nothing but patrol activity was reported from other areas of the Iraq front. But German Overseas News Agency broadcasts told of a strong Russian offensive begun along the borders of East Prussia.

The Germans said also that strong Russian artillery barrages were laid down in the triangle of the confluence of the Bug and Narew rivers, north of Warsaw.

From the Baltic front, Reuter dispatches said tonight that Red Fleet forces were concentrating for an attack on the island of Saaremaa, a large land mass which commands the entrance to the Gulf of Riga — and the escape route by sea, of Nazi forces trapped in the Latvian capital. (Reuter)

TORNIO LIBERATED

HELSINKI, October 5 — Battle line dispatches said tonight that nothing but two German field hospitals remain of enemy forces that had been holding out in Tornio, at the head of the Gulf of Bothnia. The town was said to be completely in Finnish hands.

A slight Finnish withdrawal in the face of a heavily reinforced German attack east of Kemi was reported tonight. On another sector of this northern front, Finnish troops have taken two more towns, Ranua and Simo. (OWI)

for Poland, and for the friends of freedom all over the world.

The House of Commons rose and cheered. (Reuter)

ALL NAZI SHIPS IN BLACK SEA DESTROYED

LONDON, October 5 — All German ships in the Black Sea which were too big to sail up the Danube have either been blown up or scuttled, the German Overseas News Agency said today, quoting the naval correspondent of the *Volkischer Beobachter*.

The report said that nearly 100 small vessels, such as armed ferries, naval tugs, and R-boats, had been mobilized as a river force for the Iron Gate battle.

Crews of the destroyed ships, returning by land to their bases, have been engaged in battle, the correspondent reported. (PWB)

ALLIED LEADERS HONORED BY RUSSIA

MOSCOW, October 5 — The Soviet Order of Suvorov and other Soviet decorations have been awarded to Allied war leaders for outstanding services rendered in the struggle against the common enemy, Hitlerite Germany.

Lord Beaverbrook and Oliver Lyttelton of Great Britain have been awarded the Order of Suvorov, First Class, "for their outstanding merit in the delivery of war supplies from Great Britain to the U.S.S.R."

Lieutenant General Mark Clark, Commander of the U.S. 5th Army in Italy, was similarly honored for "outstanding military operations of the Allied troops in Italy."

For the direction of operations on the west front, and the liberation of a considerable part of French and Belgian territory with their capitals, Paris and Brussels, and entering Luxemburg and Holland, the Order of Suvorov was also awarded to Field Marshal Sir Bernard Law Montgomery. Admiral Sir Bertram Ramsay received the Order of Ushakov, First Class, while Air Chief Marshal Sir Trafford Leigh-Mallory and Lieutenant General Omar Bradley have been awarded the Order of Kutuzov, First Class. (OWI)

RUSSIA GIVES GRAIN TO YUGOSLAVIA

LONDON, October 5 — The Soviet Government has placed at the disposal of the Yugoslav National Committee of Liberation half a million tons of grain, reported a Yugoslav broadcast today.

The Yugoslav Committee will distribute the grain in all parts of Yugoslavia threatened with famine, the broadcast added. (PWB)

JAPS HALTED EAST OF FOOCHOW

CHUNGKING, October 5 — Strong Chinese forces have halted the Japanese drive on Foochow, last major seaport remaining in Chinese hands, against which the enemy launched an attack on September 27.

The Chinese High Command said tonight that the Japanese column is six miles east of the city, on the left bank of the Min Kiang River.

Fall of this Fukien Province river port would bring every large militarily useful harbor on the Chinese coast into Japanese control. (OWI)

U. S. SUBS SINK 11 JAP SHIPS

WASHINGTON, October 5 — Eleven more Japanese vessels, including three warcraft, have been sunk in the latest operational period of American submarines.

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

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GENERAL BOR CAPTURED AT WARSAW

LONDON, October 5 — Polish President Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz announced here early tonight that General Tadeus Komorowski (Bor) had been captured by the Germans during the final stages of the fighting inside the capital of Warsaw.

General Komorowski, who commanded the Polish Home Army was taken prisoner together with his entire staff. (Ow) - Reuter)

CHURCHILL ON DEFENCE OF WARSAW

LONDON, October 5 — The fall of Warsaw at a time when the Allied armies are everywhere victorious must come as a very bitter blow to all Poles, said Prime Minister Winston Churchill in the House of Commons today.

Mr. Churchill said Warsaw's heroic population had undergone suffering and privation unsurpassed among the miseries of this war.

Expressing British sympathy with the Polish nation and Britain's confidence that its days of tribulation were rapidly ending, Mr. Churchill said:

"When final victory is achieved, the epic of Warsaw will not be forgotten. It will remain a deathless memory against the common enemy.

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The Navy Department said tonight that three of these 11 were warships — a destroyer, an escort vessel, and a seaplane tender.

Also included was a large oil tanker, the numbers of which are rapidly dwindling in the fleet of Japanese fuel-carrying ships. Six of the vessels were loaded cargo ships. The last was not identified.

These latest sinkings bring to 924 the number of Japanese vessels sent to the bottom or severely damaged by American submarines. Of this number, 772 were sunk, 37 probably were sunk, and 115 were crippled by torpedoes. Of those sunk, 67 were combat craft of the Japanese Navy. (OWI)

JAP SHIP HIT AT CHICHI JIMA

PEARL HARBOR, October 5 — Heavy bombers struck Japanese installations in and around the harbor at Chichi Jima, in the Bonin Islands group yesterday, scoring a direct hit on a large enemy cargo vessel.

Meanwhile, other bombers of General Douglas MacArthur's command in the southwest Pacific unloaded 35 tons of bombs on Makassar, one-time Netherlands Indies naval base on the southern shores of Celebes Island. Large fires were started.

In the Palaus, mopping up operations continued, with total Japanese dead put at 16,977 on Peleliu and Angaur

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

Islands. MacArthur's late communique said fighting has been resumed on Bougainville, where a force of Japanese is being starved out. (OWI)

PAOCHING COMMUNICATIONS CUT

CHUNGKING, October 5 — The Chinese High Command said tonight that communications with the Chinese defenders of the Hunan Province city of Paoching have been cut by the Japanese.

Late reports last night indicated that Chinese forces had withdrawn from the important fortress town, which defended the approaches to closely threatened Kweilin in lower Kwangsi.

Chiang Kai Shek's headquarters had nothing to say tonight of fighting near Kweilin, but 14th USAAF communiques said American aircraft strafed and bombed Japanese columns north of the city.

Other aircraft struck at the three enemy columns moving on the Kwangsi capital as far north as Paoching and as far east as Wuchow. River shipping — the constant targets of opportunity for American and Chinese airmen — was shot up as far south as Samshui, up-river from Canton, where the airfields received another blasting.

Shipping in Fort Bayard harbor, on Luichow Peninsula in southern Kwangtung, was also attacked and heavy damage was done to harbor installations. (OWI)

JAPS BURNING TIDDIM

KANDY, CEYLON, October 5 — The Japanese are apparently evacuating Tiddim, their one-time secure base of operations in Burma, from which they launched their ill-advised invasion of India.

India troops pressing toward the Chin Hills stronghold reported large fires burning in the Tiddim area, indicating that the enemy was destroying his non-portable supplies. (OWI)

CHINA WILL DRAFT MEN

CHUNGKING, October 5 — A Ministry of Conscription is to be set up to accelerate drafting of men into the Chinese Army, a Cabinet spokesman said today. (OWI)

EDWARDS NAMED DEPUTY COMMANDER U. S. FLEET

WASHINGTON, October 5 — Admiral R. S. Edwards, who has been serving as Navy Chief of Staff, has been appointed to the new office of Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Fleet, the Navy Department announced here today.

In announcing creation of the new post, the Navy said that expansion of naval activities made it necessary for Admiral Ernest King, who is Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations, to divest some of his duties to a deputy. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

U. S. LABOR LEADER ASKS AID FOR ITALY

ATLANTIC CITY, October 5 — Luigi Antonini, official of the American Federation of Labor, said here today that current plans for the aid of Italy are inadequate, that Italy needs immediate rehabilitation of her industrial resources to escape from starvation and ruin. He said that speedy action is necessary.

Antonini, who returned to the United States yesterday from a survey of Italian labor movement developments, and Italian agricultural and industrial resources, declared that Italy's economic plight is marked by mass unemployment, [illegible] and painful

1,500 TONS CLOTHING TO BE SHIPPED TO ITALY

NEW YORK, October 5 — A total of 1,500 tons of clothing and 125,000 pairs of shoes are ready for shipment to liberated Italy, it was announced yesterday by Dominic J. Marcello, Executive Officer for the American Relief for Italy, Inc. The clothing and shoes were collected by the war relief services of the National Roman Catholic Welfare Conference.

Shipping space has been arranged by the War and State Departments, the announcement said. (OWI)

U.N.R.R.A. AID TO ITALY TO BEGIN SOON

LONDON, October 5 — The probability that UNRRA relief activities will begin in Italy soon, and will shortly thereafter begin in liberated countries of western Europe, was indicated today by a high official of UNRRA.

The decision to aid Italy, he said, was influenced by the stirring appeal of the Greek and Ethiopian delegates, who spoke for the measure despite the hardships caused in their own countries by Italy.

The agreement to aid Italy to the extent of 50 million dollars will be carried out to supplement produce obtainable locally, and will include such supplies as milk and cereals. (OWI)

BONOMI SEES BRITISH AMBASSADOR

ROME, October 5 — Foreign Minister Anthony Eden's statement yesterday on the future of former Italian colonies was the subject discussed this afternoon at a meeting between Prime Minister Bonomi and Sir Noel Charles, the British Ambassador, according to a Government Press and Information service announcement issued here tonight. (UNN)

DE GASPARI STRESSES ITALY'S DETERMINATION

ROME, October 5 — Alcide de Gasperi, Secretary of the Democratic Christian Party and Minister Without Portfolio, yesterday sent a telegram to Don Luigi Sturzo, former Secretary of the pre-Fascist Popular (Roman Catholic) Party in which he emphasized Italy's gratitude and sincere determination to participate in the fight for liberty, wherever it should be waged by the Allies.

"We are particularly proud," de Gasperi said, "to be associated, until final victory, with the war effort of the United States, at whose disposal our remaining powers are placed. Our contribution will be the more powerful and effective in accordance with the extent and the swiftness of Allied aid in our economic rebirth." (UNN)

POPE THANKS ROOSEVELT FOR ITALIAN AID

WASHINGTON, October 5 — President Roosevelt today received a letter from Pope Pius XII, thanking him for American relief being given to Italy.

The letter said, "We are most happy to give our fullest support to the organization that has been set up with the object of bringing help to one of the peoples most severely tried by the war." (OWI)

A.M.G. FIRES 190 FASCISTS IN FLORENCE

FLORENCE, October 5 — One hundred and 90 Fascist municipal employees were fired today by Allied Military Government officials here. (UNN)

ROME COLLABORATIONISTS ARRESTED

ROME, October 5 — Raffaele Ranieri, Nello Milrina, and Ruggero Landini were arrested here today on charges of collaboration with the Germans.

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Where the attacks occurred

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CHINA WILL DRAFT MEN

CHUNGKING, October 5 — A Ministry of Conscription is to be set up to accelerate drafting of men into the Chinese Army, a Cabinet spokesman said today. (OWI)

EDWARDS NAMED DEPUTY COMMANDER U. S. FLEET

WASHINGTON, October 5 — Admiral R. S. Edwards, who has been serving as Navy Chief of Staff, has been appointed to the new office of Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Fleet, the Navy Department announced here today.

In announcing creation of the new post, the Navy said that expansion of naval activities made it necessary for Admiral Ernest King, who is Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations, to divert some of his duties to a deputy. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

U. S. LABOR LEADER ASKS AID FOR ITALY

ATLANTIC CITY, October 5 — Luigi Antonini, official of the American Federation of Labor, said here today that current plans for the aid of Italy are not enough, that Italy needs immediate rehabilitation of her industrial resources to escape from starvation and riot. He said that speedy action is necessary.

Antonini, who returned to the United States yesterday from a survey of Italian labor movement developments and Italian agricultural and industrial resources, declared that Italy's economic plight is marked by mass unemployment, hunger, despair, prostitution, delinquency — and painful disappointment in the failure of the Allies to help the Italian people help themselves.

The labor leader said that the 30,000,000 dollars appropriated by UNRRA for Italian relief was not "a drop in the bucket" in relation to the needs of the nation.

Antonini, who said that transportation was badly needed, failed to mention that 1,700 trucks have been allocated to Italian use, as revealed in a statement from President Roosevelt, issued last night.

He declared that Italian industry was at a standstill, that agriculture and trade were paralyzed, and that Italian people living in areas liberated by the Allies are existing largely on money spent by Allied troops. The labor leader declared that inflation was rampant, that the black market flourishes, and that poverty and misery are universal.

The hopeful element, said Antonini, is that American authorities in Italy now realize that speedy action is necessary to rehabilitate the industries, agriculture, and trade of Italy.

He added that many industrial plants remain idle without any reason apparent to the Italian people — ostensibly for military reason. Antonini urged that machinery, coal, and seeds be sent to the Italians, adding that he understood plans for such shipments were underway. (OWI)

cereals (OWI)

PONOMI SEES BRITISH AMBASSADOR

ROME, October 5 — Foreign Minister Anthony Eden's statement yesterday on the future of former Italian colonies was the subject discussed this afternoon at a meeting between Prime Minister Bonomi and Sir Noel Charles, the British Ambassador, according to a Government Press and Information service announcement issued here tonight. (UNN)

DE GASPARI STRESSES ITALY'S DETERMINATION

ROME, October 5 — Alcide de Gasperi, Secretary of the Democratic Christian Party and Minister Without Portfolio, yesterday sent a telegram to Don Luigi Sturzo, former Secretary of the pre-Fascist Popular (Roman Catholic) Party in which he emphasized Italy's gratitude and sincere determination to participate in the fight for liberty, wherever it should be waged by the Allies.

"We are particularly proud," de Gasperi said, "to be associated, until final victory, with the war effort of the United States, at whose disposal our remaining powers are placed. Our contribution will be the more powerful and effective in accordance with the extent and the swiftness of Allied aid in our economic rebirth." (UNN)

POPE THANKS ROOSEVELT FOR ITALIAN AID

WASHINGTON, October 5 — President Roosevelt today received a letter from Pope Pius XII, thanking him for American relief being given to Italy.

The letter said: "We are most happy to give our fullest support to the organization that has been set up with the object of bringing help to one of the peoples most severely tried by the war." (OWI)

A.M.G. FIRES 190 FASCISTS IN FLORENCE

FLORENCE, October 5 — One hundred and 90 Fascist municipal employees were fired today by Allied Military Government officials here. (UNN)

ROME COLLABORATIONISTS ARRESTED

ROME, October 5 — Raffaele Raseci, Nello Mirino, and Ruggero Landini were arrested here today on charges of collaboration with the Germans.

A report from Florence tonight said Giovanni Battista Marziali, former Fascist Prefect and a member of the Franco-Italian Armistice Commission, had been taken in custody by police of that city. Marziali is said to have held high posts in the Florence Fascist Party organization. (UNN)

GERMAN AND FASCIST CRIMES RECORDED

FLORENCE, October 5 — A committee has been formed whose task will be to make a list of and record atrocities committed by German and Fascist formations in Tuscany, it was stated here today. (UNN)

WOMEN'S UNION PLANS DRIVE FOR CHILDRENS' AID

ROME, October 5 — The Italian Women's Union is organizing a two-month national campaign for the collection of food, clothing, medical supplies, and money to be used for the care of needy children and infants, it was announced here today.

Funds will be raised through concerts, film and stage performances, and subscriptions. A special appeal will be made to those sections of the population who have suffered least from the war. (UNN)

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

MANY ITALIAN WORKS OF ART SAVED

WASHINGTON, October 5 — The great buildings and art treasures of Italy suffered much less war damage than had been expected, it was said here today by Francis Taylor, director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, and member of the American commission for the protection and salvage of artistic monuments in war areas.

Taylor — who personally surveyed the art damage in France and England, and received the complete official report on the damage done in Italy — paid tribute to the aid given to Allied Fine Arts officers by the Italians and members of the Apostolic Household Vatican, who have been largely responsible for the quick location and recovery of Italy's works of art. He also credited the cooperation of military officials with helping to preserve many of these irreplaceable works.

Among the important collections recovered are some of the depositories of Florentine art, the Art Director said. Of 23 depositories, nine had been secured by August of this year without loss or damage. The collection stored at Castello di Montegufoni included all of Michelangelo's Medici Chapel sculptures, Donatello's and Luca Della Robbia's "Singing Gallery," all of Donatello's statues, and all of the reliefs of Andrea Pisano from the Florence Campanile.

However, there are 15 cases of art treasures missing from the Cassino Monastery, and, among the other items unaccounted for are Titian's *Danae in a Shower of Gold*, Peter Breughel's famous *Blind Leading the Blind*, and works by Raphael, Luini, and Claude Lorraine.

Taylor reported that other damages by the Germans included: rifling the Etruscan tombs; damages to new Pompeii excavations; shelling San Gangiano, which damaged paintings and frescoes; razing the church of San Francesco at Viterbo; and numerous other acts of vandalism, such as the blowing up of the Palazzo Pretorio at Certona before they evacuated the city.

The Siena art treasures were saved through the cooperation of the Allied Fine Arts officers and a French general. The Germans mined the city before they left, but the Allies found the plan and removed the mines before any damage was done.

Taylor said that repairs on the church of San Lorenzo — the only one damaged in Rome — are almost completed under the direction of the officers of the fine arts archieves. (OWI)

NAPLES MUSEUM LISTS LOOTED ART TREASURES

NAPLES, October 5 — The Naples Museum has drawn up a list of the art treasures which the Germans looted from the city's collections.

Sixteen cases of art treasures which were entrusted to the care of German troops of the Hermann Goering Division were missing in the consignment which reached the Vatican. The complete suit of armor which at one time belonged to Charles V can no longer be found. Other famous paintings stolen by the Germans include Tiepolo's *Neptune and Venice*, Titian's *Danae* and *Lucrezia*, Filippino Lippi's *Annunciation*, and Luini's *Madonna*. (UNN)

GERMANS SACKED PISA

PISA, October 5 — The deplorable condition in which the Germans left the city of Pisa was described today, by Professor Russo, Rector of Pisa University.

One half of the dwellings were destroyed by the Germans prior to the withdrawal, he said, while all the animals not carried off, died for lack of proper feeding. The Filettois aqueduct is unserviceable, and water must, consequently, be drawn from wells. Electric power is unavailable because the Germans destroyed the electric installations.

The historical part of Pisa suffered notable damage. The cemetery is almost entirely destroyed, and the churches of St. Paul and Michael, the Palazzo della Giornata, the [illegible] and the monuments were demolished.

JEWISH BOOKS BACK IN CIRCULATION

ROME, October 5 — Books by Jewish authors, and those considered non-conformist by the Fascist Regime, will again be accessible in all public libraries.

A Press and Information Service statement said tonight that the Ministry of Education has sent out a circular to librarians rescinding all Fascist measures restricting the circulation of such works. (UNN)

PISTOIA ON WAY TO RECOVERY

ROME, October 5 — The Italian town of Pistoia, which was first entered by Allied troops four weeks ago, is a classic example of what cooperation between Allied Military Government and local officials can accomplish, according to a dispatch from a United Nations News correspondent.

The correspondent said that although shelling of the town ceased only five days ago, AMG restoration of facilities has been going on for several weeks. Food has been distributed and an aqueduct, which was blown up by the Germans, has been repaired. Power equipment which had been hidden from the Germans by the Partisans has been restored, the correspondent said. A civilian hospital in the town is operating efficiently, and the AMG has moved in hospital supplies and equipment.

Carabinieri and civilian police are back on duty, and a Partisan leader in the area, who greatly assisted the Allies in taking the town, has been named for an important administrative post. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

U.S.S.R. NEGOTIATES FOR PERSIAN OIL

TEHERAN, October 5 — The Soviet Government mission which arrived here last month has negotiated with the Persian Government for the exploitation of Persian oil fields.

Teheran newspapers said tonight that Parliament would be consulted on preliminary agreements, and that legislation probably would be presented to the Chamber. (Reuter)

CARDINAL DEMANDS PUNISHMENT WAR CRIMINALS

PARIS, October 5 — Punishment for the German soldiers who killed 86 inhabitants of the village of Asq, near Lille, was demanded by Cardinal Liénart, Bishop of Lille, the paper *L'Aube* reported recently.

The Cardinal reminded his congregation that on the day after the massacre he had sent a protest to the German authorities denouncing their act as a crime. "Our spirit of justice demands not vengeance, but the punishment of the guilty," he said. (OWI)

U. S. DIPLOMATS AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

WASHINGTON, October 5 — The State Department announced yesterday that under its instructions, U.S. diplomatic and consular representatives, assigned to areas liberated from Axis control, will expedite reports on economic conditions in these areas for the guidance of both the government and business. The Foreign Service officers are being reminded that American trade interests — especially smaller firms — desire information regarding the condition of their pre-war business contacts and interests in liberated areas. (OWI)

STIMSON ON U. S. DEMOBILIZATION

WASHINGTON, October 5 — Partial demobilization will not be delayed to ease the job situation, Secretary of War Henry Stimson stated at a press conference today in answer to rumors to that effect.

"There are two things that will affect the speed of the

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The historical part of Pisa suffered notable damage. The cemetery is almost entirely destroyed, and the churches of St. Paul and Michael, the Palazzo della Giornata, the Verdi Theatre, and other monuments were demolished.

The Germans carried off all the scientific equipment of the University, he said.

Professor Russo stated that the inhuman acts carried out by the Germans against the civilian population will be recorded. (UNN)

FOGGIA CELEBRATES LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

FOGGIA, October 5 — Foggia yesterday celebrated the anniversary of its liberation with thanksgiving service at which prayers were said for the Allied dead.

In the afternoon, the Mayor and the Prefect of Foggia gave a reception for officers of the Allied Command. They expressed their gratitude for the useful work performed by Colonel Bright, Allied Commissioner for Foggia, and Captain Neal, Liaison Officer. (UNN)

BRAZILIAN GENERAL VISITS UMBERTO BONOMI

ROME, October 5 — Major General Enrico Gaspar Dutra, Brazilian Minister of War, today visited the Lieutenant General of the Realm.

Later in the afternoon, General Dutra had a long conversation with Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi. (UNN)

and equipment.

Carabinieri and civilian police are back on duty, and a partisan leader in the area, who greatly assisted the Allies in taking the town, has been named be an important administrative post. (UNN)

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WASHINGTON, October 5 — Partial demobilization will not be delayed to ease the job situation, Secretary of War Henry Stimson stated at a press conference today in answer to rumors to that effect.

"There are two things that will affect the speed of the demobilization of the Army," Secretary Stimson said. "One is the military necessity of retaining sufficient troops in service quickly and permanently to defeat Japan. The other is available shipping.

"Except for these two limitations, the Army is arranging to return those eligible for demobilization as quickly as possible." (OWI)

ROOSEVELT DECORATES CATROUX

ALGIERS, October 5 — President Roosevelt has awarded General Georges Catroux, French Minister for North Africa, the American order of Commander of the Legion of Merit, Radio France in Algiers said today.

General Pierre Koenig, Commander of the FFI and Governor of Paris, is to make the formal presentation to General Catroux tomorrow on President Roosevelt's behalf. (OWI)

KOENIG ORDERS TRIAL OF PETAIN

PARIS, October 5 — The tribunal to try Henri Philippe Petain and the chief members of his ministries will be formed of six high-ranking French generals, an order from

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General Koenig to the Paris military tribunal, quoted by Radio Paris, said today.

According to the terms of this order, General Mathey will act as prosecutor for the French Committee and General Charles Mast will be in charge of preliminary investigations.

The radio added that the judicial police have been instructed to apprehend the wanted persons, and to collect the information required for the trial. (OWI)

FIVE GENERALS SUSPENDED IN FRANCE

LONDON, October 5 — The French Ministry of War announced yesterday the suspension of generals Charles Bregard, Eugene Bridoux, Jean Pauperne, Jean Martin, and Charles Peard, said the London *Daily Telegraph* today. (PWB)

FRENCH WOMEN TO VOTE FOR FIRST TIME

PARIS, October 5 — French women for the first time will be able to vote, according to a decision taken at the latest French Cabinet meeting. They will have the same voting rights as men in the departmental and municipal elections next February.

The cabinet decision also stated that former members of the Vichy Government, collaborators, Vichy-appointed departmental and municipal officials, and deputies who voted for Petain in 1940, will not be eligible for election. The municipal councils elected before September 1939, will resume office until the new elections take place. (OWI)

LYON WORKS MANAGED BY JOINT COMMITTEE

PARIS, October 5 — The Berliet works in Lyon, one of France's largest industrial concerns, manufacturing munitions and transport vehicles, is now being managed by a joint committee of representatives of the State and Workers and Communists Radio Paris reported last night. (OWI)

STALIN RECEIVES BUST OF ROOSEVELT

MOSCOW, October 5 — U. S. Ambassador Averell Harriman yesterday presented Premier Stalin with a bust of President Roosevelt at a ceremony in observance of the anniversary of the first protocol on supplies to the Soviet Union.

The first agreement was signed in Moscow 2 October 1941 by United States, United Kingdom, and Soviet Union representatives. It provided that the first two nations should undertake to supply armaments, foodstuffs, and other materials of war. Two later protocols extended the draft of the first agreement. (OWI)

WEHRMACHT SHOULD BE LABOR FORCE

NEW YORK, October 5 — The German Army should be reorganized as a labor force for reconstruction of areas laid waste by the Wehrmacht after Allied victory has been won, the U. S. liberal weekly, *The Nation*, advocated today. (OWI)

NEUTRAL

GUERRILLA WARFARE IN SPAIN REPORTED

LONDON, October 5 — Radio Toulouse said the Franco-Spanish frontier at Andorra has been closed by Spain, adding:

"According to reports, this measure has been taken as a result of the great extent of guerrilla warfare in northern Spain. (Reuter)

room of the town of Loiano, an important road junction on the main Bologna-Florence road.

In the Adriatic sector, Indian troops of the 8th Army have cleared the village of San Donato.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force.

Strong forces of escorted heavy bombers yesterday attacked rail yards at Munich and rail communications in northern Italy; fighters of the Strategic Air Force carried out strafing attacks against airdromes in the Athens area.

Although restricted by unfavorable weather, medium bombers attacked rail bridges in the western Po Valley. Light bombers, fighter-bombers, and fighters were active against troop concentrations, supply dumps, gun positions, enemy strongpoints, roads, rail lines, rolling stock, and motor transport in and north of the battle area.

Coastal aircraft attacked shipping in the Gulf of Genoa and the north Adriatic.

Units of the Balkan Air Force made attacks on communications and other targets in Yugoslavia.

Last night, our bombers attacked objectives in the central Po Valley.

From these operations, 21 of our aircraft are missing, including 13 heavy bombers.

One enemy aircraft was destroyed on the night of October 3/4.

MAAF yesterday flew over 2,000 sorties.

Navy:

Naval operations continue in the Aegean. On the night of 2/3 October, His Majesty's Ship *Aurora* bombarded Malene airdrome in Crete.

On 3 October, naval aircraft from a force of escort carriers, under the command of Rear Admiral Thomas Troubridge, attacked the Island of Levithia in the southern Aegean to the northwest of Kos. Hits were observed.

Other naval aircraft attacked Portolargo [Port Lak] in the Island of Leros. One vessel was set on fire, and two coasters and more than a dozen smaller craft were gunned and bombed.

On the night of 3/4 October, His Majesty's Ships *Culpe* and *Cleveland* engaged and destroyed six enemy assault vessels of Piscopi, to the northwest of Rhodes. It is reported that large fires were seen burning on Rhodes on the night 2/3 October.

Balkan Air Force:

Units of Land Forces Adriatic are now on some Greek Islands, on the mainland of Greece, and in Albania, and are in contact with the enemy in both countries. Landings have been by parachute, sea, and transport aircraft.

Troops of Land Forces Adriatic entered Patras, in the northern Peloponnese, during the night of October 3/4.

Our artillery continues to harass the enemy communications and batteries on the mainland of Yugoslavia opposite the Island of Brac. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, October 5 — Today's communique:

North of Antwerp, the enemy is being driven from the perimeter forts. Cappellen and Stabroek are in our hands.

Further progress has been made north and northeast of Turnhout, and we are advancing north of Poppel and Baarle Nassau.

The capture of Hilvarenbeek has brought us to within five miles of Tilburg.

South of Arnhem, our troops have gained some ground

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SWISS MEDICAL MISSION TO JOIN YUGOSLAVS

GENEVA, October 5 — A medical mission, equipped by the Swiss Medical and Health Advice organization, left here today to join Marshal Tito's Army of Liberation, the Swiss radio announced.

A truck with medical material sufficient for five groups of surgeons is included in the mission, the broadcast said. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE APHQ, ITALY, October 5 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

In their drive toward the Po Valley, American and British troops of the 5th Army have made important gains, despite stubborn enemy resistance.

American troops have captured the key feature of Monte Venere, and are engaged in heavy fighting 1,000 yards

including 13 heavy bombers.

One enemy aircraft was destroyed on the night of October 3/4.

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Further progress has been made north and northeast of Turnhout, and we are advancing north of Poppel and Baarle Nassau.

The capture of Hilvarenbeek has brought us to within five miles of Tilburg.

South of Arnhem, our troops have gained some ground in heavy fighting.

On the east of the salient in the area of Overloon, we are moving ahead slowly, hindered by marshy terrain and enemy mines.

Allied infantry supported by armor is making slow progress near Uberh, north of Aachen, against heavy opposition from small arms, mortars, anti-tank guns, and artillery. A German tank attack was repulsed by our infantry in the vicinity of Herbach.

Fighters and fighter-bombers supported ground forces during the day, and went for transportation targets in western Germany. Night bombers attacked trains and barges in Holland and northwestern Germany.

Southwest of Metz, our troops, fighting within Fort Driant, are meeting stubborn resistance from the enemy, who is defending from duz in positions and pillboxes. Further south, an enemy counter-attack was repulsed in the vicinity of Sivry, north of Nancy.

In the Epinal sector, we made slight local gains southeast of Saint Ame.

Elsewhere, strong enemy resistance was encountered.

West of Belfort, a pocket of resistance has been mopped up in the Ronchamp area, where the enemy continues to fight stubbornly.

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At Dunkirk, a truce has been arranged to allow the evacuation of civilians.

Heavy bombers with fighter cover attacked submarines and submarine pens under construction at Bergen, in Norway, yesterday. One bomber is missing. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, October 5 — Tonight's communique:

During today, on the territory of Yugoslavia north and south of Petrovac, our troops, operating jointly with units of the People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia, seized the town and railway junction of Paracevo, and also occupied over 50 other populated localities, including the following large ones: Alexandrovo, Rakshay, Melintsi, Muzive, Aichkel, Tchente, Varandai, Solovo, Pekaerin, Glogone, and Vangovitse, and the railway stations of Tolokurne, Chetsterek, and Melintse.

According to the final report, at the airdromes in the areas of Petrovac and Vrsac, our troops seized 76 enemy planes.

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

During October 4, our troops, as a result of battles of local importance, disabled or destroyed 37 German tanks.

(Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, October 5 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communiqué:

Following the liberation of Sappada, in Belluno Province, it was learned that after two days of hard fighting, Patriots succeeded in annihilating the local garrison. One hundred twenty-seven Germans, including officers and non-commissioned officers, surrendered. Others were killed during clashes. Patriots captured a notable quantity of war booty, which included 12 machine guns, 130 rifles, many hand grenades, and ammunition.

An enemy attempt to dislodge Patriots from the Casanova sector which they control ended in failure after a day of fighting.

In Northeast Italy, Patriots attacked an enemy command post, taking 53 German prisoners. They also captured three heavy machine guns and 50 rifles.

In another clash, the Nazi-Fascists lost 450 men: 200 killed, and 250 wounded.

In Reggio Emilia Province, near Ceredolo, Patriots attacked German pioneer corpsmen who were reconstructing a bridge. Thirty-five enemy soldiers were killed.

In the Spezia sector, seven small bridges were demolished and three damaged.

In the course of a battle which dragged out for four hours, the enemy lost 29 men.

In the Veneto sector the successes of the Garibaldi Brigades continue. Near Valdagno di Trento, the enemy left 170 dead on the field.

In the Friuli sector, in an attempt at mopping up operations, the Republican Fascist Guard lost 30 men.

In Carnia, it is estimated that the sector at present occupied by Patriots comprises a population of 30,000 inhabitants.

In Piedmont, the enemy suffered losses in mopping up operations.

One hundred and sixty SS Fascist troops, together with the German commanders, were captured in the Canevese sector.

Much war material fell into Patriot hands.

The machinery of the Fiat and Spa works, of an airplane plant and of the Fiat steel works of Turin, has been stolen

face of numerous attacks of formations of the U. S. 5th army. They repelled the enemy, who had penetrated into our lines, in vigorous counter-attacks.

Our strongpoints on the Adriatic struck effectively at enemy troop concentrations, and repelled reconnaissance thrusts.

Italy:

In central Italy, yesterday, the grim attacks of the US 5th Army were checked in front of the mountain positions in the Etruscan Apennines, which are stubbornly defended by our grenadiers and paracadutists.

On the Adriatic coast, several enemy thrusts were frustrated.

Eastern Front:

In the big bend of the Danube, at Cajecar and north of it, fierce fighting with advancing formations is in progress.

In the Hungarian-Rumanian frontier area, at Maros, Rumanian troops made local progress.

South of Grosswardein, our grenadiers repelled enemy forces in brilliant counter-attacks. The enemy suffered heavy losses in the course of the fighting.

In the Thorenburg area and in the Szekl corner, other Soviet attacks were, in general, frustrated. Fighting at one point of infiltration is still in progress.

In the Forest Carpathians, grim Bolshevist attacks broke down in our defensive fire. On the passes of the eastern Beskides fresh attempts of Soviet divisions at breaking through also remained unsuccessful. Most of the unsuccessful attacks broke down in front of our positions by the fire of our artillery.

At the Narev, north of Warsaw, some local attacks were successful.

Northwest of Schaulen, a Soviet infiltration into our positions was sealed off.

Air:

Yesterday, USAAF bombers attacked Munich. Damage was caused to tenements, cultural institutions, and public buildings. Also destroyed or seriously damaged were several hospitals and seven churches.

Yesterday, anti-aircraft batteries of the Air Force and fighters brought down 21 Anglo-American planes.

(Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

RADIO OSLO

Germans Quote 'Stars and Stripes' — Tonight the Nazi-controlled Radio Oslo in Norway quotes the following statement apropos of the attitude of German prisoners of war. The statement is attributed by the speaker to that «well-known United States front-newspaper, *Stars and Stripes*»: «The term surrender does not exist for German soldiers. The prisoners are firmly convinced of German victory.» Regarding the heavy losses supposedly sustained by American units, Radio Oslo also quotes *Stars and Stripes* as allegedly saying: «The fire of German anti-tank guns distinguished itself by an incredible degree of accuracy.»

TRANSOCEAN AND D.N.B.

Western Front: Sertorius declares tonight: «By and large, fighting remained stationary on the western front Wednesday. Wherever the Allies made local gains, this resulted largely from their great air superiority, which was favored by the weather.» It is guessed that spearheads of the Canadian 1st Army are moving toward Breda and Tilburg.

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

(Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, October 5 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

Following the liberation of Sappada, in Belluno Province, it was learned that after two days of hard fighting, Patriots succeeded in annihilating the local garrison. One hundred twenty-seven Germans, including officers and non-commissioned officers, surrendered. Others were killed during clashes. Patriots captured a notable quantity of war booty, which included 12 machine guns, 130 rifles, many hand grenades, and ammunition.

An enemy attempt to dislodge Patriots from the Casanova sector which they control ended in failure after a day of fighting.

In Northeast Italy, Patriots attacked an enemy command post, taking 55 German prisoners. They also captured three heavy machine guns and 50 rifles.

In another clash, the Nazi-Fascists lost 450 men 200 killed, and 250 wounded.

In Reggio Emilia Province, near Coredolo, Patriots attacked German pioneer corpsmen who were reconstructing a bridge. Thirty-five enemy soldiers were killed.

In the Spezia sector, seven small bridges were demolished and three damaged.

In the course of a battle which dragged out for four hours, the enemy lost 20 men.

In the Veneto sector, the successes of the Garibaldi Brigades continue. Near Valdagno di Trento, the enemy left 170 dead on the field.

In the Friuli sector, in an attempt at mopping up operations, the Republican Fascist Guard lost 80 men.

In Carnia, it is estimated that the sector at present occupied by Patriots comprises a population of 30,000 inhabitants.

In Piedmont, the enemy suffered losses in mopping up operations.

One hundred and sixty SS Fascist troops, together with the German commanders, were captured in the Canavese sector.

Much war materiel fell into Patriot hands.

The machinery of the Fiat and Spa works, of an airplane plant and of the Fiat steel works of Turin, has been stolen by the Germans, who are about to transport it to Germany. The Germans are surrounding buildings used as machine gun nests in order to impede any opposition on the part of the Patriots. (UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, October 5 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

At the Belgian-Dutch frontier, southwest of Arnhem and on the banks of the Maas, grim fighting is in progress with Anglo-Canadian units who are being gradually reinforced.

North of Turnhout, the enemy again gained ground. His attempts at breaking through toward Tilburg were frustrated, and 25 tanks were destroyed.

At Ubach, the Americans, after concentrated attacks on both sides of Geilenkirchen, were able to broaden their infiltration. They lost in a counter-attack of our grenadiers some hundred prisoners and several tanks.

In the Metz sector, local fighting was in progress. There is still fighting at some points of infiltration.

In the Parroy Forest and in the foothills of the western Vosges, our corps held their positions in grim fighting in. Soviet attacks were, in general, frustrated. Fighting at one point of infiltration is still in progress.

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Eastern Front: «The Moscow Supreme Command has launched a new major offensive in Lithania... Lively fighting developed on the Narev front south of East Prussia.» A later despatch adds the fact that «major Soviet motorized units have reached the area north of Belgrade.»

FASCIST RADIO

Fluctuating Fighting in Italy: Fluctuating fighting continued all day long in the central sector of the Italian front, where the Allies are trying to gain possession of an important road near Firenzuola. Determined German defense prevented the enemy from achieving any success of importance. Strong enemy reinforcements are reported to have arrived in the Adriatic sector, where it is believed that the enemy will shortly resume a large-scale offensive.

Western Front: The present fighting in the west creates the impression that the Allies have begun a new all-out offensive against German positions.

Prince Humbert's Smile: During his visit to Florence, Prince Humbert greeted the Partisans with the same charming smile, which before the 25th of July was reserved for Fascist delegations. Many things have changed since the time the Prince shook hands with Italian pilots leaving Munich on a mission against Britain, but the famous smile has remained.

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

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INTERIOR SUB COMMISSION

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REMARKS

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INFORMATION DIVISION
OCT 1944

BASIC NEWS

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

Psychological Warfare Branch, FNC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

Saturday — 7 October 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Americans launch new attack east of Aachen: Canadians cross Leopold Canal: U. S. troops advance mile toward Bologna as snows set in: Port of Rion captured. Gulf of Corinth cleared: Kithyra, Kalamas, and Tripolis freed: Battle rages at Belgrade: Red Army crosses into Hungary: Germans at Tornio cut off: Four Jap ships smashed in Indies waters: Japs closing on Foochow and Kweilin.

LIBERATED ITALY — ACI examines epuration proceedings: 1,350 accused of Fascist crimes: Generals charged with aiding Nazis: Sturzo to speak to Italian people: Reshuffle in Diplomatic Service announced.

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OCCUPIED AREAS — Danes continue sabotage of German lines: Prince Gustav of Denmark dies.

NEUTRAL — Swiss war criminals stand reaffirmed: Swedish medicine for Leningrad children.

WAR FRONTS

AMERICANS LAUNCH NEW ATTACK EAST OF AACHEN CANADIANS CROSS LEOPOLD CANAL

SHAEF, October 6 — The American 1st Army has launched a new attack against Siegfried Line defenses southeast of Aachen, in the Hürtgen Forest. Allied troops are now within six miles of Düren, an important road and rail junction 20 miles west of Cologne. The attack was supported by hundreds of fighter-bombers, while light, medium, and heavy artillery laid down a barrage on the Hürtgen Forest. The fighter-bombers not only bombarded the forest, but battered strongpoints in the second belt of the Siegfried Line defenses.

North of Aachen, the Germans threw sizeable armored [illegible] and hundreds of guns into counter-attacks [illegible] and fortified houses. Shelfire from German batteries on Walcheren Island was less than expected, as they were blinded by a heavy smokescreen laid over the Scheldt Estuary. One-third of Walcheren is reported to be flooded, and German convoys were seen clearing out eastward in front of the flood.

Canadian troops have crossed the Dutch border north of Antwerp, in the area of Hulte, in a drive to cut off German troops in the islands north of the Scheldt. Another column of Allied troops is within six miles of the main road and railroad between Breda and Tilburg, part of the principal escape-route for Germans in Zeeland.

Driving north from Baarle Nassau, Canadian troops advanced four miles and captured Alphen, while others, to the east, are within three miles of Tilburg, where they are meeting heavy resistance.

Hostilities Resumed at Dunkirk

On the British 2nd Army front west of Arnhem, the Germans launched an attack in strength at Opheusden, south of the Lower Rhine, forcing Allied units back a short distance. The British launched a counter-attack, which restored their positions — killing or capturing a third of the attacking German force.

On the east flank of the Allied Nijmegen salient, a German attack in the vicinity of Mook was made from the Reichswald Forest. The attack was repulsed easily. To the southeast, three German counter-attacks were made in the Overloon area. They were thrown back but they slowed down Allied progress over the marshy land to the Meuse River.

Fierce hand-to-hand fighting developed at Fort Driant, key outpost of Metz. Prisoners taken by American 3rd Army forces stated that every man in the fort had been forced to sign a document saying he would not surrender, and that if he did his family would be arrested.

Hostilities were resumed at Dunkirk at 1000 hours today. At 1100 hours, Allied fighter-bombers roared in to pound German positions, but as yet no major attack has been launched by Canadian troops. (OWI - Reuter - AP)

U. S. HEAVIES ATTACK OVER 200-MILE STRETCH

LONDON, October 6 — A fleet of more than 1,250 American heavy bombers, accompanied by nearly 1,000 fighters, today attacked German industrial objectives and airdromes extending across a 200-mile stretch from Hamburg, through Berlin to Stargard.

Only a few hours earlier, RAF night bombers had raided Berlin, while Lancasters delivered a heavy blow to

LATE BULLETINS

BRITISH AND GREEKS LIBERATE SAMOS

CAIRO, October 6 — The Greek island of Samos has been liberated by a small British and Greek force a Reuter

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North of Aachen, the Germans threw sizeable armored forces, with infantry and hundreds of guns, into assaults on the American wedge in the Siegfried Line east of Uhach, in fierce determination to block the road to the Rhine. American troops were forced to pull back from Beggendorf and from the top of a pillbox ridge. They are holding on to the lower slopes of the ridge.

«Solid Sheet of Flame»

American artillery blasted away at German gun and mortar positions which had pinpointed every yard in the Americans' path. The tide of battle was turned early today when Allied planes poured an avalanche of bombs on a German fortified garrison which was a focal point of resistance. It was the first time since the break-through of the Siegfried Line that the weather cleared, permitting Allied planes to support ground forces.

American tanks have blasted their way to within 1,000 yards of the outskirts of Gellenkirchen to the north in an attempt to widen the Uhach gap. Strong German resistance was immediately met.

On the Channel coast the Canadians launched a sudden offensive against German positions south of the Scheldt Estuary. Moving behind a solid sheet of flame, Allied troops crossed the Leopold Canal north of Maldegem. Strong resistance is being met from German concrete strongpoints advanced four miles and captured Alphen, while others, to the east, are within three miles of Tilburg, where they are meeting heavy resistance.

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BRITISH AND GREEKS LIBERATE SAMOS

CAIRO, October 6 — The Greek island of Samos has been liberated by a small British and Greek force a *Reuter* report said here tonight.

Samos lies off the Turkish west coast, just north of the Dodecanese Archipelago.

There were no Allied casualties. (Reuter)

CANADIANS ADVANCE NORTHEAST OF SCHELDT

SHAEF, October 6 — Canadian troops have advanced 3½ miles north of Lillo on the eastern bank of the Scheldt River to the vicinity of Santvliet, it was reported late tonight.

American 1st Army troops are east of Beggendorf and are on both flanks. They do not hold the city. (Reuter)

SMYRNA, AIVALI DAMAGED BY EARTHQUAKE

ISTANBUL, October 6 — Half of the town of Aivali, on the Aegean coast of Turkey, was destroyed by today's earthquake, while Izmir (Smyrna) was seriously damaged.

It is feared that the population of Aivali suffered heavy losses.

The epicenter of the earthquake, recorded by the Istanbul seismograph at 0335 hours today, was about 117 miles from here — probably in the area of Aivali, in the Gulf of Edreimid on the Aegean coast. (Reuter)

4146

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the critically important German rail center of Saarbrücken, less than 50 miles ahead of the American lines on the west front.

Today's targets took the American bombers with their Mustang and Thunderbolt escort on a 1,400-mile round trip. They bombed four objectives in Berlin: a tank assembly plant, a military depôt, an ordnance depôt and an aircraft engine plant. In Hamburg they struck at three targets: the Rehania and Ebano Oil Refinery, an aircraft engine plant, and an ordnance depôt. Airdromes at Stargard, Neubrandenburg, and Wenscendorf, near Hamburg, were also bombed.

The attacks were made under favorable weather conditions with a good to excellent results.

In last night's Saarbrücken raid RAF bombers dropped more than 350,000 incendiaries, as well as 4,000-pound bombs, the Air Ministry announced. Flak was heavy and German fighters were up in considerable numbers, but they arrived too late to engage the main bomber stream and defend this important advance supply town for their west front armies.

Three aircraft are missing from the night missions, which included mine-laying in enemy waters.

Other RAF planes were out last night on forays against enemy ships and trains. Rocket-firing Beaufighters of Coastal Command attacked without loss a convoy of 15 vessels off The Hague in Holland, hitting two minesweepers. Mosquitoes attacked 12 trains in the Hamm area, bringing to 146 the number of trains damaged or destroyed in Germany's already inadequate transportation system.

Spitfires of the Tactical Air Force shot down six Messerschmitts yesterday — one of them a jet-propelled craft. The German planes were encountered at 15,000 feet, and the Allied score was made without loss.

40 Barges Sunk

In a separate attack yesterday, Mosquitoes hit a group of 50 barges on the Rhine, south of Emmerich, and sank 40 of them.

Another 33 barges are stranded along a stretch of at least eight miles of the Dortmund-Ems Canal, as a result of the RAF raid on the canal nearly two weeks ago. The Air Ministry announced tonight that possibly a much longer distance has been drained, or so reduced in level that it is impassable to shipping.

Throughout yesterday, Allied medium and fighter-bombers operated in support of the ground forces on the west front, striking at enemy troops, fortified buildings, railway stations, and all kinds of transport.

In yesterday's heavy-bomber raids on rail and air targets at Cologne, Rheine, Handorf, Lippstadt, Paderborn, and Münster, 15 bombers and five fighters are missing out of a force of over 1,000 bombers, strongly escorted. The escorting fighters destroyed 15 enemy aircraft on the ground and one in the air, besides strafing locomotives and goods trucks.

Flying bombs caused some casualties and damage to property in southern England today after a lull in the London area since last Saturday.

At least two of the bombs were destroyed, and one of the German planes, after launching its bomb, was shot into the sea by a night fighter. (OWI - Reuter)

RETREATING GERMANS DEVASTATING HOLLAND

LONDON, October 6 — The Germans in Holland are deliberately devastating the country and putting the population of seven million in a "desperate plight" by blowing up grain elevators, wrecking docks and industrial and military installations, and confiscating food, the Prime Minister of Holland, Dr. Gerbrandy, said today.

Holland's largest paper mills at Ymuiden have been prepared for destruction. In Rotterdam, 6,000 special demolition troops are carefully wrecking docks, cranes and other

planes in each direction, and that the running time under best conditions will be from 12 to 13 hours.

The flight on which General Marshall arrived today took 18 hours and 45 minutes, and was the first non-stop run from an American field to Paris since Lindbergh's flight in 1927.

With General Marshall was James Byrnes, Director of the Office of War Mobilization. They were scheduled to make a tour of the fighting fronts in France.

The plane in which they made the run was a C-54, a large, four-motored transport craft. The American Chief of Staff was met at the field by General Dwight Eisenhower and Lieut. General Omar Bradley, and members of their staffs. (OWI)

U. S. TROOPS ADVANCE MILE TOWARD BOLOGNA AS SNOWS SET IN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 6 — American troops of the 5th Army yesterday thrust a mile closer to Bologna and the Valley of the Po, to reach a point 13 miles from this old and prosperous city, as German forces sent experienced German and Austrian Alpine troops into the Mountain line, and the first snows of winter covered the lofty Apennine peaks through which the Americans are slowly battling forward.

Although the 5th Army troops were reported to have advanced as much as 2½ miles yesterday, the hard-won gains on the front immediately south of Bologna put them only a mile closer to the capital city of Emilia Province, and still some 2,000 yards short of the mountain town of Monterenzio, midway between the Idice and the Sillaro River Valleys.

Some six miles southwest of these leading troops, other American infantrymen captured the town of Lojano, on the main Florence-Bologna road, 14 miles to the south of Bologna, while two miles farther west, American troops pushed forward over a mile and a half from their positions on Monte Venere to occupy the village of Monzuno, in the mountains between the main highway and the Setta River Valley.

The American troops in these advances were revealed today to be those of the United States 2nd Corps, under command of Major General Geoffrey Keyes.

Ripoli Liberated

South African troops with the 5th Army yesterday advanced to capture the village of Ripoli, on a secondary mountain road a mile and a half northeast of Lagaro and overlooking the Setta River Valley and the highway running along it from Prato to Bologna. These troops, five miles southwest of the American forces at Monzuno, reported two German counter-attacks, which were repulsed, yesterday.

On the British sector of the 5th Army front, the principal action yesterday was centered at the lower ends of the Santerno and the Senio River Valleys, some 13 or 14 miles from the edge of the Po Plain. Here, forward elements reached Monte della Valle, overlooking the Senio River, and Monte Cece, one mile to the southeast and giving observation along the Santerno Valley, only to be forced to withdraw by heavy enemy counter-attacks.

Some 10 miles farther southeast, Indian troops of the 5th Army reported the village of Scorzano and nearby Monte Calbano, at the head of the Tramazzo River Valley, clear of the enemy.

On the 8th Army's Adriatic front, the swollen torrent of the Pisciatello River still prevented Allied crossings and any further progress into the Plain of the Po.

However, in the mountain sector some 14 miles southwest of Rimini, Indian troops captured the village of Vignola and attacked the larger towns of Sogliano al Rubicone and San Martino di Bagnolo, one mile to the north. Heavy fighting was reported in both these towns.

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In Amsterdam and other towns in central and north Holland, the confiscation of small stocks of food has left the population without meat, bread, butter, sugar, and potatoes are sufficient for only three weeks. Fuel, gas, electricity, and power are expected to be cut off before the Nazis retreat.

The once prosperous town of Berkel, between Rotterdam and The Hague, was burned down by the Nazis as a reprisal, and the entire population of 60,000 was driven into desolate country, Gerbrandy revealed. Adding to the chaos, hundreds of thousands of other evacuees from flooded lands are causing tremendous overcrowding in reception centers.

(OWI)

MARSHALL FIRST ON U. S.-PARIS AIR ROUTE

PARIS, October 6 — General George Marshall, United States Army Chief of Staff, was among the first passengers to arrive here today on the newly begun Washington-to-Paris non-stop air service.

The French radio said tonight that the United States Army Transport Command will run daily flights, using eight

battling forward.

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It was reported today that Italian Patriots are again fighting alongside Allied troops in the central mountain sectors of the 8th Army front. (PHO)

PORT OF RION CAPTURED
GULF OF CORINTH NARROWS CLEARED

ADVANCED AFHQ, ITALY, October 6 — British troops of Land Forces Adriatic yesterday advanced some five miles north of Patras, Greece, to capture the fortified port town of Rion, and to clear the entrance into the Gulf of Corinth, it was announced here today in a special communique from the headquarters of the Balkan Air Force.

At least 1,500 German prisoners, members of Security battalions used to guard lines of communication and maintain order, have been taken by the British forces, although the bulk of the German garrison at Patras, whose capture was announced yesterday, were enabled to make good their escape, today's reports said.

Allied air forces and ground troops are engaging the scores of enemy small craft being employed to ferry the fleeing German forces northward across the Gulf of Corinth, it was stated.

German forces offered little opposition either at Patras or at Rion, reports said, although there were 1,000 German

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soldiers in the garrison at Patras, and a considerable concentration of enemy troops in the Rion area. Patras, it was revealed today, was captured after a detachment of the RAF regiment with the Land Forces Adriatic had engaged the German troops in the port town throughout the night of October 3/4. After preliminary skirmishing, the German troops began a hasty withdrawal in small boats, including the four Siebel ferries, and used ships' guns to hold off the British and Partisan forces until their embarkation was completed early Wednesday morning.

So pressed was the German evacuation that the port facilities at Patras were left almost intact, although demolition charges had already been laid and needed only to be set off to have laid waste the harbor area.

The capture of Rion by the British troops of Land Forces Adriatic has cleared the entrance into the Gulf of Corinth which was controlled by German coastal batteries at Rion and the port of Andirrion, on the opposite shore.

Although the Allied forces in Rion were within easy range of the guns at Andirrion, no shelling took place yesterday, reports stated.

German guns captured at Patras, on the other hand, were employed by the Allied forces to shell enemy small craft in which German troops were attempting to make their escape.

Reinforcements have already been rushed to the British forces in the western Peloponnesus by air, it was announced today. Balkan Air Force Dakota transport planes were used to fly in infantry detachments to an airfield prepared largely by the aid of Greek volunteer labor, it was said.

It was revealed today that the original landings on the Greek mainland were made at Katakolon, a small Ionian seaport town some 50 miles southwest of Patras, and that the advance to this latter town had been made over difficult, swampy country. Patras had been the main staging port for supplying the west coast of Greece, it was reported today.

Stormy weather restricted operations in Albania yesterday to patrol clashes and artillery duels, it was reported. Allied forces had pushed some five miles along the coast from their original landings.

Farther north, Allied forces in the Dalmatian Islands continued their artillery fire on German communication routes and positions in Yugoslavia, it was said. (PRO)

KITHYRA, KALAMAS, AND TRIPOLIS FREED

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 6 — Greek Prime Minister George Papandreou, at present in Italy, has issued a special statement that the Greek cities of Kithyra, Kalamas, and Tripolis have been freed, and that Greek Minister Kanellopoulos has already visited those liberated towns as a representative of the Greek Government, the Hellenic News Agency announced here today.

The Greek cities, in the southern and central Peloponnesus cover, with the northwestern corner of the peninsula occupied by Land Forces Adriatic, all but the extreme northeastern corner of the peninsula, apparently all that remains in German hands.

Tripolis, farthest inland, is only 44 miles southwest of Corinth, capital city of the Peloponnesus.

The Greek Prime Minister declared that the people of the Peloponnesus had accorded with enthusiasm the Greek Government's proclamation for fraternization and order, and that the ELAS Greek Partisan forces had stated that they would cooperate to achieve national unity.

The Greek Prime Minister's statement also revealed that German Security battalions, numbering 1,500 men, had surrendered without skirmish to British officers at Tripolis.

(The BBC has said that British forces took Tripolis without a struggle.) (PRO)

on the Greek mainland, a special announcement this evening declared.

Although no details were available on the strafing mission, carried out late in a day which had been stormy and had grounded heavy and medium bombers, the fact that the attacks were made the subject of a special announcement indicated that they were probably of considerable strength. (PRO)

GENERAL CANNON CREATED K.C.B.E.

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 6 — Major General John Cannon, of the Mediterranean Allied Tactical Air Force, today was invested with the Order of the Knight Commander of the British Empire by General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Supreme Commander of the Mediterranean Theater of Operations.

The citation declared that «through the exceptional qualities of leadership, initiative, and determination», shown by General Cannon, the TAF played a historic part in the Italian campaigns of 1944, during which the enemy was driven from the air and decisively beaten on the ground. (PRO)

ROOSEVELT PRAISES GREEK INVINCIBILITY

WASHINGTON, October 6 — President Roosevelt today issued a statement declaring that he was deeply moved over the news that the British had landed and begun the liberation of Greece, although, in a truer sense, its enslavement had never been a fact.

«For nearly four years,» said the President, «an indomitable Greek nation has suffered the terrifying effects of aggression on an unprecedented scale.

«When many men, even stout-hearted men of goodwill, had almost lost hope, the Greek people challenged the invincibility of the mechanized Nazi monster, pitting against the inhuman engines of war . . . the spirit of freedom.

«Four years is a long time to starve and die, to see children massacred, to watch villages burn to rubble and ashes, but it is not a long enough time to extinguish the clear flame of the Hellenic heritage, which throughout centuries has taught the dignity of man.

«It is more than fitting, it is inevitable, that as hopeless darkness is engulfing the ideals of Nazi barbarism, the clear Greek air will once more be breathed by free men without fear of oppression, and that the Acropolis, for 25 centuries a symbol of man's accomplishment in an environment of human liberty, will again be a beacon of faith for the future.» (OWI)

BATTLE RAGES AT BELGRADE
RED ARMY CROSSES INTO HUNGARY

MOSCOW, October 6 — The Red Army crossed the Rumanian frontier into Hungary today, opening the offensive on the Hungarian capital of Budapest — with only a little more than 100 miles to go, over flat plains country ideally suited for tanks and mobile guns.

The Red Army also established a deep and wide bridgehead on the Estonian Island of Saaremaa, last hideout of the Nazis in the Baltic region, and a land mass which dominates the Germans' only escape route from the embattled Latvian capital of Riga.

The Red Army pushed closer to the Yugoslav capital of Belgrade, and tonight was pounding at German positions from emplacements on the north bank of the Danube, close to the city. Front-line dispatches said that routed German forces were abandoning large quantities of material, and that crack SS regiments defending the approaches to Bel-

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(The BBC has said that British forces took Tripolis without a struggle.) (PRO)

BAD WEATHER GROUNDS M.A.A.F. BOMBERS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 6 — Bad weather, which has allowed full operation of the Mediterranean Allied Air Force on only one day out of the past 10, yesterday again forced cancellation of heavy and medium-bomber missions.

It also restricted operations of fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force to small-scale attacks on a bridge and on motor transport north of the Italian battle area.

Coastal Air Force planes carried out offensive sweeps of the Gulf of Venice and scored cannon hits on a 2,000-ton tanker, the second to be damaged in the past three days.

Mosquito planes yesterday shot down two enemy transport planes and an HE-111 in a sweep over the Salonika, Greece, area. (PRO)

FIGHTERS STRAFE GERMAN AIRDROMES IN GREECE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 6 — Mustang and Lightning fighters strafed a number of German-held airdromes in Greece late this afternoon, in operations intended to destroy remaining elements of the German Air Force which might offer opposition to British forces now fighting

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Russian aircraft and Yugoslav troops have so disrupted German rail communications, said the dispatches, that the Nazis have pressed JU-52's into service to evacuate Belgrade by air.

The Soviet communique said the Hungarian border was breached northward of the Rumanian city of Arad, and that the towns of Mako and Gyula, and more than 100 other inhabited localities, were overrun. Mako is about five miles over the frontier, Gyula about three.

From the German news agency, DNB, came broadcast accounts of heavy fighting north of Warsaw. The Germans said, also, that the Red Army has launched a twin offensive on East Prussia, attacking from the south west of Lomza, and from the east out of Lithuania. The news agency described the offensive as an attempt to encircle East Prussia.

Soviet dispatches said Russian troops were within 12 miles of the Czecho-Slovakian frontier tonight, in their drive out of southern Poland over the northern Carpathians. Fierce fighting was reported by the Czech communique in the area of Svaty Kriz.

Seven German planes and 90 tanks were destroyed by the Russians on all sectors of the front yesterday. (Reuter)

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

GERMANS AT TORNIO CUT OFF

LONDON, October 6 — Radio Sweden said tonight that Finnish tanks have cut off German forces in the Tornio area, at the head of the Gulf of Bothnia.

The radio said fighting is now taking place within sight of Swedish soil, and that the German aerial threat to Tornio increased in violence since late yesterday.

Finnish refugees numbering more than 7,000, with horses and cattle, are said to have crossed the Swedish frontier since the battle gained its greatest height.

An American correspondent with the Finns said that the continued, merciless dive-bombing of Kemi has enraged the Finns — giving them unflinching determination to carry out the terms of the Russian-imposed armistice by fighting the Germans to the end.

The dispatch described the Finnish-German war as "a bitter feud between men who barely a fortnight ago were brothers-in-arms." (PWB)

RUSSO-FINNISH DISCUSSIONS BEGIN

MOSCOW, October 6 — Discussions by the Soviet and Finnish delegates on the question of the demarcation of the Purkkala area, in the vicinity of Helsinki, began in the Finnish capital yesterday, Radio Moscow announced today.

The talks began shortly after the arrival of the Soviet delegates led by M. Alexandrov. (PWB)

FOUR JAP SHIPS SMASHED IN INDIES WATERS

AFHQ, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, October 7 (Saturday) — Patrol bombers of General Douglas MacArthur's air arm sank or badly smashed four more Japanese ships off Celebes and Amboina Islands in the Netherlands Indies on Tuesday and Wednesday.

The MacArthur communique said one of these ships was a Japanese minelayer, and that two of them were fairly large cargo vessels.

Other aircraft bombed and strafed shipping targets over wide areas, and were said to have spread havoc among concentrations of small craft at several spots in Indies waters.

In new strikes against Halmahera Island, largest of the Moluccas, 50 tons of bombs were dropped on Japanese-held aerodromes. The fields hit were less than 12 miles across the narrow strait from American headquarters on Morotai. (OWI)

11,043 JAP CASUALTIES IN PALAU ISLANDS

WASHINGTON, October 6 — Ten days of campaigning in the southern Palau Islands against the Japanese cost U. S. forces 336 killed, 1,707 wounded, and eight missing, a U. S. Navy announcement said last night.

The casualties, announced in a communique from Admiral Chester Nimitz, covered the period from September 25 to October 5. In that period, 2,618 Japanese troops were killed on Peleliu and 137 on Angaur Island.

Since the invasion of the islands on September 15, American casualties have totalled 7,417, as against 11,043 Japanese casualties.

The Pacific Fleet communique also announced that Marine aircraft operating from the Airfield at Peleliu bombed Babelthaup Island in the Palau Group on October 4 hitting air strips and strafing truck concentrations. Warehouses at Koror in the Palaus were also bombed.

Eleventh Air Force Liberators ranged as far as the Kuriles, where they attacked enemy shipping.

At Pagan Island in the northern Marianas, Liberators on Wednesday dropped bombs and rockets on gun positions

Aircraft of the 14th USAAF, whose bases have been over-run by the Hunan-Kwangsi provinces offensive, continued hammering of enemy troops and supply columns and bases all over the wide area of operations.

The battle at Paoching, in Hunan, still raged tonight, as the Chinese High Command revealed that a unit of Chinese troops was still holding out within the city. They had been cut off from exterior communications for almost two days, but today were joined by reinforcing troops who beat their way into Paoching from the northeast.

American aircraft supported the Paoching defense by intensive strafing of Japanese troops concentrated along the western approaches to the city.

At Changning, Chinese troops have evacuated the city, and the Japanese have taken over. The Chinese said tonight that the enemy occupied the city Monday, after a steady drive down from Hengyang, on the Canton-Hankow rail line. (OWI)

PREMIER KOISO ADMITS JAP POSITION IS GRAVE

WASHINGTON, October 6 — Japanese Premier Kuniaki Koiso admitted over Radio Tokyo today that the rise or fall of Imperial Japan rests critically in the balance as Allied forces grow greater in the Pacific.

Saying that the war situation has become grave for Japan, Koiso warned that the American Admiral Chester Nimitz is waiting for a chance to strike at the Japanese homeland, and that General Douglas MacArthur's Allied forces were preparing to retake the Philippines.

At the same time, said Koiso, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten is eyeing the entire area of Burma and Malaya from the southern battle front around Yunnan Province in China.

The Japanese news agency Domei, said late today that Premier Koiso held a six-hour cabinet meeting, and that he berated his ministers for failing to enforce decisive wartime measures. He is said to have warned them to give fullest attention to their jobs from now on. (OWI)

R. N. USING ROCKET PROPULSION ON PLANES

LONDON, October 6 — The Royal Navy is using rocket propulsion to facilitate the take-off of carrier-borne planes, it was announced here today. The new method increases the speed of the take-off, and enables the aircraft to carry heavier loads and to take off in light winds.

Rocket units, fitted to the aircraft and fired by the pilot, are jettisoned after take-off. They have proved extremely valuable for aircraft operating from the comparatively small decks of escort carriers. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

A.C.I. EXAMINES EPURATION PROCEEDINGS

ROME, October 6 — The progress of epuration made by the Italian Government was examined here today by the Advisory Council for Italy at its 22nd meeting.

A report was given on the subject by Brigadier Upjohn, Deputy Chief of Staff, Civil Affairs Section, Allied Control Commission. The Council examined also the general political situation.

Sir Noel Charles, British representative on the Council, presided. The following representatives of five other Allied nations attended: Georges Exintaris, Greece; General Vassiliev, Russia; Alexander Kirk, United States; Couve de Murville, France, and Milojc Smiljanic, Yugoslavia.

Captain Ellery Stone, USNR, Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission, also took part. (UNN)

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Eleventh Air Force Liberators ranged as far as the Kuriles, where they attacked enemy shipping.

At Pagan Island in the northern Marianas, Liberators on Wednesday dropped bombs and rockets on gun positions and shore installations. During the night, other planes bombed barracks and communication facilities.

Airfields and other installations at Ponape Island and enemy positions on Jaluit Atoll were hit on Thursday. (OWI-Reuter)

JAPS CLOSING ON FOOCHOW, KWEILIN

CHUNGKING, October 6 — Two important Chinese cities were threatened with imminent assault tonight, as Japanese columns drove into the outskirts of Foochow and pressed still closer to the Kwangsi capital of Kweilin.

Foochow is a port near the estuary of the Min Kiang River in Fukien Province, just across the strait from the Japanese-owned island of Formosa, and the last major harbor remaining in Chinese hands.

The port is under attack by seven shiploads of Japanese cavalry, landed on the Fukien coast on September 27. The Chinese High Command said tonight that the Japanese have penetrated the northwestern suburbs of the city.

Earlier today the Chinese said Japanese troops were within 10 miles of Kweilin, on the southern approaches to the Kwangsi capital city. Another Japanese column coming down from the northeast was said to be less than 25 miles away.

Allied forces grow greater in the Pacific.

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Captain Ellery Stone, USNR, Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission, also took part. (UNN)

1,350 ACCUSED OF FASCIST CRIMES

ROME, October 6 — The Italian Under Secretary for Press and Information today announced that 1,350 persons in Liberated Italy have been accused of Fascist crimes. Eighty-seven of those accused are now being tried by the High Commissariat for Sanctions against Fascism. (UNN)

GENERALS CHARGED WITH ASSISTING NAZIS

ROME, October 6 — Riccardo Pentimalli and Angelo del Tetto, the Italian generals who were respectively in command of the Army corps and garrison of Naples before the liberation of the city, will be tried by the High Court of Justice here on the charges of collaboration with the German invader.

Specifically, the generals are accused of not taking proper measures for the defense of Naples against German destruction, and of impeding, by reprisals, popular action against the Germans.

It was also announced here today that the Questura of Rome has arrested the well-known Fascist journalist, Federico Ottolenghi. (UNN)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759021

STURZO TO SPEAK TO ITALIAN PEOPLE

ROME, October 6 — Don Luigi Sturzo, former head of the Popular Party in Italy, who was exiled by Fascism, will address the Italian people tomorrow, over the Voice of America Program, on recent international developments with particular reference to the situation in Italy, it was announced here.

His message will be rebroadcast over Radio Roma at 1330 and 2100 hours. (UNN)

RESHUFFLE IN FOREIGN SERVICE ANNOUNCED

ROME, October 6 — Count Tommaso Gallarati-Scotti, noted Milanese writer, has been appointed Ambassador to Spain, replacing Giacomo Paulucci de' Calboli Barone, it was officially announced today by the Undersecretariat of Press and Information.

Marchese Alberto Rossi Longhi, former Vice Director of Political Affairs when Raffaele Guariglia took over the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Badoglio Government, was appointed Minister to Portugal. He replaces Charge d'Affaires Blasco Lanza d'Ajeta.

Giulaia Cora will be Ambassador to Turkey, replacing Guido Rocca.

The First Secretary of the Dublin Legation will act as charge d'affaires pending announcement of a minister.

Giambattista Guarnaschelli, who was formerly Minister to Finland and who swore his allegiance to the Badoglio Government when the formation of the Republican Fascist Government was announced, was appointed Minister to Sweden. He succeeds Giuseppe Renzetti. (UNN)

SPELLMAN TO SAY MASS FOR AL SMITH

VATICAN CITY, October 6 — Monsignor Francis Spellman, Roman Catholic Primate of the United States and Vicar General of the U. S. armed forces, will say a Pontifical High Mass for Alfred E. Smith, former governor of New York State, next Tuesday at 0630 hours. Smith died last Wednesday after a brief illness.

The mass will be celebrated in the Church of Santa Susanna, Rome, and will be sung by the choir from the Vatican Sistine Chapel. (UNN)

«BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET»

ROME, October 6 — A special performance of *The Barretts of Wimpole Street* will be given on Sunday morning at 1030 hours in the Eliseo Theater here in honor of the late Eleonora Duse and Italian actors by Katharine Cornell and Brian Aherne with their company, presently touring the Allied Armies in Italy under the auspices of the American Theater Wing.

Katharine Cornell, who gave outstanding performances in *Candida* and *Romeo and Juliet*, is one of the best-known of modern American actresses. Brian Aherne was chosen by her to play the role of Robert Browning in *The Barretts of Wimpole Street*.

The performance is given in aid of Fascist victims. Tickets will be on sale from 1000 hours tomorrow at the boxoffice of the Eliseo. Latecomers will not be admitted after the first interval. (UNN)

SOLDIERS BECOME U. S. CITIZENS

ROME, October 6 — Seven American soldiers born outside of America became citizens of the United States at 1730 hours today in an impressive ceremony in the Piazza Venezia.

Five of them were born in Italy. All seven are members of an Allied Control Commission regiment.

Brig. Gen. Theburn Brown, head of the Rome Allied [illegible] and Lieut. Col. Howard Dodge of the Eisenhower have waged, during the past four months, one of the most brilliant campaigns in military history.»

The President emphasized that although the American Navy task forces have advanced 5,000 miles west of Pearl Harbor to attack the Japanese, German and Japanese resistance remains as determined, as fanatical as ever.

«We shall have to fight our way across the Rhine — we may have to fight every inch of the way to Berlin,» the President declared. «But we Americans and our British, Russian, French, and Polish Allies — all the massed forces of the United Nations — will not stop short of our final goal.

«We will continue to be united with our Allies in a powerful world organization which is ready and able to keep the peace — if necessary by force. We owe it to our heritage of freedom — we owe it to our God — to devote the rest of our lives and all our capabilities to building a solid and durable structure of world peace.»

With reference to American relations with the Soviet Union, President Roosevelt said:

«The American people are glad and proud to be allied with the gallant people of Russia, not only in winning this war, but in laying foundations for a world peace which will follow the war and in keeping that peace.»

Discussing the American political situation, the President declared that the United States is now at the highest peak of its vitality, primarily because when the American people want a change of government they can raise the old electioneering battle-cry of «Throw the rascals out.» Free elections, he said, will always protect the American nation against the bogies of dictatorship.

«It is true there are many undemocratic defects in the voting laws in various states,» he said, «and some of these produce injustices which prevent full and free expression of public opinion. The right to vote must be open to our citizens irrespective of class or creed, without tax or artificial restriction of any kind. The sooner we get to that basis of political equality, the better it will be for the country as a whole.» (OWI)

CHURCHILL SAYS HEAVY FIGHTING EXPECTED

LONDON, October 6 — Prime Minister Winston Churchill, in an unexpected appearance in Parliament today, warned that heavy fighting is to be expected in the next few months.

He said: «We must not imagine that the situation is not grave because we feel an assurance of victory. A great deal of blood is going to be shed in the next few months — Liberal, Conservative, and Labor blood — and it is my duty above all to make sure that all is comfortable behind the troops, and no needless cause of difference should rise to an undue height or proportion.»

Mr. Churchill made his dramatic appearance in Commons, after a hurried trip from a meeting of the War Cabinet. He made the statement when opposition along political lines developed to a Government proposal for rebuilding blitzed areas.

In order to enable local authorities in Britain to make their rebuilding plans immediately, Mr. Churchill proposed that the controversial part of the bill under debate should be dropped and brought in as a separate bill later.

In proposing the postponement of the part of the bill referring to compensation which gave rise to contention, Mr. Churchill said: «We must keep our pugnacity, as far as possible, for export. The Government would be much to blame if it so handled public business as to bring about unnecessary, or at any rate premature schisms and disputes between those who have only one object — namely, our safe and victorious emergence from the horrible struggle with Germany.»

Eventually, the Prime Minister accepted a Labour Party compromise proposal that an attempt be made to reach agreement on the controversial clauses in time to incorporate them in the present bill. (Reuter)

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Brig. Gen. Thoburn Brown, head of the Rome Allied Area Command, and Lieut. Col. Howard Dodgen, of the ROAC staff, stood in front of the Stars and Stripes and witnessed the soldiers taking the oath.

Lieut. Col. Ronayne Uhler, an ACC executive officer, explained to the men their new responsibilities as U.S. citizens. Franklin Mizrell, U.S. vice consul, administered the oath. Then Col. Charles M. Parkin, their commanding officer, gave his men a brief congratulatory message. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

- WE SHALL FIGHT ... TO BERLIN, - ROOSEVELT SAYS

WASHINGTON, October 6 — President Roosevelt stated last night that Allied forces may have to fight every inch of the way to Berlin, but that the United Nations would not stop short of their final goal of securing a lasting peace.

Addressing an audience of Democratic Party workers here, President Roosevelt said:

- It is my plain duty to reiterate that this war for the preservation of our civilization is not won yet. Our forces and those of our Allies are steadily and relentlessly carrying the attack to the enemy. The Allied armies under General [illegible] declared that the United States is now at the highest peak of its vitality, primarily because when the American people want a change of government, they can raise the old electioneering battle-cry of - Throw the rascals out -. Free elections, he said, will always protect the American nation against the bogies of dictatorship.

It is true there are many undemocratic defects in the voting laws in various states, - he said, - and some of these produce injustices which prevent full and free expression of public opinion. The right to vote must be open to our citizens irrespective of class or creed, without tax or artificial restriction of any kind. The sooner we get to that basis of political equality, the better it will be for the country as a whole. - (OWI)

CHURCHILL SAYS HEAVY FIGHTING EXPECTED

LONDON, October 6 — Prime Minister Winston Churchill, in an unexpected appearance in Parliament today, warned that heavy fighting is to be expected in the next few months.

He said: - We must not imagine that the situation is not grave because we feel an assurance of victory. A great deal of blood is going to be shed in the next few months — Liberal, Conservative, and Labor blood — and it is my duty above all to make sure that all is comfortable behind the troops, and no needless cause of difference should rise to an undue height or proportion. -

Mr. Churchill made his dramatic appearance in Commons, after a hurried trip from a meeting of the War Cabinet. He made the statement when opposition along political lines developed to a Government proposal for rebuilding blitzed areas.

In order to enable local authorities in Britain to make their rebuilding plans immediately Mr. Churchill proposed that the controversial part of the bill under debate should be dropped and brought in as a separate bill later.

In proposing the postponement of the part of the bill referring to compensation which gave rise to contention, Mr. Churchill said: - We must keep our pugnacity, as far as possible, for export. The Government would be much to blame if it so handled public business as to bring about unnecessary, or at any rate premature schisms and dispute between those who have only one object — namely, our safe and victorious emergence from the horrible struggle with Germany. -

Eventually, the Prime Minister accepted a Labour Party compromise proposal that an attempt be made to reach agreement on the controversial clauses in time to incorporate them in the present bill. (Reuter)

AUSTRALIAN ASKS U. S. OCCUPATION OF BASES

MELBOURNE, October 6 — Sir Keith Murdock, Chairman of the Australian-American cooperation movement, in an address here today said Australia and Britain would be glad to see the American occupation of bases in the Pacific, though the United States has no territorial ambitions in the Pacific islands. He said he had no doubt that military leaders would recommend establishing bases there.

Murdock, who is also a leading Australian newspaper publisher, said Australia's strategic position demanded a barrier across the Japanese-mandated Carolines, Marianas, and Marshalls. (OWI)

BRIDGE OVER DNIEPER AT DNIEPROPETROVSK

MOSCOW, October 6 — Restoration of the Soviet industrial center of Dniepropetrovsk has been speeded with the opening of a 6,000-foot bridge across the Dnieper, connecting the town itself with its industrial suburbs, Radio Moscow said yesterday.

The broadcast added that rebuilding of the famous hydroelectric power station in the city is making good progress. (OWI)

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

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

AID FOR COOPERATIVES DISCUSSED

CHICAGO, October 6 — Aid for the reconstruction of cooperatives everywhere will be discussed at the Cooperative Centennial Congress, October 10 to 13, by members of American cooperatives and spokesmen for those in Colombia, Venezuela, Jamaica, British West Indies, Canada, Scotland, England, China, and Switzerland. It will also mark the 100th anniversary of the founding of the first consumer cooperative in Rochdale, England.

Over 3,000,000 Americans are members of 15,000 farm marketing and allied cooperatives. In addition, 2,500,000 American families belong to 17,000 consumer and purchasing cooperatives.

Over 3,000 cooperative stores supply a half-million families, while 1,300 cooperative service stations furnish oil and gasoline.

In the Midwest, cooperatives have established oil refineries and even own oil wells.

Cooperatives also function in the insurance field, credit unions, irrigation and water projects, and power plants.

Several thousand students also maintain cooperative dormitories, bookstores, eating clubs, and laundries. (OWI)

U. S. DESTROYER LAUNCHED

BATH, MAINE, October 6 — The United States destroyer *Southerland*, named in honor of the late Rear Admiral Henry Hudson Southerland, went down the ways here late yesterday. (OWI)

27,000-TON LINER SALVAGED

LONDON, October 6 — The 27,000-ton Cunard White Star liner *George*, set on fire by Axis aircraft at Suez in July, 1941, has been salvaged, it was announced last night.

The liner, Britain's largest motor vessel, was refloated with a cement box against her bomb-damaged hull and left the port under tow for Karachi, India. During heavy weather, the towing cables parted and the *George* developed a 10-degree list.

The vessel, after putting in at Port Sudan, left for Karachi, a journey which is believed to be a record run for a derelict passenger liner of such size.

After dry-docking and replating in Bombay, the liner sailed to Britain via Capetown. (Reuter)

WILLKIE HAS STREPTOCOCCIC INFECTION

NEW YORK, October 6 — Wendell Willkie, 1940 Republican presidential candidate, was responding to penicillin treatment for a lung congestion and a streptococcic infection of the throat in a hospital here today.

First reports described Willkie's condition as serious, but later he was said to have improved. The infection developed two days ago. (OWI)

CHINA ESTIMATING POST-WAR RELIEF NEEDS

NEW YORK, October 6 — The Chinese Government is now estimating what proportion of China's post-war needs it can meet without aid and what requests it will have to make, Eugene Staley, member of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration staff, said in an article appearing in the current issue of the magazine, *Far Eastern Survey*.

Staley, who went to China in April, said he found the Chinese working on their own problems of relief and rehabilitation, while looking forward to some assistance from the outside. The basic principle of UNRRA, Staley said, is to help people who help themselves. He said China is not expecting post-war needs to be met primarily by

at the rail station at Bramminge, the *Svenska Dagbladet* stated yesterday.

A group of Danish Nazis in the quisling Schalburg Corps at a munitions factory in Copenhagen were overcome by Danish Patriots, who seized all available weapons. (OWI)

PRINCE GUSTAV OF DENMARK DEAD

LONDON, October 6 — Prince Gustav of Denmark, youngest brother of King Christian, died last night of a heart attack, the Danish Home Radio said today. (OWI)

SWISS PAPER ON NAZI PLUNDER

WASHINGTON, October 6 — German railway traffic netoured through Swiss frontier regions reveals the large-scale war of plunder which the Nazis waged in the countries formerly under their occupation, said the Swiss paper *Schaffhausen Arbeiterzeitung* Wednesday.

«One gains the impression that everything in the occupied countries that could possibly be carried away was taken,» wrote the paper. «There were carloads of machine tools and semi-manufactured products. A freight car loaded with hides — exposed to the weather — was followed by several carloads of French wine. Even cooking pots and bathtubs were not overlooked.

«It was a peculiar show to watch this economic 'disengagement' of a sinking 'power of order',» the *Arbeiterzeitung* continued. «The observers voiced their frank disgust about these transports, and called them by their proper names. The German frontier population looked at these marauding expeditions with a sorrowful expression, because they knew that after an Allied victory the German nation will be held responsible for these deeds.» (OWI)

QUISLING REPRESSION IN NORWAY A FAILURE

WASHINGTON, October 6 — Young men have disappeared from the streets of Oslo, and have gone into hiding in the forests to escape German mobilization, Yngve Larsson, a Stockholm city official, quoted by the *Stockholms Tidningen* said yesterday.

Larsson was speaking at a meeting of the Swedish-Norwegian Club, and said that Nazi quisling repression, labor mobilization, and the nazification of Norwegian youth have failed.

«Nazi labor mobilization of the three age groups [men born in 1921, 1922, and 1923] has been a complete failure,» he said. «The German attempt [to march Norwegian students at the Mulhouse concentration camp in Alsace] has also been unsuccessful, and this camp has now been evacuated deep into Germany.»

Larsson went on to say that the Germans are now resigned to the fact that the Norwegians are united; their home front is so well organized that all Patriots can be contacted and the Germans are powerless to prevent Patriots fleeing to Sweden. «I have found no trace of cultural or moral deterioration among Norwegian youth,» said Larsson. «Nazi criminal acts against civilians haven't deterred Patriots from their sworn intention not to collaborate.»

There are now between 14,000 and 15,000 Norwegians held by the Germans as political prisoners, and about half of these have been deported to Germany, according to the Stockholm paper.

Meanwhile, Radio London reported yesterday that Gestapo saboteur experts surveying the damage done to an arms factory at Kongsberg during an explosion on September 17, «confirmed that the saboteurs have done an unbelievably fine piece of work.»

The broadcast said that Norwegian Waffen SS Guards at the factory and German garrison personnel nearby were so panic-stricken that they ran around in the darkness shooting at each other.

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China's greatest need will be in trained people who can train Chinese relief and rehabilitation workers. China will also require assistance in restoring its transportation systems, the first step in the restoration of industry and agriculture, Staley said.

Of necessity, the heaviest burden of relief and rehabilitation must rest on the Chinese Government, Staley concluded. (OWI)

OCCUPIED AREAS

DANES CONTINUE SABOTAGE OF GERMAN LINES

STOCKHOLM, October 6 — Danish Patriots are maintaining constant pressure on German transportation and supply lines, according to reports reaching Sweden this week.

Aarhus was shaken on Tuesday by a series of explosions which destroyed a train of 11 cars loaded with 22 trucks and three steam locomotives, the *Stockholms Tidningen* reported.

A Todt military labor building in Esbjerg was damaged, as well as a ship in Svendborg harbor and a water tank [illegible] several carloads of French wine. Even cooking pots and bathtubs were not overlooked.

«It was a peculiar show to watch this economic 'disengagement of a sinking power of order,' the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* continued. «The observers coined their frank disgust about these transports, and called them by their proper names. The German frontier population looked at these marauding expeditions with a sorrowful expression, because they knew that after an Allied victory, the German nation will be held responsible for these deeds.» (OWI)

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The broadcast said that Norwegian Waffen SS Guards at the factory and German garrison personnel nearby were so panic-stricken that they ran around in the darkness shooting at each other.

German patrols have been ordered to shoot anyone tarrying along or near the road from Trondheim to Trolla [a Trondheim suburb] during blackout hours, added the radio report.

Stockholms Tidningen also reported yesterday that the Germans' most important export harbor in southern Norway, at Kristiansund, has been useless for a week as a result of Allied military action. It added that the Germans have been kept busy in the Skagerrak, from the northern tip of Jutland to the southernmost point in Norway, searching for Allied mines. (OWI)

HUNGARIAN CABINET ORDERED BACK

NEW YORK, October 6 — Dispatches from Ankara said today that the Hungarian Cabinet resigned Wednesday after a disagreement between Premier Lakatos and his ministers over collaboration with the Nazis, but that Regent Admiral Nicolas Horthy stepped in and ordered the ministers to remain at their posts until further notice.

The Turkish reports stated the disagreement arose when Lakatos refused a demand by the German Ambassador that he mark the anniversary of the Tripartite Pact with a speech or congratulatory telegram. (OWI)

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

NEUTRAL

SWISS WAR CRIMINAL STAND REAFFIRMED

BERNE, October 6 — Switzerland's guarantee of no asylum for war criminals was reaffirmed by Federal Councillor von Steiger, head of the Swiss Federal Department for Justice, at a meeting of the commission of experts on refugee questions, said the Swiss radio yesterday.

Stating that there were only 80 "so-called political refugees" in the country, von Steiger recalled that the U.S. State Department recently included Switzerland among the countries which had given guarantees to the United Nations to offer no refuge to war criminals. (PWB)

SWEDISH MEDICINE FOR LENINGRAD CHILDREN

LONDON, October 6 — Two Swedish firms have donated a large quantity of medical supplies to the children of Leningrad, the Swedish press reported yesterday. (OWI)

INSIDE GERMANY

GESTAPO ROUNDING UP SUSPECTS IN STRASBOURG

ZURICH, October 6 — Doctors, lawyers, teachers — all men who might be leaders of organized opposition to the Germans — are being rounded up by the Gestapo in the French city of Strasbourg.

The approach of Allied armies to within 50 miles of the city has frantic Nazis conscripting everyone for trench digging. Days of the week are set aside for different types of workmen: on Mondays, the city's barbers swing the picks and shovels, and so on.

Refugee reports reaching Switzerland said about 400 of the rounded-up intellectuals of Strasbourg have already been deported to the Reich. (Reuter)

RHINE SCHOOLS CLOSED, AACHEN EVACUATED

STOCKHOLM, October 6 — All schools west of the Rhine in the Cologne and Aachen military districts and in some towns east of the Rhine have been closed because of the impossibility of continuing during the unceasing alerts, reported the Berlin correspondent of the *Svenska Dagbladet*.

Eighty per cent of the houses in Aachen have been destroyed and the city has been evacuated. (Reuter)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ ITALY, October 6 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

In the central sector, American and British troops of the 5th Army, continue to make progress, despite heavy rain and strong resistance.

American troops captured Lajano, a commanding position on the main Bologna Highway, and have cleared the town of Monzuno.

Indian troops of the 8th Army have advanced in the high ground east of Rimini and captured the village of Vignola. In the lower ground activity is confined to patrols.

Adriatic:

Troops of Land Forces Adriatic [on 5 October] pushed along the coastal road of the northern Peloponnese and captured the fortified port of Rion.

In Albania, the original landings were made at a point about five miles from Sarande. The natural difficult hill terrain has been made more difficult still by the prevailing bad weather.

Enemy forces are still entrenched in Sarande, and maintain artillery position along the Sarande-Delvine Road.

Troops of Land Forces Adriatic pushing east from Patras have taken Rion and a few prisoners, and have engaged enemy craft in the Gulf of Corinth with satisfactory results. In other parts of the Peloponnese they have taken the surrender of Security battalions.

In Albania today, bad weather restricted movements, but there have been patrol clashes and artillery duels. In the Dalmatian Islands, our artillery continue to shell the mainland.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Air operations yesterday were again severely curtailed by weather.

Fighters and fighter-bombers attacked rail targets and motor transport north of the battle area, and shipping in the Adriatic.

Other fighters were active against targets in Greece, and elsewhere in the Balkans.

During these operations, three enemy aircraft were destroyed. Three of ours are missing.

MAAF flew approximately 200 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, October 6 — Here is the text of today's communique:

Allied troops have crossed the Dutch frontier north of Antwerp, in the neighborhood of Putte.

We have continued to make progress north of Baarle, Nassau, and Poppel. Gains made along the Hilvarenbeek road have brought us within three miles of Tilburg.

Stubborn German resistance from strongpoints is impeding our forces in the area of Overloon. Two enemy counter-attacks southwest of the town were contained.

Fighters and fighter-bombers and a small force of medium bombers operating in close support of our ground forces attacked enemy troops and strongpoints and destroyed a number of locomotives, railway trucks, and barges in Holland and Germany.

According to reports so far received, six enemy aircraft were destroyed in the air.

North of Aachen, our forces advanced about a mile east of Herbach, against strong opposition.

Near Ubach, we have made progress against heavy artillery and anti-tank fire, and our troops have reached Beggendorf, 1½ miles to the east.

South of Aachen, patrol activity continues along the front, and considerable enemy artillery fire has been falling in and around Mauschau.

Our troops fighting in Fort Driant have been mortared and shelled by the enemy.

Fighting has been in progress near Sivry, north of Nancy, where earlier an enemy counter-attack was repulsed.

In support of our troops near Nancy, fighter-bombers attacked troops and fortified buildings. Other fighter-bombers hit a railway station at Saarburg and destroyed a number of motor vehicles in this same area, and struck at barges and canal installations on the Marne-Rhine Canal east of Nancy.

Heavy bombers in very great strength strongly escorted by fighters bombed railway yards at Cologne and Rheine, and German Air Force installations at Handorf, Lippstadt, Paderborn and Munster-Loddenheide. Escorting fighters destroyed 15 enemy aircraft on the ground and one in the

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Adriatic:

Troops of Land Forces Adriatic [on 5 October] rushed along the coastal road of the northern Peloponnese and captured the fortified port of Rion.

The importance of Rion to the Germans was that, in conjunction with the port of Andirrion on the opposite shore, its coastal batteries were able to guard the narrows giving entrance to the gulf of Corinth proper.

There has been no enemy shelling from Andirrion [during 5 October].

With the capture of Patras, the Germans have lost their main staging port for supplies to the west coast of Greece. It was also valuable as denying the Allies a reasonable supply port for operations in the Peloponnese.

Hitherto, seaborne supplies have had to be offloaded at the much less satisfactory port of Katakolon. This has involved a difficult journey to the northern coastal road over swampy ground.

After 1,500 personnel of the Security battalions had surrendered, the position of the German garrison at Patras, about 1,000 strong, became untenable.

Similarly, at Rion, 16 miles from Corinth, the Germans fell back quicker before the British forces.

German guns captured at Patras were turned, with good results, on small craft in the Gulf of Corinth, across which the enemy was trying to escape.

Local Greek forces and civilians are cooperating with our troops.

During these operations three enemy aircraft were destroyed. Three of ours are missing.

MAAF flew approximately 700 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

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Wilhelmshaven was attacked by a strong force of heavy bombers with fighter cover. One bomber is missing.

Nineteen thousand civilians have been evacuated from Dunkirk under the truce arranged for that purpose. (OWI)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, October 6 — Tonight's communique:

During today, troops of the Leningrad Front, as a result of successfully executed landing operations on Saaremaa Island (Osel), surmounted enemy resistance and captured the eastern part of the island, a beachhead of 40 kilometers wide and 25 kilometers in depth, and occupied over 80 populated localities, including Torgare, Payde, Lalla, Ranakula, Kongase, Pagavere, Ridoma, Muskla, Saare, Samala, Mekskula, Parva, Parsona, Risdy, Rukla, Kinnu, Koksi, and Kaksla.

North and northwest of the Rumanian city of Arad, our troops crossed the Rumanian-Hungarian border, overwhelmed Hungarian-German troops, seized the Hungarian territory city and the large railway station of Gyula; the

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town and railway-junction of Kotegyhaza; the town and railway-junction of Mako; the town of Battonya; and also occupied in fighting over 100 other populated localities, including Dara, Zhadan, Gets, Ulovari, Elek, Makskamarad, Maulgalmak, Severne, Donhartozik, Semagotu, Magyarbanhegyes, Dehichhata, Meschegyes, Pitvarozh, Chanozhbeloth, Tirathegyes, and Ajastfalva.

On Yugoslavian territory, north of Petrovgrad, our troops occupied in fighting the following populated localities: Vovvoda-Stepa, Ruska-Selo, Novosernyak, Cherta, Homan, and Lava-Tochin.

Southwest of the Rumanian city of Turnu-Severin, our troops, operating jointly with units of the People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia, occupied on Yugoslavian territory the following populated localities: Tapovitsa, Sernatko, Luka, Zagubitsa, Tarbanovak, Metovnitsa, Zamdigrad, Lubnitsa, Grishte, Lenovat, Rgovat, Vachelitsa, Zagrade, Varovat, Ratse, and Maly-Izbor.

Our troops, jointly with the units of the People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia, encircled a considerable number of German troops in the Mlinlihovac, Klokocevac, and Zaechak areas, and conducted successful battles of annihilation.

On other fronts, patrolling and, on several sectors, fighting of local importance took place.

During October 5, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 90 German tanks. In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, seven enemy planes were shot down.

(Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, October 6 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

The Nazi-Fascists are now concentrating their efforts against the Garibaldi Brigades of the Veneto sector, in order to secure their communication lines across this region.

Large-scale operations against the Patriots were undertaken September 21 in the Val di Vin area. Early reports say the enemy has already suffered heavy losses here — about 300 dead and twice as many wounded.

The enemy also carried out an offensive against the Patriots in the Cansiglia Mountains in Belluno Province.

On the night of September 21, Patriots carried out numerous acts of sabotage on rail lines in the Veneto. The lines between Udine and Tarcento and Udine and Gorizia were disrupted.

Near Treceimo, 500 meters of track were removed. Damage was also inflicted on enemy military objectives near Pontebba, in Udine Province.

Emilian Patriots destroyed five bridges over secondary roads in Modena Province, in the region of Montefiorino. On September 4 they set 23 German armored vehicles afire. German troops replied by attacking the Patriots on September 10 and 11. Both sides suffered heavy losses; 90 German soldiers were killed. After the battle, the Partisan forces withdrew.

(UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, October 6 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

On the western front, north of Turnhout, the enemy resumed his attempts at breaking through toward Tilburg with fresh forces. His spearheads were repulsed, after small initial successes, in a counter-attack.

Particularly grim fighting developed in the sector of Wageningen, where our divisions attacked in an attempt at narrowing down the enemy bridgeheads. In this sector, the enemy conducts a grim resistance. He reinforced the penetrating into the Plain of the Po, on a broad front. Enemy attacks, which in some sectors were repeated several times, were frustrated in fierce fighting.

In the Adriatic coastal sector, all enemy attacks also were repulsed.

Eastern Front:

In the Balkans, south of the Iron Gate and in the Belgrade sector, grim fighting is in progress at the previous focal points.

West of Arad, counter-attacks of German and Hungarian troops, which were supported by bombers, gained further ground.

On the other parts of the front in the Hungarian-Rumanian borderland, southwest of Grosswardein and west of Torenburg, enemy attacks were frustrated.

In the Forest Carpathians, yesterday, the Soviet large-scale attack abated.

Minor attacks, which were launched in rainy weather with the first snow covering the ground, remained unsuccessful.

South of Rozan, the Bolsheviks launched an attack proceeding from their infiltration. They were repelled, and local infiltrations were sealed off in counter-attacks. In the course of the last two days, 78 enemy tanks were destroyed in the fighting on the banks of the Narew.

Southwest and northwest of Shaulen, the Soviets launched a major attack with strong forces, numerous tanks, and bombers. In this sector, grim fighting is in progress.

The German garrison of Oesel is engaged in grim fighting with the enemy, who landed in the northeastern part of the island.

Naval:

In the Aegean Sea, light German naval forces sank a British gunboat and captured a part of her crew.

Air:

Yesterday, Anglo-American terror bombers attacked Munster and Cologne and made other raids on Wilhelmshaven, Dortmund, Koblenz, and Rheine.

Last night, the town of Saarbrücken was the target of the British bombing terror. Isolated planes dropped bombs on Berlin.

Anti-aircraft batteries of the Air Force brought down 16 planes, 14 of which were four-engined bombers.

(Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMAN RADIO OSLO

Kesselring Strategy 'Masterly': "Time and again, the German troops in Italy are taking the offensive against the advancing Allied armies, according to a neutral reporter in Rome. The reporter stated: 'Far from withdrawing continuously, Marshal Kesselring is making one stand after another, thus slowing down the Allied operations in a masterly fashion.'"

TRANSOCEAN AND DNB

Western Front: The DNB correspondent from the western theatre reports: "Attacking from the southern Dutch border, the American formations are trying to convert the penetration area of Gellenkirchen into a platform for the planned large-scale attack.

"German troops held off all these attacks with counter-thrusts.

"On the southern wing of the western front, fighting activity continued on a wide front between Epinal and

fighting of local importance took place.

During October 5, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 90 German tanks. In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, seven enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, October 5 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

The Nazi-Fascists are now concentrating their efforts against the Garibaldi Brigades of the Veneto sector, in order to secure their communication lines across this region.

Large-scale operations against the Patriots were undertaken September 21 in the Val di Vin area. Early reports say the enemy has already suffered heavy losses here — about 100 dead and twice as many wounded.

The enemy also carried out an offensive against the Patriots in the Canaglia Mountains in Belluno Province.

On the night of September 21, Patriots carried out numerous acts of sabotage on rail lines in the Veneto. The lines between Udine and Tarcento and Udine and Gorizia were disrupted.

Near Tricesimo, 500 meters of track were removed. Damage was also inflicted on enemy military objectives near Pontebba, in Udine Province.

Emilian Patriots destroyed five bridges over secondary roads in Modena Province, in the region of Montefiorino. On September 4 they set 23 German armored vehicles afire. German troops replied by attacking the Patriots on September 10 and 11. Both sides suffered heavy losses; 90 German soldiers were killed. After the battle, the Partisan forces withdrew. (UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, October 6 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

On the western front, north of Turnhout, the enemy resumed his attempts at breaking through toward Tilburg with fresh forces. His spearheads were repelled, after small initial successes, in a counter-attack.

Particularly grim fighting developed in the sector of Wageningen, where our divisions attacked in an attempt at narrowing down the enemy bridgeheads. In this sector, the enemy opposes a grim resistance. He reinforced the forces in the bridgehead by airborne troops. Fierce fighting is in progress.

South of Geilenkirchen, the enemy, proceeding from his infiltration, launched a fresh attack in an easterly and north-easterly direction, but was stopped by an immediate counter-attack. In the course of the fighting of the last few days, 40 enemy tanks were destroyed.

North of Nancy, an enemy infiltration was cleared up and four officers and 100 men were captured.

Between Epinal and Lure, the enemy attempted on a broad front to penetrate our positions on the foothills of the Vosges. His strong attacks were everywhere smashed or checked, partly in counter-attacks.

Greater London was again being kept under fire with «V-1».

Italy:

In central Italy, on both sides of the Bologna Road, the enemy, supported by intense artillery fire, resumed his attempts at breaking through our mountain positions and [illegible] course of the last two days, 78 enemy tanks were destroyed in the fighting on the banks of the Narew.

Southwest and northwest of Shaulen, the Soviets launched a major attack with strong forces, numerous tanks and bombers. In this sector, grim fighting is in progress.

The German garrison of Oxel is engaged in grim fighting with the enemy, who landed in the northeastern part of the island.

Naval:

In the Aegean Sea, light German naval forces sank a British gunboat and captured a part of her crew.

Air:

Yesterday, Anglo-American terror bombers attacked Munster and Cologne, and made other raids on Wilhelmshaven, Dortmund, Koblenz, and Ilheine.

Last night, the town of Saarbrucken was the target of the British bombing terror. Isolated planes dropped bombs on Berlin.

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TRANSOCEAN AND D.N.B.

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German troops held off all these attacks with counter-thrusts...

On the southern wing of the western front, fighting activity continued on a wide front between Epinal and Lure.»

Eastern Front: «The Soviets intensified their pressure against German rearguards in the Belgrade area by bringing up fresh formations yesterday...

Six or seven motorized Soviet divisions are ... in the area east and north of Belgrade.»

FASCIST RADIO

German Defensive Success: In Italy, the German troops scored an important new defensive success in the central sector, repulsing all enemy attacks against their positions. The gains achieved by the Anglo-Americans are out of all proportion to their recent losses. The enemy has thrown fresh forces into the battle raging around Sant'Ermo. However, all enemy thrusts were sustained by the German defence.

Food in Tuscany Requisitioned by Allies: Large stores of flour were removed by the Allies from Tuscany, to be sent to other parts of Italy. In consequence, the food situation in the district has deteriorated to a great extent, and the population is growing restive.

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

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BASIC NEWS

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

Psychological Warfare Branch, FNC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

Wednesday — 4 October 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Americans break through Siegfried Line in four-mile advance: RAF bombers breach Walcheren sea wall: Breached Dortmund-Ems Canal empty: Marseilles port operating despite demolitions: Wilson congratulates Patch: 5th Army within 16 miles of Bologna: Stormy weather grounds MAAF: Poles evacuate Warsaw: Russian pause seen as regrouping for autumn blow: 40,000 Germans in Balkans threatened: Bulgarians become co-belligerents: Jap's Kwangsi offensive bombed: Burma Japs call for aid.

LIBERATED ITALY — Cranborne speaks to Lords on relations with Italy: Umberto praises Roosevelt's statement: Fucecchio Swamps scene of German massacre: Germans loot Sant'Arcangelo: Properties of 14 top Fascists confiscated: 552 police officials epurated: San Marino installs new Regents: Vatican art galleries open.

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WAR FRONTS

AMERICANS BREAK THROUGH SIEGFRIED LINE IN FOUR MILE ADVANCE

SHAEF, October 3 — The new American offensive in the Gelsenkirchen sector north of Aachen carried infantry troops four miles deeper into Germany today, definitely breaking through the Siegfried Line and capturing Ubach. Fighting is still in progress north and northwest of Ubach, where the Germans are showing desperate resistance. Despite bad weather, Allied planes are blasting German positions back of the lines. Over 500 prisoners have been taken since yesterday morning.

Three miles to the south, progress has been made in the Merkstein area, but resistance is strong with the Germans entrenched in pillboxes and prepared fortifications. A Ger-

Heavy battles marked the Allied drive on the western and northern flanks of the corridor, particularly at Hertogenbosch, where the Germans are making a strong stand.

Within 24 hours of General Eisenhower's warning to Dutch islanders, strong forces of RAF Halifaxes bombed the sea wall protecting the island of Walcheren, main German escape route from Belgium and Holland. The sea was pouring into the island tonight, and unless the Germans are able to seal off the area where the wall has been breached, the entire island may be inundated.

Canadian, Polish, and British troops of the Canadian 1st Army now control three-fourths of the Antwerp-Turnhout Canal. Polish troops have reached the Dutch border four miles north of Merxplas, and are meeting heavy opposition.

On the American 3rd Army sector, General Patton's troops launched a second attack against the inner defenses of Fort Driant, a key point of the defense system guarding Metz. Previously, Thunderbolts dive-bombed the fortifications and artillery laid down a heavy barrage. They are within five miles of Metz and good progress is reported.

For the first time in weeks, the Germans have failed to launch a single counter-attack in the American 3rd Army front.

Press dispatches reported that Allied troops have reached Chambrey, 15 miles northeast of Nancy, one of the German's main collecting points for tanks and other equipment for attacks in the direction of Gremecey Forest.

French troops with the American 7th Army are now within 10 miles of Belfort, after infiltrating through the woods to capture the village of Remchamps. German efforts in this sector to reinforce their hard-pressed troops were checked with heavy losses. (OWI-Reuter-AP-INS)

R.A.F. BOMBERS BREACH WALCHEREN SEA WALL

LONDON, October 3 — RAF bombers today breached the massive sea wall of the Island of Walcheren with 12,000 pound bombs, and torrents of water from the North Sea were tonight sweeping through the gaps and flooding the reclaimed Dutch island.

This spectacular blow — comparable with the blasting of the Möhne and Eder dams in Germany — was struck by

LATE BULLETINS

AMERICAN ADVANCE CONTINUES

SHAEF, October 3 — American troops have advanced eastward beyond Ubach, which was captured this afternoon, late dispatches reported tonight.

Polish armored units of the Canadian 1st Army, who crossed the Holland border this morning, have advanced two miles in the direction of Bearle Nassau. (Reuter)

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

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Three miles to the south, progress has been made in the Merkstein area, but resistance is strong with the Germans entrenched in pillboxes and prepared fortifications. A German prisoner stated that line units were warned that if any man retreated he would be shot, and if a company retreated every fifth man would be shot.

Weather Impedes Operations

Bitter fighting is taking place between the wet, muddy troops of both sides in a heavy forest east of the Aachen-Duesseldorf railway. American troops have been gaining ground through the forest in a biting cold, drizzling rain which has turned the ground into a slippery pond.

Allied operations in Holland are being held up by appalling weather along the whole northern sector of the front. On the eastern flank of the British 2nd Army corridor, Allied troops advanced six miles southward from Deurne to capture Meyel, eight miles from the Meuse (Maas) River. Slightly to the north, an Allied armored column, which captured Overloon yesterday, smashed a German counter-attack made in moderate strength today. The Germans are estimated to have lost 50 per cent of their attacking force.

Bombers and fighters blasted German concentrations of tanks and infantry massing south of Arnhem in an effort to hold the Allied threat to the gateway of northern Germany. The German assembly areas were turned into «killing grounds» and they were forced to disperse.

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GERMAN WALCHEREN GARRISON ENGULFED

LONDON, October 3 — The German garrison holding the island of Walcheren from behind long-established defensive positions was engulfed today by waters flowing through the gap made in the great dyke near West Kapelle by RAF Halifaxes today, the Air Ministry announced tonight.

The dyke was 200 feet thick at the base, but crews reported that a gap several hundred yards wide has been made. Photographs taken an hour after the attack showed that the flood already extended over an area 1,000 yards by 700 yards. (Reuter)

74 TONS ON DUTCH BORNEO

AFHQ, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, October 4 (Wednesday) — More than 80 Liberator bombers of the Far Eastern Air Force struck heavily on Saturday at Balik Papan, main oil port in Dutch Borneo, it was announced here early today.

Great fires were started by the 74 tons of bombs dropped on the port.

Seven out of 30 intercepting Japanese planes were shot down. Three Liberators are missing. (OWI)

4145

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

a strong force of Halifaxes to swamp German long-range batteries on the island which bar the way to shipping which is moving up the Scheldt Estuary to Antwerp, and prevent the use of the port by the Allies.

The Bombers struck during high tide in the region of West Kapelle at the most westerly tip of the island, and crews reported that the sea was already pouring in as they headed for home.

Practically the whole of Walcheren, including its capital Middelburg, lies beneath sea level, and a dispatch from Holland said that, unless the Germans can quickly seal off the area where the sea wall has been breached, the entire island may be inundated. Walcheren is roughly eight miles by 10, with the port of Flushing at its southern corner. It has served as a stepping-stone for the Germans evacuating the south bank of the Scheldt.

General Eisenhower's warning to Dutch civilians to quit the islands around the Scheldt Estuary was repeated in leaflets dropped by RAF planes today.

While the Halifaxes flew on their Walcheren mission, a force of more than 1,000 Flying Fortresses and Liberators of the 8th USAAF, with more than 700 escorting fighters of the same force, attacked military transport, factories, and airdrome facilities in southern Germany.

Objectives included the Nürnberg tank works; the Daimler-Benz heavy truck factory at Gaggenau, about 40 miles south of Karlsruhe; and the German Air Force station at Giebelstadt, 53 miles west of Nürnberg.

Train-Busting Foray

These daylight blows followed night operations in which RAF Mosquitoes carried out one of the best moonlight train-busting forays in Germany and Holland, as well as attacking the German industrial city of Brunswick for the second night running.

The Mosquitoes attacked 51 trains, mainly in the Ruhr Valley area, destroying six of them, and leaving 15 more burning among others. They also strafed motor-transport barges. No Allied aircraft were lost.

Tactical Air Force activity, confined to areas nearer the front line, also wrought destruction to the German war machine. Planes of this arm operated in close support of the ground troops driving ahead near Aachen in the second day of the new offensive.

Aircraft of ADGB flying over the Baltic, Holland, and Germany, were reported to have destroyed 16 trains and 12 barges.

Despite the heavy toll Allied planes are taking of German transport, the Luftwaffe was not in evidence in any strength. Only a few German planes were encountered. Four were downed over Holland. Five others, Dornier flying boats, were destroyed at anchor in the Baltic.

Rocket-firing Typhoons of the 2nd TAF yesterday attacked and blew up an enemy ammunition ship of 200 tons in the canal at Maaslius, Holland, as well as a number of barges in Dutch waterways, and supply trains southeast of Utrecht. Spitfires bombed another ship of 700 tons and strafed ground traffic.

Spitfires also bombed the German garrison headquarters at Dunkirk.

American Thunderbolts near Saarlautern, in the Metz area, encountered two Mustangs, evidently captured ones, flown by German pilots in a head-on attack. They were driven off by the surprised pilots without loss to either side. (OWI-Reuter)

BREACHED DORTMUND-EMS CANAL EMPTY

LONDON, October 3 — One of the most important air attacks on German communications so far — the breaching [illegible] Germany

the attack, bombs fell so as to make the gates useless, and let out water from both sides.

Reconnaissance photographs show a long line of barges lying on the bottom of the empty waterway.

When the embankments have been repaired, the Germans will be faced with the problem of pumping water from the lower level into the long stretch of canal now dry. (Reuter)

R.A.F. ATTACKS ENEMY CONVOYS

LONDON, October 3 — Wellingtons of RAF Coastal Command and Avengers of the British Navy attacked enemy convoys off the Dutch Coast and the Frisian Islands, it was announced today. One Wellington is missing. (OWI)

MARSEILLES PORT OPERATING DESPITE DEMOLITION

MARSEILLES, October 3 — The great port of Marseilles, which the Germans thought they had destroyed so thoroughly that it would take years to resume operations there, will rival Naples as a military harbor within the next few weeks, American engineers told a correspondent.

The correspondent said in a delayed dispatch, sent September 21:

"Within two weeks from the start of the task of getting some of the port facilities into shape to handle invasion supplies, the first Liberty ship was able to tie up and unload directly onto a quay. Today there are many full berths for Liberty ships operating, and the engineers promise a large number of Liberty ships will be able to discharge simultaneously by October 15. (PWB)

WILSON CONGRATULATES PATCH

7TH ARMY HQ, October 3 — General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, in a congratulatory message to Lieutenant General Alexander Patch, 7th Army commander, and to troops of the U.S. 7th Army and French 1st Army, said the Southern France campaign will go down in history as an outstanding example of tactical skill, according to a delayed dispatch from a United Nations News reporter.

The message was also addressed to French generals who commanded troops in the campaign. It said, in part:

"I wish to send you a personal message of congratulations and thanks for the magnificent part forces under your command played during the time they formed part of the forces of the Mediterranean Theater.

"It is my personal regret that circumstances prevent our working together longer for the complete and final destruction of the enemy's forces. The campaign wherein you fought in Southern France will give history an outstanding example of drive and tactical skill." (UNN)

U.S. DIVISION TRAPPED 40,000 GERMANS

WITH U. S. 1ST ARMY, October 3 — How the U. S. 3rd Armored Division spearheaded the entire 1st Army Forces from the Seine River to the Siegfried Line was told today in a front-line dispatch from Richard Tregaskis.

In its drive to Mons, this division moved so rapidly that it trapped close to 40,000 German troops attempting to reach the German border and man the Siegfried Line.

Most of the Germans never left Mons. Having cut off the enemy, the 3rd Armored Division left the business of rounding them up to the 1st Infantry Division, which was travelling behind. About 30,000 Germans were captured, and about 5,000 wounded or killed.

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Objectives included the Nurnberg tank works, the Daimler-Benz heavy truck factory at Gaggenau, about 30 miles south of Karlsruhe, and the German Air Force station at Giebelstadt, 33 miles west of Nurnberg.

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LONDON, October 3 — One of the most important air attacks on German communications so far — the breaching and draining of the Dortmund-Ems Canal in Germany — has been completely successful, an Air Ministry statement revealed tonight.

Reconnaissance photographs showed that both branches of the canal were drained dry and have been empty for 10 days along a stretch of many miles, after an attack by 96 RAF Lancasters on September 23.

As long as the Dortmund-Ems Canal is dry, the Ruhr is isolated, by water, both from the North Sea and from Berlin and eastern Germany. No Rhine traffic can now reach the North Sea, because the Rhine itself is cut at Nijmegen and almost certainly impassable for heavy traffic at Arnhem.

Thus, at one blow the main bottleneck in the vast and vital inland waterway system of Germany has been entirely severed. The economic and military effects of this will be enormous and far-reaching. So far, there is no sign that the Germans have begun the long and difficult task of repairing the damage.

The canal was attacked at a place where it was highly vulnerable, the Gleine by-pass point, where a stretch of the canal had been doubled and both sections flowed above the level of the surrounding country. Huge gaps in the embankments alongside both sections of the canal were made by 12,000-pound bombs.

Although safety gates had been built across both sections of the canal to prevent precisely what happened in

American engineers told a correspondent.

The correspondent said in a delayed dispatch sent September 21:

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Most of the Germans never left Mons. Having cut off the enemy, the 3rd Armored Division left the business of rounding them up to the 1st Infantry Division, which was travelling behind. About 30,000 Germans were captured, and about 5,000 wounded or killed.

The Division's armor, consisting of tanks, half-tracks, and self-propelled artillery, dashed across Belgium in several columns, bowling over the enemy.

In a drive which averaged about 16 airline miles a day and about 25 miles by road, this unit captured Charleroi, Namur, Liege, Eupen, and Rotgen. The pace never flagged — men and officers whipped themselves to continue unceasingly.

The most amazing thing in this chronicle of human endurance and persistance was the fact that the 3rd Armored Division still had the strength to be the first to carry on into the Siegfried Line and, with the aid of the 1st Infantry Division, to pass completely through that line, breaking the double fortifications south of Aachen, and penetrating further into Germany than any other outfit. (OWI)

NEW YORK-PARIS AIR SERVICE BEGINS

NEW YORK, October 3 — A direct air service between here and Paris has been established by the United States Army Air Transport Command, the National Broadcasting Company said yesterday.

The first ATC plane arrived in Paris from here over the week-end. (OWI)

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

5TH ARMY WITHIN 18 MILES OF BOLOGNA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 3 — Fifth Army Forces, fighting their way along the Sillaro and the Santerno River Valleys toward the Plain of the Po, yesterday thrust northward to within 18 miles of Bologna, and northeastward to within 13 miles of Imola, center point of the enemy's remaining positions in the central Apennines, it was announced here today.

The Allied gains in this crucial eight-mile-wide sector spanning the two river valleys and their roads leading through the mountains into the Po Plain were made as American troops of the 5th Army, for the fifth successive day, beat back the savage enemy counter-attacks against Monte Battaglia, a key mountain height dominating the Santerno Valley road to Imola.

Farther west, other American forces of the 5th Army captured the mountain town of Monghidoro, 18 miles south of Bologna on the main Florence-Bologna road.

American troops, pushing more than two miles northwest of the town of Giugnola in the most important advance of the day, took the hamlet of Casoni di Romagna, in the mountains west of the Sillaro River, and overlooking the road leading northeast to the Po Plain at Castel San Pietro, 13 miles distant. Casoni di Romagna, northernmost point reached in the Allied advance in Italy, is just 16 airline miles southeast of Bologna. In thrusts along the Santerno River Valley, just a few miles east of the Sillaro at this point, other 5th Army troops fought their way into the village of Carseggio, two miles north of Castel del Rio and 13 miles from Imola, the "hinge" on which it is believed the German Army hopes to straighten its defense line along the southern edge of the Po Plain, now threatened from the south, as well as from the east.

Fierce Counter-Attacks

The heaviest fighting in this important sector, where Allied forces are threatening the rear of German troops holding to hold the 5th Army fanning out from the southeastern corner of the Valley of the Po, has been centered about Monte Battaglia, four miles east of Castel del Rio. This peak, captured by American forces on September 20, has undergone five (5) days of heavy counter-attacks.

German forces, strengthened to check the American threat at this edge of the vital sector, have employed both flame-throwers and tanks in these costly and fruitless assaults. Monte Capello, a peak two miles east of Castel del Rio and captured by American forces on September 30, has also been subject to heavy counter-attacks without avail.

At the extreme western end of the sector east and west of Castel del Rio, slight advances were reported yesterday in the vicinity of Sasso, one mile southwest of Casoni di Romagna.

The mountain town of Monghidoro, 3½ miles north of the Radicosa pass and 31 miles north of Florence, being American forces to the southern end of the Idice River Valley, and within a few miles of the head of the Savena River, which joins the Idice just east of Bologna on the edge of the Po Plain. Other 5th Army troops pushing northward three miles west of Monghidoro, yesterday captured the hamlet of Cedrecchia.

On the western end of the 5th Army front, in the mountain region north of Lucca and Pistoia, now under temporary command of Major-General Eurico Gaspar Dutra, Brazilian Minister of War, American, British, and Brazilian troops yesterday made significant gains.

Despite difficult terrain made almost impassable by heavy rains, troops under General Dutra pushed up the Serchio River Valley to points just south of Pian della Rocca and Farnoli, 11 miles north of Lucca, and flanking the Serchio River just north of the narrow Pizzovne Gorges.

American troops of the 92nd Infantry Division, a Negro unit, were reported to be near Cutigliano, on the Pian-

Tactical Air Force planes bombed Imperia, a port on the Gulf of Genoa, and shipping in the Gulf of Trieste in the northern Adriatic, while Balkan Air Force planes were able to carry out attacks on enemy troops and guns, as well as shipping along the Dalmatian coast.

The "stand-down" for heavy bombers, now inactive for a week, is the longest on the record of the 15th, it was said. (PRO)

M.A.A.F. DROPS 310,000 TONS OF BOMBS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 3 — Aircraft of the Mediterranean Allied Air Force have dropped more than 310,000 tons of bombs in operations since 1 January 1944, it was announced here today.

In September alone, the air force dropped more than 40,000 tons of bombs as enemy fighter-opposition lessened and aircraft carried out almost unopposed assaults on enemy communications and other targets.

Only 14 enemy fighters were encountered by 15th AAF planes last month, it was said, and every one of these was shot down. Tactical aircraft encountered and destroyed 13 enemy planes, it was reported. (PRO)

CUNNINGHAM CONGRATULATES MINESWEEPERS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 3 — Admiral Sir John Cunningham, Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean, has sent his congratulations to the officers and crews of the 2nd Minesweeper Flotilla, whose tiny ships are to be withdrawn after four years of service in the Mediterranean, it was announced here today.

There are five ships in the flotilla, composed of small steam-driven craft of 710 tons. (PRO)

BRITISH COMMANDOS LAND ON GREEK ISLANDS

LONDON, October 3 — British Commandos, supported by light forces of the Royal Navy and Canadian naval units, have landed without opposition on three Greek islands off the southern tip of the Peloponnesus.

The first of the landings was effected Sunday night on the island of Kythera, according to Press correspondents with the landing forces. Kythera, sometimes called Cerigo, is five miles south of the Peloponnesus. The names of the other two islands were not disclosed.

Dispatches said that the first assault-wave went ashore at Avlemonon, a fishing village on the east coast of Kythera. The Commandos were met by Greek Patriots, who assisted in unloading the landing-craft. The Patriots said the Germans had withdrawn from the island during the past week, but were still present in force across the narrow channel on the mainland.

The Patriots said they had artillery on the island, and recently sank a boatload of German troops returning to the mainland. (OWI)

GERMANS ATTEMPT TO BLOCK CORINTH CANAL

CAIRO, October 3 — The Germans are trying to block the Corinth Canal to make it unusable for the Allies, reliable reports from inside Greece stated today. The Corinth Canal cuts through the narrow isthmus linking the big Peloponnesus Peninsula to the Greek mainland near Athens.

While there are no indications of the methods the Germans may be employing to carry out this task, it is pointed out that they will possibly use blockships, wrote a Reuter correspondent.

These would be difficult to remove with demolition charges, which might cause the steep walls of the canal to cave in and increase the difficulties, rather than remove them.

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

southeast of Bologna. In Britain along the Santerno River Valley, just a few miles east of the Sillaro at this point, other 5th Army troops fought their way into the village of Carseggio, two miles north of Castel del Rio and 13 miles from Imola, the "hinge" on which it is believed the German Army hopes to straighten its defense line along the southern edge of the Po Plain, now threatened from the south, as well as from the east.

Fierce Counter-Attacks

The heaviest fighting in this important sector, where Allied forces are threatening the rear of German troops battling to hold the 8th Army fanning out from the southeastern corner of the Valley of the Po, has been centered about Monte Battaglia, four miles east of Castel del Rio. This peak, captured by American forces on September 28, has undergone five full days of heavy counter-attacks.

German forces, strengthened to check the American thrust at this edge of the vital sector, have employed both flame-throwers and tanks in these costly and fruitless assaults. Monte Capello, a peak two miles east of Castel del Rio and captured by American forces on September 30, has also been subject to heavy counter-attacks without avail.

At the extreme western end of the sector, east and west of Castel del Rio, slight advances were reported yesterday in the vicinity of Sapori, one mile southwest of Casone di Romagna.

The mountain town of Monghidoro, 3½ miles north of the Raticosa pass and 31 miles north of Florence, brings American forces to the southern end of the Idice River Valley, and within a few miles of the head of the Savena River, which joins the Idice just east of Bologna on the edge of the Po Plain. Other 5th Army troops, pushing northward three miles west of Monghidoro, yesterday captured the hamlet of Cedrecchia.

On the western end of the 5th Army front, in the mountain region north of Lucca and Pistoia, now under temporary command of Major-General Eurico Gaspar Dutra, Brazilian Minister of War, American, British, and Brazilian troops yesterday made significant gains.

Despite difficult terrain made almost impassable by heavy rains, troops under General Dutra pushed up the Serchio River Valley to points just south of Pian della Rocca and Fornoli, 11 miles north of Lucca, and flanking the Serchio River just north of the narrow Pizzorne Gorges.

American troops of the 92nd Infantry Division, a Negro unit, were reported to be near Cutigliano, on the Pisa-Modena Road, at a point 11 miles northeast of the troops in the Serchio Valley.

Stormy weather on the Adriatic coast yesterday prevented any major action on the 8th Army's front. The Fiumicino River is reported to have become so swollen that passage by any but patrol forces is now impossible.

Positions generally along the Arezzo front at the southeastern edge of the Po Plain remained the same. A slight advance to capture Monte Reggiano and the village of Borghi, some 10 miles west of Rimini, represented the only change in forward lines.

A New Zealand anti-aircraft unit reported the sinking of a light German coastal craft just north of Rimini, with three rounds of fire.

8th Army Forces have captured 8,300 prisoners since the start of their offensive August 26, it was said today.
(PRO)

STORMY WEATHER GROUNDS M.A.A.F.

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 3 — Squally weather yesterday grounded all strategic and tactical aircraft, and restricted operations of the Mediterranean Allied Air Force to the minimum for the seventh successive day.

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These would be difficult to remove with demolition charges, which might cause the steep walls of the canal to cave in and increase the difficulties, rather than remove them.

The German evacuation of the Aegean islands is still going on. This is being done mainly by air under cover of night with fairly heavy losses, since 18 enemy planes have been shot down by Middle East Beaufighters in seven successive nights.

Evacuation by sea has practically stopped, owing to the unceasing attention of Allied warships and warplanes.

In the areas evacuated by the Germans, Greek civil authorities are reported to be taking over the normal functions of the local government with a minimum of trouble.
(Reuter)

GREEK MILITARY GOVERNOR FOR ATTICA

ROME, October 3 — Radio Cairo erroneously reported on September 29, and was quoted by UNN on September 30, that the Prime Minister of Greece had named General Spiliotopoulos to be Military Governor for Greek territory as it is liberated.

It is now officially stated that General Spiliotopoulos has been appointed by the Greek Government and the Allied Military Command to be Military Governor for Attica.
(PWB)

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

POLES EVACUATE WARSAW

LONDON, October 3 — The Polish uprising in the city of Warsaw has failed Polish headquarters here confirmed today that Home Army troops have fled from the capital and have crossed the Vistula to join Polish General Berling's Corps, which is attached to the Red Army.

Earlier reports from Moscow and Berlin told of the end of the battle, saying that all resistance to German forces within the city had ceased. Red Army troops are no nearer to the city than the suburb of Praga, on the east bank of the Vistula.

The last shot of General Bor's Home Army forces was said to have been fired last night at 2230 hours. (OWI)

RUSSIAN PAUSE SEEN AS REGROUPING FOR AUTUMN BLOW

NEW YORK, October 3 — An American press correspondent recently returned from Russia said yesterday that Soviet announcements of little change on the fighting front may indicate a strategic pause during which the Red armies are regrouping their forces for a massive late autumn offensive against Germany.

The correspondent pointed out that the entire character of Russian supply problems has undergone a severe change as a result of the sweeping summer advances.

Heretofore, he wrote, the Red Army has had the advantage of short supply lines compared with those of the Germans, but the shoe is now on the other foot. Supply problems faced by the Russians in Yugoslavia and the Balkans are particularly difficult, he said, not only because munitions and reinforcements must be moved across thousands of miles, but because they must be moved over territory where the Germans carried out their scorched earth policies to the point of completely destroying many sections of highways and rail lines, which must be rebuilt.

On the other hand, the correspondent said, the Germans are now fighting in their own backyard, with their arms industries close at hand, and no need at all for movement of supplies over vast distances from bases of production. (OWI-Reuter)

GERMANS BLOWING UP RIGA

LONDON, October 3 — Radio Moscow said today that German forces within the Latvian capital city of Riga have begun to demolish Government buildings, preparatory to evacuating the city.

The Nazis are said to be destroying large sections of all roads leading into the city in an effort to gain time for escape of their last units by sea.

The bitter fight for the Latvian capital continued without let-up today, with the Russians battering at deeply-emplaced German positions on the outskirts. (OWI - Reuter)

RUSSIANS TAKE RIGA GULF ISLAND

MOSCOW, October 3 — Troops of the Russian Leningrad Front captured another island off the coast of Estonia today, at the mouth of the Gulf of Riga, thus further threatening to shut off all lanes of escape for German troops remaining in the Riga area of Latvia.

The island is Hiiumaa, which, with the neighboring island of Saaremaa, dominates the entrance to the Gulf. It was reported earlier that large bodies of German troops had sought refuge on these islands, hoping to hold out there until relief could come in by sea.

Gains were reported on three other salients of the Russo-German front in the Soviet communique. Russian

ITALO-YUGOSLAV RAIL CONNEXIONS BROKEN

LONDON, October 3 — Marshal Tito's forces have smashed German rail communications between Yugoslavia and Italy. The complete break was effected today after a serious of attacks carried out by Tito's demolition squads throughout Dalmatia. The Yugoslav communique said all lines were severed.

One of the broken railway lines was cut in 32 places. Two vital rail bridges, one near Trieste, were wrecked, and a rail viaduct was badly damaged.

In addition, more than six more occupied localities were freed from Nazi control, and more than 100 Germans were captured. Violent fighting was reported on many Yugoslav sectors.

In the attacks on the rails, two full trains were blown up, and more than 30 German trucks were destroyed on the highways. During the day more than 750 Germans were killed. (OWI)

D.N.B. ADMITS QUITTING YUGOSLAV TOWN

LONDON, October 3 — The German news agency, DNB, said tonight that German forces have evacuated the large junction city of Vrsac, about 40 miles northeast of Belgrade, in Yugoslavia.

The Germans added that the town of Bela Crkva has also been evacuated, in a general movement to withdraw German forces into Belgrade. Bel Crekva lies about 25 miles below Vrsac. (OWI - Reuter)

BULGARIANS BECOME CO-BELLIGERENTS

SOFIA, October 3 — War Minister Petro Stavnov said tonight that all Bulgarian armed forces have passed under command of Marshal Tolbukhin's 3rd Ukrainian Army, and that hereafter they will be treated as co-belligerents by the Russian forces. The Bulgarians, said Stavnov, are committed to full and energetic cooperation with the Allies. He said the new status was assumed at the request of Moscow. (OWI - Reuter)

GERMANS PUSHED TO LAPLAND FRONTIER

HELSINKI, October 3 — Finnish troops, pushing the Germans northward in an effort to round them up in accordance with Russian armistice terms, have reached or crossed the borders of Lapland.

An official statement said tonight that the fight has grown into a hide-and-seek war, and that the Finns are determined to fight it out to comply rigidly with the terms of the armistice. Fighting in the Swedish border town of Tornio, at the head of the Gulf of Bothnia, continued. The Finnish Air Force is credited with giving effective support.

Soviet Army officers, members of the Armistice Control Commission, have set up an office in Finland and yesterday met formally with the Finnish command. They examined Finnish maps and details of operations against the Germans.

Meanwhile, Finnish newspapers said the battle was likely to grow fiercer as the Germans retreated, because Finns have been incensed at the wanton destruction carried out by German troops. (OWI - Reuter)

CZECHS REGAIN LOST COAL GROUND

LONDON, October 3 — Czech counter-attacks have pushed the Germans back to their initial positions in the central coal mining region of Czecho-Slovakia, according to a Czech communique issued tonight. Several enemy tanks were destroyed and many Germans were taken prisoner. Elsewhere, Czech forces destroyed a German armored train. (OWI - Reuter)

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Gains were reported on three other salients of the Russo-German front in the Soviet communique. Russian forces southeast of Turka, in the northern Carpathians, have taken several more small towns in bitter fighting through wooded, mountainous country. Similar gains have been made in northern Transylvania, where the town of Reghi has fallen to their advance. Several more towns have been taken from the Germans in Yugoslavia, southwest of Turnu-Severin.

On other sectors, said the communique, there was patrol activity only. (Reuter)

40,000 GERMAN TROOPS THREATENED IN BALKANS

LONDON, October 3 — Radio dispatches reaching here today estimated that 40,000 to 50,000 German troops are faced with entrapment if rail lines running northward out of Yugoslavia are effectively cut by Russian and Yugoslav troops.

These dispatches said the Germans were trying desperately to defend the vital line which runs lengthwise across Yugoslavia and thence to Greece, where many thousands of Germans remain to be evacuated.

Hundreds of Soviet Air Force planes were said to be strafing German concentrations in Serbia, even as the Red Army drives deeper into the same area. (OWI-Reuter)

Belgrade, in Yugoslavia.

The Germans added that the town of Bela Crkva has also been evacuated, in a general movement to withdraw German forces into Belgrade. Bel Crvka lies about 15 miles below Vrsac. (OWI - Reuter)

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U.S.N. CLEARS DECKS FOR NEW ACTIONS

SAN FRANCISCO, October 3 — The Japanese are about to be hit again.

That statement was issued here tonight at the close of a conference between United States Navy Secretary James Forrestal, Admiral Ernest King, commander-in-chief of the United States fleet, and members of Admiral King's staff.

Among them were Admiral Chester Nimitz, commanding the Pacific Fleet, and Admiral Raymond Spruance, commander of the 5th Fleet.

At the end of the conference they said new blows had been planned against Japan. (OWI-Reuter)

U.S. AIRMEN BLAST AT JAPS KWANGSI OFFENSIVE

CHUNGKING, October 3 — Hundreds of Japanese troops were blown to bits by American bombs and others were cut to shreds by strafing planes today as the 14th USAAF struck hard at the Japanese offensive rolling toward the Kwangsi Province capital of Kweilin.

Columns of moving troops, bivouac areas, river convoys, and 11 Japanese-held towns were the targets of heavy at-

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

tacks. Bombs sank one river steamer, destroyed 17 other vessels, and damaged 126.

Airfields were hit at Waohow, river port on the Japanese supply route out of Indo-China, while other airfields as far east as Canton received direct hits that crippled landing strips. The enemy sent up no fighter oppositions. Only one American plane was lost from all these operations.

An official statement issued here said the attacks were being pressed home day and night to prevent the Japanese from over-running Chinese territory from which American aircraft now carry out their extensive operations.

The Chinese High Command said bitter street fighting continued in the Hunan Province city of Paoching, outpost bastion of Kweilin, the Kwangsi capital, which is the defensive keypoint for all of southern China. Late reports placed the Japs within 14 miles of Kweilin.

(OWI-Reuter)

BURMA JAPS CALL FOR AID

KANDY, CEYLON, October 3 — An intercepted Japanese message today called for more guns to be sent into the Chin Hills in an effort to stop the British 14th Army.

The Southeast Asia Command communique earlier today said that an outflanking movement now threatens to close the main Japanese exit from the Chin Hills area to which they have been retreating steadily since they began their withdrawal out of India.

The Japanese were said to have been disconcerted by the outflanking tactics of the 5th Indian Division, and to have placed reinforcements along jungle trails in an effort to block capture of the Tiddim and Fort White road-junction. The jungle trails are described in the British communique as the inside doors to Tiddim.

(OWI-Reuter)

AMBOINA FIRES SEEN FOR 60 MILES

AFHQ, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, October 3 — Fires started by General MacArthur's bombing planes on the one-time Dutch naval base at Amboina, were visible to outgoing pilots for more than 60 miles, it was said today.

Evidence that the bombs had hit vital oil dumps and piles of ammunition was seen in the billows of thick black smoke, and in the many violent explosions which followed the attack.

MacArthur's aircraft carried out other shipping attacks on Japanese installations at Halmahera, just south of the captured island of Morotai; against Japanese warehouses on the Dutch-Portuguese island of Timor, and on Japanese installations in New Guinea and Bougainville.

(OWI-Reuter)

PLANE SINKS U-BOAT OFF BRAZIL

NATAL, BRAZIL, October 3 — An American patrol plane has sunk another U-boat off the coast near here. The submarine was the first to be destroyed in these waters in several months.

(OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

CRANBORNE ON RELATIONS WITH ITALY

LONDON, October 3 — Viscount Cranborne, speaking for the British Government in his capacity as leader of the House of Lords, told the House today that Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt believed that the Italian people were at present working their passage leading to the family of freedom-loving nations.

Cranborne said that in view of this fact, and despite the Italian Government's indefensible policy in the years [illegible] governments had recognized which, he said, had accomplished with great speed the restoration of water and electric services to normal function.

During his three-day tour of military and civil units in Tuscany, His Royal Highness visited Italian soldiers in the field and praised the good relations between Allied troops and Italians.

The Prince said he was very pleased with President Roosevelt's recent statement on the future status of Italy and felt that the President's remarks had greatly clarified the situation.

Among the cities the Prince visited were Florence, Lucca, Pistoia, and Pisa. In these cities he conferred with civil and municipal officials and met townspeople in the streets. While in Florence he received Cardinal Archbishop Elia della Costa at the Pitti Palace and also conferred with local leaders in the city.

Umberto was accompanied by members of his military staff and, during parts of the tour, by the chief of the 5th Army, AMG.

(UNN)

FUCECCHIO SWAMPS SCENE OF MASSACRE

WITH 5TH ARMY, October 3 — The Fucecchio Swamps were the scene of a recent massacre of 314 persons by the Germans, a United Nations News correspondent was told today by residents of the communities of Monsummano, Ponte Buggianese, Fucecchio, and Fucecchio.

Seventy-five percent of the victims were women and children, the residents said. They were assembled at the command of the officer at the German garrison at Chiesina and machine-gunned to death. Some small children with machine-gun wounds were later bayoneted.

At Consuma, the Germans gathered people into tiny rooms and killed them with hand grenades. In this community, four Germans commanded by a non-commissioned officer entered the town on August 25 and asked the residents for food. After they were fed with bread, honey, and cheese, the Germans placed their tools in a bathroom on the first floor and threw six hand grenades into the room. The Germans then proceeded through the village throwing hand grenades into windows and firing machine guns.

The correspondent was told that residents of one house took refuge in a closet. They were found by the Germans and a housekeeper who pleaded for the lives of the children was bayoneted to death. A man who spoke in German asking that the children be spared was also killed.

Pietrasanta, which was liberated five days ago, was the scene of the massacre of 50 persons. They were found in groups of 10 and 15 in small houses along the river bank.

At Forte dei Marmi the Germans blew up the town's largest hospital.

(UNN)

GERMANS LOOT SANT'ARCANGELO

SANT'ARCANGELO, October 3 — The retreating Germans did a thorough job of pillaging and looting Sant'Arcangelo before they were driven from this key communications point, a United Nations News correspondent reported today.

Everything that could be carried was taken out of the town. The rest was destroyed. Even food supplies were snatched from the hungry civilians. Personal belongings were carried off, and there is hardly a building which does not bear the scars of the German occupation.

But there was at least one German officer in the town who was convinced of German defeat and who found his plight an unhappy one. He was billeted in a house owned by a local resident, who described him as "one of the most miserable persons I have ever seen. Often he confessed to me quite openly that he wished he could find a way how to desert to the Allies, but he dared not do so... He knew

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Cranborne said that in view of this fact, and despite the Italian Government's indefensible policy in the years preceding the war, the Allied governments had recognized the need for further improvement in relations with the Italian Government.

He pointed out that the days of Mussolini and the Fascist Grand Council were over, today Mussolini is Hitler's prisoner, and the Fascist Grand Council are dead, or scattered to the four winds.

Cranborne added that when the Germans are driven from northern Italy, the basis of the Italian Government would undoubtedly be further broadened. (OWI)

UMBERTO PRAISES ROOSEVELT STATEMENT

FLORENCE, October 3 — Praise for the part played by Italian Patriots in the liberation of northern Italy was expressed here yesterday by the Lieutenant General of the Realm, upon completion of a tour of the liberated areas of Tuscany.

The Prince said that Patriot troops greatly cooperated with the Allies and helped materially in the establishment of permanent good relations between the Italians and the Allies.

Umberto, likewise, commended favorably on the reconstruction work of the Allied Military Government

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SANT'ARCANGELO, October 3 — The retreating Germans did a thorough job of pillaging and looting Sant'Arcangelo before they were driven from this key communications point, a United Nations News correspondent reported today.

Everything that could be carried was taken out of the town. The rest was destroyed. Even food supplies were snatched from the hungry civilians. Personal belongings were carried off, and there is hardly a building which does not bear the scars of the German occupation.

But there was at least one German officer in the town who was convinced of German defeat and who found his plight an unhappy one. He was billeted in a house owned by a local resident, who described him as "one of the most miserable persons I have ever seen. Often he confessed to me quite openly that he wished he could find a way how to desert to the Allies, but he dared not do so... He knew that the German hope of victory had entirely disappeared, and he was only hoping that he would survive the fight with his life... The night he left my house, when the Germans were forced to retreat from Sant'Arcangelo, he was fully aware that the end was in sight for himself and for his comrades, who fought only because of threats made from higher quarters." (PRO)

PROPERTIES OF 11 TOP FASCISTS CONFISCATED

NAPLES, October 3 — The President of the Naples Tribunal today ordered the impounding of all the assets of 11 former prominent Fascists of this city.

The order was issued on instructions of the Commissioner for the Confiscation of the Profits of the Fascist Regime, Mario Cingolani. It included the names of Biagio Barriello, Vincenzo Terrilio, Vincenzo Giantureo, and Achille Lauro, all members of the Chamber of Fasces and Corporations; Nicola Sansanelli, former General Secretary of the Fascist Party; Umberto Giordano, member of the dissolved Academia d'Italia; and several ex-federal Secretaries of the Fascist Party. (UNN)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759021

552 POLICE OFFICIALS EPURATED

ROME, October 3 — During the period extending from June 4 to September 30, 552 police officials have been arrested and referred to the epuration commission, according to a report from the Questura today.

Three hundred and nine Ministry of Public Works employees have been suspended from their posts, it was stated today. (UNN)

ENGLISHWOMAN IN ITALY SHELTERS U.K. SOLDIER

SANT'ARCANGELO, October 3 — The story of how a British-born woman hid an escaped English prisoner-of-war in her home and later aided him to return to his unit was told today by a UNN correspondent who interviewed the woman.

Mrs. Minnie Ricci, who was born in Fulham, a suburb of London, sheltered the English soldier after he had escaped from a German troop train passing through the neighborhood on the way from Rimini to Bologna.

German officials billeted in her house never learned of the English soldier hidden in the basement.

Contact was finally made with Partisans, and the Englishman was guided back to his own lines, with the Germans in the house none the wiser for what was going on. (UNN)

SAN MARINO INSTALLS NEW REGENTS

SAN MARINO, October 3 — Two new Regents, who will hold office for six months, were installed in the neutral Republic of San Marino today, reported a UNN special correspondent with 8th Army.

The Urban Regent is Teodoro Lonfernini and the new Rural Regent is Professor Valli Leonida, stated the dispatch.

Professor Giacomini told the UNN correspondent that the Republic would maintain the democratic system inherited from its forefathers. The Regent said that San Marino fully realised that the violation of their neutrality came first from the Germans, and believed that if that had not happened, the Allies would have taken "another road" from that which led through San Marino in their advance against the Germans.

The Regent expressed feelings of friendship and understanding between the United Nations and San Marino, and said that ideas of liberalism and democracy were shared by both.

The Regent praised the work done by the Allied military authorities in helping to feed the thousands of refugees who had rushed to San Marino from the devastated areas. An acute food problem had arisen, but the Allies had given considerable help in providing them with supplies, he said.

After the traditional ceremony, the Regents received their official visitors and well-wishers. Several high-ranking Allied Army officers were present as official guests. (UNN)

SYMPHONY CONCERT IN FLORENCE

FLORENCE, October 3 — Igor Markevitch will conduct a symphony concert at the Palazzo Vecchio here on Thursday, October 5.

His program will include the Weber Euryanthe Overture, Wagner's Siegfried Idyll, Beethoven's Seventh Symphony and the Strauss Blue Danube Waltz. (UNN)

FLORENCE JEWS CELEBRATE FREEDOM

FLORENCE, October 3 — A ceremony celebrating the

UNITED NATIONS

CHURCHILL SAYS ELECTION "IMPENDING"

LONDON, October 3 — Winston Churchill, speaking in the House of Commons today on voting by British forces overseas, said:

"I cannot think an election is imminent. It is what you might call impending rather than imminent," Reuter reported today.

Mr. Churchill said nobody was more anxious than he that every practical facility should be given to the troops to understand issues between opposing candidates, and for recording their votes on the largest possible scale. (Reuter)

LIMITED PEACE-TIME PRODUCTION IN U. K.

LONDON, October 3 — It was announced in the House of Commons today that facilities to make various preparations for peace-time production are now being granted in Britain, provided the work can be done without impeding the war effort.

Since July 18, applications have been received by the Board of Trade from about 160 manufacturers in a dozen different industries, and rather more than half have been granted permission to begin the move to peace-time work.

These facts were given in the Commons by Captain Charles Waterhouse, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, in reply to a question made by Quintin Hogg, Conservative. He wanted to know how many requests the Minister had received from British manufacturers for facilities similar to those now available to American manufacturers under Donald Nelson's declaration to prepare for peace-time production. (Reuter)

PARISIAN SPIRIT ZEALOUS

NEW YORK, October 3 — The citizens of Paris who lived through the Nazi occupation are prepared to work and fight for liberty, equality and fraternity as they have never been before, Raymond Daniell, *New York Times* correspondent, said yesterday in a dispatch from the French capital.

"The people of Paris, who have seen totalitarianism first hand, know it's not for them," Daniell said. "They have come out of the occupation more keenly aware than they or any other people has been for generations, of the worth of their freedom.

"There is a revolutionary change in the air all over France. Paris newspapers are clamoring for economic, as well as political freedom... The ideas suppressed for four years by the Germans are on the march again...

"The press is strikingly outspoken in its demands for a new deal, both economically and politically. If the lines of a reliable guide, the people will tolerate no return to the old ways which contributed so greatly to the disaster which overtook the nation in 1940..." (OWI)

FFI ROLE IN NEW FRANCE DEBATED

PARIS, October 3 — Correspondent Harold Callender said in a dispatch to the *New York Times* that the question of what to do with the fighters of the French Forces of the Interior has arisen in France with the liberation of the country.

He said the young Patriots are accustomed to fighting and want to continue to fight, especially since, for many, there is nothing else to do in a disorganized country.

Callender continued:

"The government decided to merge some of the FFI into the regular Army, and its six divisions are in formation.

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FLORENCE JEWS CELEBRATE FREEDOM

FLORENCE, October 3 — A ceremony celebrating the restoration of liberties to the Jewish population of Florence was held here today.

Brig. Gen. Edgar Erskine Hume of the 5th Army AMG, stated that the period of suffering under the Germans had ended forever. (UNN)

VATICAN ART GALLERIES OPEN

ROME, October 3 — The Vatican's museums, galleries, and chapels containing famous art treasures are now open to the public, after having been closed on account of the war.

The exhibits that were stored for safe-keeping have been replaced in their original arrangement. Visitors may see them from 0800 to 1400 hours daily, except Sunday.

The entrance is in Viale Vaticano, just behind Piazza Risorgimento, on the east side of St. Peter's Basilica.

The Rome Allied Area Command's Vatican-relations office, in drawing attention of troops on leave here to the announcement of the opening of the galleries, pointed out today that among the treasures on view now are the famous Pinacoteca, or painting gallery; the Sistine Chapel; Raphael's Loggias; and the Sculptures Museum. (UNN)

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PARISIAN SPIRIT ZEALOUS

NEW YORK, October 2 — The citizens of Paris who lived through the Nazi occupation are prepared to work and fight for liberty, equality, and fraternity as they have never been before, Raymond Daniell, *New York Times* correspondent, said yesterday in a dispatch from the French capital.

«The people of Paris, who have seen totalitarianism first hand, know it's not for them,» Daniell said. «They have come out of the occupation more keenly aware than they, or any other people has been for generations, of the worth of their freedom.

«There is a revolutionary change in the air all over France. Paris newspapers are clamoring for economic, as well as political freedom... The ideas suppressed for four years by the Germans are on the march again.

«The press is strikingly outspoken in its demands for a new deal, both economically and politically. If the press is a reliable guide, the people will tolerate no return to the old ways which contributed so greatly to the disaster which overtook the nation in 1940...» (OWI)

F.F.I. ROLE IN NEW FRANCE DEBATED

PARIS, October 3 — Correspondent Harold Callender said in a dispatch to the *New York Times* that the question of what to do with the fighters of the French Forces of the Interior has arisen in France with the liberation of the country.

He said the young Patriots are accustomed to fighting and want to continue to fight, especially since, for many, there is nothing else to do in a disorganized country.

Callender continued:

«The government decides to merge some of the FFI into the regular Army, and three divisions are in formation. Difficulties are:

«1. Regular Army officers do not regard the FFI as trained soldiers, despite their Maquis experience.

«2. Creation of new divisions involves modern equipment beyond that supplied to the regular French Army through the Allied accord.

«3. Leaders of the FFI have a conception of their role which differs in marked degree from that of the Army.

«To summarize a complicated issue in a few words, the leaders say the FFI ought to be 'the core of a new popular army democratically inspired,' while the regular Army is inclined to regard them as new recruits to be shaped and fitted into the Army as it is now. Behind this divergence lies the fact that higher officers of the Army have long been regarded as anti-republican by the people. FFI leaders desire to seize the present opportunity to democratize the Army from top to bottom.

«There seems little doubt that a large proportion of the FFI will be put into uniform for the war period, but the full demands of their leaders will be impossible to realize, and hence the problem will be incompletely solved.» (PWB - OWI)

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FRENCH ABOLISH NEWSPAPER MONOPOLY

PARIS, October 2 — The French Committee has issued a regulation which will abolish the monopoly in the distribution of newspapers held by Messageries Hachette throughout France.

Another regulation abolishes the publicity control exercised by the Agency Havas. In both cases, control will be exercised by a Government organization, according to a London, French-language newspaper. (OWI)

DE MENTHON SAYS PURGE IS NOT REPRESSION

PARIS, October 3 — The purge being carried out by the French Committee in Government offices is not an act of repression, François de Menthon, French Minister of Justice, said on the French National Radio last night.

"High officials and heads of important services who claim only to have done their duty must go, since they did not have the courage to refuse to serve Vichy," De Menthon said. "They have not the same excuses for their actions as have the smaller officials."

Explaining the operation of the investigations, he said:

"A purge commission, attached to every ministry, submits its proposal to the minister. Pending an examination of the dossier, the person concerned is suspended from office. The same method is applied in the factories and in the workers' and employers' unions. Provision has been made for a new punishment — civic unworthiness — which applies to people whose general activities are found to have been against true French interests. (OWI)

OCCUPIED AREAS

GERMANS REPORT FASCIST KILLED BY PATRIOTS

LONDON, October 3 — The Fascist High Commissioner for Turin, appointed by Mussolini a few weeks ago, has been killed by Partisans while on the way to take up his post, the German Overseas News Agency stated today.

The report added that the successor is Doctor Paolo Zerbini, well-known as an "energetic Fascist", who has now taken over the municipal administration of Turin. (Reuter)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 3 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

In spite of continued strong resistance and adverse weather conditions, American and British troops of the 5th Army have made further progress in the central sector, and American troops have captured the town of Monghidoro, an important road junction on the main Bologna Road.

Bad weather on the Adriatic coast has prevented any major action by the 8th Army.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Bad weather yesterday prevented all strategic and tactical operations. During the night of October 1/2, light bombers attacked rail yards and other targets in the Po Valley.

Coastal aircraft attacked small shipping in the northern Adriatic and in the Gulf of Genoa.

Aircraft of the Balkan Air Force made attacks on troop concentrations and gun positions, as well as on shipping in the port of Zara.

MAAF flew approximately 125 sorties.

night, light bombers continued attacks on transportation targets in northwestern Germany.

Our ground forces in the Dutch salient advanced several miles towards Meijel, and other units freed Overloon in an advance against heavy resistance. Several enemy tanks and numerous anti-tank guns have been destroyed in this area, and we are in contact with strong bodies of the enemy.

Southeast of Arnhem, escorted medium bombers attacked strongpoints, and fighters and fighter-bombers gave close support to ground troops. On the west of the salient we extended our hold on the north bank of the Antwerp-Turnhout Canal west of Saint Leonard. Progress was also made northwest of Turnhout.

In southeastern Luxembourg, our troops have reached the outskirts of Grevenmacher, on the Moselle River northeast of Nancy. The Forêt de Grimmey has been cleared. Our troops have pushed ahead at a number of places in the Epinal sector, encountering still opposition.

Farther south, Ronchamp, west of Belfort, was freed. German efforts to move reinforcements to advanced units were checked with heavy losses to the enemy. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, October 3 — Tonight's communique:

Troops of the Leningrad Front, as a result of skilfully performed landing operations, captured in the Baltic Sea the island of Hiiumaa (Dago).

Southeast of Turku, a town of Dvinskaya Region, our troops, overcoming enemy resistance and engineering obstacles, in difficult conditions of mountain-wooded terrain, captured in fighting the following populated localities: Kalnye, Sitar, Tarnyanko, Klimet, Pipiry, Lavochnye, Apsa, Rishpika, Razhanka-Nizhnya, Valoshyunka, Razhanka-Dvizlnya, and Selenkovatse, and the railway stations of Lavochnye and Ketchite.

In northern Transylvania, our troops captured the town and railway station of Beghin, and also occupied populated localities of Rokachau, Selyany, Autojitzhe, and Rokpalo.

South and southwest of the Rumanian city of Temesvara, on the northern bank of the River Danube, our troops crossed the Rumanian-Yugoslavian boundary and, overwhelming the resistance of the German troops, captured on the territory of Yugoslavia the town and railway junction of Petrovgrad (Veliki Beckerek), the town and railway junction of Rushchak, and the town of Beloslak, and also occupied in fighting over 30 other populated localities, including Klex, Lazreva, Jashatomer, Ulmak, Jesenova, and Vrschesgal, and the railway stations of Alexandrova, Lazareva, Parchin, Ulmak, Vrschesgal, and Jasenova.

South of the Rumanian city of Turnu-Severin, our troops occupied in fighting on the territory of Yugoslavia the following populated localities: Topolnitza, Klokhachevat, Radna-Glava, Stavrin, Shuravitza, Slatina, Jakulova, Malye-Kamenitza, Duplyany, Karpulova, Krymiany, Brestovats, Bolin, Jetrish, Glagovitza, Salash, Tubachasin, Malye-Sikova, Kapriznia, Rikoklin, and Bela-Reka.

On the other sectors of the front, reconnaissance took place.

During October 2, in aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 11 enemy planes were shot down.

(Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, October 3 — In the Piedmont mountains and valleys, Patriots are constantly reacting to the pressure of superior Nazi-Fascist forces.

On September 21, the enemy launched an attack in force against positions held by Patriots in the Viu Valley in an attempt to reopen the Antaret to military traffic. Enemy losses so far number 100 dead and hundreds of

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Aircraft of the Balkan Air Force made attacks on troop concentrations and gun positions, as well as on shipping in the port of Zara.

MAAF flew approximately 125 sorties.

Two of our aircraft are missing.

Navy:

It is reported from the Aegean that on the night of September 30-October 1, His Majesty's Ship *Black Prince* bombarded the aidrome at Maleme, in Crete. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, October 3 — Today's communique:

Allied infantry and tanks have launched attacks in the area north of Aachen. Our troops have crossed the Wurm River, and the attack is meeting strong resistance from pillboxes and enemy artillery and mortar fire.

In the area west of Horigen, an enemy counter-attack was contained, with no ground lost.

The attack across the Wurm River followed an intensive air bombardment and artillery barrage. Escorted medium and fighter-bombers gave close support by attacking gun positions, troop concentrations, and communications.

Other fighter-bombers went for transportation targets in the Ruhr and in Holland, and approximately 1,200 escorted heavy bombers attacked industrial targets in the Kassel and Cologne areas and a railyard at Hamm. From these operations, 12 bombers and seven fighters are missing. Last

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On the other sectors of the front, reconnaissance took place.

During October 2, in aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 11 enemy planes were shot down.

(Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, October 3 — In the Piedmont mountains and valleys, Patriots are valiantly reacting to the pressure of superior Nazi-Fascist forces.

On September 21, the enemy launched an attack in force against positions held by Patriots in the Vin Valley in an attempt to reopen the Authret to military traffic. Enemy losses so far number 100 dead and hundreds of wounded. Patriots captured considerable war material, including a 47-mm. cannon and two 81-mm. mortars. Patriot losses were small. The battle continues.

In the period from August 5 to September 9, Patriots disrupted the Turin-Bardonecchia railway line in 22 places by the use of mines. Many sections of the railway as long as 300 meters were blocked. It was confirmed that on the sections still in use, the Germans are compelled to use steam power, because the Patriots have cut high-tension power lines.

During the same period, Patriots destroyed eight electric locomotives and damaged three others. Highway 25 has been cut in 11 places.

There has been no estimation, as yet, of enemy losses suffered as a result of 19 Patriot attacks against troop-carrying trains and motor transports. Information at hand, however, says 85 Nazi-Fascists were killed, 52 were wounded, and 53 taken prisoner in 30 other actions against convoys, isolated vehicles, and enemy positions.

A victorious attack against an enemy convoy at Alpe Sevina, mentioned in a preceding communique, took place on August 26 and was made by a detachment of a Garibaldi Division and elements of the «Giustizia e Liberta» battalion. Two companies of Fascist SS were annihilated and four 81-mm. mortars were captured.

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Patriots are also very active in other regions. The road between Montelungo and Pontremoli, in Massa Carrara Province, was cut at two points during the night of September 3. Padua Patriots blew up the road and railway bridges at Montelungo, south of Pieve di Sacco.

On the night of September 6/7, an interruption was caused in the Padova-Bassano line. On September 11, the highway bridge at Stigliano was dynamited. On the 12th, Venetian Patriots salvaged the machine guns of an enemy plane which crashed in the Tagliamento River and used them to kill 25 Germans.

The Germans committed more crimes before pulling out of Lucca Province. Nearly all the inhabitants of the little village of Sant'Anna, near Pietrasanta, were murdered following the Patriot killing of nine Germans near Bosi. Only 27 of the 600 inhabitants escaped. (UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, October 3 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

Grim fighting at the previous focal points of the Western Front continues in progress, with the air forces on both sides joining on a growing scale in the battle.

Canadian units which had crossed the Antwerp-Turnhout Canal at some points, gained ground in face of grim resistance.

Between the lower reaches of the Rhine and the Waal, our troops improved the positions which they had reached yesterday and held them in face of strong British counter-attacks.

South of Dennep, enemy tank forces exert pressure on our front. They succeeded, however, only in punching two minor gaps into our lines. Between Maeseyk and Aachen, the fighting flared up.

Movements of U.S. divisions northward, which were reported by prisoners, are likely to forecast an enemy attack in northern Holland and in the Aachen sector.

A certain number of Anglo-American tanks were destroyed in fighting at close quarters in the course of local enemy attacks and unsuccessful reconnaissance thrusts.

West of Chateau Salins, a temporarily encircled German formation was extricated by German attacks. Some localities were recaptured.

In the Perroy Forest, resumed enemy attacks were repulsed. The enemy was routed in counter-attacks.

On both sides of the upper Mortagne and east of the upper reaches of the Moselle, attempts of U.S. regiments at penetrating our high ground positions resulted only in minor local successes. Fighting for some localities continues.

The last strongholds in Calais were lost in fierce fighting, after extremely strong enemy air attacks.

Dunkirk and our strongpoints on the shores of the Atlantic report unsuccessful enemy attacks.

Italy:

In the Elvisear Appenines, the U.S. 5th Army resumed its attacks.

Northwest of Firenzuola, our grenadiers repelled the enemy in stubborn fighting.

Further east, the enemy, who had broken through, was stopped in our deeply echeloned positions. On the Adriatic coast, British attacks were frustrated.

Eastern Front:

Southwest of Temesvar and in the Danube sector on both sides of the Iron Gate, our troops are engaged in grim fighting with attacking Soviet-Rumanian formations.

The Warsaw revolt broke down. The insurgents, left in the lurch by everybody, stopped the resistance and capitulated after weeks of fighting which resulted in the almost complete destruction of the city.

From the remaining parts of the Eastern Front, only the successful defence in face of enemy attacks northwest of Warsaw, and successful attacks of our grenadiers east of Mitau, are reported.

Strong enemy forces, supported by low-level attacks of bombers, landed on Dago Island and engaged our garrison in the southern part of the island.

Air:

Anglo-American bomber squadrons launched terror attacks on localities in western and central Germany. They struck particularly at residential quarters in Kassel and Hamm. Last night, British planes dropped bombs on Brunswick.

Thirty enemy planes were shot down over the Reich territory and the western theater of war.

In September, fighters and anti-aircraft batteries of the Air Force brought down 1,307 Anglo-American planes, 501 of which were four-engined bombers. Not included in this figure are more than 1,000 cargo gliders brought down in Holland. Forces of the Army and the Waffen SS brought down 140 enemy planes and cargo gliders within the same period.

On the Eastern Front, the Soviets lost 1,230 planes.
(Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMAN HOME RADIO

Warsaw Military Capitulation: - With today's announcement in the Wehrmacht communique that the rest of the rebels of Warsaw have given up all resistance after long weeks of struggle leading to the total destruction of the town, the fatal adventure of the Warsaw revolt has ended — an adventure which was instigated by Moscow's lures and Washington's empty promises. When the Warsaw Underground Movement passed to open rebellion in early August, the rebels hoped to get armored aid from the Soviets, as well as many deliveries of food and war material from the British. None of the promises made by the British and Soviets were realized. A new chapter of Anglo-American treason has thus been closed. -

TRANSOCEAN AND D.N.B.

Western Front: - Anglo-American reports about the start of an Allied offensive in Aachen are not true, it was declared today in Berlin by competent military circles. These circles added that the situation in the western front has since yesterday been marked by intensified fighting activity with the exception of the front sector of Luxemburg and Metz, where all is relatively quiet. -

Eastern Front: A late despatch received shortly after midnight declares: - From the northern wing of the eastern front, only reconnaissance activity and shock-troop attacks are reported. Soviet troops, which landed on the island of Dago, were involved in furious struggle all day long. -

FASCIST RADIO

A Single Infiltration: The 5th Army resumed its offensive in the Apennine sector, but in view of the tenacious resistance of the German defence, the enemy succeeded in achieving only one infiltration. In the Adriatic sector, all British thrusts around Savignano have failed. Kesselring's men scored a full success in a bitter hand-to-hand fighting near Monte Cumpione. Violent fighting also took place on the Mercati Road near Montorio. A considerable number

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Between the lower reaches of the Rhine and the Waal, our troops improved the positions which they had reached yesterday and held them in face of strong British counter-attacks.

South of Deurne, enemy tank forces exert pressure on our front. They succeeded, however, only in punching two minor gaps into our lines. Between Maeseyk and Aachen, the fighting flared up.

Movements of U.S. divisions northward, which were reported by prisoners, are likely to forecast an enemy attack in northern Holland and in the Aachen sector.

A certain number of Anglo-American tanks were destroyed in fighting at close quarters in the course of local enemy attacks and unsuccessful reconnaissance thrusts.

West of Château Salins, a temporarily encircled German formation was extricated by German attacks. Some localities were recaptured.

In the Parroy Forest, resumed enemy attacks were repulsed. The enemy was routed in counter-attacks.

On both sides of the upper Mortagne and east of the upper reaches of the Moselle, attempts of U.S. regiments at penetrating our high ground positions resulted only in minor local successes. Fighting for some localities continues.

The last strongholds in Calais were lost in fierce fighting, after extremely strong enemy air attacks.

Dunkirk and our strongpoints on the shores of the Atlantic report unsuccessful enemy attacks.

Italy

In the Etrurian Apennines, the U.S. 5th Army resumed its attacks.

Northwest of Firenzuola, our grenadiers repelled the enemy in stubborn fighting.

Farther east, the enemy, who had broken through, was stopped in our deeply echeloned positions. On the Adriatic coast, British attacks were frustrated.

Eastern Front

Southwest of Temesvar and in the Danube sector on both sides of the Iron Gate, our troops are engaged in grim fighting with attacking Soviet-Rumanian formations.

Strong Soviet forces penetrated into Weissenkirchen at the Serbo-Rumanian frontier.

West of Arad, at Grosswardein and on both sides of Thorenburg, Bolshevist attacks were repelled.

At the Maros, local fighting is in progress.

In the eastern Beskides, the focal point of the enemy attacks continued to lie in the sector south of Dukla.

Holland. Forces of the Army and the Waffen SS brought down 140 enemy planes and cargo gliders within the same period.

On the Eastern Front, the Soviets lost 1,280 planes.

(Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMAN HOME RADIO

Warsaw Military Capitulation: « With today's announcement in the Wehrmacht communiqué that the rest of the rebels of Warsaw have given up all resistance after long weeks of struggle leading to the total destruction of the town, the fatal adventure of the Warsaw revolt has ended — an adventure which was instigated by Moscow's lures and Washington's empty promises. When the Warsaw Underground Movement passed to open rebellion in early August, the rebels hoped to get armored aid from the Soviets, as well as many deliveries of food and war material from the British. None of the promises made by the British and Soviets were realized. A new chapter of Anglo-American treason has thus been closed. »

TRANSOCEAN AND D.N.B.

Western Front: « Anglo-American reports about the start of an Allied offensive in Aachen are not true, it was declared today in Berlin by competent military circles. These circles added that the situation in the western front has since yesterday been marked by intensified fighting activity with the exception of the front sector of Luxemburg and Metz, where all is relatively quiet. »

Eastern Front: A late despatch received shortly after midnight declares: « From the northern wing of the eastern front, only reconnaissance activity and shock-troop attacks are reported. Soviet troops, which landed on the island of Dagö, were involved in furious struggle all day long. »

FASCIST RADIO

A Single Infiltration: The 5th Army resumed its offensive in the Apennine sector, but in view of the tenacious resistance of the German defence, the enemy succeeded in achieving only one infiltration. In the Adriatic sector, all British thrusts around Savignano have failed. Kesselring's men scored a full success in a bitter hand-to-hand fighting near Monte Campiano. Violent fighting also took place on the Murradi Road, near Montarlo. A considerable number of Allied prisoners fell into German hands.

The Vatican and the Fascists: The present policy of the Roman Catholic clergy, as manifested in the recent sermon of Cardinal Archbishop Della Costa, is most humiliating to all Italian Catholics. Should the Axis win, the policy of the Vatican would have to be thoroughly examined and established once for all.

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

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[redacted] LIC TO ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
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REMARKS

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

5 - OCT 1944

PRB/RS

4 October 1944

Daily Digest of Rome Press.

AFTERNOON PAPERS

OSSERVATORE ROMANO

1. Urgent measures needed. In some parts of Rome Province as well as in Littoria, Sulmona, Velletri and Rocca di Papa the Moroccani are quartered and up to their usual acts of violence, says O. Military authorities recognize their inability to discipline these troops; for the sake of human justice and dignity they should be sent away.

QUOTIDIANO (Independent Catholic) - Niente di nuovo.

RICOSTRUZIONE (Labor Democrat)

1. War with Japan. Writer suggests Italian participation should be rewarded by full Allied status and to promise of certain material advantages to Italy. Manchukuo, Siam, the Philippines, the Dutch Indies could be outlets for emigration and commerce.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA (Republican)

1. Announces fusion of Partito Mazziniano with Partito Repubblicano. Pacciardi writes on this union, stating that the forces of Republicanism are uniting, sweeping away the program and stressing the point that the Republicans are not party-minded but anxious to enlist all who feel as they do for the same end.

2. Notes that, judging from Churchill's speech, the British forces are pleased that Italy got out of control and feel they must support the monarchy as the representative of order. Their mistake, says La V., is in thinking order is in the pro army. Order will come only with the republic.

3. The Lieutenant's tour. It is regrettable, says La V. that during the Prince's tour of Tuscany, the Parties of the C.L.N. have consented to pay their respects to him. Italy, mother and result of the collaborationist policy of this govt.

MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

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

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MORNING PAPERS

AVANTI (Socialist)

1. Meeting of the Executive Committee of CGIL with Russian Labor representatives. The latter described work of Labor in war-time Russia.

2. Problem of radio. Article of some length, describing history of radio under regime and its connection with SIP, making it part of a nationwide hydro-electric cartel with multifarious ramifications. AVANTI suggests that Russo, named Commissario of some of these interests, including ENAR, is not quite the man for the job. Makes two suggestions: that a commission be set up of

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three members, chosen from various parties, to consider some provisional solution for the radio, which should be freed from the type of control it suffered under Fascism, and that its administration should be moved back to the Sottosegretari.to della Stampa and away from Communications. How it ever got to the Communications is one of the mysteries of the Bonomi govt.

3. Article on the situation in the fuse factory of the R.Esercito. Part of the plant requisitioned but two thirds still available. Many old and experienced workers out of jobs. Why not re-activate it ? Or is it a plot to let the plant lie dormant until some profiteer can buy it up cheaply and use it to exploit the workers?

4. Grave situation in Littoria Province. The peasants are forbidden to grind their corn (maize). Further article on the increases. And lastly little has been done to improve the electricity service though in some cases only minor repairs would be necessary.

5. Civilian movement order published.

ITALIA LIBERA (Action)

1. Commenting the declaration of the Partito d'Azione (publ. yesterday), Cronaca Rossa writes that the democratic reconstruction of Italy cannot be the work of a party; it must be the work of all the Italians who have a similar conception of democracy. Therefore, it is to be hoped that the democratic parties will form a big republican concentration which will be the 'center of a new national policy'.

2. N. Romualdi gives a favourable account of the elections which took place at Atri (Abruzzo), through the initiative of an American officer. He says that elections are the best way of democratically educating the people; in many places the leading classes have simply disappeared, therefore new men must be found among the working classes and peasantry.

3. The separatist movement in Sicily is not a manoeuvre of the landowners only; it is also caused by the ill-governing of monarchist and fascist Italy. Sicilian separatists must not count on Washington's help.

4. The solidarity of Italy and Yugoslavia has a European importance, for in case of need they are the link between eastern and western Europe, and the barrier against German agression in the South. (Lecture of Salvatorelli in Atri)

5. The age of 'eminences grises' is over; the very idea of a moral or material tutelage from the Ministers' protectors is the

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is it a plot to let the plant lie dormant until some profiteer can buy it up cheaply and use it to exploit the workers?

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4. The solidarity of Italy and Yugoslavia has a European importance, for in case of need they are the link between eastern and western Europe, and the barrier against German agression in the South. (Lecture of Salvatorelli in Bari)

5. The age of 'eminences grises' is over; the very idea of a moral or material tutelage from the Ministers' protectors is the negation of democracy.

6. Favourable comment on Viola's speech to the veterans.

7. It has been decided that the Giudici Popolari will not swear to the King.

ITALIA NUOVA (Democrat)

1. Enzo Selvaggi writes on the diplomatic service. In his opinion stress should be laid on technical qualifications and missions abroad should not be political prizes. That was one of the mistakes of Fascism; it would be a great mistake to carry on the tradition.

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2. Problem of Naples. v. conclusion in grey. Consiglio takes up two matters in this last article. The growing isolation of Rome and Naples is an alarming matter, he feels. More regional autonomy is desired by all but it may well go too far. And finally he returns to the question of prostitution. He cites one figure: 4000 minor girls (many between 10 and 12) under treatment in Naples hospitals. Making all allowances for conditions - which he has described in previous articles - this is terrifying. And he places the blame on the Neapolitan authorities. Vigorous and courageous action with appeal for help of the Allies would do much and the authorities have been far too indifferent.

3. Somewhat mischievous allusion to the difference between the militant socialism of Nenni and the milder type of his comrade Saragat.

4. Notes the phrase now current "It's the fault of the Allies" whenever anything goes wrong. One would think the Allies had nothing to do but intervene to create difficulties for the Italians. Let us admit our own responsibilities, says the writer.

5. Sympathetic article on the CC RR. No doubt they can be destroyed but it might be well to have in preparation something to put in their place. And a force with their traditions cannot be created overnight. (Sertorius).

POPOLO (Christian Democrat)

1. Favourable comment on Spataro's speech in Venice; he has defined the task of Christian democracy in the reconstruction of Italy.

2. The allowance for the high cost of living will not solve the problem of so many families - what everybody needs is work. A stop must be put to the rise of prices.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (Liberal)

1. Clear the schoolrooms. Detailed roll-call of school buildings or parts thereof occupied by various parties. Appeal to evacuate and leave the schools for the children.

2. Troubles of Catia. Following appeals (a) to the police to double their vigilance during this period when the buildings have been derequisitioned but the inhabitants not yet allowed to return; (b) to the proper authorities, asking them to find some way to link up Catia with main communication lines; (c) to the Allies to make some provision for telephone service and to see that at least some quantity of water gets into the town.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 782021

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TEMPO (Independent)

1. Neither for internal nor for external reasons can Italy afford a policy of isolation; its new institutions must aim at being guarantees of international collaboration. (Politicus)

41.3

2. The situation in Sicily: Separatism is backed up by great landowners and Fascists who fear the new social order will mean serious loss to them. It is necessary to create a political class for the leading class does not correspond to the needs of the people. Measures must be taken against delinquency and smuggling.

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3. TEMPO does not agree with A. Macchia's program of regional decentralization. There are still strong regional currents in Italy; either Italy will be remade in the same mould and be one, or it won't exist at all.

4. It is all very well to give precedence to political cases, (as the courts have indicated) but this might be taken as an encouragement by common offenders who are numerous enough as it is.

5. Complaints against the PTTI.

UNITA' (Communist)

1. Comment by Spano on the Grechi campaign. He finds it has been a success and this is due to the civic sense of the Italian peasant. Spano notes that collections have been good in the regions where democracy is strong; weak where reaction is still powerful. Sicily exemplifies this, the selfishness of the latifondisti has corrupted even some of the peasantry and some 10,000 arrests were necessary. This relationship between political faith and economic wisdom may be a source of some useful lessons... In general one may feel optimistic about the campaign; the peasants have shown a sense of national solidarity; the peasants and the workers will remake Italy.

2. Violent attack by Di Vittorio on the selfishness of the big land-owners. In the South they have refused to make any concession in spite of the intervention of the Minister. The democratic govt will now have to decide whether to remedy the situation by legal measures or to leave the adjustment to the "exasperated masses".

3. Union meeting in Sicily of labor representatives from all over the island proclaims solidarity with govt.

4. Report of Questura that 552 fascists have been arrested since 4 of June does not impress UNITA', which feels that many more must be at large and anyway only 8 have been worthy of being considered for the High Court.

GENERAL

Fold of Warsaw is notes in all papers and there are a number of articles, some dealing with Polish-Russian relations... Cranborne's speech in the House noted by all... Various comments on electricity as usual; some complaint that the circolare interna has been suppressed.

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

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HEADQUARTERS
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BASIC NEWS

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

Psychological Warfare Branch, FNC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

Tuesday — 3 October 1944

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

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Americans launch new attack at Aachen: German counter-attack smashed: Eisenhower warns Scheldt Islanders: Fierce enemy resistance on 5th Army front: Brazilian to command 5th Army sector: Moscow reports static fighting: U. S. planes strike Palau airfield: Chinese attack rear of Jap Kweilin offensive: Bombers support attack in Chin Hills.

LIBERATED ITALY — Power crisis may affect trams today: Granary totals termed favorable: Tribute in Naples to Allied dead: Soviet T. U. delegates visit Rome industries: Italian Treasury employees suspended: Two Senators arrested in Florence: Discrimination victims reinstated.

OCCUPIED AREAS — Pétain says he is still supreme: Danish sabotage increasing: Serious unrest in Hungary reported.

WAR FRONTS

AMERICANS LAUNCH NEW ATTACK AT AACHEN GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACK SMASHED

SHAEF, October 2 — The American 1st Army, striking a great offensive blow against the Siegfried Line, today drove a wedge two miles deep on a six-mile front north of Aachen. The ground attack was preceded by a highly concentrated artillery barrage, after which 400 tactical bombers battered German fortifications for 90 minutes.

American infantry poured through the gap and pushed across the Wurm River. Late reports tonight stated that gains of over two miles had been made in some sectors. Other forces have reached a point 400 yards beyond the Aachen-Duesseldorf railway track on the east side of the river. These gains have placed Allied forces in the Siegfried Line where it narrows into one flank north of Aachen.

Two of the strongest German counter-attacks since the battles of Caen were smashed yesterday in the Nijmegen-Arnhem sector by British 2nd Army forces and rocket-firing Typhoons. The heaviest attack began with the massing of German tanks and infantry eight miles north of Nijmegen. Some units were able to cross the upper Rhine at Huissen, but Supreme Headquarters reported that the

Supreme Headquarters announced tonight that the Germans appear to be withdrawing from the northern outskirts of Antwerp. Press dispatches also reported considerable movement northward from the Antwerp-Turnhout sector, but this withdrawal was described as a thinning-out of non-essential installations, rather than a general withdrawal.

On the southern flank of the Allied front, American 3rd Army troops drove through the Forest of Gremecey and seized strategic high ground 14 miles northeast of Nancy. American troops cleared the Germans from the forest and knocked out 19 tanks, bringing their total to 138 in the last four days.

Slight gains were reported from the American 7th Army front against stiff German opposition. In the Lure area, west of Belfort, an increasing number of German planes are aiding ground forces defend the western approaches of the Belfort Gap.

More than 7,000 German prisoners have been taken in Calais, where mopping-up operations have been completed.

The Germans holding out in Dunkirk were attacked yesterday by rocket-firing Typhoons, switched to support the Canadian ground forces after the fall of Calais. Radio Brussels said that the assault on Dunkirk began last night, and that Allied batteries were hammering the outer defenses of the town. (OWI-Reuter-BBC)

S.H.A.E.F. OUTLINES WESTERN FRONT POSITIONS

SHAEF, October 2 — This is how the Allied line on the western front now runs:

From the Belgian coast at a point between Blankenberg and Zeebrugge, it follows the Leopold Canal to the southern end of the Scheldt Estuary, west of Terneuzen.

It is resumed along the west Scheldt Estuary north of Antwerp, and generally follows the Antewerp-Turnhout Canal through the village of Brecht, bulging north of the canal to a point three miles north of Merxplas.

From the Turnhout area, it runs northeast across the Dutch border, going through Best to positions from three to four miles east of the Dutch city of Hertogenbosch. From there it passes through Berlicum, Nuland and Oss to the Maas (Meuse) River.

From Nijmegen, it runs north to the Neder (lower) Rhine, north of Bemmel. Going back down to Nijmegen, the line barely penetrates Germany in the area east of Beek, and again enters Germany in the Reichswald east of Mook.

From there, the line moves south of Vierlingsbeek and then southwest to Duerne and Weert, and southeast to Maeseyck and Sittard. (OWI)

LATE BULLETINS

static fighting; U. S. planes strike Palau airfield; Chinese attack rear of Jap Kweilin offensive; Bombers support attack in Chin Hills.

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Enemy Bringing Reinforcements

Reconnaissance planes have reported New German reinforcements, both infantry and tanks, moving up to the Arnhem area. They also reported considerable rail movement.

The British broadened their hold along the Meuse (Maas) River with an advance of four miles north of the town of Oss, widening their corridor west of the important bridge town.

From positions east of the communications hub of Hertogenbosch, the Allies now dominate the Germans in the Nuland-Berlicum sector on the main German front.

Further progress was made by Canadian troops in the Antwerp-Turnhout Canal sector after crossing the Dutch frontier at Baer to Duc last night. Along the canal area they have advanced three miles beyond Merxplas. An official spokesman stated tonight that between 20 and 25 German battalions are resisting the Canadian advance along the 30-mile sector.

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LATE BULLETINS

ADVANCE THROUGH SIEGFRIED LINE CONTINUES

SHAEF, October 2 — The American 1st Army continued their advance through the Siegfried Line in the Gellenkirchen area, late dispatches reported tonight. They are meeting heavy opposition, and an official spokesman stated that the Allied advance would be hard won.

Allied forces of the British 2nd Army have occupied Overloon, 13 miles southeast of Nijmegen. Other units have advanced several miles on the road from Duerne to Meyel. (Reuter)

41-2

MORE JAP FREIGHTERS SUNK

AFHQ, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, October 2 — Nine more small Japanese freighters have been sunk or severely damaged in General Douglas MacArthur's continued aerial offensive against enemy shipping in the waters of the Netherlands Indies.

A MacArthur communique said tonight that the nine ships were blasted in southern Philippine and Celebes island areas. (OWI)

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

ALLIED AIR FORCES SUPPORT NEW OFFENSIVE

LONDON, October 2 — Nearly 3,000 Allied warplanes operated in close and deep support of the American offensive in the Aachen sector of northwest Germany today.

One bomber force of 1,000 8th USAAF Flying Fortresses, strongly escorted by fighters, attacked German industrial objectives in the Cologne and Kassel districts of Germany. Bombing was mostly through cloud, and results were not observed.

Another heavy-bomber force of 300 Liberators poured bombs into Germany's freight yards at Hanau, 90 miles northeast of Aachen, and a key point through which German reinforcements and supplies move towards the Dutch-German front.

Yet another 1,000 or more planes joined the U. S. 1st Army in assaulting the Siegfried Line near Aachen. While 9th USAAF Marauders smashed at enemy installations, Thunderbolts attacked rail and factory targets near Siegen and Bonn, despit poor weather. A factory in Wellerwist and a roll truck near Siegen received direct hits.

Front-line reports said that the ground shook for miles around Aachen with blows at pillboxes, gun positions, and troop concentrations. A tactical force of some 400 or more bombers struck for 90 minutes at one small section of the Siegfried Line itself. Fighter-bombers then went in to crush what enemy resistance remained in that section. Finally, American infantry poured into the gap created by air and artillery assaults. The combined assault was one of the greatest of the European campaign.

Dutch Islands Attacked

Concentrated attacks were carried out yesterday on the Dutch islands in the Scheldt Estuary, the gateway to the great port of Antwerp. Formations of Typhoons, carrying bombs as well as rockets, struck at German radar stations on these islands, and during the night, Mosquitoes and Avengers followed up by hitting enemy shipping.

RAF Mosquitoes struck at Brunswick last night and also subjected German troops and supplies moving from Germany to the Holland battle area to incessant attacks, concentrating particularly on the area between Arnhem and the sea, and as far east as Osnabrück.

They made more than 40 attacks on rail and canal targets, destroyed four trains, and damaged 22 others. The engine of one train "blew up like a bomb," the pilot said, and sent smoke and debris 1,000 feet into the air.

Three barges were destroyed, and 11 were damaged on various canals. Bombs were also dropped on a factory 30 miles from Hundorf.

No Allied planes were lost during the night's missions.

It was announced at 8th USAAF headquarters yesterday that American heavy bombers dropped 35,500 tons of bombs on Germany during September. This tonnage forms part of a total of more than 40,000 tons dropped on enemy truck plants, tank factories, oil and aircraft installations, and railroad yards throughout occupied Europe.

8th USAAF bombers flew more than 18,000 sorties in September, and its fighters 14,000 sorties. Losses were 265 bombers and 137 fighters. Against those losses, USAAF fighters accounted for 363 enemy planes in combat and 388 on the ground, while the bombers downed 53 enemy aircraft in combat.

RAF Bomber Command and the 2nd TAF dropped over 55,000 tons of bombs during September, the British Air Ministry disclosed today.

The rate of destruction of targets in Germany was increased by the use of comparatively small forces bombing with such accuracy that as much damage was caused as in much heavier raids of the past, it was revealed. Almost the whole of Darmstadt was destroyed by about 200 Lancasters.

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Air Force battle casualties, including dead, missing, prisoners, and wounded, and 5,300 non-battle casualties made up of dead, missing, sick, and injured.

Arnold added that over-all plane losses were approximately 42,000, of which about 17,500 planes were lost in the Continental United States.

USAAF planes overseas have flown nearly 14 million hours, consuming more than 2,000 million gallons of 100-octane gasoline. They used 238 million rounds of ammunition to destroy more than 27,000 enemy airplanes, and probably destroyed 6,000 more.

Of the total bomb tonnage dropped, approximately 175,000 tons were concentrated on aircraft factories and related plants and airfields, 140,000 on oil plants, ball-bearing works, and other industrial targets, and the remainder on shipping and on military installations in direct support of ground troops. (OWI)

STRONG OPPOSITION EARLY IN ARNHEM LANDINGS

SHAEF, October 2 — Strong opposition was met earlier than expected by the paratroops who landed in the Arnhem area, Major General Urquhart, commander of the 1st British Airborne Division, stated today.

Recounting the stand at Arnhem which enabled the British 2nd Army to secure its bridgehead across the Waal River, General Urquhart said:

"There were several considerations which affected the issue. The main one was that, due to anti-aircraft fire, the RAF could not land us closer than eight miles of the town. It was intended to get a complete division down in one movement, which would have had a marked effect on the outcome.

"We ran into opposition rather stronger and earlier than we expected. Things did not go according to plan anywhere near it in the early stage. At the end of the first day, one battalion was on the bridge, and the rest of the division on the outskirts of town. The battalion removed charges and the bridge was secure and ready for forces coming up from the south.

Perimeter Lost

"Another brigade was to hold the ring for other forces coming the next day. It was not long before we were separated. The second movement, because of weather, did not arrive until the evening of the second day. It became obvious that the chance of creating a perimeter around the town had gone.

"When we decided to form a perimeter on the river and hold the ferry crossing, the brigade recalled from the north of the railway ran into a column of Germans with tanks and suffered a tremendous number of casualties. By the time they got into the perimeter, they were the strength of approximately half a battalion.

"The Germans laid down an intense mortar and artillery barrage, General Urquhart said, and all divisional troops, including service command, electrical and mechanical engineers, and sappers, had to be put in. Each man had his particular task in the perimeter.

"We found the German infantry easy, and our men effectively dealt with them," the British commander said. "But the tanks were too difficult to compete with. We claimed a total of 25 tanks and self-propelled weapons.

"Our men were magnificent. Those who had never been in battle before settled down to it like old hands, and one never had a moment's doubt that they would to their damnedest.

"We could not have lasted another 24 hours. We got out most of those in the perimeter, and in the perimeter we had approximately one-third of the divisional strength landed." (Reuter)

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

bombers struck for 90 minutes at one small section of the Siegfried Line itself. Fighter-bombers then went in to crush what enemy resistance remained in that section. Finally, American infantry poured into the gap created by air and artillery assaults. The combined assault was one of the greatest of the European campaign.

Dutch Islands Attacked

Concentrated attacks were carried out yesterday on the Dutch islands in the Scheldt Estuary, the gateway to the great port of Antwerp. Formations of Typhoons, carrying bombs as well as rockets, struck at German radio stations on these islands, and during the night Mosquitoes and Avengers followed up by hitting enemy shipping.

RAF Mosquitoes struck at Brunswick last night and also subjected German troops and supplies moving from Germany to the Holland battle area to incessant attacks, concentrating particularly on the area between Arnhem and the sea, and as far east as Osnabruck.

They made more than 40 attacks on rail and canal targets, destroyed four trains, and damaged 22 others. The engine of one train "blew up like a bomb," the pilot said, and sent smoke and debris 1,000 feet into the air.

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With the removal of the flying-bomb menace early in September, aircraft of ADGB also concentrated on offensive activities over western Europe. (OWI-Reuter)

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U.S.A.A.F. DROPS MILLIONTH TON OF BOMBS

WASHINGTON, October 2 — The United States Army Air Force dropped its millionth ton of bombs on the Axis in an attack on Germany on September 28, it was disclosed today by General Henry Arnold, Commanding General of the USAAF. He said that bombs composing the millionth ton struck the Ammonia's Oil Refinery at Merseberg Leuna, close to Germany's geographic center. This synthetic oil plant once had a capacity equal to about 10 per cent of the total synthetic production available to the Reich and was the third-largest plant of its kind in Germany.

General Arnold said: "Dropping one million tons means that five million individual bombs have plummeted down on German and Japanese targets. Almost half the total, 430,000 tons to be exact, have been dropped since D-day, June 6.

"In a recent month, the rate was 4,400 tons per day, or three tons per minute around the clock."

Citing figures covering all bombings from 7 December 1941, to September 28 of this year in all theaters, General Arnold pointed out that hitting the enemy with this great tonnage had not been without cost. There have been 72,000

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U. S. 3RD ARMORED DIVISION FIRST INTO REICH

SHAEF, October 2 — The American 3rd Armored Division was the first American unit to break through the Siegfried Line, it was officially announced today.

The division made one of the most spectacular advances of the whole campaign in the west, racing from the Seine River to the German border at Rotgen in 19 days. The division crossed Belgium in 10 days. (OWI)

R. N. FORCE ENGAGES GERMAN CONVOY

LONDON, October 2 — British light coastal forces attacked a German convoy of three or four strongly escorted supply ships off Ymuiden, Holland, yesterday. Two enemy trawlers were set on fire and a small coaster was damaged.

An Admiralty communique stated that after a torpedo attack on one trawler, a heavy explosion was heard and a pall of smoke rose, after which the trawler burst into flames.

During this action, the steering of one British motor-torpedo boat was damaged, and she turned in a circle which took her close to a German trawler, which she damaged by gunfire. (Reuter)

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

EISENHOWER WARNS SCHELDT ISLANDERS

LONDON, October 2 — General Eisenhower today issued an order to Scheldt Islanders warning them to leave at once, because «there is every likelihood that a severe and prolonged aerial bombardment will be carried out shortly against enemy troops and installations on your island.» (Reuter)

STRATEGIC VALUE OF CALAIS REVIEWED

LONDON, October 2 — Commenting on the surrender of the Nazi garrison in Calais to the Canadians on Saturday night *The Times* today reviewed some of the strategical value and history of the French coastal town.

«The name of no other French town has quite the same intonation for the English,» said the newspaper. «Calais has given to most English their first sight of France. To its ancient memories of English rule and war ... is now added the fame of the defense by Nicholson's Brigade ... in 1940, to win time for the escape of the main body of the [British] Army.

«Its recapture marks the end of a long ordeal for the people of the Kentish Coast ... for the final storming of the defenses was preceded by the silencing of the last of the Cap Gris Nez batteries with which the Germans had been able to fire across the Strait ...

The Times added: «The reduction of Calais after long and bitter resistance adds fresh laurels to Canadian arms, and its obstinate defense was part of the German plan to deny the Channel port till the last possible moment, and so to delay the shortening of the Allied lines of communication ... now among the most urgent needs of the liberating forces.

«The strategic plan is well calculated. At the same time it contributes to that dispersal of force which Mr Churchill described ... as one of Germany's conspicuous weaknesses — and the garrison of Calais and other ports may be found very much missing in the coming crisis. With St Malo, Cherbourg, Havre, Boulogne, Calais and Ostend in Allied hands, only Dunkirk, among the Channel ports, now remains to be recovered.» (PWB)

GERMANS CONVERT IRON MINE INTO PLANE PLANT

NEW YORK, October 2 — Pierre J. Huss, International News Service correspondent with the U.S. 3rd Army, reported today that the Germans had been converting 10 miles of iron mine tunnels into a bomb-proof underground plane factory when the rapid Allied advance in France forced them to abandon the undertaking.

Huss said that the plant, at Algrange, about 12 miles from the Luxembourg and German borders, was to have gone into production this month with a planned output of 1,000 Messerschmitt fighters monthly.

The plant was to have replaced the bombed-out factory at Augsburg, in southwestern Germany, and was given highest material priorities in view of the desperate German plane situation, Huss said. (OWI)

LEADER OF FRENCH COMMANDOS IDENTIFIED

LUNEVIL, October 2 — Associated Press Correspondent George Tucker, in a dispatch yesterday, identified the leader of the French Commando troops who preceded Allied forces in the D-day landings on the southern coast of France as Major Henri d'Astier de la Vigerie.

The Commando leader is the brother of the Minister of the Interior in the French Committee of National Liberation, Emmanuel d'Astier de la Vigerie, the correspondent said. (OWI)

There is no meeting of sides, except as military needs alone may require it. The burgomeisters have full responsibility for seeing that their people are fed and cared for. One of them said:

«We expected much worse. We expected we should be tortured and shot — and that the day after you came in our streets would be full of civilians with their throats cut. Although you are very strict with us, many of our people would not have fled further into Germany had they known what it was to be like.» (OWI)

BRITISH PLANES RESUME NORMAL LISBON RUN

LISBON, October 2 — Airliners of the British Overseas Airways Corporation have resumed daylight flights between Great Britain and this Portuguese capital city.

Since June, 1943, the line has been making only night flights. The normal daylight run, resumed today, was stopped after a passenger plane carrying the film star, Leslie Howard, was shot down. (PWB)

FIERCE ENEMY RESISTANCE ON 5TH ARMY FRONT

ADVANCE AFHQ ITALY, October 2 — American and British troops of the 5th Army, driving toward the Po Valley, encountered exceptionally strong enemy resistance along the entire front yesterday.

Only local advances were announced as 5th Army units fought against heavy small-arms fire, artillery fire, and thick mine fields.

American forces pushing forward toward Imola and occupying Monte Battaglia beat back still another strong enemy counter-attack yesterday morning, this being the third major enemy effort, and the third successive failure to dislodge our troops from this mountain. Beyond stopping the enemy attacks, the American troops succeeded in capturing Monte Ceopella, about two miles west, after bitter fighting, and now command these two important heights, both dominating terrain features in the drive toward the Po Valley along the Imola Road.

Imola is the axis of the enemy positions from the Adriatic westward to the 5th Army and back to Bologna. Enemy resistance has become increasingly sharp as the 5th Army continues to drive toward this important junction and seriously threatens the rear of the Germans facing the 8th Army.

Meanwhile, as the weather improved, Allied air forces operating in the 5th Army sector appeared in force yesterday over the battle areas and provided close support to our infantry. It was announced that at least one enemy counter-attack was broken up from the air, and other enemy concentrations and artillery positions were bombed successfully.

On the 5th Army front, Savignano was reported completely clear of the enemy, and advance troops across the Pisciatello River in this area found the enemy occupying the far bank in strength. Several hard-fought engagements resulted.

Active patrolling took place on both sides from the coast to S. Mauro di Romagna, and here, too, very heavy fighting occurred.

In the southwestern side of the 8th Army line, pushing on toward Imola, our troops made further gains. About a mile northwest of Montalbano, forward elements reached the Fluviciano River, while other forces pushed on southwest from Tribola to attack Monte Reggiano and Borani. Latest reports stated that fighting still continues there.

Reports from the central front disclosed active patrolling, with our troops taking prisoners and inflicting casualties. (PRO)

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GERMAN CATHOLIC CIVILIANS BEHAVING WELL

KORNELUNUNSTER, October 2 — German civilians in this Roman Catholic-dominated area have been well-behaved under Allied occupation.

Allied Military Government officials told an Associated Press correspondent today that they have had no reports of civilian violence against American troops.

Thus far there have been only six civilians brought to trial by the AMG summary courts. Four of the defendants were women convicted of entering the forbidden combat zone. They were fined.

The other defendants were men accused of stealing coal belonging to the military forces. They were remanded to a higher court.

AMG officers said the Catholic population of this region has been less indoctrinated by the Nazis than the people of other areas of the Reich.

Despite the town's fairly clean record, there is a dusk-to-dawn curfew, and no one, other than doctors, nurses, midwives, and essential food handlers, is permitted to move more than a few yards from home at any time.

The AP correspondent said the Germans are adhering strictly to the regulations laid down for them, and that they are taking severe restrictions in very good spirit.

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BRAZILIAN TO COMMAND 5TH ARMY SECTOR

WITH 5TH ARMY, ITALY, October 2 — Lieutenant General Mark Clark, 5th Army commander, has assigned Major General Eurico Gaspar Dutra, Brazilian Minister of War, to a temporary command of an important sector of the 5th Army, it was announced today.

Brazilian, American, and British troops are in this sector.

General Dutra has been inspecting Brazilian troops of the 5th Army for several days. After inspecting the front-line positions of his men, as well as field installations, he conversed informally with individual soldiers, telling them he was proud of the record already made by the Brazilian Expeditionary Force. (PRO)

SIX ENEMY SUBS SUNK IN MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 2 — Six enemy submarines have been sunk by the 15th AAF in Mediterranean waters since May 24, it was announced here yesterday by Major General Nathan F. Twining.

The U-boats were sunk at docks and pens at Genoa, Toulon, Montfalcone, and Skaramanga (Greece) harbors, the announcement said. (PRO)

CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL AWARDED TO SERGEANT

WASHINGTON, October 2 — The United States War Department today announced the posthumous award of the Congressional Medal of Honor to Sergeant John Charles Squires, who, single-handed, captured 14 German machine guns and 21 prisoners in his first combat action in Italy last April.

The award will be presented later to the sergeant's father, Leroy Squires, of Louisville, Kentucky.

Squires, who was a private first class at the time of the action, was promoted to sergeant the next month. A few days later he was killed in action on the Anzio beachhead.

In addition to capturing the machine-guns and prisoners, Sergeant Squires learned to use the captured guns, and trained them against the Germans, inflicting numerous casualties.

Acting as a messenger, he made many trips through furious enemy fire, and organized resistance when noncommissioned officers had been killed or wounded. His regimental commander said:

«He contributed immeasurably to the successful accomplishment of the mission to which he had been assigned.» (OWI)

YUGOSLAV AWARDS PRESENTED 15TH A.A.F. FLIERS

ADVANCE AFHQ ITALY, October 2 — Major General Nathan Twining, Commanding General of the Strategic Air Force, and 23 other American officers Saturday received the gold and silver wreath, crown, and wings of the Royal Yugoslav Air Force in a special ceremony, a United Nations News reporter wrote in a delayed dispatch.

Captain Vojislav Shukich, senior officer of a group of 21 veteran Royal Yugoslav Air Force fliers serving with the 15th AAF, presented the wings to the American commander and fliers.

The awards, made in behalf of King Peter of Yugoslavia, were presented in the compound of a Liberator bomber base in Italy, with the Yugoslav and American fliers drawn up in parade formation before the American and Royal Yugoslav emblems.

In addition to General Twining, the awards were presented to Brig. Gen. Charles Born, operations chief of the 15th AAF; Brig. Gen. Hugo P. Rush, commanding general of a bomb wing, and Colonel Reuben Kyle, chief of staff of the same bomb wing.

The group of Royal Yugoslav fliers, the surviving members of four crews which were presented with Liberator bombers by President Roosevelt on completion of their training in the United States on 6 October 1943, are veterans of some of the most important missions carried out in the Mediterranean theater.

One of the four bombers is still in service, the others having been shot down in the course of a year's service.

The high point of the Yugoslav fliers' tour of duty with the bombardment squadron occurred on September 24, when Captain Vojislav Shukich led the squadron over the Kalamaki, Athens, airfield in his orange-colored plane, marked with the blue, white, and red Maltese Cross and circle of the Royal Yugoslav Air Force. Flying with the Yugoslav was a crew of Americans.

The heaviest damage to Captain Shukich's plane was sustained in the attack on Wiener Neustadt on May 24, when it returned with 127 flak holes. A companion ship was lost on another mission over Austrian territory on December 16, during the attack on the German fighter-plane factory at Augsburg. The entire crew of nine Yugoslavs and one American are listed as missing.

The crew of the third of the four planes presented the

«During October 1,» said the communique, «nine German tanks were destroyed or disabled in fighting of local importance. Seven enemy aircraft were shot down in air combat or by anti-aircraft fire.»

Dispatches from Moscow earlier today said the battle for Riga continued bitterly as the Russians fought their way closer to the outer entrenchments around the Latvian capital city.

Ferocious mountain fighting was reported in northern Transylvania, and in the Carpathian passes over which Russian troops are beating their way into Slovakia from southern Poland.

A Reuter cable from Moscow said that Yugoslav units today took the town of Sopot, 21 miles south of Belgrade, the Yugoslav capital. Elsewhere on that front, Reuter said German forces had drawn up strong artillery elements to stem the Russian advance.

The Rumanian communique today spoke only of local attacks in Transylvania, and said that Rumanian and Russian troops had withstood several Hungarian-German attacks just over the Hungarian frontier.

In the general area of the breached Hungarian frontier, the Russians — according to the German Overseas News Agency — have massed three divisions of infantry for an expected push.

A Czech broadcast said Patriot positions have been improved by Czech counter-attacks in Slovakia, and that German attacks in the central coal regions were repulsed, with the aid of the Czech Air Force.

Radio Helsinki said Finnish troops continued their hard battle to take the town of Tornio, on the Swedish frontier. In central Finland, a small Nazi force was captured.

(OWI-Reuter-TASS)

ESTONIAN PUSH SURPRISED NAZIS

MOSCOW, October 2 — German prisoners, taken in the Leningrad Front offensive through Estonia, revealed today that both officers and men of Hitler's northern armies were taken by surprise.

Several prisoners said their forces were cut in halves in the first few hours of the terrific artillery hammering delivered by the attacking Red armies. One battalion is reported to have been cut down to 30 men within a few days. An infantry company reduced to nine men was fused with it.

Orders from officers who said to be conflicting. Some said to stand and fight it out. Others ordered a retreat. Widespread confusion resulted, described by one prisoner as «a hell of a muddle.» (BBC)

ALLIES PONDERING TERMS FOR BULGARIA

WASHINGTON, October 2 — Secretary of State Cordell Hull said today that peace terms for Bulgaria were still being considered. He said the question lies in the hands of the Allied Advisory Commission in London, and that it has not yet reached a decision. (Reuter)

U. S. PLANES ATTACK PALAU AIRFIELD

PEARL HARBOR, October 2 — The strongly defended Japanese installations on the largest of the Palau Islands — the island of Babelthuap — have been subjected to another smashing attack by U.S. Marine Corps aircraft.

A communique from Admiral Chester Nimitz's headquarters said tonight that the raiding planes ran through intense flak to their chief objective — the Babelthuap airfield.

Meanwhile, continued fighting on Peleliu, southern

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789621

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The crew of the third of the four planes presented the Yugoslav fliers reached safety after landing in Yugoslav territory, following an attack on Ploesti.

Th bomb squadron is part of the famous 376th Heavy Bombardment Group, oldest American bombardment group overseas, credited with the first American raid on Axis-held Europe when, on 12 June 1942, they carried out an attack on Ploesti from Palestine. The group carried out missions throughout the North African campaign. (PRO)

BEAUFIGHTERS DOWN MORE ENEMY PLANES

CAIRO, October 2 — Beaufighters of the Middle East Air Command, operating from Mediterranean bases Sunday night, destroyed five enemy aircraft, the Middle East air communique announced today.

In six consecutive nights, the Beaufighters have shot down a total of 16 enemy aircraft over the Aegean.

From these and other operations, one Allied aircraft is missing. (PWB)

MOSCOW REPORTS STATIC FIGHTING

LONDON, October 2 — In one of the shortest communiques of the Russo-German war, Radio Moscow reported tonight that no material changes have taken place.

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Orders from officers was said to be conflicting. Some said to stand and fight it out. Others ordered a retreat. Widespread confusion resulted, described by one prisoner as "a hell of a muddle." (BBC)

ALLIES PONDERING TERMS FOR BULGARIA

WASHINGTON, October 2 — Secretary of State Cordell Hull said today that peace terms for Bulgaria were still being considered. He said the question lies in the hands of the Allied Advisory Commission in London, and that it has not yet reached a decision. (Reuter)

U. S. PLANES ATTACK PALAU AIRFIELD

PEARL HARBOR, October 2 — The strongly defended Japanese installations on the largest of the Palau islands — the island of Babelthuap — have been subjected to another smashing attack by U.S. Marine Corps aircraft.

A communique from Admiral Chester Nimitz's headquarters said tonight that the raiding planes ran through intense flak to their chief objective — the Babelthuap airfield.

Meanwhile, continued fighting on Peleliu, southern island in the Palau group, brought the number of Japanese dead there to 10,151, and the number of captured to 187, since the start of the Palau invasions.

On Angaur Island, an Allied Military Government has been set up as the last of mopping-up operations brought the island completely under control.

Further aerial attacks have been carried out against Japanese positions in the Marshalls, the Volcanos, and at Truk. (OWI)

CHINESE ATTACK REAR OF JAP KWEILIN OFFENSIVE

CHUNGKING, October 2 — The Chinese High Command said tonight that Chinese forces have attacked the Japanese along the Hunan-Kwangsi railway, over which the Japanese rolled their offensive on the Kwangsi capital city of Kweilin.

In the Hunan town of Pinchung, defensive outpost of Kweilin, street fighting continued tonight. Both sides were suffering heavy casualties.

Japanese rail and river communications throughout this area were attacked by aircraft of General Claire Chennault's Chinese-American Wing of the 14th USAAF again today. Two troops of Japanese cavalry were caught on the move and heavily strafed.

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Other aerial attacks were made on airfields in the Canton area over the week-end, and Japanese supply and barracks areas in Indo-China were also struck. (OWI)

BOMBERS SUPPORT ATTACK IN CHIN HILLS

KANDY, CEYLON, October 2 — Today's communique from Southeast Asia Command headquarters reported that Allied fighter-bombers flying in close support of land forces are attacking Japanese defenses northeast and east of Tiddim in the Chin Hills.

Press dispatches said Allied forward patrols are near enough to Tiddim to hear explosions, which suggest that the enemy is blowing up ammunition and fuel dumps.

On the Salween front, planes attacked enemy storage and supply areas on the Burma Road. Approaches of a bridge were knocked out. (OWI-Reuter)

JAP PLANE AND SHIP LOSSES REACH NEW HIGH

SAN FRANCISCO, October 2 — A survey made by the United States Office of War Information showed that Japan's aircraft and ship losses during September, boosted by American blows in the Philippines and by Allied submarine attacks, broke all previous records.

In September 1,415 Japanese planes were destroyed in combat or on the ground. Allied losses were 129 planes, or less than 1/10th of Japan's. Several hundred more Japanese planes were destroyed, probably destroyed or damaged.

Three hundred Japanese ships, including combat and cargo vessels, were sunk during September. Another 506 were probably sunk or heavily damaged. Allied ship losses were five small combat craft and one transport.

For the first nine months of 1944, Japan's plane and ship losses total 8,394 planes destroyed and 1,237 ships sunk.

Japanese concern over ship losses is shown by comment from the newspaper *Mainichi Shimbun*, which said that «if only we had ships, the greater part of our difficulties could easily be overcome.» An executive in the planning department of the Japanese NYK Steamship Line said: «It will be an exceedingly difficult matter to divert more labor and increase the allocation of materials directly toward shipbuilding.»

In view of the increasing losses of Japanese planes, Admiral Kitagiri, Vice-President of Japan's Airplane Industries Association, recently said:

«With the conditions prevailing, I consider it almost impossible to meet the demands of the armed forces. Japan's greatest and most urgent problem is an epoch-making increase in the production of planes.» (OWI)

«BLACK WIDOW» FIGHTER IN ACTION

WASHINGTON, October 2 — United States air forces in the European and Pacific theaters of operation are now using America's newest night fighter-plane — the Black Widow.

The War Department said last night that the new plane carries a crew of two or three men, and is equipped with devices for locating enemy aircraft in total darkness.

The Black Widow is a twin-fuselage, twin-tail aircraft powered by two 2,000-horsepower engines. Its firepower includes a 20-mm. cannon and 50-caliber machine guns.

The ship has been used to protect night movements of attack support.

The War Department said the aircraft, despite its weight of more than 12 tons, has exceptional maneuver ability. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

POWER CRISIS MAY AFFECT TRAMS

ROME, October 2 — A temporary crisis in the supply of electricity for this city may force a change in the tram schedules tomorrow, as well as the city telephone service, Brigadier Alban Low, Deputy Commander of the Rome Allied Area Command, warned tonight.

«We hope that it will not become necessary to carry out further reductions during this emergency, but we cannot count on this,» Brigadier Low stated.

The main effect of this crisis will be to start tram service at an earlier hour in the morning and continue later in the evening. This is expected to level off the peak load on the power situation.

If the crisis has not been eased by 1400 hours tomorrow, tram service will be lengthened from that hour on, but cars will continue to operate until 1830 hours.

On subsequent days, tram service will begin at 0530 hours and stop at 1830 hours.

If the emergency does not improve by the deadline hour tomorrow, two-party telephone service is expected to be cut off, excepting those lines used by city physicians.

In the last several days there has been a marked reduction in the electrical power service during certain hours.

To date, the power emergency has not affected the trams, RAAC officers said tonight. However, if such a reduction becomes necessary, it will mean that the schedule of tram service will be further lengthened so as to effect a further saving of 20 per cent in power.

Steps already are under way to alleviate the emergency situation. Arrangements are being completed to obtain a better grade of lignite at its source. Coal transport has been given special priority.

As an additional step, all emergency allotment of electrical current has been switched from elsewhere in this area, but this is switched back to its assigned area within a short time, it was also pointed out. (UNN)

GRANARY TOTALS TERMED FAVORABLE

ROME, October 2 — In spite of tremendous war-made difficulties, the campaign to collect liberated Italy's wheat crop in the Granaries of the People (*Granai del Popolo*) has proved a «qualified success» comparing favorable with totals in the years when this country was not a battle theater, the Allied Control Commission announced today.

When field reports for the period ending September 30 have been summed up, collections should stand at 75 per cent of the estimated receipts for the season, in the drive to provide from Italy's own fields as large a stock-pile as possible of this basic foodstuff.

Present incomplete reports show that 67 per cent or 7,815,953 quintals, have been delivered to the Granaries of the People. This is not 67 per cent of the total crop, but 67 per cent of the amount expected, ACC's Agricultural Sub-Commission pointed out.

By the end of October, 90 per cent of the expected collections will be in the Granaries of the People, and the rest will come dribbling in in November and December, the Sub-Commission's experts calculate.

This is the way liberated Italy's 1944 wheat crop estimates stack up:

Expected amassing	11,000,000 quintals
Retained legally for food	11,477,000 "
Retained legally for seed	8,000,000 "
Unaccounted for	1,268,440 "
Total crop estimated	**33,345,440 quintals**

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

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The War Department said the aircraft, despite its weight of more than 12 tons, has exceptional maneuver ability. (OWI)

INVENTOR OF JET PLANE GIVEN AWARD

LONDON, October 2 — Frank Whittle, inventor of the jet propulsion plane, today was awarded a gold medal by the Royal Aeronautical Society. The medal is the highest award the Society can make, and has been conferred on only seven occasions. The American Wright brothers were the first to receive it. (Reuter)

NAZIS ANNOUNCE FIVE MORE GENERALS DEAD

LONDON, October 2 — The official German news agency disclosed the names of five more dead German generals tonight. One of them, said to have been killed on the Italian front, was identified as Major General Wilhelm Crisolli, commander of a Luftwaffe Division.

General Friedrich Mieth, army corps commander, and Major General Friedrich Blümke, commander of an infantry division, were said to have been killed on the eastern front. They were killed in action, said DNB.

Dead from wounds: Lieut. General Friedrich Zickwolff, also an infantry commander, and Major General Werner Dürking, acting commander of a grenadier division. The fronts on which these generals were wounded were not mentioned. (PWB)

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This is the way liberated Italy's 1944 wheat crop estimates stack up:

Expected amassing	11,000,000 quintals
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Retained legally for seed	6,000,000 "
Unaccounted for	1,268,440 "
Total crop estimated	32,345,440 quintals

The 1,268,440 estimated quintals unaccounted for have been retained illegally, Allied officers and Italian agricultural officials believe, despite strict enforcement of the amassing rules — assuming, of course, that the total crop is actually as estimated.

«The collections,» Allied officials pointed out, «compare favorably with those in Fascist years, despite handicaps that turned harvesting into one series of crises after another, especially after the well-nigh complete breakdown of Italian efforts to collect the harvest in 1943 — in the period after the fall of Mussolini, the formation of a new Italian government, and the entry of the Allied Forces.»

The 11,000,000 quintals slated to go into the Granaries of the People will be issued to approximately 18,000,000 ration-card holders in the population of nearly 24,000,000 in liberated Italy.

The remaining 6,000,000 persons are on farms where actually they can raise enough wheat to feed themselves.

Fundamental handicaps against the harvest included the hard facts of military operations, with their inevitable and absolute priority. This accounted for the lateness of the collection in the forward areas.

«The necessary growing pains of the Italian agricultural administration, that had to start from practically nothing

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to organize its operations, resulted in late starts in field organization, » ACC pointed out.

Practical difficulties were headed, as usual, by shortage of transport. In addition, there were a lack of storage space and fuel for threshing machines, destruction of railroads and bridges, shortage of power for mills, delays in financial arrangements in some parts, temporary labor shortages, and delays in deliveries of binder twine and sacks.

An over-all factor was the reduced acreage caused by destroyed farms, fields mined by the Germans, and thousands of acres flooded by the Germans.

Comparison with other years (1943 statistics are not reliable because of circumstances aforementioned) indicate that the Italian farmer produced to the fullest extent possible in 1944.

Crops in past years in the same area as liberated Italy totaled 34,894,130 quintals in 1942; 41,297,750 in 1941; 42,529,020 in 1940; and 43,964,420 in 1939.

Keeping war handicaps in mind, the amount amassed this year is not out of line with the totals in the liberated area in other years: 13,197,791 quintals in 1942, 16,335,691 in 1941; 16,511,281 in 1940; 17,070,800 averaged in the years 1936 to 1938.

Po Farmers Await Allies

In the northern regions, farmers in the Po Valley are reported to be hoarding their wheat for sale on arrival of the Allied and Italian government officials. The price being paid by the Germans and Fascists is said to be between 285 and 350 lire a quintal.

The Allied-Italian price is 900 lire a quintal for soft wheat, and 1,000 lire for hard. The Po Valley traditionally fed Rome and supplied some 33 per cent or more of the Italian bread-basket.

In supervising and helping to make the *Grano del Popolo* as much of a success as it is, the Allied Control Commission made available to the Italian agricultural administration a large number of items for sale to farmers.

These included 60,000 pairs of repaired shoes to communes reaching weekly and monthly goals; 25,000 tons of chemicals; 1,500 tons of binder twine; 250 tons of baling wire, and nearly 750,000 sacks. Included also were trucks, fuel oil, chemicals for tanning belting, parts for repairing machinery, and many other harvesting needs.

ACC also obtained space in railroad cars, and storage space by de-requisitioning buildings.

ACC agricultural officers also organized special devices and made constant field trips to aid harvest collections. Convalescent officers from combat units and from the Middle East were brought by special arrangements to work as harvest control officers aiding Italian officials on the ground.

Nearly 50 such «troubles-shooting» officers were used. As one ACC regional commissioner remarked: «One harvest control officer was good for 100,000 quintals of grain on account of the help and encouragement he was able to give.»

Democratic Local Committees

The communal and provincial committees set up as an integral part of the *Grano del Popolo* campaign played a noteworthy part in this functioning of democracy, officials reported.

In many places, the success of the campaign locally was in direct proportion to the activities of these civic committees. Selected democratically, they had the responsibility of supervising and advising on most practical and equitable methods of furthering the harvest for the common good of producers and consumers.

«On the other hand, success often depended on the extent to which Allied officers and Italian officials from the national level — who, at most, were very few — could

Sardinia suffered from lack of binder twine until too late. Lack of seed wheat in the spring also reduced its acreage.

Sicily, with a problem of a different sort, had 10,000 arrests, and 20,000 quintals of wheat confiscated, by a fully mobilized Carabinieri, with the result that the flow of wheat into the Granaries accelerated.

In Foggia and southern Italy, wheat smut formed a late problem. Earlier, Foggia faced a labor-shortage problem, met by importation of 19,000 Italian soldiers as emergency harvest battalions.

Macerata had storage difficulties for a time, its space deficiency being as high as 100,000 tons, until last year's grain was moved out, and other space also found.

In the northern regions, September rains and lack of chemical rust preventives were problems.

In the Campania area, with its many small farms, proper collecting was obviously more difficult from the many scattered holdings than it was in sections where there were larger farms.

Discussing this problem, one ACC officer remarked:

«From my experience, I would say there are at least 62 ways of evading collection.»

The following table shows the latest collections:

Region (as of 30 Sept. or 30 Oct.)	Total Production (Quintals)	Total Collection (Quintals)	Percentage of Collection	Percentage of Production
I (Sicily) 23.9	1,127,578	2,000,000	56	87
II (Southern) 22.9	2,829,433	3,950,000	71	98
IV (Lazio-Umbria) 15.9	1,268,830	1,700,000	79	91
V (Abruzzi-Marche) 21.9	1,243,021	2,550,000	55	93
VI (Sardinia) 16.9	226,780	300,000	74	85
VIII (Tuscany) 15.9	1,004,391	1,500,000	66	92
Totals	7,815,953	11,000,000	67	89
Results in Region II (Southern) were sub-divided as follows:				
Calabria 20.9	165,668	300,000	59	67
Lucania 23.9	700,377	950,000	73	83
Puglie 23.9	1,573,552	2,170,000	72	94
Campania 23.9	175,306	250,000	70	84
Campobasso 23.9	203,550	300,000	67	79

(UNS)

TRIBUTE IN NAPLES TO ALLIED DEAD

NAPLES, October 2 — Members of war veterans organizations and their families yesterday paid tribute to the memory of Allied soldiers who fell in this area.

The occasion was the first anniversary of the liberation of the city from Nazi-Fascist domination. Wreaths and flowers were placed on the graves of Allied soldiers.

(UNN)

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To Farmers Avoid Sale

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The Allied-Italian price is 900 lire a quintal for soft wheat, and 1,000 lire for hard. The Po Valley traditionally fed Rome and supplied some 40 per cent or more of the Italian bread-basket.

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In many places, the success of the campaign locally was in direct proportion to the activities of these civic committees. Selected democratically, they had the responsibility of supervising and advising on most practical and equitable methods of furthering the harvest for the common good of producers and consumers.

"On the other hand, success often depended on the extent to which Allied officers and Italian officials from the national level — who, at most, were very few — could energize and organize the local officials and farmers, of whom many were confused, disjointed, and distrustful," the ACC report said.

The original estimate of the amount that could be harvested was about 14,761,000 quintals. That was calculated last spring. Later, the target figure was set at 13,045,175 quintals. The most recent and realistic estimate is 11,600,000 to be amassed, a calculation made by the Agriculture Sub-Commission in the light of a fluid situation.

"Although the estimate of 13,045,175 was patently an aspiration, rather than a calculation," the ACC pointed out, "that regional targets based upon this amount were retained so as not to interfere with previously arranged plans.

"In many places, however, through the energy of ACC officers and Italian officials in the field, even this higher target figure has been achieved," ACC announced.

The lack of transport for hauling grain often delayed transfers of the crop from field to threshing machine, to the Granaries, and thence to deficiency areas, not to mention that Allied officers and key Italian officials themselves often had no transport to get out into the field for the mobile inspections of the first importance to a successful collection.

The rich, surplus provinces of Foggia, Matera, and Macerata, have done exceedingly well, while Sicily and Sardinia have fallen below expectations.

Regions and Date of Reports	Estimated Yield (Quintals)	Collection Target (Quintals)	Percentage of Collection Target Reached	Percentage of Estimated Yield Reached
I (Sicily, 2/9)	1,127,578	2,000,000	56	57
II (Southern) 22/9	2,820,493	3,950,000	71	88
IV (Lazio-Umbria) 18/9	1,788,830	1,980,000	79	91
V (Abruzzi-Marche) 21/9	1,348,021	2,250,000	55	94
VI (Sardinia) 16/9	228,709	300,000	74	85
VIII (Tuscany) 15/9	7,004,391	1,500,000	66	92
Totals	7,715,953	11,600,000	67	90
Results in Region II (Southern) were subdivided as follows:				
Calabria 20/9	165,668	280,000	59	87
Lucania 23/9	100,377	950,000	73	83
Puglie 23/9	1,575,332	2,170,000	72	94
Campania 23/9	175,306	250,000	70	84
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SOVIET T. U. DELEGATES VISIT ROME INDUSTRIES

ROME, October 2 — Members of the Soviet Trade Union delegation were given a warm welcome today by workers, technicians, and employees of some of Rome's largest establishments.

Accompanied by Italian General Confederation of Labor secretaries Giuseppe Di Vittorio and Oreste Lizzardi, the delegation first visited the State Tobacco Monopoly plant, where Delegate Shupletsov addressed the workers and praised the contribution of Italian Patriots in the war against Nazi-Fascism.

Next on the tour was the Poligraphic Institute. The Russian workers' representatives were greeted here by a staff of 1,300 employees, one of whom, a woman worker, exalted the part played by Soviet women in the struggle against Hitlerite Germany.

The tour ended with a visit to the head office of the city's Transportation Commission, and to one of the Commission's shops, where delegate leader Tarasov, in reply to Oreste Lizzardi, said the delegation's visit would serve to strengthen the bonds of friendship between Italian and Russian workers.

(UNN)

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ITALIAN TREASURY EMPLOYEES SUSPENDED

ROME, October 2 — Twelve Treasury Department inspectors and division chiefs were suspended from office here today pending an investigation into their activities under the Fascist Regime.

Under the orders of Mauro Scoccimarro, ex-pesident equation commissioner, similar action was taken against commissioned Bank of Italy personnel, 20 of whose main office and branch manager staff and secondants were suspended.

Two National Compensation Board physicians and four other employees were discharged, while at Ital-Cable, four key personnel were suspended on charges varying from having formed Squadristi units to having collaborated with the Germans. (UNN)

TWO SENATORS ARRESTED IN FLORENCE

FLORENCE, October 2 — Two senators were held by police here today pending investigation of their records during the 20 years of Fascist rule.

The senators are Marquis Emanuele Trigona, former Corporations Under Secretary and President of the Alfa Romeo auto firm, and Marquis Roberto Paresi, ex-Secretary of the Fascist Federation of Florence. (UNN)

DISCRIMINATION VICTIMS REINSTATED

ROME, October 2 — The Communications Ministry today announced the reinstatement of 61 railway and 76 Post Office workers who had been discharged during the Fascist Regime because of their political leanings or their racial status.

The announcement said many similar cases of discrimination will receive prompt attention, and will result in reemployment of those evicted by the Fascist laws. (UNN)

PRINCE UMBERTO VISITS FLORENCE

ROME, October 2 — During his stay in Florence last week, the Lieutenant General of the Realm received Cardinal Della Costa, local and Allied authorities, and conferred with the leaders of the Florentine six-party Committee of National Liberation.

The Lieutenant General of the Realm also visited Pisa and Pistoia. (UNN)

SAINT FRANCIS FESTIVITIES BEGIN

ASSISI, October 2 — The three-day celebration in honor of Saint Francis of Assisi, patron saint of Italy, began here today. (UNN)

OCCUPIED AREAS

PETAIN SAYS HE IS STILL SUPREME

LONDON, October 2 — The German News Agency today quoted a declaration by Marshal Pétain addressed to French workers in Germany, saying: «I confirm the supreme authority of the French nation.»

Pétain was quoted as saying: «Obedience is due to no others, but to me.» (Reuter)

DANISH SABOTAGE INCREASING

WASHINGTON, October 2 — Dispatches from Stockholm said today that reports of sabotage in Denmark are increasing in number, and that violent disruption of railway Hungarian troops aiding the Germans, were immediately arrested on Horthy's orders.

Radio Moscow, quoting other reports reaching Geneva, said that a new increase in the palace guard is said to be connected with the alleged recent attempt on the Regent's life. (OWI)

UNITED NATIONS

«TIMES» URGES ANGLO-SOVIET UNITY

LONDON, October 2 — *The Times* discussing the debate in the House of Commons last week, said this morning that the world is moving towards one of the most decisive moments in history, the collapse of Germany and the downfall of Hitlerism. *The Times* continued in part:

The terror that has weighed on Europe is beginning to pass. The guilty already see the hour of doom at hand, and those who have preserved the breath of freedom within them dare, for the first time in four years, to look forward eagerly to the future.

The foundation of Britain's policy in Europe lies in an Anglo-Soviet alliance. This alliance is not merely a product of war-time emergency, but is deeply rooted in the European situation as it will emerge from the war. Unless there is unity between them restraint of Germany will, in the long run, be wholly impracticable, a fact of which German propaganda shows itself vividly aware.

The urgent task of the moment is for Great Britain in consultation with her principal allies, to work out long-term policies which will limit and determine the future role of Germany in European society. The first aim is to provide a firm and permanent guarantee against any renewal of German aggression. The second aim is to enable and oblige the Germans to make their constructive contribution towards rebuilding Europe and for the maintenance of economic well-being and the stability of European peoples.

This is the one policy which can lend a permanent reality to an Anglo-Soviet alliance and any future plan of world organization in its application to Europe, concluded *The Times*. (Reuter)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ ITALY, October 2 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

In the central sector, American and British troops of the 5th Army have met very strong enemy resistance to their drive toward the Po Valley. Some local gains have been made, including the capture of Monte Cappello, an important feature dominating the road to Imola.

In the Adriatic sector, there is no appreciable change in our forward positions.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Light and medium bombers of the Tactical Air Force yesterday attacked bridges, troop concentrations, and supply depots in Northern Italy. Fighters and fighter-bombers attacked communications and close-support targets north of the battle area.

Light bombers and fighters attacked shipping in the Adriatic, and gun positions in Yugoslavia.

From these operations, three of our aircraft are missing.

MAAF flew approximately 1,000 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

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

Romeo auto firm, and Marquis Roberto Pucci, ex-Secretary of the Fascist Federation of Florence. (UNN)

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Petain was quoted as saying, «Obedience is due to no others, but to me.» (Reuter)

DANISH SABOTAGE INCREASING

WASHINGTON, October 2 — Dispatches from Stockholm said today that reports of sabotage in Denmark are increasing in number, and that violent disruption of railway communications is becoming especially frequent.

The dispatches added that it has now been confirmed by Danish sources that no new national police force would be established, in accordance with Nazi orders, to replace the recently disbanded police departments.

The Danes are said to have refused to serve in a Nazi-controlled police corps. As a consequence, German authorities are forced to draw further reserves from their already over-taxed manpower pools to set up their own police forces. (OWI)

SERIOUS UNREST IN HUNGARY REPORTED

WASHINGTON, October 2 — Reports reaching Geneva, Switzerland, tell of increasing unrest in Hungary. Members of the cabinet, according to the reports, have threatened to resign, and regulations regarding the protection of the Regent Nicolas Horthy have been tightened.

A TASS dispatch from Geneva Saturday said rumors circulating in Budapest suggest that the Lakatos Government is on the eve of a «serious crisis» because of the war situation and the popular feeling against the war which is growing throughout the country.»

TASS said that at a cabinet meeting held on September 28, several ministers threatened to resign, and some prominent Hungarians, who asked for the withdrawal of the product of war-time emergency, but is deeply rooted in the European situation as it will emerge from the war. Unless there is unity between them, restraint of Germany will, in the long run, be wholly impracticable, a fact of which German propaganda shows itself vividly aware.

The urgent task of the moment is for Great Britain, in consultation with her principal allies, to work out long-term policies which will limit and determine the future rôle of Germany in European society. The first aim is to provide a firm and permanent guarantee against any renewal of German aggression. The second aim is to enable and oblige the Germans to make their constructive contribution towards rebuilding Europe and for the maintenance of economic well-being and the stability of European peoples.

This is the one policy which can lend a permanent reality to an Anglo-Soviet alliance and any future plan of world organization in its application to Europe, concluded *The Times*. (Reuter)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ ITALY, October 2 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy

In the central sector, American and British troops of the 5th Army have met very strong enemy resistance to their drive toward the Po Valley. Some local gains have been made, including the capture of Monte Cappello, an important feature dominating the road to Imola.

In the Adriatic sector, there is no appreciable change in our forward positions.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Light and medium bombers of the Tactical Air Force yesterday attacked bridges, troop concentrations, and supply depots in Northern Italy. Fighters and fighter-bombers attacked communications and close-support targets north of the battle area.

Light bombers and fighters attacked shipping in the Adriatic, and gun positions in Yugoslavia.

From these operations, three of our aircraft are missing.

MAAF flew approximately 1,000 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, October 2 — Today's communique:

Allied troops have strengthened the Dutch salient by their advance north of Oss, which cleared the enemy from the banks of the River Maas.

Northeast of Nijmegen, we have repulsed attacks by enemy infantry and armor.

To the southwest, our forces, making further progress west of Turnhout, captured the village of Brecht, and are three miles north of Merxplas.

Fighters and fighter-bombers attacked troop concentrations, guns, and transportation targets in support of our ground forces in Holland.

Other fighters flew offensive patrols.

Active patrolling was maintained along the German border from Aachen to southeastern Luxembourg.

In the area northeast of Nancy, our troops advanced into Forêt de Gremecey and occupied high ground around Frenes en Saunois and Courtures. A strong counter-attack near Juliaucourt was repulsed.

Local gains were made in the Epinal sector against strong resistance. Artillery fire was particularly heavy. The town of Saint Jean du Marche is in our hands.

Mopping up at Calais has been completed. (Reuter)

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

SOVIET

MOSCOW, October 2 — Tonight's communique:

During today, on all fronts, no essential changes took place.

During October 1, as a result of battles of local importance, nine German tanks were destroyed.

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

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, October 2 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

A hard-fought battle, lasting several days, has taken place in the Monte Grappa area, where strong Patriot groups have contested the control of ground sacred to the memories of the last war against the Germans. Many times, enemy attacks were held or repulsed. Enormous Nazi-Fascist superiority in men and material compelled the Patriots to fall back and take up positions elsewhere, along more favorable ground, in accordance with guerrilla tactics. The results of the battle are not to be evaluated in terms of ground regained by the enemy, but according to the losses suffered on each side, and these were considerably higher for the Nazi-Fascists. The latter, in fact, lost about 1,000 men and many motor vehicles. Other sources place the number of dead and wounded at 2,000 and the number of vehicles damaged or destroyed at 160. According to latest information, the Patriots lost about 400 men, plus 30 prisoners who were murdered on the spot by the enemy.

A week ago, a Garibaldi Brigade operation near Castello, in Trento Province, took an enemy position and captured 35 Germans.

Farther to the northwest, a clash, resulting in the killing of 60 enemy soldiers, took place on September 11. On September 7 and 12, patrols of the same brigade killed 12 Germans and took 24 prisoner.

The enemy suffered sizeable losses in a mopping-up operation in the Veneto Mountains. Two hundred Germans were killed and 250 captured. Only eight Patriots were killed.

In Piedmont, also, the struggle against the Nazi-Fascists is gaining in intensity. On September 5, Patriots attacked a garrison at Cascinette, in Turin Province, and killed 10 Germans.

It is more than likely that the German Command has issued instructions for the rounding up of Turin workers for deportation to Germany. It is said there will be an advancement of the curfew hour to facilitate these roundups of thousand of workers.

In the meantime, the Germans are stripping factories of machinery in the Novarese region and in the towns of Bellinzago, Lenta, Rozzio, and Rossenate.

Elsewhere, also, the Nazis are dismantling industrial equipment and shipping it to Germany.

The Udine-Trieste line's power cables and rails have been torn up and sent to the same destination after the Nazis were compelled to abandon its use. (UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, October 2 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

At the Antwerp-Turnhout Canal and north of Turnhout, our troops are engaged in arm fighting with Canadian units which continue to attack from their infiltrations.

Between the lower reaches of the Rhine and the Waal, assault detachments of the Army and the Waffen SS penetrated the British positions and repelled the enemy who opposed a stubborn resistance westward.

South-east of Deppen, a strong enemy attack was

Italy:

In central Italy, the Anglo-Americans launched numerous unsuccessful attacks at the earlier local points. On the Adriatic coast, our grenadiers repelled the British at one point where they had crossed the Rubicon.

The Italian Partisans in the rear of the Italian theater of war continue to suffer heavy losses in holdup and sabotage operations. In the second half of September, 1,739 Partisans were killed, and more than 800 captured. Many positions and stocks were destroyed, and a large booty of arms and supplies was captured.

Eastern Front:

In the Balkans, the Soviet pressure at the bend of the Danube on both sides of the Iron Gate continues to increase.

Between Szeged and Grosswardein, German-Hungarian units, supported by bombers, continued to launch counter-attacks.

In the northern part of the corner of Szeki, at Sechsich Regen, grenadiers and mountain troops frustrated Bolshevist attacks supported by tanks.

In the passes of the eastern Beskides, grim fighting is in progress. Soviet attacks were repelled or checked. In this sector, the enemy lost 46 tanks in the course of the last two days.

No major fighting, except some unsuccessful Bolshevist attacks between Duena and the Bight of Riga, is reported from the remaining parts of the Eastern Front.

Air:

Last night, British planes dropped bombs on Brunswick and the Rhenish-Westphalian territory.

(Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE

Huge Canadian Losses, Berlin: «Prisoners state that the Canadian 1st Infantry Division, fighting in France, has suffered very heavy losses. Many companies of this division have less than half their normal number of men.»

TRANSOCEAN AND D.N.B.

Western Front: Ludwig Sertorius reports: «It is becoming ever more evident that the Allies, in order to protect their bridgehead at Nijmegen, at present are aiming at spreading over all of northern Brabant. The Germans are conducting their operations with such intensity that the Allies are making but slow headway, and are being time and again manoeuvred into local situations in which not they, but the Germans dictate the operations. A stiffening of pressure by the Canadian 1st Army may be expected since it will undoubtedly be reinforced by units now released at Boulogne and Calais. Along the front of the British 2nd Army, a big-scale attack is now commencing against Hertogenbosch along the roads from Eindhoven, Veghel, and Nijmegen.»

Eastern Front: Colonel von Oberg reports: «In the Baltic area, the Soviets have slackened their major attacks during the past days. Doubtless this is caused by the successfully stabilized defense and the heavy Soviet losses.»

FASCIST RADIO

Threat of Encirclement: The Allies in Italy are hastily reinforcing their right flank, threatened with encirclement as a result of the recapture of San Mauro by the Germans. In general, the Allied offensive lost much of its intensity in consequence of the heavy losses suffered by the enemy. Local fighting took place north of Firenzuola and along the [illegible]. A large British unit was encircled, and

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

Fascists. The latter, in fact, lost about 1,000 men and many motor vehicles. Other sources place the number of dead and wounded at 2,000, and the number of vehicles damaged or destroyed at 100. According to latest information, the Patriots lost about 400 men, plus 30 prisoners who were captured on the spot by the enemy.

A week ago, a Garibaldi Brigade operating near Castello, in Trento Province, took an enemy position and captured 58 Germans.

Farther to the northwest, a clash, resulting in the killing of 60 enemy soldiers, took place on September 11. On September 7 and 12, patrols of the same brigade killed 12 Germans and took 24 prisoner.

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Between the lower reaches of the Rhine and the Waal, assault detachments of the Army and the Waffen SS penetrated the British positions and repelled the enemy who opposed a stubborn resistance westward.

Southwest of Bennen, a strong enemy attack was stopped.

In the course of the last ten days, 32 tanks were destroyed.

The enemy pressure on Maaseyck weakened.

At Chateau Salins and in the Parroy Forest, the enemy gained some ground in persistent and grim fighting.

Yesterday, units of the U.S. 7th Army, proceeding from the Montreux Valley at Rambervilliers, attempted to capture the western foothills of the Vosges. The positions remained in our hands after fluctuating fighting.

In the Lure sector, our corps repelled all enemy attacks and, in some sectors, threw back the enemy.

The fighting for Calais, which is completely destroyed inside. The remnants of the garrison still go on fighting in their strongpoints. The heavy naval batteries of Cap Gris Nez were overwhelmed by the enemy superiority, in fighting at close quarters, after a gallant resistance.

In September, the Anglo-American armies in the West suffered gradually increasing losses in men and material. Our troops captured 10,650 prisoners and captured or destroyed 1,149 tanks, 243 armoured reconnaissance cars, big quantities of transport gliders and other war material. The bloody losses of the enemy are high. He lost, in addition, 451 planes over the western front.

this sector the enemy lost 46 tanks in the course of the last two days.

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Fascist Soldiers Lauded: An assault unit of the Bersaglieri «Goffredo Mameli» Battalion was commended by the German commander of the Apennine sector, for its exploits in the recapture of Monte Cuceo and Monte Porrara.

Held for Interrogation: Fascist brigades, operating against partisans, killed nine bandits, and captured 128 members of partisan bands, including several band leaders. The Fascists also arrested 578 deserters, while 1,850 persons were held for interrogation.

Fighting in Albania: Allied units, landed in Albania, were identified as belonging to the British 5th and 2nd Airborne Divisions, as well as to a Scotch infantry regiment. In heavy fighting, the Germans took a great number of prisoners, and frustrated all enemy attempts to cut German communications.

Fascism to Triumph after the War: The Fascist ideology is so deeply rooted in the realities of the modern world that no force can ever destroy it. In the event of an Allied victory, the delusion and oppression, coming in the wake of Allied armies, would undoubtedly contribute to the spreading of Fascism. Even the British and the Americans will, after the war, embrace the ideal of Mussolini.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787021

Interior S.C. file

BASIC NEWS

1 OCT 1944

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

Psychological Warfare Branch, FNC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

Sunday — 1 October 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — British repulse counter-attacks as battle for Holland rages; 37 German ships sunk by R. N. subs; Dover's ordeal of shelling over; 5th Army advances closer to Bologna; Strumitza taken by Yugoslavs; Reuter says Red Army massing for drive into Germany; U. S. heavy bombers hit Jap supply ports; Palau landings secured.

LIBERATED ITALY — Carabinieri official arrested; Soviet T. U. delegates urge international conference, meet Christian Democrats, visit Ardeatine Caves; Vatican aids children of France, Low Countries.

UNITED NATIONS — Greek Premier announces agreement of Resistance groups; Stalin receives Polish officials; Komorowski (Bor) named Polish Commander-in-Chief; Nelson resigns as PWB chairman; U. S. nears production goals; Ecuador to issue visas to Jews.

OCCUPIED AREAS — New Nazi atrocities against French discovered; CIO head sends message to Austrian workers.

INSIDE GERMANY — Nazi chiefs warn against false Hitler orders; Pétain goes to Reich.

WAR FRONTS

BRITISH REPULSE COUNTER-ATTACKS AS BATTLE FOR HOLLAND RAGES

SHAEF, September 30 — The great battle for Holland is raging fiercely, with the British infantry and armor thrown in by General Dempsey on the northern flank of the corridor, at grips with the Germans near the hamlet of Schijndel.

Schijndel lies eight miles south of Hertogenbosch and three-quarters of a mile north of the railway running eastward to Germany from Tilburg. Close-range tank battles are in progress, and British infantry are moving in to close quarters against concentrations of Germans assembled to

7th Army smashed to within 10 miles of the Belfort Gap gateway to Germany, and to within 30 miles of the lower end of the Siegfried Line, while Lt.-General George Patton's 3rd Army hurled the Nazis back five miles on the stubbornly-defended Metz-Nancy sector.

A dozen miles northwest of Belfort, the last Germans were flushed from the Forest of Mont de Vanne, but the heaviest slugging was east of Lure, which is 18 miles west of Belfort. Here, the Americans stood firm under an assault in strength.

Then they beat forward five miles, and captured the fortified village of Clairegoutte, 11 miles west of Belfort. They were reported within sight of the gap, which begins at Belfort and stretches for 15 miles eastward between the Vosges peaks on the north and the Alps on the south.

Calais Battle Resumed

The battle for Calais resumed shortly after noon today, at the expiration of a truce which permitted the evacuation of about 20,000 French civilians from the port city. Canadian troops threw in a terrific onslaught of heavy, medium, and light artillery fire.

During the evacuation, German drivers who escorted the civilians out of the city attempted to surrender to the Canadian Army, but Allied officers were not permitted to take prisoners during the truce. After the artillery barrage began, German troops streamed out of the garrison in hundreds. One prisoner stated that he had been waiting for a chance to get away for three weeks, and that nine out of 10 in the garrison felt the same way. "The commanders are the only ones who want to fight," the German prisoner said.

The use of three Brittany ports by the Allied navies to carry supplies to western France for the assault on Brest and other vital ports along the peninsula was revealed officially yesterday.

American and British craft put into the ports of Morlaix, Roscoff, and St. Michel-en-Greve almost immediately after the Army had cleared the beach obstacles and mines had been swept.

Unloading of supplies started simultaneously with the fight for the liberation of the ports. Enemy forces blew the canal locks at Morlaix, biggest of the three, but U. S. Army engineers quickly repaired them. American landing craft now move down the canal with the tide, and unload in the center of the town. (OWI — Reuter)

LATE BULLETINS

CANADIANS TAKE 2,000 PRISONERS AT CALAIS

SHAEF, September 30 — At the expiration of the Calais truce, Allied warplanes which were hovering overhead swooped down and bombed and strafed German positions in the port area. Between 2,000 and 4,000 German soldiers [illegible] into tonight to have been taken prisoner.

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says Red Army massing for drive into Germany: U. S. heavy bombers hit Jap supply ports; Palau landings secured.

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Schijndel lies eight miles south of Hertogenbosch and three-quarters of a mile north of the railway running eastward to Germany from Tilburg. Close-range tank battles are in progress, and British infantry are moving in to close quarters against concentrations of Germans assembled to hold this pivot area on the trunk of the corridor.

British troops last night annihilated a Nazi force which surged over the Neder Rhine west of Arnhem in a desperate effort to split the Allied armies in Holland.

Front-line dispatches stated last night that the northern approaches to the Arnhem bridge had been destroyed by Allied airborne troops during their stand at Arnhem, and the bridge made unusable to the Germans.

In the Nijmegen sector, a German counter-attack launched with armor supporting infantry appears to have made some headway, and furious fighting is going on in the fruit orchards. The starting point for this attack is the region of Kranenburg, on the north of the Reichswald Forest.

To the south, the 2nd Army extended its hold along the Maas River another five miles to a length of 20 miles, and the Germans could be seen digging in across the river with their backs to the border of their homeland from three to five miles farther east.

South of this new British front, Lt.-General Courtney Hodges' 1st U. S. Army in a one-mile advance routed the enemy from the Dutch village of Echterbosch on the German border 20 miles north of the gateway fortress of Aachen.

Meanwhile, at the extreme southern end of the 500-mile front, new action exploded as General Alexander Patch's

They were reported within sight of the gap, which begins at Belfort and stretches for 15 miles eastward between the Vosges peaks on the north and the Alps on the south.

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4141

MAURRAS TRIAL BEGUN IN FRANCE

PARIS, September 30 — The trial of Charles Maurras, who controlled the Royalist newspaper *L'Action Française*, was begun today before a military tribunal. Maurras was arrested at Lyon on September 11.

French officials also revealed that Maurice Pujo, chief editor of the newspaper, and for many years one of the chief collaborationists with Maurras and Leon Daudet, Royalist Party leader, has been arrested. (Reuter)

344 NAVAL PERSONNEL LOST IN HURRICANE

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA, September 30 — The Navy Department announced here late tonight that 344 officers and men had been listed as either dead or missing following the hurricane which swept the Atlantic coast September 14. Five ships, including a destroyer, two Coast Guard cutters, a lightship, and a minesweeper, were lost as a result of the storm. (Reuter)

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

TAF SEALS GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS IN HOLLAND

LONDON, September 30 — Allied air forces today pursued their double strategy aimed at destroying Western Germany's rail communications and her dwindling oil plants.

A strong force of U. S. heavies attacked the rail centers of Munster, Hamm, and Bielefeld, while RAF bombers in strength bombed synthetic oil plants in the Ruhr at Bottrop and Sterkrade. These daylight blows followed night attacks by RAF bombers on the Rhineland rail-junction of Karlsruhe and mine-laying in German waters.

Only one bomber was lost by the RAF in both night and day operations. American losses have not been announced.

USAAF stated that more than 1,000 Flying Fortresses and Liberators, solidly supported by Mustangs and Thunderbolts, delivered a heavy pounding to widespread railroad objectives in western Germany and also attacked industrial objectives, including an ordnance depot at Bielefeld, but the rail network threading through the Hamm-Munster-Bielefeld region to the battlefront was hit the hardest.

The RAF 2nd TAF has now cut practically all the rail communications behind the Germans opposing the British 2nd Army in Holland. Correspondents said that lines linking the Germans in northwestern Holland with Germany and with the Germans in the rest of northern Holland have almost all been sealed off. Movements toward the battle area on these railways have dropped considerably for the past two days, as transport could not get through except by roads which are also exposed to strafing from the 2nd TAF.

Despite poor weather yesterday, 9th USAAF, 2nd TAF, and Air Defense of Great Britain flew 2,500 sorties to destroy enemy materiel and support the ground troops.

About 200 Marauders and Havocs penetrated Germany last night and hit a supply depot at Julich, 10 miles from the Dutch border, and a rail yard at Bingen, 25 miles west of Cologne. Five Havocs were lost in the intense flak. Two other bombers were lost during the day.

Heavy Damage in Rhineland

Other medium and light bombers struck at rail targets at Geldern, Euskirchen, Prum, Bitburg, and Saarbrucken. Rolling stock in the Rhineland was hit by fighter-bombers.

The results of yesterday's operations include 52 locomotives knocked out, 186 railway cars destroyed or damaged, two railroad bridges blasted, a tunnel blocked, 53 barges, two docks, and a canal lock severely damaged, and 82 motor vehicles and 40 horse-drawn wagons knocked out.

According to the Swiss radio, Delle, a French frontier station on the Belfort-Porrentruy line, was bombed yesterday afternoon in four low-level attacks by U. S. aircraft.

In the Freiburg and Strasbourg area, three locomotives and 10 motor vehicles were destroyed in sweeps by Thunderbolts some of them flown by French pilots.

Two flying-bomb attacks were made against southern England and the London area last night. One bomb, which came in low over the east coast, cleared the rooftops of a town by only a few feet.

Fighters of Air Defence of Great Britain (ADGB) today received the unusual order to intercept and destroy a Flying Fortress last seen heading from the Wash toward Liverpool. The Fortress, with a full bomb load, got into difficulties over the Wash and the American crew baled out. Through some mechanical freak, the Fortress levelled out and as its automatic pilot apparently took over control the bomber swung westward across Britain in the direction of Liverpool. After disappearing again and again into the clouds, it finally passed over Liverpool and across Eire, and headed out into the Atlantic, where it presumably fell into the sea when its petrol ran out.

A summary of RAF Bomber Command attacks against German industry in September listed the following industrial cities as having suffered extensive damage: Kaiserslau-

A large group of small German vessels, attempting to carry supplies to the German-controlled islands in the Aegean, were destroyed by gunfire.

The Admiralty listed the number of vessels destroyed or damaged as one large, six medium, and 26 smaller supply ships, as well as one R-boat and three naval auxiliary vessels sunk. Five medium sized supply ships and eight small supply ships were damaged. (Reuter)

DOVER'S ORDEAL BY GUNFIRE IS OVER

DOVER, September 30 — Just over four years after the first German shell crashed across the narrow strait from France, the people of Dover were told officially today that their ordeal by gunfire was ended.

Shortly after 1000 hours this morning, loud speakers in the town gave this message: "The Mayor has received official information that all the long-range guns on the side of the Channel have now been captured."

The message was also broadcast in the caves, where many people have been sheltering for the last month during the fierce bombardment of this little capital of the so-called "Hellfire Corner." (OWI-AP)

EXPLOITS OF BELGIUM'S SECRET ARMY REVEALED

LONDON, September 30 — The great part of Antwerp was saved for the Allies by a Belgian secret army wearing boiler suits for uniforms, it was revealed today, when details of the exploits and achievements of this Resistance Army were published.

Besides preserving Antwerp from destruction, they protected essential war industries intact, and carried out attacks by night and day for three months on German communications. They destroyed 140 railway engines, a "tank" train carrying 158,000 gallons of petrol, and two torpedo boats which were sunk as they were about to put to sea.

Although the aim of the secret army — complete interruption of German communications — was not attained, due to lack of explosives, German movements were disastrously hampered. The lightning advance of British troops into Belgium would not have been possible without the watchfulness and intervention of Patriots, a British general told the commander of the Belgian secret army, Lt. General Piré.

The Belgian secret army had its origin in 1940, when a few Belgian officers banded themselves together to resist the Germans, and in December, 1942, the army was recognized by the Belgian Government in London.

On June 1 of this year, the army was told to hold itself ready. On June 8, two days after the Allied landings in France, came a BBC message calling for sabotage throughout Belgian territory, and sabotage teams at once went to work.

Besides disrupting German communications, they protected the landing of Allied troops and materiel by parachute, provided guides, collected information, and reported essential installations destroyed by the Germans.

The Gestapo tried without success to disorganize it by a savage campaign of repression that caused many losses in its ranks, but every time an officer was killed or disappeared, another one immediately took his place to ensure that the Belgian secret army should be regarded as a regular fighting force. (OWI — Reuter)

RAILROADS IN FRANCE HAUL ENORMOUS TONNAGE

PARIS, September 30 — More than 10,000 tons of freight daily are being hauled by American military railroads in France, it was disclosed today at a press conference held by former American railway men now working for the Army.

The capacity of the lines is increasing steadily, despite the incredible condition of equipment, stated a dispatch

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with the Germans in the rest of northern Holland have almost all been sealed off. Movements toward the battle area on these railways have dropped considerably for the past two days, as transport could not get through except by roads which are also exposed to strafing from the 2nd TAF.

Despite poor weather yesterday, 9th USAAF, 2nd TAF, and Air Defense of Great Britain flew 2,500 sorties to destroy enemy materiel and support the ground troops.

About 200 Marauders and Havocs penetrated Germany last night and hit a supply depot at Julich, 10 miles from the Dutch border, and a rail yard at Bingen, 25 miles west of Cologne. Five Havocs were lost in the intense flak. Two other bombers were lost during the day.

Heavy Damage in Rhineland

Other medium and light bombers struck at rail targets at Geldern, Euskirchen, Prum, Bitburg, and Saarbrucken. Rolling stock in the Rhineland was hit by fighter-bombers.

The results of yesterday's operations include 52 locomotives knocked out, 186 railway cars destroyed or damaged, two railroad bridges blasted, a tunnel blocked, 53 barges, two docks, and a canal lock severely damaged, and 82 motor vehicles and 40 horse-drawn wagons knocked out.

According to the Swiss radio, Delle, a French frontier station on the Belfort-Porrentruy line, was bombed yesterday afternoon in four low-level attacks by U. S. aircraft.

In the Freiburg and Strasbourg area, three locomotives and 10 motor vehicles were destroyed in sweeps by Thunderbolts some of them flown by French pilots.

Two flying-bomb attacks were made against southern England and the London area last night. One bomb, which came in low over the east coast, cleared the rooftops of a town by only a few feet.

Fighters of Air Defence of Great Britain (ADGB) today received the unusual order to "intercept and destroy a Flying Fortress last seen heading from the Wash toward Liverpool." The Fortress, with a full bomb load, got into difficulties over the Wash and the American crew baled out. Through some mechanical freak, the Fortress levelled out and as its automatic pilot apparently took over control, the bomber swung westward across Britain in the direction of Liverpool. After disappearing again and again into the clouds, it finally passed over Liverpool and across Eire, and headed out into the Atlantic, where it presumably fell into the sea when its petrol ran out.

A summary of RAF Bomber Command attacks against German industry in September listed the following industrial cities as having suffered extensive damage: Kaiserslautern, Karlsruhe, Bremerhaven, Munchen-Gladbach, Reiydt, Osnabrück, Darmstadt, Emden, Münster, Kiel, and Frankfort. All of these cities are important German war centers.

The docks in Bremerhaven are now largely in ruins, and the three priority ship-building yards there have all been seriously damaged. Fire has devastated the greater part of the industrial and chemical center of Darmstadt, where the two most important chemical factories were damaged. In Osnabrück, both railways and industries have been most severely damaged. (OWI - Reuter - BBC)

37 GERMAN SHIPS SUNK BY BRITISH SUBS

LONDON, September 30 — British submarines sank a total of 37 German and German-controlled ships and damaged at least 14 others during recent operations extending from the Arctic Circle to the Aegean sea, an Admiralty communique announced tonight.

In these attacks one submarine intercepted a convoy of three strongly escorted supply ships off the Norwegian coast. Two vessels were hit by torpedoes and sunk. Another convoy was intercepted off Kristiansund, in south Norway. Eight armed trawlers escorted the convoy. Several torpedo hits were obtained; full results were not observed.

EXPLOITS OF BELGIUM'S SECRET ARMY REVEALED

LONDON, September 30 — The great port of Antwerp was saved for the Allies by a Belgian secret army wearing boiler suits for uniforms, it was revealed today, when details of the exploits and achievements of this Resistance Army were published.

Besides preserving Antwerp from destruction, they protected essential war industries intact, and carried out attacks by night and day for three months on German communications. They destroyed 140 railway engines, a tank train carrying 158,000 gallons of petrol, and two torpedo boats which were sunk as they were about to put to sea.

Although the aim of the secret army — complete interruption of German communications — was not attained, due to lack of explosives, German movements were disastrously hampered. The lightning advance of British troops into Belgium would not have been possible without the watchfulness and intervention of Patriots, a British general told the commander of the Belgian secret army, Lt. General Piré.

The Belgian secret army had its origin in 1940, when a few Belgian officers banded themselves together to resist the Germans, and in December, 1942, the army was recognized by the Belgian Government in London.

On June 1 of this year, the army was told to hold itself ready. On June 5, two days after the Allied landings in France, came a BBC message calling for sabotage throughout Belgian territory, and sabotage teams at once went to work.

Besides disrupting German communications, they protected the landing of Allied troops and materiel by parachute, provided guides, collected information, and repaired essential installations destroyed by the Germans.

The Gestapo tried without success to disorganize it by a savage campaign of repression that caused many losses in its ranks, but every time an officer was killed or disappeared, another one immediately took his place to ensure that the Belgian secret army should be regarded as a regular fighting force. (OWI - Reuter)

RAILROADS IN FRANCE HAUL ENORMOUS TONNAGE

PARIS, September 30 — More than 10,000 tons of freight daily are being hauled by American military railroads in France, it was disclosed today at a press conference held by former American railway men now working for the Army.

The capacity of the lines is increasing steadily, despite the incredible condition of equipment, stated a dispatch from a United Press correspondent.

Men have been forced to work so close to the fighting that they have to bury German dead and extinguish burning trains fired by the enemy in French switchyards as they retreated, the dispatch said, continuing:

"Major General Frank Ross said his uniformed railroaders would not be satisfied until they had at least doubled the present capacity.

"Among the difficulties to be overcome is the effective ruin caused by Allied planes seeking to deny the use of the lines to the Germans.

"More than 5,000 miles of French trackages already have been restored to operation, and the situation is so well in hand that the Army has been able to assign the Brittany-Paris line to transport food to the capital.

"Several hundreds of miles of trackage have also been repaired in southern France.

"The restoration task started long before the landings in France, when American-made locomotives and freight cars were brought to England for assembly so that they could augment French equipment. It was estimated that since the landings 60 per cent of French locomotives have been destroyed, and 400 others have been taken to Germany.

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- Despite the use of American equipment, 60 per cent of rolling stock now in use is of French, Italian, German, or other Continental origin. The equipment even includes some old last-war American Army boxcars that have been patched up for service.

- One of the feats of the transportation service was the patching of a 250-mile stretch of blasted line from the coast toward Le Mans, a job completed in 48 hours.

- French railwaymen helped out by bringing forth equipment they had hidden from the Germans. Replacement parts and tools were thus made available.

- French railroaders told the Americans when they arrived in Le Mans that they would be lucky to get two trains cleared in an entire day. The Americans thought they could do better than that. They did — they cleared 27 trains. (OWI)

NAZI CRUISER DOWN FOR SECOND TIME

LONDON, September 30. — Sinking of the German cruiser Koenigsberg for the second time was confirmed by the Norwegian Government today.

The 6,800-ton warcraft, refloated after being sunk by British bombs in a Norwegian harbor in 1940, had been maneuvered into a drydock. The dock capsized, said the official statement, and the cruiser went down again. (OWI)

U. S. PILOTS GIVEN POLISH DECORATION

LONDON, September 30 — Pilots of the 8th USAAF who participated in the first hazardous flight to Warsaw to drop supplies to General Bor's troops within the city, have been decorated by the Polish Government. (OWI)

5TH ARMY ADVANCES CLOSER TO BOLOGNA

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 30 — The 5th Army advanced closer to Bologna, fighting fiercely for every yard of ground against determined enemy resistance, rain-flooded streams, and almost impassable roads, it was announced here today. The advance carried Allied troops into Giugnola, an important highway town 18 miles southeast of Bologna, while forward Allied patrols were in Belvedere, about two miles east of Giugnola.

The hardest fighting along the 5th Army front was reported in the central sector, where Allied troops drove a deep wedge into the German lines, forcing the enemy to pull out quickly to avoid being trapped. As he retreated toward Bologna, the enemy was using Imola, 20 miles southeast of Bologna, as a pivot for straightening his lines. Imola is the apex of a triangle in which the two base points are Forli on the east and Giugnola on the west.

On the 5th Army's right flank, British troops battled forward to liberate the town of Fresiola and take Monte Fuso, a height 10 miles southeast of the town.

8th Army Reaches Fiumicino River

The Germans launched a desperate counter-attack Thursday and again on Friday in regimental strength against Allied positions on Monte Battaglia, the nearest Allied point to the Po Plain. The height is about 13 air miles from Highway 9, the straight-line highway running from the Adriatic northwest to Bologna. There was bitter fighting during both counter-attacks, but the enemy fell back.

Toward the center of the front, American troops of the 5th Army took Giugnola and the important heights of Monte Caggioli and Monte Canda, which flank Highway 65, the road north to Bologna from Florence. Capture of these heights moved the Allied advance another three miles forward from La Mazetta to Filigare.

To the west of Highway 65, Allied troops attacked and reached Monte Balestra and Montefredente.

STRUMITZA TAKEN BY YUGOSLAV PARTISANS

LONDON, September 30 — The town of Strumitza in Macedonia, 18 miles from the Bulgarian frontier, has been taken by Marshal Tito's forces, according to a broadcast today by the Free Yugoslav Radio.

The broadcast said that fierce fighting is still going on at Banjaluka, and that in Dalmatia Yugoslav Patriot forces routed an entire German column, killing 300.

Among other towns liberated was Lonznica, southwest of Belgrade, which was taken after two days of fighting.

Patriot forces destroyed the Litija bridge in Slovenia, the largest bridge between Ljubljana and Zidani. This railway line is part of the main trunk route connecting Zagreb with the port of Trieste. Destruction of the bridge is the latest of a long series of operations carried out by the Partisans and the Allied Air Forces to cut off the retreat of the Germans from the Balkans.

The Free Yugoslav Radio also said the strongpoint of Jablanac, a port on the Croatian coast important for sea communications to Fiume, has been taken. (OWI-Reuter)

BEAUFIGHTERS DOWN MORE TROOP-CARRIERS

CAIRO, September 30 — Middle East Beaufighters destroyed three more Junkers troop-carrying aircraft over the Aegean last night, it was announced in today's communique. No Allied aircraft is missing.

This brings the total German aircraft destroyed in this area in four consecutive nights to 11. (Reuter)

RUSSIANS MASSING FOR GERMAN DRIVE

MOSCOW, September 30 — The Red Army is now massing in Russia's dusty autumn for what may well prove to be the final big battles of the war in the East, said Reuter dispatches sent from here today.

In the closely guarded conference rooms of the Soviet command, said Reuter, the last touches are being put to plans designed to be the death blow to German armies on the eastern front.

These plans, the correspondent added, are based on the strategic conception of clearing a broad path over the last approaches to Berlin.

Battles in the Baltic states and the Balkans, the dispatch concluded, are likely to be revealed as only preliminaries to main operations in which central Poland will act as the gateway to Germany's most vital areas.

Meanwhile, massed Russian guns were pounding tonight at concrete defenses behind which the last Germans driven from northern Baltic areas were holding out in and around the Latvian capital of Riga.

In this Baltic region, northwest of Parnu, the Estonian island of Muhu, a stepping stone to the far larger island of Saaremaa, was occupied today by Russian troops of the Leningrad Front.

Battling Russian troops also entered Yugoslavia today, chasing the Germans from 20 small towns and villages and taking the vital junction city of Negotin.

The Soviet communique said the frontier crossing was made south of the Rumanian town of Turnu-Severin, on the right bank of the Danube.

Still further gains were reported in the Russian drive over the Carpathians into Czecho-Slovakia, and in northern Transylvania.

A Rumanian communique said Rumanian troops had taken the Hungarian town of Gyula, about five miles over the Rumanian frontier northeast of Arad.

From inside Warsaw, Polish General Bor reported the loss of Mokotov, suburb of the Polish capital, and said that Russian planes have dropped more supplies to his troops, now dug in after six days of furious fighting. (Reuter)

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On the 5th Army's right flank, British troops battled forward to liberate the town of Pressola and take Monte Faso, a height 10 miles southeast of the town.

8th Army Reaches Fiumicino River

The Germans launched a desperate counter-attack Thursday and again on Friday in regimental strength against Allied positions on Monte Battaglia, the nearest Allied point to the Po Plain. The height is about 13 air miles from Highway 9, the straight-line highway running from the Adriatic northwest to Bologna. There was bitter fighting during both counter-attacks, but the enemy fell back.

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To the west of Highway 65, Allied troops attacked and reached Monte Balestra and Montefredente.

New Zealand troops of the 8th Army have driven on and have reached the Fiumicino River on a 400-yard front from the coast inland. The Germans, defending the bank in force, counter-attacked twice across the river late Thursday night, but both attacks were repulsed. Eighth Army forces are now established along a road 300 to 500 yards east of Fiumicino from two miles north of San Mauro di Romagna to Savignano.

Dispatches from the front lines reported that both the Marecchia and Rubicon rivers have risen and are running swiftly, making crossings very difficult. As a result, activity around the Savignano area was confined to patrolling, with no further fighting reported in the town.

It was announced that the small Allied bridgehead west of San Mauro was withdrawn after enemy infantry and tanks attacked Allied troops before reinforcements could be brought forward.

Northwest of Canonica, German counter-attacks forced Allied troops to pull back leading forces, and at the latest report were holding firm on their original positions. In the hills to the southwest, positions were unchanged and the enemy was still holding the forward slopes southeast of Montesalvano.

On the central sector, 5th Army troops are in contact with the enemy and have taken many prisoners. (PRO)

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From inside Warsaw, Polish General Bor reported the loss of Mokotov, suburb of the Polish capital, and said that Russian planes have dropped more supplies to his troops, now dug in after six days of furious fighting. (Reuter)

POLES INFLICT HEAVY CASUALTIES ON GERMANS

WASHINGTON, September 30 — The Polish National Liberation Committee, in a communique broadcast yesterday by Radio Lublin, said that Polish formations fighting for Warsaw have killed more than 1,050 Germans from September 23 to September 26.

The communique said the Poles also destroyed 14 German guns, 30 heavy machine guns, 14 transport barges, and three observation points. (OWI)

FINNS PUSH NORTHWARD

LONDON, September 30 — Dispatches relayed through Sweden said tonight that Finnish troops are pushing German forces northward rapidly, despite difficult terrain and Nazi demolitions. (Reuter)

FINNS WANT FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA

HELSINKI, September 30 — Bjorn Bjornson, the National Broadcasting Company's correspondent in Helsinki, said today that Finnish officials are now working on a long-term policy of friendly relations with the Soviet Union.

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Another dispatch said that the leader of the Russian Control Commission, Pavel Ogilov, declared in Helsinki yesterday that Russia wishes to establish friendly relations with Finland.

In his broadcast, Bjotnson quoted a Finnish Government official as saying: «We will give the Russians our fullest cooperation.»

«The commander of the Czecho-Slovak forces in Slovakia is now completely evacuated, the correspondent reported. This area of some 20 square miles, in accordance with the Finnish armistice terms, is to be leased for 50 years to the Soviets, who will use it for a naval base. (OWI)

CZECHO-SLOVAK FORCES MAKE NEW ASSAULTS

LONDON, September 30 — Following is the text of a communique issued today by the High Command of the Czecho-Slovak armed forces:

«The commander of the Czecho-Slovak forces in Slovakia reports that our units carried an assault at Vernar, in the Turec Valley, there was increased reconnaissance activity.

«In the Southwest, the enemy attacked strongly, and see-saw fighting is continuing.

«In Eastern Slovakia, one of our units annihilated, to the last man, a German unit of 800 men and took all their armaments.

«Air activity was weak, due to bad weather.» (OWI)

700 CRIMEA DAIRY FARMS RESTORED

MOSCOW, September 30 — Seven hundred dairy farms have been restored in the Crimea, where collective animal husbandry suffered grave damage under German occupation, it was announced in Moscow today.

Collective farms have received 10,000 cows, 35,000 sheep, and 40,000 horses from the Soviet Government. Farms of pedigreed cattle, for which many Crimean districts were famous before the war, are now being restored. (TASS)

SOVIETS FACE ANOTHER WINTER WAR

LONDON, September 30 — Moscow stands on the threshold of her fourth war-time winter in a thoughtful mood the Moscow correspondent of *The Times* wrote today. He said, in part:

«The Russians today, on the eve of victory, see themselves in the double rôle of judge and deliverer. There is something deeply satisfying to them in the way that the successes of their armies bring about more fronts in the lands of their neighbors — an indication that the Red Army has something good to give to all except Fascists.

«Thus they welcome the coalition between royalists and Communists that brought about the fall of Antonescu. And they criticize those who fought the idea of a return, if only temporary, to an authoritarian constitution in Poland.

«Russians consider that the way of life they have worked out in their own land is something too hard won — too essentially Russian — to be exported.» (BBC)

ECONOMY OF ESTONIA BEING RESTORED

MOSCOW, September 30 — President Vares of the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic said today that the workers of liberated Estonia have already begun the restoration of the national economy.

A Moscow dispatch quoted Vares as saying that in Tallinn, enterprises are beginning to open one after the other — the power station, which the Germans attempted to destroy, is in operation, and restoration of the harbor has been started. People who have been hiding in the [illegible]

The commissariat, headed by a high commissioner with the status of minister, will represent the interests of the Rumanian State and of the local population in the liberated territory. (PWB)

ONLY LEI TO CIRCULATE IN RUMANIA

WASHINGTON, September 30 — «Soviet war rubles and lei will cease to circulate from October 1,» said Bucharest Radio yesterday, quoting a joint Soviet-Rumanian announcement.

The broadcast noted that only Rumanian lei will remain in circulation, adding that an agreement to this effect was signed by Soviet Marshal Rodion Malinovsky and Rumanian Armistice Commissioner Ion Christu, in conformance with provisions of the Rumanian armistice agreement of September 12.

BBC, quoting a Berne dispatch, said today:

«This is the first act under the armistice terms to help Rumania. Immediately after it was learned in Bucharest that the normal lei was to return, the black-market gold-dollar purchases dropped by 25 per cent.» (OWI)

U. S. HEAVY BOMBERS HIT JAP SUPPLY PORTS

CHUNGKING, September 30 — Heavy bombers of the 14th USAAF continued their efforts to smash the Japanese drive into south-central China today by attacks on Nipponese coastal supply bases and against convoys and communications in Hunan and Kwangsi provinces.

Airfields and other installations in and around the harbors of Cotton and Amoy, along the so-called «invasion coast» of China, received direct hits. In the nearby waters of Formosa Strait, American bombs sank a 15,000-ton Japanese whaler.

Still other formations of 14th USAAF aircraft shot up 22 Japanese troops trains in the area of Chuanhsien, concentration point in northern Kwangsi, from which the Japanese have launched one of their offensives against the Kwangsi Province capital city of Kweilin.

In this same aerial counter-offensive against the Japanese Kweilin drive, American bombers hit fuel and ammunition dumps along the roads of lower Hunan, and caused many fires and explosions from which smoke columns rose more than 6,000 feet in the air.

Bridges, river shipping, and Japanese barracks were also blasted. Eight supply junks were sent to the bottom.

The Chinese High Command said tonight that bitter fighting continued in the streets of Paoching, outer defense bastion of the Kwangsi capital. The battle was said to be going on «house-to-house.» One report had a Japanese column within 31 miles of Kweilin tonight. (OWI-Reuter)

PALAU LANDINGS SECURED

PEARL HARBOR, September 30 — Invading Marines who made the new American landings on islands in the Palaus had their beachheads secure today.

A Navy communique said they went ashore on two small islands north of Peleliu after a heavy shelling of Japanese gun positions by cruisers and destroyers, and after concentrated bombing attacks by carrier-based planes.

Meanwhile, other American patrol bombers striking far into the Netherlands Indies on Wednesday and Thursday, sank or damaged 26 small Japanese ships and five barges.

Navy bombers also struck at the Bonins, southeast of Japan, at the Marianas, at Wake, at Nauru, and at Truk. (OWI-Reuter)

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«The liberated Estonian people will do everything in their power to bring nearer the hour of ultimate victory over the enemy,» President Vares declared. (PWB)

SCHOOLS OPENING AGAIN IN LATVIA

MOSCOW, September 30 — «Latvian children are eagerly awaiting tomorrow, as on that day they will resume their school studies after a three-year interval,» a *Komsomolskaya Pravda* correspondent reported from Latvia today.

During the German occupation, most of the schools had been converted into army barracks, stables, bath houses, or places of entertainment for the troops, and children were allowed to attend only two hours of lessons after an 11-hour day of heavy manual work. The school year lasted five months, and students had to pay a tuition fee of 1,500 roubles per year, more than most could afford. (TASS)

RUMANIA TO SET UP TRANSYLVANIA COMMISSARIAT

BUCHAREST, September 30 — A commissariat for the administration of liberated territory in Transylvania will be set up by the Rumanian Government, Radio Bucharest said last night.

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JAPS RECRUIT LABOR

WASHINGTON, September 30 — Radio Tokyo said today the students from more than 50 schools in Manchukuo will go to work in Japanese ammunition factories tomorrow. They have been recruited for 10 days of labor. (OWI-Reuter)

ATLANTIC CHARTER EXTENDED TO PACIFIC AREA

PEARL HARBOR, September 30 — Extending the principles of the Atlantic Charter into the liberated areas of the Pacific, Admiral Chester Nimitz announced last night that arrangements are being made for self-government in the Marshall Islands.

It will be the first time since 1887 that natives of the islands, freed from the Japanese yoke by American military might, have been permitted to govern themselves along democratic lines. (OWI)

U.S.N. AIRCRAFT USE NEW GUNSIGHT

WASHINGTON, September 30 — A new type of gyroscopic gunsight, which can identify enemy planes and indicate their range with two movements of the controlling pilot's hand, is now being used in United States Navy aircraft, the Bedix Aviation Company announced yesterday. (OWI)

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LIBERATED ITALY

ITALIAN PRESS COMMENTS ON CHURCHILL'S SPEECH

ROME, September 30 — Commenting on the review of the war and the international situation given to the House of Commons by Prime Minister Churchill on September 28, the newspaper *L'Italia Libera* stated today that the speech was a realistic and severe examination, without deceit, without a flourish of illusions or promises.

Referring to the feelings of sympathy felt by the British Prime Minister for the Italian people, the *Corriere di Roma* pointed out that Mr. Churchill did not hesitate to make a clear distinction between the Italian people and those who dragged Italy down to ruin. The declaration has a high moral value, for which Italy is prepared to show grateful testimony, the newspaper said.

L'Unita declared: «We are grateful to Mr. Churchill who stated with great clarity the opposition of the Italian people to Fascism,» and expressed the hope that the confidence the Allies have in Italy will prove to be well founded. (UNN)

CARABINIERI OFFICIAL ARRESTED

ROME, September 30 — Lieutenant Colonel Ugo Pucci Da Filicaja, a member of the Carabinieri, was arrested today on orders of Mario Berlinguer, a member of the commission for the punishment of Fascist crimes.

Colonel Da Filicaja is charged with the responsibility for the organization of Squadristi units and for acts of violence and destruction. (UNN)

SOVIET T. U. LEADERS URGE CONFERENCE

ROME, September 30 — Members of the Soviet Trade Union delegation declared here today, in a meeting with members of the Italian Communist Party, that they are in favor of holding an international trade union conference before the end of hostilities in Europe.

Delegation chairman M. P. Tarasov, secretary of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions, said such a conference would establish the necessary relations between representatives of the various countries for examination of, and prompt action on, all problems facing the post-war period. (UNN)

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS RECEIVE SOVIET DELEGATES

ROME, September 30 — Accompanied by Achille Grandi, one of the general secretaries of the Italian General Confederation of Labor, the Soviet Trade Union delegation this afternoon visited the national headquarters of the Christian Democratic Party.

The Russian delegates were received by Ministers De Gasperi and Tupini, Under Secretary Mattarella, and other members of the party's national council. (UNN)

RUSSIAN DELEGATES VISIT ARDEATINE CAVES

ROME, September 30 — The Soviet workers' delegation this morning placed a wreath at the Ardeatine Caves, where more than 320 Romans were murdered by the Nazis. (UNN)

VATICAN AIDS CHILDREN OF FRANCE

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It was stated at the Vatican today that children in the

cluding of course, the minister of the extreme left. They, like us, are sparing no effort for the furthering of our common aims.

«I am empowered by my colleagues of the Government to supply the assurance that all of the armed organizations, the EAM, ELAS, and EDES, will obey the orders of the Greek Government and the Allied Command.

«Today is the last time that we address the nation from abroad. In a short time, the Government of National Unity will be back in our country.»

Radio Cairo also announced yesterday that Prime Minister Papandreou has named General Spiliotopoulos to be the Military Governor for Greek territory as it is liberated. (OWI - Reuter)

STALIN RECEIVES POLISH OFFICIALS

MOSCOW, September 30 — Radio Moscow said today that Marshal Stalin has received the President of the Polish National Council, the President of the Polish Committee of National Liberation, and the Deputy Chairman of the Committee, who arrived in Moscow from Lublin with high Polish military officials.

The broadcast said that Russian Foreign Commissar Molotov was present at the meeting. (Radio Moscow)

KOMOROWSKI (BOR) NAMED POLISH COMMANDER

LONDON, September 30 — Lieutenant General Tadeus Komorowski, recently identified as General Bor, commander of the Polish forces besieged inside Warsaw, has been named Commander-in-Chief of the Polish Army, a decree signed by the Polish President announced here today.

The Presidential decree stated that General Komorowski will assume his new duties here just as soon as he is able to leave Warsaw. (Reuter)

NELSON RESIGNS AS W.P.B. CHAIRMAN

WASHINGTON, September 30 — Donald M. Nelson has resigned as Chairman of the United States War Production Board, the White House announced here tonight. He will remain here to assume another government position of «great importance,» the announcement said.

The chairmanship of the WPB will be temporarily filled by Julius Krug.

In his letter announcing Nelson's resignation, President Roosevelt praised his achievements in establishing America's huge industrial war machine, and also the successful accomplishment of his mission to China, Russia, Canada, and Great Britain. (Reuter)

U. S. NEARS PRODUCTION GOALS

WASHINGTON, September 30 — Julius A. Krug, Acting Chairman of the War Production Board, said yesterday that, in spite of critical lags in the production of some important war equipment, the United States will come within two per cent of 1944 production goals, amounting to 57,000 million dollars, which is almost half the value of the world's war equipment.

Krug said that in 1942 — which he termed «the tool-up year» — American industry had to build plants for production and perfect plans for the control of materials. In 1942, he said, American war production was 14 per cent short of the goals, with a total output of 31,000 million dollars.

In 1943 — which Krug called the «component year» — controlled-materials plans were put into operation, and production fell only six per cent short, with a total of 57,000 million dollars turned out.

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

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It was stated at the Vatican today that children in the Low Countries will also receive aid from the Pope. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

GREEK PREMIER ANNOUNCES AGREEMENT

CAIRO, September 30 — Greek Premier George Papandreou announced in a proclamation broadcast yesterday by Radio Cairo that complete agreement by the leaders of the Greek Resistance Movements has been achieved.

Papandreou said that the leaders of the armed organizations in Greece made themselves responsible to the Government and the Allied Command for the faithful execution of the plan of liberation, for the abolition of private administration of justice, and for keeping and safeguarding order in the name of the Greek Government.

The Greek Premier met with Patriot leaders a few days ago at Allied Force Headquarters in Italy, and it was stated then that the two leaders, General Zervas, Chief of the leftist party EDES, and General Sarafis, had declared their complete acceptance of the orders of the Greek Government and of the Supreme Allied Command.

«We are absolutely convinced of the honesty of our colleagues in the Government,» Papandreou declared, «in-

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In 1943 — which Krug called the «component year» — controlled-materials plans were put into operation, and production fell only six per cent short with a total of 57,000 million dollars turned out.

Thus far in 1944 — «the close-out year» — a shortage of only two per cent of the established goals is indicated, Krug said. He added that an unrelenting effort will be required to achieve the huge volume of production called for during the remainder of 1944. (OWI)

ECUADOR TO ISSUE VISAS TO JEWS

QUITO, ECUADOR, September 30 — Ecuadorian consuls abroad have been instructed to issue visas to all Jews of good character who desire to settle in Ecuador, Foreign Minister Camilo Ponce announced today following a visit by Jacob Landau, New York newspaperman representing the War Refugee Board.

President Jose Maria Velasco Ibarra told Landau yesterday that Ecuador will be open to those persecuted by the Nazis. «These are not ordinary times,» he said, «and ordinary rules of immigration are inapplicable. We must try to save human lives.»

The Foreign Minister stated also that he was arranging for the admission of 300 children. Ecuador is utterly opposed to the Nazi racial doctrine, he declared, and will do its part in the noble effort inaugurated by President Roosevelt by offering refuge to victims of the Nazis. (OWI)

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

BRAZILIAN CONTRIBUTION TO U.N.R.R.A. HAILED

WASHINGTON, September 30 — Brazil's contribution of 30 million dollars to the UNRRA fund to aid victims of the Axis was acclaimed today by Dr. Eduardo Santos of the South American Republic of Colombia, Deputy Director General of UNRRA.

Santos said Brazil's contribution will help "very substantially" in laying the basis for a peaceful and prosperous post-war world. (OWI)

FRENCH CABINET ESTABLISHING NEW MEASURES

PARIS, September 30 — French Gestapo chiefs, charged with the murder of Georges Mandel, former French Cabinet minister, will appear before the first of the new special courts set up to try French traitors, Radio Paris said last night.

The new courts will begin their sittings on October 15.

Measures for the establishment of large enterprises of joint production committees, and commissions to investigate collaborators, were approved at yesterday's meeting of the French Cabinet, the French National Radio also said today.

The broadcast added that the establishment of joint production committees will mean the participation of the workers in the management of enterprises.

The commission to purge industry of collaborators will be placed under the authority of a judge representative of the employees.

The Cabinet also decided that all trade agreements providing preferential tariffs are to be cancelled. A complete review of customs duties was proposed.

Following a report by Foreign Minister Bidault, the Cabinet adopted an ordinance for the taking over of enemy property.

A report on the nation's health was given by François Billoux, Minister of Public Health, the broadcast concluded. (PWB)

BRITISH LABOR LEADER IN PARIS

PARIS, September 30 — Sir Walter Citrine, General Secretary of the British Trade Union Congress and President of the International Federation of Trade Unions, arrived here yesterday, Radio Paris said today. (PWB)

SOUTH FRANCE CITIZENS RECOVER QUICKLY

LUXEUIL, FRANCE, September 30 — French citizens in the liberated towns and cities of southern France have done a democratic and effective job in re-establishing local government in their communities, civil affairs officials of the Allied 7th Army said today.

In barely more than a month, the officials said, the newly-established local governments in the liberated areas had solved many of the pressing problems left in the wake of the Nazi occupation. Both local and regional governments generally seemed to have popular support, dispatches stated.

Meanwhile, the job of providing adequate supplies for the civilian populations in the liberated areas is proceeding rapidly, the officials found. For example, a French food ship docked in the harbor of Toulon before firing had ceased. But a great deal remains to be done, with critical shortages of milk, petrol, oil, and transport reported from many sections, particularly in the coastal areas. Citizens of Nice had their first taste of bread in 12 days when a food shipment arrived, while the acute shortage in Marseille has been eased somewhat with an increase in the bread ration.

Black market activities, which flourished under Vichy and German control, are being vigorously and successfully fought by the new authorities, according to the dispatches.

a German major general named Mayer, who is still hospitalized there with a shoulder wound. The Gestapo chief admitted torturing the Maquis in the hope of getting information about the activities of the Resistance groups.

The Maquis leader in Toulouse said that part of the torture inflicted by the Germans on members of the FFI there consisted of applying red hot plates to their feet, soaking the clothed prisoners in water, and the compelling them to stand around in the cold, after which they repeated the hot plate process, followed again by the bath.

The Sub-Prefect at Bayonne, Guy La Masaure, said it was difficult to obtain figures on the number of Frenchmen murdered by the Germans, since many had been spirited away from Bayonne. Between 4,000 and 5,000 young men had disappeared out of a population of 100,000 since the occupation, he said. Of this number, about 700 were sent to Germany, although many who were supposedly being sent to the Reich were actually executed on reaching Bordeaux.

The FFI in Tarbes took 600 German prisoners, four of whom were executed after they killed six captured Allied paratroopers.

Some 240 collaborators are now imprisoned in Tarbes alone, awaiting trial, with another 200 being held in Bayonne. (OWI)

C.I.O. HEAD SENDS MESSAGE TO AUSTRIAN WORKERS

WASHINGTON, September 30 — Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, yesterday addressed a message to Austrian workers, urging them to oppose the German oppressors with acts of resistance, Murray said.

"Wherever labor joins in battle, it wins common victories — this is the message that American workers send to Austrian workers as the voice of America speaks to Austria.

"Austrian labor can be part of the universal brotherhood of Allied labor which backs our advancing victorious armies.

"The Nazis are weakened by every act of resistance made by Patriots. In France and in Belgium, the widespread organized sabotage at the decisive time contributed tremendously to the speed of liberation of these countries."

Murray added that Austria may soon become a battleground, as already the Russian Armies are on the Hungarian plains, where the Germans will be unable to establish a defense line. He concluded:

"At this crucial moment, Austrian Patriots can do what other Patriots have done. You can help assure the future of your nation in the post-war world of free people by sharing actively with the Allies in this war." (OWI)

B.B.C. ISSUES INSTRUCTIONS TO TODT CONSCRIPTS

LONDON, September 30 — A Czechoslovak conscript of the Todt organization, with 17 compatriots, escaped to the Allies, BBC said today, by following instructions to establish contact with surrounding populations.

The broadcast gave the following advice to his fellow slave-workers:

"Now is the time to act. When I established contact with the people around me, I found myself among friends. You must do likewise. Contact the people in any country outside of Germany in which you find yourself. They will hide you. If possible, organize a group escape. Take with you all personal documents, even German papers." (BBC)

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Courts of justice in such centers as Marseille are being conducted with « dignity and fairness, » a United Press dispatch reported, quoting a legal officer in the U. S. Army civil affairs section of the Allied 7th Army. The dispatch said also that during the past week 15 collaborationists had been condemned to death by French courts of justice, six of them being sentenced in Marseille. (OWI)

OCCUPIED AREAS

NEW NAZI ATROCITIES AGAINST FRENCH

LONDON, September 30 — Fresh evidence of German atrocities against French civilians and members of the French Forces of the Interior is being discovered almost daily throughout the Biarritz-Toulouse region, according to a dispatch from a British United Press correspondent.

He said that 60 mutilated bodies were found in a common grave, and examination showed burial had taken place before death. He said that an arrested Gestapo chief has admitted that he tortured captured FFI members.

At Tarbes, where American Army men aided the FFI, the Maquis captured the head of the Gestapo, along with

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DANISH PATRIOTS POLICE COPENHAGEN

LONDON, September 30 — Danish Patriots have ignored the formation of the Nazi police force in Copenhagen, and have taken the policing of the city into their own hands, the Stockholm paper, *Svenska Dagbladet*, said yesterday.

In the business sections of the city, a shop-protection guard of businessmen, armed with batons and whistles, patrol the city in shifts during the night, replacing the regular Copenhagen police force which has been disbanded and deported by the Nazis.

Meanwhile, the Nazi-controlled Danish Radio yesterday disclosed something of the methods used by the German police force of 1,000 men commanded by Günther Pancke, Gestapo chief in Denmark. According to the broadcast, German police on September 26 searching for Danish saboteurs in the Bondes Inn near the town of Hadersley, were fired on from an ambush. A German non-commissioned officer was fatally injured and two sergeants and one policeman slightly wounded, the broadcast said.

Some of the patriots escaped, but their leader was captured, and died later from wounds inflicted by the Nazis. The inn was dynamited and completely destroyed by the German security police. (OWI)

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

INSIDE GERMANY

NAZI CHIEFS WARN AGAINST FALSE HITLER ORDERS

LONDON, September 30 — Nazi fears of a new effort to unseat Hitler were revealed today in orders from Joseph Goebbels and from Heinrich Himmler, instructing all authorities to obey no orders from Hitler unless the origin of such orders is confirmed.

Gestapo Chief Himmler told all civil and military authorities to confirm the orders by telephoning his headquarters. Goebbels addressed similar instructions to the Army alone. These new Nazi precautions were broadcast by Radio Moscow from Stockholm sources. (OWI)

PETAIN GOES TO GERMANY

LONDON, September 30 — The German radio said tonight that Marshal Petain, chief of the Vichy Government, is now in Germany. Petain moved from Vichy to Belfort, on the southwestern German frontier, shortly after the invasion of southern France. (Reuter)

NEUTRAL

SWEDISH CABINET CHANGES ANNOUNCED

WASHINGTON, September 30 — Three new ministers were sworn into the Swedish Cabinet and presented to King Gustaf following a council meeting today, according to Radio Stockholm.

The new ministers are Professor Bertil Ohlin, Minister of Commerce; Gunnar Danielsson, and Tage Erlander. Professor Ohlin was elected leader of the People's Party at a meeting in Stockholm today, the radio said. (OWI)

HEAD OF SPANISH FLEET REPLACED

MADRID, September 30 — Admiral Cristobal Aller has succeeded Vice Admiral Osamiz as commander-in-chief of the Spanish fleet, the London *Exchange Telegraph* reported today. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 30 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy.

In spite of bad weather conditions, American and British troops of the 5th Army have made progress against stubborn resistance. American troops of the 5th Army have repulsed a strong counter-attack against the important feature of Monte Battaglia, while British troops of the 5th Army took Monte Fuso, a key feature of the Florence-Forli Road.

Heavy rain in the Adriatic sector has prevented any large-scale operations on the 8th Army front.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force.

Air activity yesterday was again curtailed by weather.

Fighter-bombers attacked rail installations south of Milan and targets in southern Yugoslavia.

During these operations, one enemy plane was destroyed. One of our aircraft is missing.

MAAF flew approximately 60 sorties.

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, September 30 — Today's communique:

Land.

German resistance in the Cape Gris Nez area has ceased, and long-range batteries have been silenced.

At Calais, a truce has been arranged while remaining civilians are evacuated from the city.

In the Sheldt Estuary, enemy movements were under attack last night by light bombers.

Our troops are advancing steadily on a six-mile front west of Turnhout in the face of stubborn opposition. German counter-attacks against our Nijmegen salient were repulsed north of Best and in the vicinity of Nijmegen.

Allied forces advancing toward Hertogenbosch from the southeast are within four miles of the town. Fighters and fighter-bombers closely supported our ground forces and attacked transportation targets in Holland.

There was considerable opposition in the air and according to reports so far received, 31 aircraft were shot down by our fighters, of which four are missing.

Patrol activity continued from the Aachen area to the Luxembourg-German frontier with enemy artillery fire on a slightly reduced scale. Troop concentrations and strongpoints southeast of Aachen were attacked by medium and fighter-bombers.

Allied units made local attacks near Hurlen, southeast of Stolberg. Farther south, our troops made limited progress southwest of the town of Prum against enemy fortifications, eight of which were reduced in one attack.

In southeastern Luxembourg, we have liberated Mompach and Wasserbilling.

Haute Contz, six miles south of Remich, has been freed.

West of Metz, an enemy thrust in the vicinity of Gravelotte was repulsed.

Concentrated enemy mortar and small-arms fire were later directed against our troops in this area. Two German counter-attacks were repulsed near Forêt de Gremecey, 14 miles northeast of Nancy.

In the Vosges foothills, Saint Gorgon, just south of the communications center of Rambervillers, was taken. Our positions west and northwest of Belfort were improved against intensified enemy resistance.

Air.

The offensive against the enemy's railway system, supplying battle zones, was continued.

Medium and light bombers struck at railway targets at Geldern, Euskirchen, Prum, Ritburg, and Saarbrücken, and rolling stock in the Rhineland was hit by fighter-bombers. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, September 30 — Tonight's communique:

During today, northwest of Parnu (Pernov), our troops forced the strait of Soorsain and captured the Island of Muhu.

South and southeast of Turka, a town of Drohobycz Region, our troops occupied in fighting several populated localities, including Juterka, Javorcu, Mlatosh, Kricka, Silzintari, Tuholka, and Rukuv.

In the northeastern part of Rumania, west and southwest of Campulung, our troops, operating in the difficult mountain-wooded terrain, occupied in fighting over 30 populated localities, including Iriibagar, Listuk, Jakubeny, [illegible] Prokl, Kajbi, Polonc, and Nyarma.

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Fighter-bombers attacked rail installations south of Milan and targets in southern Yugoslavia.

During these operations, one enemy plane was destroyed. One of our aircraft is missing.

MAAF flew approximately 60 sorties.

Navy:

On the night of 27/28 September, two of our landing craft operating off the Yugoslav coast met and engaged a convoy of enemy landing craft. Two of the enemy vessels were sunk, and others damaged.

It is reported from the south of France that on 28 September, the United States destroyer *Hilary P. Jones* and the French destroyer *Le Fortune*, operating on the right flank of the army near the Franco-Italian frontier, bombarded enemy batteries and troop concentrations. All areas were well covered.

On 28 September, His Majesty's destroyers *Laddesdale*, *Zetland*, and *Brecon* entered Pegadia Bay, off the Island of Scarpanto, and sank a 100-ton enemy vessel. Our ships were engaged by enemy guns, but the fire was returned and the batteries silenced.

On 29 September, His Majesty's Ship *Black Prince*, with the destroyer *Tumult*, bombarded the harbor of Syros. Five enemy "F" lighters were sunk, and there were direct hits on a medium-sized merchant vessel, other ships, and enemy installations ashore.

Naval aircraft from the escort carrier *Stalker* were operating on the same day. (PRO)

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In the northeastern part of Rumania, west and southwest of Campulung, our troops, operating in the difficult mountain-wooded terrain, occupied in fighting over 30 populated localities, including Iribagar, Listuk, Jakubeny, Kulnya, Tartaru, Ruzhi, Knizhi, Pojana, and Nyagra-Shoriul, and the railway stations of Bokosh, Iribagar, and Beu.

In the northern part of Transylvania, our troops continued operations for expansion of their bridgehead on the right bank of the River Muresul, north of the town of Turgu-Mures, and occupied the following populated localities: Toarisa, Ungarn, Todalak, and Tarpatak.

Following our reconnaissance units, who several days ago penetrated into the territory of Yugoslavia, yesterday, south of the Rumanian city of Turnu-Severin on the right bank of the River Danube, our troops crossed the Yugoslavian border and in first contact overthrew the German troops and captured the following populated localities: Tieklya, Kladovo, Velikaja-Vrdyka, Redkovo, Korbova, Vrazhuga, Davidovo, Kladushnitje, Petrovo-Selo, Monastiretse, Velikaja-Kamenitsa, Velemitsa, Lubitseva, Grabovitca, Krestopalenka, Mirotch, Ravajeva, Kamarinovats, and Negotin.

On the other sectors of the front, patrol activities and fighting of local importance took place.

During September 29, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 63 German tanks. In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 14 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

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

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, September 30 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

A heavy battle has taken place south of Asiago, and has ended in complete victory for the Garibaldi Brigades. The enemy has lost 423 men in dead and wounded. A large amount of war material was captured.

In the Ossola Valley, Patriots extended their control and formed an autonomous organization for the liberated territories. A train was stopped near Nierdo, in Brescia Province, and about 30 Nazi-Fascists were taken prisoner. Patriot groups in the Province of Reggio Emilia cut a highway near Collagna, and captured motor vehicles loaded with arms and ammunition.

As a result of frequent acts of sabotage, the Germans are compelling civilians to guard railway lines under threat of reprisals against their families if traffic is interrupted.

The use of German-trained Fascist troops has been suspended following their poor showing on their arrival in Italy. Instead of the five divisions they had hoped to put in action, the Fascists have succeeded in putting together two — the San Marco and the Monte Rosa. Both have already suffered considerable losses. The second, which has also been weakened by continuous desertions, will not be able to be used against the Patriots. Because of the widespread tendency to desert among the Fascist troops, the Germans have taken preventive measures by arresting army generals and air force officers and holding them as hostages.

In the mountains north of Milan, civilians are daily swelling the ranks of the Patriots. Machine-gun emplacements protected by barbed-wire are being installed in Milan banks and hotels for fear of attacks by Garibaldi Brigade forces. The Nazi-Fascists have made many arrests in their attempts to round up members of the Committee of National Liberation.

The situation in Turin remains confused. It is believed that two German demolition squads have remained in the city charged with the destruction of the city's factories in the event of a forced retreat of the Nazi-Fascist forces. This demolition plan is said to tie in with another, which calls for the deportation of Turin industrial workers to Germany. Railway traffic has been tied up by a strike which began on September 10. The Railway Workers' Federation has issued a manifesto asking its dependents to hold themselves in readiness for a general strike and an armed insurrection. (UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, September 30 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

On 29 September, in Holland, the enemy maintained his pressure on the flanks of his infiltration. German formations are engaged in grim defensive and offensive fighting aiming at warding off attacks on the Antwerp-Turnhout Canal and at broadening the bridgehead north of Turnhout. Strong enemy formations attacking at Meeuwyck were repelled in a counter-attack.

In the Nijmegen sector and at Metz, yesterday, grim dogfights were in progress between German and enemy fighter squadrons. Eighteen enemy planes were shot down.

In the front sector running from Aachen to Nancy, yesterday, the operations were limited to some local enemy attacks and successful German counter-attacks.

In the Château Salins and Luneville sectors, the enemy succeeded in recapturing some high ground positions in forest land, in the course of grim fighting.

In the foothills of the western Vosges and northwest of Belfort, a defensive battle is in progress. Fierce fighting British 8th Army limited itself to fighting for Savignano and some unsuccessful local attacks.

Eastern Front:

The fighting in the bend of the Danube, on both sides of the Iron Gate, continues, with both sides throwing fresh forces into the battle. A strongpoint at the Danube was again wrested from the Soviets.

East of Szeged, at Sarkad and in the Grosswardein sector, German and Hungarian units threw back the Rumanians and the Bolsheviks toward the frontiers. The town, Grosswardein is again in German hands.

On both sides of Torenburg and Saechsisch Regen, grim local enemy attacks were frustrated. Also yesterday, Soviet attacks on the Beskides Passes, launched on a broad front, were frustrated by the grim resistance of our divisions.

Between Duena and the Bight of Riga, the enemy attacks abated. Our troops and volunteers of the Latvian SS repelled all attacks.

In the course of the disengaging movements in the northern sector of the Eastern Front, which were reported yesterday, the Navy repeatedly joined in the fighting of the Army. The Navy evacuated strong Army formations, including their armament and equipment, all wounded, and 10,000 civilians within a short time.

Air:

On September 29, the Anglo-Americans continued to terrorize the civilians in western Germany with bombers and fighter formations. Losses in human lives were caused by indiscriminate attacks on localities and trains, particularly in the Reich territory west of the Rhine.

In the night, British planes dropped bombs on Karlsruhe. (Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMAN HOME RADIO

Military Importance of Calais Resistance: - It can be concluded from the British newspaper accounts that they urgently wish to occupy — aside from Cherbourg — other harbors situated nearer to the Channel coast, for the necessities of the war. Berlin military circles comment thereon as follows: These British remarks explain the purpose of the Anglo-American assault against the coastal positions in the Pas de Calais. This brings out, at the same time, the importance of the fanatic resistance of our soldiers, to whom the defence of the port was entrusted. -

TRANSOCEAN AND D.N.B.

Western Front: - The annihilation of the British airborne forces in the Arnhem area turned out to be a far greater success than could be guessed from the recently-published figures about prisoners and booty. By wiping out the British airborne units, dropped north of the Lower Rhine, the German Command doubtless succeeded in foiling an operation to which the Allies had attached the greatest importance. Eisenhower's intention had been to push northward and outflank the right wing of the German border defence system. The failure of this plan has completely upset the Allied plans... The American Army is concentrating fresh assault formations in the Aachen area in order to try again to break through to the east. -

Eastern Front: - The Soviet Russians carried out several attacks on the front north of Riga in the past 24 hours. On the road from Pskov to Riga, they succeeded in breaking through, but the forces involved were soon wiped out... -

FASCIST RADIO

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

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In the foothills of the western Vosges and northwest of Belfort, a defensive battle is in progress. Fierce fighting raged for the access to the valleys. At some points, lost ground was captured in a counter-attack.

Artillery fire and local operations are reported from the fortresses on the Channel Coast. A 24-hour armistice was granted in Calais for the purpose of evacuating the civilians who still remained in the city. The garrison of Gironde Nord wiped out enemy shock detachments and, in a reconnaissance thrust, penetrated deeply into the enemy's rear.

London continues to be held under harassing fire with « V-1 ».

Italy:

The enemy, weakened by the losses suffered in the course of the previous days, temporarily did not resume his major attack in central Italy. Only at Mount Battaglia, the fighting is still in progress. On the Adriatic Front, the

Air:

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FASCIST RADIO

Regrouping on the Southern Front. The German forces, which reoccupied their old lines, are consolidating their positions and shelling with heavy artillery the advanced posts of the Allied armies. In consequence of the heavy losses suffered by the Allies, their offensive slackened to a great extent. Local fighting is reported around Monte Battaglia and near Savignano. Over 100 prisoners were taken in a patrol clash north of Lucca.

Peasants Ask for Fascist Protection: Numerous peasants from Allied-occupied Italy are writing to us, asking for protection from the partisan terror. However, we can do little at the moment, and we are not too interested. These peasants were jubilant at the time of the fall of Fascism, and they ought to learn their lesson.

Fascism in Sicily: Fascism is spreading among the Sicilians, who are most dissatisfied with the disastrous situation of the island. Fascist cells are being organized all over Sicily, the party being particularly strong among university students of Palermo.

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BASIC NEWS

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

Psychological Warfare Branch, FNC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

Monday — 2 October 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Canadians take Calais. Germans counter-attacking; 5th Army beats off strong counter-attacks; 8th Army occupies Tribola; 10,000 Japs killed on Palaus; Red Army drives on Nis; Chinese to connect highways with Ledo Road.

LIBERATED ITALY — Soviet delegation attends Trade Union meeting; San Arcangelo liberated.

UNITED NATIONS — Extensive damage done to European art especially in Great Britain; UNRRA to send representative to Poland; U. S. Senator urges breaking up of German monopolies; Estonian people reorganize their country.

OCCUPIED AREAS — Eisenhower representative tells Austrians to prepare for Allies; Dutch railway strike successful; Germans shoot more Poles.

INSIDE GERMANY — Germany fears famine; Foreign workers start fires during air raids.

WAR FRONTS

GERMANS COUNTER-ATTACKING IN MANY SECTORS; CANADIANS TAKE CALAIS

SHAEF, October 1 — The Germans are fighting stubbornly to hold back the pressure of British, American and French troops along a 300-mile front from Arnhem in Holland to the Belfort Gap.

The British 2nd Army has forced a new salient in the 17-mile stretch of marshy ground between Bourne, east of Eindhoven, and the Meuse River. Strong German resistance to this new thrust was met tonight and is holding up the advance.

To the north, the Germans are making a desperate attempt to penetrate the Nijmegen bridgehead and deny the Allies the use of the bridge across the lower Rhine. They are taking advantage of low clouds and rain to attack from the shelter of the Reichswald Forest.

A heavy German counter-attack is developing north[illegible] concentrations of German tanks and the Germans counter-attacked for the fourth successive day. They laid down the heaviest concentration of artillery fire the French have met since landing on the Mediterranean coast. Some penetrations were made in Allied positions but the Germans were later thrown back with considerable casualties.

On the American 1st Army front, the Germans made a vicious assault on Allied positions southwest of Prum using flame throwers in the first attack. A heavy artillery barrage preceded two attacks and Allied troops were forced to yield some ground. Positions were regained after the German attacks were thrown back.

To the north, the Germans staged a third counter-attack in the area of Stolberg but met with little success.

(OWI-Reuter-UP)

PROJECTED GERMAN ATTACK SMASHED

LONDON, October 1 — American and RAF heavy bombers were grounded today due to bad weather, but rocket-firing Typhoons from continental bases struck at German tanks north of Nijmegen in Holland. They swept into the tanks in an effort to break up a projected German attack on British lines at Huissen, the *Associated Press* reported.

Yesterday Allied medium bombers with fighter escort attacked enemy communications at Arnhem and near Goch, across the German frontier to the east, in support of Allied troops, SHAEF announced. Light bombers smashed at trains, barges and motor transport in the Ruhr and northern Holland last night, while a force of Mosquitoes attacked Hamburg and other objectives in western Germany. Night Intruder aircraft also bombed enemy airfields.

A lone Wellington of the RAF Coastal Command, patrolling North Sea waters, last night attacked an enemy convoy of 20 ships moving out of Schilling Roads, off

LATE BULLETINS

MUSTANGS ATTACK VESSELS OFF DANISH COAST

LONDON, October 1 — A U-boat and a German destroyer were attacked by Mustangs on offensive patrol off the coast of Denmark this evening, said the British Air Ministry.

Sweeping low over Langeland Bay the Mustangs raked the conning tower of the U-boat with cannon fire and the blast blew six of the crew into the sea.

The destroyer, intercepted in Kiel Bay, was hit on the deck and superstructure.

The Mustangs then went on to targets inland and damaged four locomotives and blew up a string of trucks and machine-gunned a German troop train.

All the aircraft returned safely. (Reuter)

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A heavy German counter-attack is developing northwest of Nijmegen and concentrations of German tanks and infantry are reported to be crossing the Pannerdensch Canal. RAF strength has been diverted to deal with this counter-attack. Rocket-firing Typhoons are attacking German concentrations.

On the western flank of the corridor British patrols advanced two miles in the Oss sector. They have made contact with the main German front to the west of Oss on a line from Nuland to Berlicum.

The port city of Calais fell today to Canadian troops. After Colonel Schoerner, commander of the garrison, was taken prisoner the entire garrison surrendered. Over 4,000 German prisoners have been taken. So far Canadian casualties were light.

Other Canadian forces today crossed the Belgian-Dutch frontier five miles north of Turnhout. Further west, another Canadian column captured Brecht, two miles north of the Antwerp-Turnhout canal.

A strong German counter-attack was made against American 3rd Army forces at Jallaucourt, 16 miles northeast of Nancy. It was repulsed after four hours of bitter fighting.

French and American forces of the 7th Army are within 10 miles of the gateway city of Belfort. North of Belfort

To the north, the Germans staged a third counter-attack in the area of Stolberg but met with little success.

(OWI-Reuter-UP)

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The Mustangs then went on to targets inland and damaged four locomotives and blew up a string of trucks and machine-gunned a German troop train.

All the aircraft returned safely. (Reuter)

GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACK AT NIJMEGEN HELD

SHAEF, October 1 — The German counter-attack in the Nijmegen area was officially stated to be "well in hand," late dispatches report. No ground has been gained by the Germans.

Units of the American 3rd Army made an advance of six miles northwest of Chateau Salins, and have gained high ground in the vicinity of Donjeux. (Reuter)

BIG JAP OIL SHIP HIT

AFHQ, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, October 1 — American patrol bombers sank another large Japanese cargo vessel, and severely damaged a 10,000-ton oil tanker and one other ship, in sweeps off the Netherlands Indies island of Celebes yesterday.

The ship sent to the bottom was of 8,500 tons. Other aircraft of General Douglas MacArthur's command dropped 79 tons of bombs on the island of Ceram, starting many fires. Seven Jap aircraft were destroyed on the ground. (Reuter)

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Holland and scored a direct hit on the stern of the largest vessel.

A correspondent with the U. S. 3rd Army tonight reported the discovery of a large German underground aircraft factory in a converted mine in the small town of Algrange, six miles west of Thionville, near the French-Luxembourg frontier.

The part played by the RAF Bomber Command in reducing Calais is revealed in a British Air Ministry announcement today. There the Bomber Command carried out a seven-day sustained attack closely co-ordinated with the ground offensive, dropping 11,500 tons of bombs between September 20 and 28. The bombing moved steadily from west to east along with the advance of the Allied troops. On the last day, positions east of Calais were hit as well as gun posts at Cap Gris Nez. On September 24, Lancasters and Hallifaxes made a concentrated attack, blasting from a height of less than 600 meters in the face of intense flak. Eleven Allied planes were lost in the seven-day aerial assault. (OWI-Reuter)

GERMANS LOST 82,000 IN DEFENDING FRENCH PORTS

SHAEF, October 1 — The Germans have lost 82,000 men, the equivalent of eight field divisions, in trying to deny the Allies the use of ports in Brittany and along the Channel coast, it was officially announced today.

If Hitler's policy of suicidal port defense is pursued in Holland, or if the huge German garrison there is cut off, the grand total will rise to over 300,000, the equivalent of 30 German divisions.

The fall of Calais left the Germans still holding the French ports of Dunkirk, St. Nazaire, Lorient and La Rochelle. The German forces still holding out at the mouth of the Gironde River prevent the Allies from using Bordeaux to feed supplies to the main western front. (PWB)

WALKER'S CORPS, GENERAL PATTON'S SPEARHEAD

NEW YORK, October 1 — Weeks of secrecy were ended yesterday with the announcement that Major General Walton H. Walker's 20th Corps was the spearhead of Lieutenant General George S. Patton's 3rd Army, and *New York Herald Tribune* Correspondent Joseph Driscoll yesterday in a dispatch from the front.

The spearhead, in its great eastward drive across France, distinguished itself by bold tactics of encirclement which won Prime Minister Churchill's praise in Parliament recently.

Within 15 days, the dispatch said, General Walker led his corps across six rivers — the Loire, Seine, Yesle, Marne, Aisne and Meuse — to liberate scores of towns and cities, including Chartres, Melun, Montreau, Fontainebleau, Chateau Thierry, Epernay, Reims and Verdun.

The corps' speed was such that it thrust through the the Argonne Forest in a matter of hours as compared with the several months required to take these woods in the last war, the correspondent said.

Incessantly pushing the Germans back and off balance, the 20th Corps captured or destroyed 200 enemy tanks, 350 personnel carriers, 500 guns of large caliber, 80 planes and 90 vehicles. The German troops killed or captured exceeded 20,000, the correspondent concluded. (PWB-OWI)

RAF COUNTERING ATTACKS IN NIJMEGEN SECTOR

SHAEF, October 1 — Rocket-firing Typhoons of the RAF are hitting hard against German counter-attacks in the Nijmegen sector, it was reported tonight.

A heavy German counter-attack is developing in the area and concentrations of German tanks and infantry were reported crossing the Pannerdensch Canal, seven miles north of Nijmegen. (PWB-Reuter)

Graham said:

"When the Civil Affairs men arrived they found the city leaderless and without essential services. There was no semblance of government officials, police or fire department.

"Six hours after they had arrived the A.M.G. men had the light and water systems functioning. All German laws and decrees were wiped out.

"Transportation on a limited scale began in a week. The steel mills were at work in five days. Schools were reopened on a limited scale and teachers were being returned to their old posts and equipped with textbooks which the Nazis had taken away from them. Courts are functioning again." (OWI)

5TH ARMY BEATS OFF STRONG COUNTER-ATTACKS

ADVANCE AFHQ, October 1 — Fifth Army forces, fanning out from Firenzuola in forward movements toward Bologna, some 18 miles north, continued to advance yesterday despite fierce enemy counter-attacks, whipping winds, rain, mud, and hazardous hairpin mountain roads. In the right sector of the 5th Army front, American troops repulsed a second major attack on their positions on the salient feature of Monte Battaglia. The Germans threw in strong forces of infantry, heavy artillery and flame-throwers in a desperate effort to dislodge the Americans, but the enemy was again beaten back and our troops pushed forward. It was announced today that heavy fighting still continued in this area.

Reports of Friday's attack revealed that the enemy used at least three divisions in its first major drive on Monte Battaglia. About two miles west of the peak, the important height of Monte Coppella was under attack by 5th Army infantry late Friday night, and strong enemy resistance has been encountered. Enemy units, rushed from other parts of the Apennines and appearing in this sector, have been identified, and indicate that the Germans are reinforcing this area.

Ghugnola, commanding an important lateral road about eight miles northeast of Firenzuola, was captured yesterday after heavy fighting by 5th Army troops, who moved forward and took ground farther north.

Other 5th Army forces advanced northwest of Firenzuola to clear the enemy out of Monteprendente, some 10 miles away.

Slight progress is reported from the 8th Army front, where heavy rains made movement very difficult. Nevertheless our troops cleared the east bank of the Fiumicino River from the coast to Savignano, and about four miles from Savignano, 8th Army troops cleared the enemy out of Tribola and occupied the town.

Positions in the central mountain sector remained unchanged, while from the 5th Army's coastal sector increased enemy artillery action was reported. (PWB — PBO)

ENEMY SUPPLY LINES BOMBED AGAIN

ADVANCE AFHQ, October 1 — More damage was inflicted yesterday upon enemy supply lines in north Italy when medium bombers of the Tactical Air Force attacked nine bridges in the Milan and Venice areas, striking all of the structures, it was announced today. Other fighter-bombers pounded communications in the Po Valley, cutting rail lines in 21 places, hitting road bridges near Rimini and Modena, and destroying six locomotives, 14 rail cars and 16 vehicles, while one locomotive, 45 rail cars and 23 motor vehicles were damaged.

During the night, Raf Wellingtons, Liberators and Hallifaxes attacked targets over the Po River at San Benedetto, 15 miles southeast of Mantua, getting a good concentration in the area of a pontoon bridge which has been used at night by the Germans to get troops and transport across the river.

In coastal operations, Beaufighters scored cannon strikes on two armed trawlers off Ravenna, and two others

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ADGB PLANES MAKE 3,000 SORTIES IN FORTNIGHT

LONDON, October 1 — Spitfires and Mustangs of the Air Defense of Great Britain, which yesterday flew to Germany in support of heavy bomber attacks on synthetic oil plants, brought their total number of sorties over a two-week period to 3,000.

During their escorting mission yesterday, pilots of the ADGB reported seeing 16 German jet-propelled fighters flying in pairs several thousand feet above them. The pilots said the German planes wheeled away from them and fled while the heavy bombers made their attack. (PWB)

A.M.G. DOING EFFECTIVE JOB IN LUXEMBOURG

NEW YORK, October 1 — Although the Germans employed an occupational force of 4,500 men in an effort to take Luxembourg away from its residents, a handful of officers and men of a United States Army Civil Affairs unit is doing an effective job of giving the Duchy back to its citizens, *New York Times* correspondent Frederick Graham said in a dispatch published yesterday.

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Positions in the central mountain sector remained unchanged, while from the 5th Army's coastal sector increased enemy artillery action was reported. (PWB – FRO)

ENEMY SUPPLY LINES BOMBED AGAIN

ADVANCE AFHQ, October 1 — More damage was inflicted yesterday upon enemy supply lines in north Italy when medium bombers of the Tactical Air Force attacked nine bridges in the Milan and Venice areas, striking all of the structures, it was announced today. Other fighter-bombers pounded communications in the Po Valley, cutting rail lines in 21 places, hitting road bridges near Emilia and Modena, and destroying six locomotives, 14 rail cars and 16 vehicles, while one locomotive, 45 rail cars and 23 motor vehicles were damaged.

During the night, Hal Wellingtons, Liberators and Halifaxes attacked targets over the Po River at San Benedetto, 15 miles southeast of Mantua, getting a good concentration in the area of a pontoon bridge which has been used at night by the Germans to get troops and transport across the river.

In coastal operations, Beaufighters scored cannon strikes on two armed trawlers off Ravenna, and two others off Maestra Point. (PRO)

LONDON SUNDAY TIMES ON ITALIAN CAMPAIGN

LONDON, October 1 — The most significant progress on the various fronts against Hitler has been made on the Italian line, said Scrutator, commentator of the Sunday *Times* today.

On that front, Scrutator says, Kesselring, in some respects the ablest of the German commanders fighting on a comparatively narrow front with wonderful natural defenses and with both flanks on the sea, has disposed, according to Mr. Churchill, of 27 German divisions. Against him, General Alexander has conducted for months past a patient, resourceful, and successful campaign. Kesselring has been driven from one natural defense to another, and is now finally at the end of them. The advance of the 5th Army towards Bologna means leaving the mountains and entering definitely upon the Lombardy plain. The thrust here against Kesselring's center will make it very difficult for him any longer to maintain a line from sea to sea.

In that case, since it is towards the Brenner that he must eventually retreat, the west coast is the one which

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he will have to abandon. One may look to see an uncovering first of Piedmont and then perhaps of Milan itself. But the manoeuver will be a difficult one to execute in face of an opponent so skillful as General Alexander, and the latter may perhaps yet reap in a culminating victory the reward of his long patience under thankless conditions.

Mr. Churchill did well to recall attention in his speech to the Italian Campaign and to the magnificent record both of the troops there and of their commander. The finesse of their achievement persists, and when eventually it is seen in perspective it must rank with the highest in the war. (OWI)

M.A.A.F. MEETS ONLY 14 ENEMY FIGHTERS IN MONTH

ROME, October 1 — Only 14 enemy fighters were sent up to oppose the Mediterranean Allied Air Force bombing operations during September, and all 14 were destroyed, Exchange Telegraph reported today.

The dispatch said that one reason for the decline is that Italy-based aircraft destroyed 1,003 enemy aircraft in the air, and 886 on the ground, between July and October. (OWI)

BRAZILIAN MINISTER DECORATES U. S. GENERALS

WITH BRAZILIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, VIII ARMY, October 1 — Major General Eurico Caspar Dutra, Minister of War of Brazil, yesterday decorated Lieutenant General Mark W. Clark, 5th Army Commander; Major General Alfred M. Gruenther, Chief of Staff, 5th Army, and Major General Willis D. Crittenberger, Commanding General of the 5th Army's 4th Corps, said a UNN correspondent today.

The three American generals were presented with the Order of Military Merit of Brazil.

General Dutra also conferred the Medal of Merit of Brazil, Order of Commander, on Major General Ralph Wooten, Commanding General, USAPSA, and Brigadier General Hayes Kroner, United States Military Attache to Brazil.

Prior to the ceremony, General Clark inspected a guard of honor composed of members of the Brazilian Expeditionary Force. He then went to the front with General Dutra to watch Brazilian troops in action there. (PRO)

10,000 JAPS KILLED ON PALAUS

PEARL HARBOR, October 1 — More than 10,000 Japs have been killed in the conquest of the four islands in the Palaus invaded by American forces in the last two weeks.

A Navy Department communique said tonight that the total will be even greater, since small units of Japanese are still holding out on their mountain stronghold on Peleliu, and a small pocket of resistance remains on Angaur.

Except for these die-hards, said the communique, the American hold on all four of the invaded Palau Islands is now secure. (OWI)

14TH U. S. AIR FORCE SINKS JAP SHIPS

WASHINGTON, October 1 — A total of 1,083,789 tons of Japanese shipping has been sunk, probably sunk, or damaged since March 10, 1943, by the U. S. 14th Air Force, the War Department said yesterday.

Almost 550,000 tons of enemy ships were definitely sunk, the report said. It added that from May 24, 1944, to September 21, 1944, American heavy bombers sank, probably sank, or damaged a total of 90 Japanese merchant vessels, in addition to a cruiser and a destroyer. (OWI)

The Japanese mainland had the assurance of Colonel Iijima, chief of the army's aviation construction section, that Japanese industry could expect frequent and heavy American air attacks, *Domei*, the Japanese News Agency, reported Iijima as giving the warning. (OWI)

CHINESE TO CONNECT HIGHWAYS WITH LEDO ROAD

CHUNGKING, October 1 — The Chinese have begun construction of a 186 mile road to link Chinese highways with the Ledo Road, Chungking Radio said today.

The broadcast said the new road will run to Myitkyina in northern Burma from Paoshan, a city in western Yunnan Province. Construction of the road was started after the Chinese recently recaptured Tengchung, the largest Japanese base on the Salween front. The road must cross the 12,000-foot Kaokeng range of mountains along the Salween River.

The Ledo Road has been following the advance of General Joseph W. Stilwell's troops through the Hukawng and Mogoung valleys. (OWI)

FINNISH TROOPS ADVANCE IN NORTH

HELSINKI, October 1 — Today's Finnish communique said that Finnish troops advancing in north Finland have reached the village of Tallalkoski, which was for the most part destroyed by the retreating Germans.

The communique added that farther west the village of Pudasjarvi had been by-passed by Finnish troops, and that a small German detachment had been interned, along with captured cars and motorcycles. (OWI)

FINNISH BATTLE RAGES

LONDON, October 1 — Finnish and German troops — both sides heavily reinforced — were fighting a stiff battle tonight for the town of Tornea, on the Swedish frontier.

The Swedish radio said the Finns were holding the larger part of the town, including the customs buildings, but said the Germans were strongly entrenched. The key German strongpoint in Tornea was said to be less than 50 yards from Swedish soil. (Reuter)

RED ARMY DRIVING ON NIS

MOSCOW, October 1 — Soviet armies are rapidly widening their bridgehead across the Danube in Yugoslavia and spearheads have driven 22 miles from Negotin to within 30 miles of the large rail center of Nis. The Russian communique tonight announced the capture of Vrazogrnac on the railroad and highway to Nis. The capture of Nis would sever Germany's only communication line with the southern Balkans and isolate large numbers of German troops.

Press dispatches stated that the first crossings of the Danube were made under cover of early morning fog. The men carried light equipment while heavy Soviet artillery on the north bank silenced enemy batteries on the opposite shore.

A Red Army column driving northward is making steady progress toward Belgrade, capital of Yugoslavia. They have liberated a wide mountainous area where German defenses, reinforced by Hungarian units, were at their strongest.

The Hungarian radio reported tonight that Soviet and Rumanian troops made fresh advances into Hungary and had penetrated Hungarian defenses in the Mako area.

The German news agency stated tonight that the Russians had launched a new major offensive on a broad front against passes on the Czechoslovakia border. The German report said that the Russians regrouped their divisions and brought up fresh formations in the northern Carpathians.

The Polish Home Army communique reported that the

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Almost 550,800 tons of enemy ships were definitely sunk, the report said. It added that from May 24, 1944, to September 21, 1944, American heavy bombers sunk, probably sunk, or damaged a total of 30 Japanese merchant vessels, in addition to a cruiser and a destroyer. (OWI)

FAR EAST ROUNDUP

WASHINGTON, October 1 — Fighting in Burma yesterday was marked by frequent contacts with Japanese troops, with Allied Forces capturing a hill in the Mayu Range, southeast of Maungdaw.

In the vicinity of Buthidaung, Allied artillery was active against enemy positions. In the Chin hills on the Tiddim Road, contact was regained with the Japanese near "the chocolate staircase," a long series of hairpin bends by which the road climbs 3,000 feet toward Tiddim.

Allied planes on the Arakan front strafed troop concentrations in the Buthidaung area, while Beaufighters of the Eastern Air Command attacked shipping in the Gulf of Martaban.

In China no change was reported on the Hunan-Kwangsi railway front, where the Japanese thrust was last reported to have carried to points a little over 30 miles east and northeast of Kweilin.

Fourteenth U. S. Army Air Force headquarters announced the loss of an American airbase at Tanchuk. It was abandoned September 17 after all installations had been destroyed.

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The Polish Home Army communique reported that the situation around Warsaw was very critical, with all communications with forces in the Zoliborz sector cut off. It also announced that Polish underground forces in the Kampinos forest were pushed westward by overwhelming German forces, which had crossed the Vistula in a general withdrawal. (OWI – UP)

CORRESPONDENT TELLS OF CAPTURE OF MUHU

MOSCOW, October 1 — A correspondent for the Soviet newspaper *Pravda* today gave additional details of the island of Muhu, northwest of Parnu and across the straits of Suurvain, which was taken by Soviet troops yesterday.

The correspondent says:

"At first the enemy resisted stubbornly. The steep banks created a difficult obstacle, but the marines were able to approach the shore and were the first ones to land. Sub-machine gunners followed. Landing barges followed in a second wave across the straits. The enemy garrison on the island was routed."

The Moscow Radio said that Muhu is the key to the two large islands of Esel and Dago, to which the Germans have evacuated a large number of troops from captured Tallin. Some German troops evacuated from Finland have

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also sought refuge on the islands. The broadcast said the two islands represent the last piece of Estonian soil in German hands. (OWI)

GERMAN FLYING BOAT SHOT DOWN

CAIRO, October 1 — A German Dornier flying-boat evacuating personnel and supplies from the Aegean Islands, was shot down last night by RAF Beaufighters, a Middle East Air Communique reported today. This brings to 12 the total of enemy aircraft destroyed in five consecutive days and nights by RAF planes operating in this theater. (OWI)

U. S. NAVY, MARINE AND COAST GUARD CASUALTIES

WASHINGTON, October 1 — Casualties suffered by the U. S. Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard to date total 65,051, the U. S. Navy Department announced yesterday. Included in this number are 25,721 dead; 25,164 wounded; 9,686 missing, and 4,480 prisoners of war. (OWI)

THIRTY-FIVE NEW U. S. CARGO SHIPS

WASHINGTON, October 1 — The U. S. Maritime Commission announced yesterday the launching of 35 cargo ships in the two weeks beginning September 16.

This brings to 1180 the number launched this year. Since December 7, 1941, the U. S. has launched 3904 cargo ships. (OWI)

DEGAULLE AND NATIONALIZATION OF INDUSTRIES

LONDON, October 1 — General Charles De Gaulle, speaking to the people of France over the Lille radio today, pledged his government to an extensive social program.

He said the most important part of his program calls for the nationalization of considerable parts of industry, including the defense industry.

«In modern times,» said General De Gaulle, «governments are better fitted than individuals to exploit the riches of the earth.»

The reconstruction of France will be an enormous task, he said, asserting that relations between government and labor must be good to facilitate it. (Reuter)

FRENCH COMMUNISTS SUPPORT DE GAULLE

WASHINGTON, October 1 — The French Communist Party is pledged to support General de Gaulle's administration, Bernard Frauchon, secretary-general of the French Communist party and leader in the General Confederation of Labor, declared in Paris yesterday.

Frauchon urged all French workers and employers to co-operate in the proposed manufacture of arms and ammunition in French factories, and to avoid internal political fighting. (OWI)

RENAULT FACTORIES OWNER FACING TRIAL

LONDON, October 1 — One of the most important and sensational political trials in France, the trial of the owner of the Renault factories, is to take place this month.

The Renault factories are believed to have produced implements of war for the Germans, and whether they are eventually nationalized or not may depend on the outcome of the trial. (Reuter)

VICHYITE ARRESTED

ALGIERS, October 1 — René Bousquet, former Vichy

NIJMEGEN COLLABORATIONISTS HELD FOR TRIAL

NEW YORK, October 1 — Some 800 men and women have been arrested in Nijmegen as collaborationists, and are being held in the city's jails pending trial before special Netherlands courts, a dispatch to the Times reported today.

Those convicted are due for severe punishment, the dispatch added. The Netherlands abolished capital punishment in 1870, but the Netherlands government in London issued a decree in December, 1943, restoring the death penalty for Dutch traitors convicted by trial. (OWI)

RUMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER WANTS PURGE

WASHINGTON, October 1 — Rumanian Foreign Minister Greigor Niculescu Buzesti told a domestic radio audience yesterday that Rumania needs a political purge.

Speaking over Bucharest radio, Buzesti declared that elements now in the government are forming the chief obstacles in the way of true democracy. (OWI)

HORTHY GUARDS HIS LIFE

MOSCOW, October 1 — The guard in Admiral Horthy's Palace has recently been increased because of an alleged attempt on the life of the Hungarian regent, Radio Moscow said today.

A group of Hungarian politicians and industrialists, the radio added, have been arrested on Horthy's orders for allegedly demanding the immediate recall of Hungarian troops from Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. (OWI)

BULGARIAN VICTIMS TO BE COMPENSATED

SOFIA, October 1 — A decree for the relief of Bulgarian victims of Fascism has been adopted by the Bulgarian Cabinet, Sofia radio said Friday.

Grants will be made to the families of those who died fighting in the patriot forces and of those shot for anti-Fascist activity. (OWI)

BULGARIAN REGIME SET UP IN WESTERN THRACE

SOFIA, October 1 — The new Bulgarian Minister of Propaganda, Kasaffov, has announced a new provisional regime in Western Thrace and Eastern Macedonia. He said that until the Allies reached a decision on the final regime in these territories, the Bulgarian army would remain there as the principal armed force. (Reuter)

LIBERATED ITALY

SOVIET DELEGATION ATTENDS T. U. MEETING

ROME, October 1 — The Soviet Trade Union delegation, attending the first general assembly of the Post Office and Telegraph Workers Union today, was told that 80 per cent of the postal and telegraph workers have already joined the union.

Giuseppe D. Vittorio, of the Italian General Confederation of Labor, said that the union has attained a high degree of unity and excludes no one because of political beliefs and religious creeds.

The Soviet delegation also today laid a wreath on the tomb of Bruno Buozzi in tribute to the former Socialist and trade union leader who was assassinated June 4 by the withdrawing Germans just outside the city of Rome.

The delegation was accompanied by Giuseppe Di Vittorio and Oreste Lizzadri, general secretaries of the Italian General Confederation of Labor, Pietro Mancini, Minister

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VICHYITE ARRESTED

ALGIERS, October 1 — Rene Bousquet, former Vichy Secretary-General of Police, has been arrested, Radio France announced here last night. (OWI)

BELGIAN COLLABORATIONISTS GET DEATH

WASHINGTON, October 1 — Two men convicted of having collaborated with the Nazis have been sentenced to death by a Brussels court martial. The court found that the men had betrayed a Belgian student to the Gestapo. (OWI)

BELGIANS IMPATIENT

LONDON, October 1 — Belgians are growing increasingly impatient because they feel it is taking too long to restore the food situation, end the black market, and clean the country of collaborators — especially collaborators in high industrial and financial positions, Reuter dispatches said today. It is also taking too long to announce the Government's financial and social plans in the opinion of the Belgians, the dispatch added.

The people of Brussels were said to be disappointed that, while many new men are included in the new government, the Premier and his chief lieutenants belong to the «old gang.» (Reuter)

Palace has recently been increased because of an alleged attempt on the life of the Hungarian regent, Radio Moscow said today.

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LIBERATION OF SAN ARCANGELO

SAN ARCANGELO, ITALY, October 1 — With the liberation of San Arcangelo, important communications center due west of Rimini, Allied troops have surmounted the most difficult terrain on this sector of the front and now stand astride the main railway line from Rimini to Bologna.

San Arcangelo is at the junction of the railway line coming up from the south and the main trunk line which heads northwest towards Bologna, already threatened by Allied forces approaching from the Florence area.

A UNN special correspondent who visited the town recently reported that while Nazi snipers have been cleared out, there is still sporadic shelling from long-range German artillery. It is estimated that every building in the town has been hit three or four times by German shells in the continuous eight-day bombardment. However, residents of the town told the correspondent that before the Allies liberated the town Allied artillery fire was so accurate that only six shells actually landed within the community. The actual targets — such as the railway line and crossroads — were the main point of bombardment by the Allies.

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«Since the Germans have been driven out,» one resident said, they have fired mortars and shells with absolute indiscrimination. They are entirely responsible for the shambles into which the place has been turned.»

Most of the 12,000 residents and 5,000 refugees are still taking protection in the large shelters, seeking safety and protection from the shelling.

Most of the cattle and vegetables had been commandeered by the Germans, but one heavily loaded food train was hit by Allied shells and the local residents lost no time in stocking up with reserve food supplies. «If we had not been so lucky on that occasion,» said one resident to the correspondent, «I don't know how we would have lived. The Germans gave us nothing except a little bread which was terribly baked and hardly edible.» (OWI)

UNITED NATIONS

DAMAGE DONE TO EUROPEAN ART

WASHINGTON, October 1 — Francis H. Taylor, director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City and member of the American Commission for the Preservation of Arts and Monuments, said in an interview yesterday on his return from London that Great Britain has suffered shocking damage to its artistic heritage, and that many of England's great monuments are in ruins.

Taylor went to London to attend a conference of Allied ministers of education, brought together to study the problems of the recovery and restitution of works of art that will be recommended for consideration as part of the surrender terms.

After making a personal survey of damage to works of art in England and France, and studying an official report of the situation in Italy, Taylor believes the war damage to the art of France and Italy is «far less tragic than expected.» He says:

«Great Britain has suffered more damage to its artistic heritage than either France or Italy.»

He reports that in England 4,000 churches have been damaged, including the cathedrals of Canterbury and Exeter, and 2,500 have been completely destroyed.

Only at Rouen and Benevento have any of the great cathedrals suffered damage comparable to the destruction of the cathedral at Exeter, Taylor said.

The British libraries, he added, have also suffered great destruction, particularly the working libraries of law and medicine, as well as the 18th and 19th-century newspaper collections.

Taylor believes, however, that the situation regarding the Belgian art collection was no more serious than that of France. He said the most important collections of the Netherlands museums and galleries had been discovered intact at Maastricht. (OWI)

U.N.R.R.A. TO SEND REPRESENTATIVES TO POLAND

MOSCOW, October 1 — The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration will send representatives to liberated Poland, Edvard Bursli, President of the Polish Committee of National Liberation, announced today.

The representatives, the announcement said, will prepare for the relief of «the heroic people who suffered five million dead in five years of war.» It added that the Polish Red Cross at Lublin would attempt to arrange for the shipment of relief supplies, quoting reports of field investigators that many diseases were epidemic in the Praga district, and that the situation was serious in Warsaw, where an estimated 200,000 deaths have occurred since the August 10 rising against the Nazis. (OWI)

Some of the points outlined by Currie in a program designed to create a sound basis for American post-war foreign trade were:

(1) Stabilization of international exchange rates — the basis for which has already been laid down by agreement growing out of the Bretton Woods Monetary Conference.

(2) The removal of war-time import and export controls as soon as practicable.

(3) Freeing of «blocked or frozen» currencies without delay so that nations will be able to spend the current money proceeds of their exports in any market they choose.

(4) The lowering of tariffs and removal of trade barriers, accompanied by the expansion of the reciprocal trade program.

Currie said that only the fullest possible employment in the United States and other nations, can result in the volume of international trade necessary to the economic well-being of the world. (PWB)

OCCUPIED AREAS

GERMAN DESCRIBES ROUNDING UP OF ITALIANS

WITH THE 8TH ARMY IN ITALY, October 1 — How German soldiers in northern Italy were ordered to round up Italians for forced labor service in Germany, was described by a newly captured prisoner to a UNN correspondent.

The scene of the story was La Spezia. The prisoner was a corporal. Every fortnight the corporal was sent out with his section on what German officers called «Partisan-hunting.» In reality, however, the term was a mere cover for the job of rounding up Italian men for forced labor service with the Germans.

The procedure was to approach the first healthy-looking Italian walking in the streets and tell him he was wanted at headquarters for questioning in regard to information regarding Partisans. The man's denials of any knowledge and his pleas to be released were completely ignored. He was immediately taken to an officer; and from that time, never seen again. He was given no opportunity to see his family or pack his bag. From that moment on, he was in forced labor service.

The corporal said that on these missions he was expected always to collect no fewer than 12 workers. It would have served no purpose for him to refuse to comply with the order as he would have been severely punished, and reprisals taken on his family, he said. (PWB)

AUSTRIANS TOLD TO PREPARE FOR ALLIES

LONDON, October 1 — A spokesman for General Dwight D. Eisenhower told the Austrians in a broadcast from the BBC tonight «to prepare for the arrival of the Allies.»

In official instructions the Austrians were told that the time had come for them to give positive and active proof of their willingness to dissociate themselves from their German masters.

«Austrians in town and country should form in all local communities clandestine committees for the arrival of the Allies,» the message said. «These committees should be ready to provide all possible help for the Allies in regard to the administration of local affairs, purge of the Nazis, preparation of black and white lists, and preservation of food stocks, together with safeguarding of transport and machinery.»

The broadcast added that if these instructions were followed, Austria's chances of becoming a devastated theater of war would be lessened.

Similar instructions to the Austrians were broadcast by Radio Moscow today.

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U.N.R.R.A. TO SEND REPRESENTATIVES TO POLAND

MOSCOW, October 1 — The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration will send representatives to liberated Poland, Edward Bauki, President of the Polish Committee of National Liberation, announced today.

The representatives, the announcement said, will prepare for the relief of «the heroic people who suffered five million dead in five years of war.» It added that the Polish Red Cross at Lublin would attempt to arrange for the shipment of relief supplies, quoting reports of field investigators that many diseases were epidemic in the Praga district, and that the situation was serious in Warsaw, where an estimated 250,000 deaths have occurred since the August 19 rising against the Nazis. (OWI)

FOREIGN CREDITS TO FINANCE AMERICAN EXPORTS

WASHINGTON, October 1 — Advancements of foreign credits in a substantial amount will be necessary after the war to finance American exports if full employment in the United States is to be approximated, Lauchlin Currie, Foreign Economic Administration Deputy told the sub-committee of the Congressional Post-War Planning Committee. His testimony was made public yesterday.

Discussing the activities of FEA in foreign trade and some of the factors affecting post-war foreign trade of the United States, Currie said that this year United States exports will approach 15 billion dollars — 11 billion 500 million of which consist of Lend-Lease. He pointed out that this is four times the volume of pre-war exports.

The FEA official further declared that if full employment is to be maintained in peace-time, means must be found to fill this gap. He added: «we must look forward to a volume of exports at higher levels than we have ever had before. Foreign countries faced with the necessity of reconverting to peace-time production, the reconstruction of war-damaged industries, homes and agriculture, will be unable to make immediate payment in goods. Foreign credits will therefore be necessary.»

WITH THE 8TH ARMY IN ITALY, October 1 — How German soldiers in northern Italy were ordered to round up Italians for forced labor service in Germany, was described by a newly captured prisoner to a UNN correspondent.

The scene of the story was La Spezia. The prisoner was a corporal. Every fortnight the corporal was sent out with his section on what German officers called «Partisan-hunting.» In reality, however, the term was a mere cover for the job of rounding up Italian men for forced labor service with the Germans.

The procedure was to approach the first healthy-looking Italian walking in the street and tell him he was wanted at headquarters for questioning in regard to information regarding Partisans. The man's denials of any knowledge, and his pleas to be released were completely ignored. He was immediately taken to an officer; and from that time, never seen again. He was given no opportunity to see his family or pack his bag. From that moment on, he was in forced labor service.

The corporal said that on these missions he was expected always to collect no fewer than 12 workers. It would have served no purpose for him to refuse to comply with the order as he would have been severely punished, and reprisals taken on his family, he said. (INWP)

AUSTRIANS TOLD TO PREPARE FOR ALLIES

LONDON, October 1 — A spokesman for General Dwight D. Eisenhower told the Austrians in a broadcast from the BBC tonight «to prepare for the arrival of the Allies.»

In official instructions the Austrians were told that the time had come for them to give positive and active proof of their willingness to dissociate themselves from their German masters.

«Austrians in town and country should form in all local communities clandestine committees for the arrival of the Allies,» the message said. «These committees should be ready to provide all possible help for the Allies in regard to the administration of local affairs, purge of the Nazis, preparation of black and white lists, and preservation of food stocks, together with safeguarding of transport and machinery.»

The broadcast added that if these instructions were followed Austria's chances of becoming a devastated theatre of war would be lessened.

Similar instructions to the Austrians were broadcast by Radio Moscow today.

Revealing that 10,000 Austrians have been thrown into concentration camps in the past few days, and that Seitz, the former mayor of Vienna, has been arrested, the broadcast said:

«At last, Austrians, your time has come to help the Allied strategy and to help yourselves. Strike boldly and quickly. All German administration officers in Austria must get a bullet through their hearts.

«You must act now before Himmler goes too far. Austrians, to arms! Your time has come. You can help to finish this war before the end of this year.»

Meanwhile, from Washington, came a statement from Senator Claude Pepper, member of the U. S. Senate Foreign Committee, paying tribute to the Austrians on the 24th anniversary of the institution of the constitution of the republic.

«Free men everywhere pay tribute to the first country to fall a victim of Hitlerite aggression,» Pepper said. «Austrians know that the United States, together with Great Britain and Russia, recognized Austrian independence at the Moscow Conference on November 1, 1943.

«The military squeeze is converging on Austria. Austrians can speed their own liberation, as did France and Belgium by organization of active resistance groups.»

(OWI - Reuter)

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

GREEKS PROMISED NEW ZEALAND FOOD

WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND, October 1 — Prime Minister Peter Fraser said today that arrangements have been completed for sending New Zealand foodstuffs to Greece — just as soon as Greek territory has been completely freed. The shipments are to be a gift to the people of Greece from the Government and people of New Zealand, Fraser said. (PWE)

DUTCH RAILWAY STRIKE IS SUCCESSFUL

LONDON, October 1 — The Dutch Government call for railway workers in Holland to strike against the Germans has been practically a hundred per cent successful, a *BBC* correspondent who interviewed two patriots who reached the Allied lines said today. (BBC)

GERMANS SHOOT MORE POLES

LONDON, October 1 — The Germans have shot 150 Poles during the last few days as a « purification » measure for patriot sabotage of Nazi railway communications, the Polish Telegraph Agency said here yesterday.

The agency added that the murders took place in the villages of Lipniki, Wasniow and Smykany, in the Myslenice district south of Crakow. (OWI)

BREAK-UP OF GERMAN MONOPOLIES

WASHINGTON, October 2 — A peace formula for Germany based on the breaking up of her industrial monopolies and distribution of stock among her workers and returning soldiers was proposed today by U. S. Senator Harley M. Kilgore.

Senator Kilgore, chairman of the Senate's Military War Mobilization subcommittee, stated that Germany's future geographical boundaries are of « secondary importance. »

« The basis for « lasting peace, » he said, « is fundamentally an economic one. Germany under the Nazi setup built a great series of industrial monopolies in steel, rubber, coal and other materials. The monopolies soon got control of Germany, brought Hitler to power, and virtually the whole world into war. »

Senator Kilgore said that most peace terms for Germany so far advanced are political rather than economic in scope and « do not get to the root of the problem. » He added, however, that any plan to strip Germany of her industry and to divide the country into family-size farms would not prove workable. He said:

« Germany should keep her industry, but her industrial monopolies should be broken up and reformed as individual companies as they were before. I. G. Farben, a huge industrial combine, alone is made up of 177 corporations.

« The stock of the war criminals in control of these corporations should be distributed among German workers and returning German soldiers. The establishment of a competitive, free enterprise should be insisted upon. »

Senator Kilgore said his plan would be coupled with the seizure of « the ill-gotten gains of German industrial leaders » and spent in the rehabilitation of Germany and the countries her war machine overran. (OWI)

ESTONIAN PEOPLE REORGANIZE THEIR COUNTRY

TALLINN, October 1 — Estonian people are energetically setting about the restoration of their towns and villages, their industry and agriculture, said the Soviet news agency Tass today.

A session of the Supreme Soviet of Estonia has recently outlined ways for the rehabilitation of the Republic, said Tass, adding that everywhere the peasants are finishing harvesting, threshing the grain and preparing for autumn

The Nazi Minister of Food and Agriculture, Herbert Backe, confirmed today over the Berlin radio that this year's grain harvest is poorer than last. The fodder grain harvest, particularly of oats, has suffered greatly and there is no barley available for bread-making, he said.

The Nazi food minister suggested that the farmers should increase their deliveries, but Goebbels earlier today admitted that he had handicapped the already hard-pressed German farmer by drafting his manpower. Backe hinted that there would be further cuts in German rations.

The *New York Times*, however, reported that Germans are no longer able to buy the quantities of food to which their ration cards now entitle them. The average consumer is fortunate if he is able to get one or two half-pound loaves of poor quality bread in a week instead of the eight for which he holds ration tickets. Butter and margarine cards are valueless as there is none available. Soldiers' extra food rations have had to be cancelled.

German shopkeepers ignore both money and ration tickets. If they have anything to sell they demand payment in coffee or cigarettes, said the dispatch. Since very few can produce such items, it was said, the majority of city Germans have to get along on a diet of cabbage and potatoes, the only food available on the open market. (OWI)

FOREIGN WORKERS START FIRES DURING AIR RAIDS

LONDON, October 1 — General Dwight D. Eisenhower's recent message to workers in Germany has put an additional burden on Himmler's already strained control and guard service, said a Zurich dispatch to *Svenska Dagbladet* yesterday.

Guards have been doubled at the larger industrial establishments and labor camps, and special assault commandos have been organized, the dispatch said.

During recent air attacks observers saw many fires which were actually caused not by Allied incendiaries but by instruments dropped over Germany for foreign workers to use. (OWI)

NEUTRAL

NEW TURKISH AMBASSADOR TO SOVIETS

ANKARA, October 1 — Appointment of Selçuk Sarper as Turkish Ambassador to the Soviet Union was announced here yesterday. Sarper, who has been Turkish Director-General of Information, succeeds Hüseyin Ragıp. (OWI)

TURKS BAN NEWSPAPERS

WASHINGTON, October 1 — Two leading Istanbul newspapers have been suspended for displeasing the Government, the Turkish Radio said today.

The broadcast said that one of them had published an article on income taxes « calculated to disturb Turkish citizens », and the other had printed anti-Bulgarian articles said to be « contrary to Government policy. » (PWE)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 1 — Today's com-

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villages of Lipnik, Wiesiow and Smykany, in the Mysienice district south of Crakow. (OWI)

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A session of the Supreme Soviet of Estonia has recently outlined ways for the rehabilitation of the Republic, said Tass, adding that everywhere the peasants are finishing harvesting, threshing the grain and preparing for autumn sowing.

In Petsery, all the buildings in the center of the town are repaired, and flour and oil mills and tanneries have been restored. Everywhere post offices, hospitals and banks function regularly, and local newspapers appear.

Schools are opening today, and libraries are being restored with the help of Moscow and Leningrad.

The port of the capital, Tallinn, which has suffered less damage than any of the other towns, is being reconstructed with the help of the Soviet Government, which is supplying Estonia with building materials and equipment and transport facilities, Tass concluded. (TASS)

INSIDE GERMANY

GERMANY FEARS FAMINE

NEW YORK, October 1 — With the loss of food from occupied territories and the drafting of farm labor, the German people fear that the winter will bring famine and resultant epidemics, according to dispatches to the Times. Rye and potato crops are well below average, it was said, and transport problems threaten to become unsolvable.

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WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, October 1 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

In spite of bad weather conditions American and British troops of the 5th Army have made some progress in the central sector. American troops of the 5th Army have driven off a further strong counter-attack on the key feature of Monte Battaglia.

In the Adriatic sector, although major operations by the 8th Army are still impossible, the town of Savignano has been cleared of the enemy and some improvement has been made in our positions east of this town.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Although weather again restricted operations yesterday, medium bombers carried out successful attacks against bridges in the Venice and Milan areas, while fighter-bombers also attacked communications in the Po Valley.

Last night medium and heavy bombers attacked a bridge over the Po River at San Benedetto. Heavy bombers did not operate during the day. From these operations three of our aircraft are missing.

MAAF flew about 500 sorties. (PRO)

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WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF October 1 — Today's communique:

Calais has been captured. The commander of the garrison was taken prisoner last midnight and by early morning the main body of defenders had surrendered. Mopping-up of scattered elements continues. The advance northwest of Turnhout continues to make progress.

In all sectors in Holland there was steady fighting during yesterday, with the situation generally unchanged.

Fighters and fighter-bombers attacked railway wagons and other transportation targets. Enemy counter-attacks west of our salient continue, and northeast of Nijmegen there has been heavy fighting. Communications at Arnhem and near Geck, across the German frontier to the east, were attacked by escorted medium bombers.

Trains, barges and motor transport in the Ruhr and Northern Holland were attacked by light bombers during last night. Yesterday strongly escorted heavy bombers in very great strength pounded the railway yards of Hamm, Muenster and Bielefeld in Western Germany. Around the German frontier bordering Southern Holland and Belgium, slight advances were made southwest of Prum where several pillboxes were destroyed and a number of prisoners taken.

Several small counter-attacks northeast of Nancy and at Jallaucourt were repulsed. Northeast of Epinal the town of Rambervillers has been reached by our forces against light resistance. Local gains were made east of the Moselle River in this sector. The enemy has been launching counter-attacks and has intensified artillery fire. Northwest of Belfort a number of violent counter-attacks were repulsed and our positions improved. (Reuter)

SOVIET COMMUNIQUE

MOSCOW, October 1 — Tonight's communique:

During today, On Yugoslavian territory, south of the Rumanian City of Turgu-Severin, our troops in fighting continued to advance, and captured the populated localities of Kukurishte, Mihailovak, Ushanovak, Rakovo, Milnshimo, Vitrovak, Rakronya, Rechka, Rakakovo, and Razhederniak.

On other sectors of the front, scout patrolling and fighting of local importance took place.

During September 30, in aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 46 enemy planes were shot down.

(Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ AAI, October 1 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

Operations of the Garibaldi Brigades in the Veneto sector are proceeding with increasing success. On September 18, Patriots liberated Lorenzago, in Belluno Province on the road leading to Austria and ousted the local garrison, composed mostly of SS troops.

Much war material was captured. Previous to this, on August 20, Patriots attacked a Fascist unit of SS troops in the vicinity of the Sevino Alps. Seventy militiamen were killed and 180 taken prisoner. The booty included 4 mortars, many machine guns and a notable quantity of munitions.

In the Spezia sector, where the enemy had carried out large-scale mopping up operations, Patriot forces immediately occupied their former positions. In this sector the enemy lost approximately 800 men. The efficiency of the Patriots has increased as the result of the capture of large supplies of arms.

In all Northern Italy, Patriots are carrying out direct acts of sabotage against railway and road communications. Enemy military traffic has been suspended on the railway lines between Portogruaro and Casarsa, Motta di Livenza and San Vito, Vicenza and Castelfranco, and on other railway lines in the Veneto sector. Even the garages that were part of the powder houses of Treviso in Udine [illegible] destroyed on September 8.

ing yesterday. Units of the 1st Canadian Army which had established across the Antwerp-Turnhout Canal despite our stubborn resistance were able to reach the region, northwest of Turnhout while strong British attacks on the Juliana Canal at Moerzyck were frustrated. In the forests west of Chateau-Salins and in the area, north of Luneville, the enemy continued his strong attacks. Our counter-attacks led to fierce engagements. Fierce fighting continues for the foothills, wooded hills and entrances to valleys in the western Vosges. Numerically superior American tank forces during yesterday, succeeded in penetrating into the town of Rambervillers. On both sides of Lure, all attacks of the American 7th Army were warded off in hard fighting and in successful counter-attacks.

Our fortresses on the Channel and the Atlantic coast, yesterday were also subjected to heavy fire. Our artillery smashed enemy batteries off Dunkirk. Our thrusts made from Gironde-North dislodged the enemy from his positions.

During to-day's morning hours, escort vessels of a German convoy without suffering losses have sunk four British E-boats and set fire to an additional one, off the Dutch coast near Ymuiden.

In the western Alps, our mountain troops captured a strongly fortified and stubbornly defended hill position, south of Monte Genevre. In grim hand-to-hand fighting, the garrison was battled down and a number of pillboxes and guns were destroyed.

Italy:

In central Italy, units of the American 5th and the British 8th Armies also yesterday did not launch their large-scale attack. The hotly fought for Monte Battaglia in the Etruscan Apennines after fluctuating fighting remained in enemy hands. In the coastal area, there was local fighting on the Rubicon.

Eastern Front:

In the Balkans, fighting continues in the Danube bend on both side of the Iron Gate. In the area of Grosswardein, German and Hungarian troops in a counter-attack broke the enemy resistance and continue their advance. On both sides of Tecenberg and on the Maros, lively offensive and defensive fighting continues. Stubborn attempts at breaking through made by freshly brought up Soviet forces on the crossroads of the eastern Beskides failed.

Within and west of Warsaw, additional encircled groups of bands were smashed. The remnants of these groups unconditionally surrendered.

Between Dvina and the Riga Bay, enemy attacks collapsed in our fire. The island of Moon was lost to numerically superior enemy forces.

Air:

Anglo-American terror bombers made attacks on western German towns. The residential quarters of Bielefeld and Muenster were particularly affected. During the night, British planes dropped bombs on Hamburg. Twenty-seven enemy planes including 11 four-engined bombers were shot down.

During the month of September, vessels of the German Navy sank 17 ships totalling 84,000 tons and heavily damaged six additional ones. Furthermore, one destroyer, three frigates, four E-boats and one minesweeper were sunk and one destroyer damaged. Between September 1st and 30th, light German naval vessels, board flak of merchant ships and navy flak shot down 206 enemy planes.

(Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

TRANSOCEAN AND DNB

Eastern Front, Correspondent Walter Plato writes that

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On September 10 Patriots blew up a railway bridge over a canal along the Grisignano di Zocco-Ostiglia line. On September 14 Patriots of the Treviso sector derailed a train full of fuel on the Treviso-Vicenza line, destroying 132 tons of war materiel. During the period August 15 to the present time Patriots many times interrupted the Turin-Bardonecchia line along the Val di Susa line and forced the enemy to use steam engines because of the damage caused to electric installations. Patriots in this sector burned 3 freight cars of war materiel and damaged three electric locomotives. In reprisal the enemy bombarded 4 towns and burned two others by means of flame-throwers. During the period August 5-9 Patriots interruped highways in 11 places to the west of Turin and carried out 19 attacks against trains and troop convoys.

(UNNI)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, October 1st — The High Command of the German Armed Forces announces:

Western Front:

On the Western Front, from Holland to Lorraine with artillery fire increasing, there was only locally limited fight-

guns were destroyed.

Italy:

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NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

TRANSOCEAN AND DNB

Eastern Front, Correspondent Walter Plato writes that there is a new focal point characterizing hard battles on the Eastern Front. It is said that Sunday's German War Communique with regard to the Eastern Front for the first time mentions the fighting area in the Balkans and in this manner characterizes the fighting in the Danube bend on either side of the Iron Gate. It is furthermore stressed that this fighting area is insofar of great strategic value as German units fighting in that area have the task to prevent thrusts of Soviets into the Serbian area because Soviet operations are aiming at cutting off German forces in the Aegean area. In the battle raging on the Hungarian-Rumanian frontier region, German and Hungarian formations have taken the initiative with strong and effective counterthrusts.

Allied Losses in Fighting in the West. The bitter fighting in the West during September resulted in the consolidation of the front. During September, 10,650 prisoners were taken, 1392 enemy tanks and armored reconnaissance cars were destroyed— this figure does not include six-ton enemy tanks which were landed by gliders and a considerable part of which was captured in good condition. — 268 guns were destroyed or captured, 360 motorized vehicles, more than a thousand transport gliders and glider planes were destroyed; 140 enemy planes were shot down by the army

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sloyle. The thrust carried out by formations of the Waffen S.S. in the Arnhem area resulted in the capture of 733 enemy supply bombs, the number of heavy guns captured was 478, many other weapons as well as ammunition and stocks of fuel were also captured.

No Allied Soldiers on Northern Bank of Lower Rhine. Correspondent Guenter Weber reports that after the annihilation of the 1st British Airborne Division, there is not a single Allied soldier on the northern bank of the Lower Rhine.

Western Front. In the southern part of the Western Front, Americans have been trying to regain lost territory between Metz and Rambervillers, during the past 24 hours and to push in the German bolt position guarding the Burgundy gate, north-east of Lure. Their main pressure was directed against Seille river as well as against sectors at Chateau-Salins, east of Luneville and south of Rambervillers. German counter-measures are under way against American forces which advanced south of Rambervillers. North-east of Lure, Americans penetrated more deeply into foothills of Vosges.

Goebbels Speaks to German Peasants. Reviewing the German food situation, Reich Minister Dr Goebbels declared at a meeting of farmers that thanks to the industry and loyalty of German peasants food has been safeguarded for the coming year for the German people. Goebbels conveyed to farmers thanks and recognition from the Fuehrer and the whole German people and continued as follows: « Since the beginning of the war, our enemies had placed great hopes in the starvation of the German people, as it was the case in the First World War when millions of German peasants frustrated the expectations of the enemy. Throughout the war, the German food situation withstood the greatest strain and remained secured despite enemy air terrorism. This was the case also for the coming year although Germany in the course of the year had to acquiesce to considerable territorial losses in the East and West. »

GERMAN OVERSEAS STATIONS

Soviets Use Tito for Their Policy. The Kremlin's policy with regard to Tito represents Moscow's attempt to secure total political supremacy in the Balkans. This way the Balkans should be sealed off once and for all not only against Germany but also against the British and Americans. This was stressed by the semi-official Hungarian Agency « Budapester Nachrichten. »

Germany Has Sufficient Raw Materials. Competent Berlin circles declare with regard to the German raw material situation: Germany has sufficient reserves of all vital raw materials, above all iron ore, wolfram and bauxite for overcoming the final phase of this war and to maintain the German armament industries.

JAPANESE OFFICIAL WARNING ON AIR ATTACKS

WASHINGTON, October 1 — Domei, the Japanese News Agency, on Wednesday quoted Colonel Masayoshi Iijima, chief of the Japanese Army's aviation construction section, as warning the Japanese people at home and in Manchuria of more frequent Allied air attacks on Japanese war industries.

Colonel Iijima said in part:

« The enemy will undoubtably try to disrupt the supply lines feeding our war industries, and it is quite obvious from the enemy's attacks on Yawata and Anshan that his objective is to reduce our steel-making capacity.

« We can expect that for some time to come our steel mills will be bombed. Other steel mills besides those at Yawata and Anshan will have to be on the alert.

« After the destruction of our steel mills, the enemy will focus his attacks on our airplane factories. The enemy undoubtedly will concentrate on facilities which are easy to destroy and hard to repair.

« In Europe the British and Americans have attacked German ballbearing plants. The destruction of these plants will paralyze the airplane industry. Here, too, we must be on guard. »

Information reaching Washington reveals that the Japanese government has distributed to its people a booklet of air raid precautions saying that air attacks on the Japanese mainland may come not only from China but also simultaneously from the south and from the Aleutians.

Here are excerpts from the booklet:

« No matter how complete the Japanese air defense, enemy aircraft can come to Japan in large numbers. We must expect them day and night. A bombing raid may take place anywhere at any time. The nearest place to the Japanese mainland and the one with the greatest strategic significance is the American base at Attu (in the Aleutians). They have built a powerful airbase there. The island is about 1,588 miles from Tokyo, which aircraft can reach in about seven hours of flight.

« It is extremely difficult to destroy this base. Already several hundred superb aircraft under a famous American bombing commander are stationed there. These aircraft frequently raid our bases in the Kuriles.

« From the South Pacific it is also possible to raid Japan's mainland. Enemy aircraft coming from the south must come from carriers and the collective strength of enemy carriers should not be overlooked.

« Further, the enemy may not come from the southern route alone. He may come from the north, the south, and from the continent of China at the same time. He can launch a coordinated attack with both land-based and carrier-based aircraft. » (OWI)

JAPS COMPLAIN OF INTERNAL CORRUPTION

WASHINGTON, October 1 — Radio Tokyo revealed yesterday that Japan is having trouble with profiteers, with the black market, and with a maladjusted distribution system for consumer goods.

Immediate relief from these economic ills, said the broadcast, can be found in the enforcement of unified price controls. Government agencies were said to be demanding action against the black market « and other corrupt economic practices, » such as « price-raising competition. » (OWI)

the whole German people and continued as follows: « Since the beginning of the war, our enemies had placed great hopes in the starvation of the German people, as it was the case in the First World War when millions of German peasants frustrated the expectations of the enemy. Throughout the war, the German food situation withstood the greatest strain and remained secured despite enemy air terrorism. This was the case also for the coming year although Germany in the course of the year had to acquiesce to considerable territorial losses in the East and West. »

GERMAN OVERSEAS STATIONS

Soviets Use Tito for Their Policy. The Kremlin's policy with regard to Tito represents Moscow's attempt to secure total political supremacy in the Balkans. This way the Balkans should be sealed off once and for all not only against Germany but also against the British and Americans. This was stressed by the semi-official Hungarian Agency « Budapester Nachrichten. »

Germany Has Sufficient Raw Materials. Competent Berlin circles declare with regard to the German raw material situation: Germany has sufficient reserves of all vital raw materials, above all iron ore, wolfram and bauxite for overcoming the final phase of this war and to maintain the German armament industries.

JAPANESE OFFICIAL WARNING ON AIR ATTACKS

WASHINGTON, October 1 — *Domei*, the Japanese News Agency, on Wednesday quoted Colonel Mazayoshi Itoma, chief of the Japanese Army's aviation construction section, as warning the Japanese people at home and in Manchuria of more frequent Allied air attacks on Japanese war industries.

must expect them day and night. A bombing raid may take place anywhere at any time. The nearest place to the Japanese mainland and the one with the greatest strategic significance is the American base at Attu (in the Aleutians). They have built a powerful airbase there. The island is about 1,583 miles from Tokyo, which aircraft can reach in about seven hours of flight.

« It is extremely difficult to destroy this base. Already several hundred superb aircraft under a famous American bombing commander are stationed there. These aircraft frequently raid our bases in the Kuriles.

« From the South Pacific it is also possible to raid Japan's mainland. Enemy aircraft coming from the south must come from carriers and the collective strength of enemy carriers should not be overlooked.

« Further, the enemy may not come from the southern route alone. He may come from the north, the south, and from the continent of China at the same time. He can launch a coordinated attack with both land-based and carrier-based aircraft. » (OWI)

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BASIC NEWS

SEP 1944

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

Psychological Warfare Branch, FNC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

Saturday — 30 September 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Germans counter-attacking in Nijmegen sector: Arnhem battle did not fail, Montgomery says: 8th Army crosses Fiumicino River: Bad weather curtails MAAF sorties: Red Army takes great booty in Estonia: Carpathians crossed: Soviets urge Hungarians to revolt: Japs urged to suicide missions: Paoching defenses pierced.

LIBERATED ITALY — Allies restore 3,095 miles of railway in Italy: Soviet T. U. delegates meet Socialists, labor leaders: LaGuardia may come to Italy, Roosevelt says: Brazilian generals sign *Golden Book*: Spellman and Marchisio visit refugee body.

NEUTRALS — Roosevelt denounces Argentina: Argentina announces war criminals policy: Switzerland to ban war material export.

UNITED NATIONS — Dumbarton Oaks joint statement issued: Security talks with China begin: Roosevelt lists German control points: Germany will be a continuous danger, Eden says.

OCCUPIED AREAS — Danish police ordered to give up arms: German atrocities in Estonia revealed.

WAR FRONTS

GERMANS COUNTER-ATTACKING IN NIJMEGEN AREA

SHAEF, September 29 — British and German forces are now building up for a decisive battle in the Waal-Rhine sector. Counter-attacks by German formations within the past 24 hours in the narrow strip of land between the two rivers in northern Holland indicate their intention to fight [illegible] to the finish.

On the Channel coast, Canadian forces this morning captured the German strongpoint at Cape Gris Nez after the launching of a heavy attack. Over 200 Germans were taken prisoner, and eight cross-Channel guns were captured.

A 10-hour armistice was requested today by the German commander at the Calais garrison to discuss surrender terms. Hostilities were resumed when he refused to accept «unconditional surrender.»

Supreme Headquarters later announced that a 24-hour truce was granted at the request of the German commander to permit the evacuation of several thousand civilians from the Calais area.

In the Antwerp area, the Canadians are being opposed by the German 7:1th Infantry Division, composed of mixed reinforcements, including naval officers who are in command of some units.

Far to the south of the Allied front, the American 3rd Army threw back four German counter-attacks north of Nancy and recaptured Château Salins. This town has changed hands several times. The Germans have stepped up their air activity in this sector, and 16 of 69 planes in one attack were destroyed.

After the heaviest air attack yet in the Moselle sector against a German strongpoint in the Parroy Forest, General Patton's forces knocked out 82 German tanks and made an advance of several miles.

The Germans are reacting strongly to the Allied advance on Rambervillers, road center 15 miles northeast of Epinal, but gains of three miles have been made through mud and booby traps. A few miles southeast, several German counter-attacks supported by artillery and mortar fire were beaten back.

(OWI - Reuter - BBC)

GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS BOMBED

LONDON, September 29 — Both RAF and USAAF bombers were out over the west German frontier region today, striking heavy blows at Siegfried Line fortifications and mashalling yards.

American Marauders went for points in the Webenheim area of the West Wall, about 20 miles east of Saarbrucken, and at rail points in Saarbrücken itself. Returning fliers described the results as «good.»

Aircraft of the 2nd TAF this morning attacked the town of Geldern, another supply point for the Siegfried Line, and their bombs hit the railway northeast of the town. All these targets lie in the path of the American 3rd Army. Today's attacks follow yesterday's missions against railway com-

LATE BULLETINS

FRENCH BREAK THROUGH BELFORT DEFENSE GAP

SHAEF, September 29 — French tanks have broken

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SHAEF, September 29 — British and German forces are now building up for a decisive battle in the Waal-Rhine sector. Counter-attacks by German formations within the past 24 hours in the narrow strip of land between the two rivers in northern Holland indicate their intention to fight hard for this gateway to the Reich.

Three German counter-attacks from the area of the Reichswald Forest, each employing about 200 men, tanks, and self-propelled guns, were launched in the Nijmegen area last night and today, but all three were repelled. Under cover of darkness last night, the Germans crossed the lower Rhine West of Arnhem, near Heveadorn. They came over in assault boats and seized some ground on the west bank of the river, where British forces are reported to be established in strength. By late this afternoon, the German forces were wiped out.

Farther south, the Germans are slowly being cleaned up east of the Eindhoven-Nijmegen Road. They have only one strongpoint left in this area — at Overloon, 22 miles northeast of Eindhoven. One prong of the British 2nd Army is driving toward Germany on a 15-mile front from Cuijk southward to Veerlingsbeek, both on the west bank of the Maas River. The German frontier lies three to five miles to the east.

On the western flank of the corridor, British forces are meeting strong German resistance, particularly in the area five miles west of Veghel, where a heavy counter-attack was beaten off.

On both sides of the corridor running north to the lower Rhine, British armor and artillery are protecting supply columns. Allied forces within the corridor are constantly being reinforced and strengthened.

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LATE BULLETINS

FRENCH BREAK THROUGH BELFORT DEFENSE GAP

SHAEF, September 29 — French tanks have broken through the first-defense line of the Belfort Gap south of Le Thillot, despite strong German resistance, a United Press dispatch reported late tonight. (UP)

BEST CAPTURED; GERMAN GENERAL TAKEN

SHAEF, September 29 — Allied troops have captured Best, northwest of Eindhoven, after several days of bitter fighting, it was reported late tonight.

General Schilling, commander of the German garrison at Cape Gris Nez, was among the 200 prisoners taken in the capture of the German strongpoint. (Reuter)

U. S. MARINES MAKE NEW PALAU LANDINGS

PEARL HARBOR, September 29 — United States Marines have made two new invasions in the Palau Islands, on land masses north of Peleliu, where the last Japanese are being annihilated.

A Pacific Fleet headquarters communique said late tonight that one of these islands, Ngesebus or Honguur, has a 4,800-foot airfield strip.

On one of them, invading forces were said to be mopping up. The full extent of resistance met was not reported. (OWI)

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munications in the Rhineland, when Coblenz, Frankfurt, Mannheim, Karlsruhe, Aachen, and Dusseldorf areas were attacked.

RAF Mosquitoes were active over Holland and Germany in the last 24 hours. Last night they attacked objectives in Brunswick and strafed airfields well behind the enemy lines. Keeping up their methodical destruction of enemy transport, they swooped down on rail yards, road convoys, ferry crossings, and barges.

Other Mosquitoes patrolled the North Sea, waiting to pounce on German aircraft carrying flying bombs. One Mosquito pilot sighted two of them just after they had launched their bombs against southern England, and his guns sent the carriers — both Heinkels — crashing into the sea.

Flying along the coast of southern Norway at dusk yesterday, other Mosquitoes caught a German torpedo boat in a sheltered bay. They released depth charges, riddled the superstructure with cannon and machine-gun fire, set the boat on fire, and left it sinking.

Armadas of more than 1,000 Fortresses and Liberators, with average daily escort of 700 fighters, were over Germany every day from Monday to Thursday of this week, in a campaign to smash railroad centers and war plants feeding the German Army.

Losses from Monday to Thursday, according to Associated Press, were 110 heavy bombers and 25 fighters. The heaviest losses occurred yesterday, when more than 100 enemy fighters concentrated on one bomber formation attacking Magdeburg and ignored those heading for Kassel and Merseburg. Forty-nine bombers were shot down and 12 fighters failed to return, although several are reported to have landed in France after running out of gasoline.

In all, 36 German planes were destroyed — 26 by fighters and 10 by gunners in the bombers.

Squadrons of the new American night fighter plane, the «Black Widow,» have been placed under orders of the French anti-aircraft defense and form part of the aerial defense of Paris, the paper *Figaro* reported Wednesday. The Black Widow has distinguished itself in defensive operations in Great Britain. (OWI – Reuter – BBC)

ARNHEM BATTLE DID NOT FAIL, MONTGOMERY SAYS

SHAEF, September 29 — Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery declared tonight that the British 1st Airborne Division at Arnhem «did not fail,» and that «all is well elsewhere.»

«There can be few episodes more glorious than the epic of Arnhem,» Montgomery said in a message to their commander, Major General R. E. Urquhart.

Field Marshal Montgomery stated that the last message from the division, which lost 6,000 of its 8,000 effectives, read:

«All will be ordered to break out, rather than surrender. We have attempted our best, and we will continue to do our best as long as possible.» (OWI)

DUTCH PATRIOTS AIDED U. S. AIRBORNE TROOPS

NEW YORK, September 29 — The success of the American airborne operation along the corridor from Eindhoven to Nijmegen would not have been possible without tremendous help from the Dutch people, a combined American press correspondent wrote in a delayed dispatch.

«It not only was the rise of a well-organized underground that contributed to their success,» the dispatch said, «but also the voluntary help of old men, housewives, and school children. They saved American troops thousands of valuable combat man-hours. With wheelbarrows and dog-carts, on bicycles and on foot, they scoured the country-side after American planes had dropped thousands of parcels of ordinances — the first time in nearly 12 years that any other than Nazi justice had been meted out in Germany.»

The court found four women guilty of trespassing on a forbidden military area, and each was fined 2,000 marks [200 dollars] with an alternative of six months' imprisonment. The case of two men, charged with stealing coal, was referred to a higher court.

Hill said the impression observers received from the proceedings was that Allied officials intend to be just but firm with German offenders, avoiding giving the Germans the idea we will act arbitrarily, but not allowing them to think we will let them get away with anything. (OWI)

8TH ARMY CROSSES FIUMICINO RIVER

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 29 — Canadian troops of the 8th Army, battling their way westward along the edge of the Po Plain 10 miles inland from Rimini, have established a bridgehead across the Fiumicino River, it was announced here today.

The new bridgehead, although described as small, and held only by leading troops, marks the successful passage by the 8th Army of the principal natural barrier between the Allied forces and Cesena, first main town on the Rimini-Bologna Road. The crossing of the river by the Canadians, which puts them within eight miles of Cesena, was made in the face of heavy enemy resistance, which held 8th Army gains all along the 16-mile arc across the southeastern corner of the Po Valley to the minimum.

In heavy rains which precluded close air-support and stalled armor and heavy mobile equipment, 5th Army American troops yesterday captured three key mountain peaks flanking the main Florence-Bologna Road where it winds through the Radicosa Pass, 21 miles south of Bologna, and in further advances along the Santerna River Valley to the east approached to within 11 miles of the Plain of the Po at Imola.

The American capture of the two peaks of Monte Oggioli and Monte Canda, flanking to the west and to the east the high Radicosa Pass, clears one of the principal natural defensive positions guarding the remaining stretches of the Bologna Road. Some six miles northwest of the Futa Pass, the Radicosa defiles wind even higher through the Apennine gaps, and mark the crest of the direct route from Florence north into the Po Valley.

The point of northernmost penetration by Allied forces through the enemy Apennines defenses Thursday shifted northeast to Monte Battaglia, four miles east of Castel del Rio, and some 12 miles northeast of the Radicosa Pass. Here, American forces of the 5th Army have pushed through the mountains south of the Firenzuola-Imola Road along the Santerna River Valley to within 11 miles of Imola itself. Enemy forces which attempted to form for a counter-attack in this sector were dispersed by the 5th Army artillery. Fre British troops operating in the upper Senio River Valley northeast of Palazzuolo, eight miles due south of these American forces, reported strong enemy resistance to their advance toward Castel Bolognese on the Rimini-Bologna Highway just east of Imola.

On the left flank of the American forces now in control of the Radicosa Pass, South Africans and American troops of the 5th Army continued to clear enemy forces from the Castiglione area, 10 miles west of the Florence-Bologna Road, and some units were reported to have reached Monte Gatti, a mile west of Castiglione. Farther west, the enemy was reported to be falling back behind extensive demolitions and minefields, which made continued contact difficult. It was officially stated that the entire Gothi defense zone in this sector has been penetrated by the 5th Army forces, with the exception of a small area near the Ligurian coast.

Rains Hold Up Progress

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«They organized a system among themselves in establishing local dumps where citizens brought the parcels out from under the noses of the Germans behind Nazi lines. Sometimes they were able to smuggle packages through to the Americans after dark. Otherwise they waited until the Germans had been forced back.

«American officers believe that not a single package was lost through looting. The Dutch even carefully folded expendable parachutes to return to the Americans. One housewife washed six before returning them.»

The dispatch said that Allied troops believe that the Netherlands has suffered as much, if not more than any other western European country under German occupation.

«Not since the American liberation of isolated French colonial communities on the Atlantic coast of western Morocco have Allied troops found such poverty, want, and hardship,» the report stated. (OWI)

ALLIED COURT TRIES GERMANS IN GERMANY

NEW YORK, September 29 — Russell Hill, in a dispatch from Kornelimunster, Germany, to the *Herald Tribune* yesterday described the trial of six German civilians by an Allied military court on charges of violating military

which puts them within eight miles of Cesena, was made in the face of heavy enemy resistance, which held 8th Army gains all along the 10-mile arc across the southeastern corner of the Po Valley to the minimum.

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Rains Hold Up Progress

Heavy rains, which held up tanks and prevented air support, coupled with fierce enemy resistance, held the 8th Army to relatively slight gains on the Adriatic coast Thursday. New Zealand troops, announced for the first time as fighting in 8th Army in the current offensive, reported heavy fighting within 1,000 yards of the Fiumicino River near its mouth, some nine miles northwest of Rimini. Further inland, Canadian and British troops met with a series of savage enemy counter-attacks along the five-miles sector athwart the Emilia Highway from San Mauro del Romagna, south of Pribolo.

Canadian troops cleared San Mauro of remaining enemy troops and pushed westward on both sides of the village to make their crossing of the Fiumicino River. Just southwest of Savignano, on the main Rimini-Bologna Road, troops of the Queen's Brigade took up positions on a low ridge about 1,000 yards from the town on Wednesday night, only to be driven off Thursday by heavy enemy counter-attacks which capitalized on the fact that the British tanks were held up by demolitions and mud-clogged roads. Two German tanks were destroyed in the sharp fighting, but enemy forces at last reports still held positions on the disputed terrain.

Other British troops, which pushed northwest from the village of Canonica, south of the main Po Valley Road, also met with two heavy enemy counter-attacks, but held

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firm to their guns, despite desperate enemy efforts to retake this ground just east of the upper Fiumicino River. At the extreme southern edge of the 8th Army's arch across the edge of the Po Plain, other troops reached the village of Tribola, nine miles west of Rimini, only to be forced to fall back when enemy opposition stiffened.

Official figures released Friday placed the number of prisoners taken by the 8th Army since the beginning of their Adriatic coast offensive on August 26 as 9,000, while the 5th Army, which began its drive on the center of the enemy line on September 13, has taken 3,400 prisoners. (PRO)

BAD WEATHER CUTS M.A.A.F. SORTIES

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 29 — Stormy weather yesterday cut Mediterranean Allied Air Force operations to 100 sorties, one of the smallest number flown this year.

Heavy and medium bombers did not operate, and only Thunderbolt fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force carried out limited sweeps against enemy highway and rail transport north of La Spezia. Mustang fighter-bombers of the Balkan Air Force attacked the Sedes-Salonika area, strafing an airdrome and destroying three enemy planes and damaging four others. Six locomotives were also destroyed in the same operations. (PRO)

CHETNIKS RESPOND TO TITO'S ENLISTMENT APPEAL

LONDON, September 29 — Yugoslav units have reached the approaches to Belgrade, the Yugoslav capital, the Free Yugoslav Radio announced this morning.

The broadcast said that Chetniks and members of the so-called Home Guard are coming over *en masse* to the National Army of Liberation in response to a call for enlistment by Marshal Tito. Over 55,000 responded by September 16, and still more are joining.

Thousands of leaflets containing Tito's call were dropped over Yugoslavia, the broadcast said. Many were dropped on Zagreb, where quisling groups were forced to surround the town to prevent ex-members of the so-called Home Guard from deserting in batches to Tito's camp.

New units and officers' cadres are being created within the Liberation Army.

Yugoslav troops in western Serbia have routed a major enemy force of Chetniks, Marshal Tito announced in a communique today. This success followed two days of heavy fighting, in which 700 of the enemy were killed and wounded, and the remainder pushed back toward the Drina River.

In eastern Bosnia, Srebrnic has been liberated by the Yugoslav offensive, and 150 enemy soldiers have been killed. The small Dalmatian port of Jadlanac has also been liberated.

In Croatia, Yugoslav units are attacking the town of Sunja, where the railway station has changed hands several times. (OWI)

NAZI BOMBERS DOWNED OVER AEGEAN

CAIRO, September 29 — Beaufighters of the Middle East Command shot down two Nazi bombers over the Aegean last night. Two surface craft were also destroyed, as Beaufighters made daylight attacks on German-held Aegean harbors. (PWB)

RED ARMY TAKES GREAT BOOTY IN ESTONIA CARPATHIANS CROSSED TOWARD SLOVAKIA

MOSCOW, September 29 — Red Armies closing in on Riga in the final phases of the Baltic campaign took time out to take stock of their booty today, and disclosed that night. In the latest advances on the city, Russian troops over-ran more than 30 small villages.

Battle correspondents of Moscow newspapers said today that Russian and Czecho-Slovak troops have crossed the hump of the Carpathians in their drive down into Slovakia, and that they now control several major passes leading down into the Steyi Valley.

Russian Caucasian units are said to have gone into action against German and Magyar forces trying to impede the Red Army thrust into Czech territory. Russian forces have gained ground over a 60-mile front.

The Russian communique said 60 more towns in the wooded, hilly country of this region — southeast and south of Turka — have fallen to the Red Army since yesterday. An additional 40 have fallen in the Stanislavov region of the Carpathians, on the left flank of the drive through Turka.

At the same time, other Russian forces, striking northward through Transylvania, have taken the Hungarian town of Targu-Mures, rail junction and highway city to the west of the southern Carpathians, and have established a bridgehead over the Mures River.

The Soviet communique said that activity elsewhere on the Russo-German front was limited to reconnaissance and local fighting.

From inside Warsaw, Polish Home Army General Bor reported the delivery of more supplies by Russian planes. He said the situation remains unchanged. Artillery duelling continued. The Germans made slight gains in localized areas of the city. (Reuter)

FINNS REPAIR NINE MORE BRIDGES

WASHINGTON, September 29 — The text of today's Finnish communique, as broadcast domestically by the Finnish Radio and reported by the Federal Communications Commission, follows:

"In northern Finland, our troops in the Kuivaniemi direction have reached the River Olhavajoki and have also continued to advance in all other operation directions.

"Nine blown-up road bridges were again repaired during the past 24 hours, and many demolitions and barricades and numerous minefields were cleared.

"The repairing of serious damage caused to the sparse railway and road net continues to demand much time and effort." (OWI)

SOVIETS AND RUMANIANS IN ORADEA MARE

BUCHAREST, September 29 — According to the Rumanian war communique today, the important Transylvanian rail center of Oradea Mare, on the Hungarian frontier, was entered by Soviet and Rumanian troops yesterday.

Oradea Mare stands on one of the main rail routes from Rumania westward. (Reuter)

SOVIETS URGE HUNGARIANS TO REVOLT

MOSCOW, September 29 — The Soviet radio, in a broadcast yesterday urging the Hungarian people to turn against Germany, said that the fate of Hungary was in the people's own hands. The broadcast added:

"Soon the Red Army and the Allied armies will smash the robber system of German Fascism and those who support it. But in this fight for democracy and for the freedom of peoples, the Soviet Union and her Allies consider it important that the peoples themselves should participate.

"Now, when the final blows are being struck at Hitler's hordes, the Hungarian people have the last opportunity to atone for their past sins. There is only one way of atone-

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strafing an airdrome and destroying three enemy planes and damaging four others. Six locomotives were also destroyed in the same operations. (PRO)

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The broadcast said that Chetniks and members of the so-called Home Guard are coming over en masse to the National Army of Liberation in response to a call for enlistment by Marshal Tito. Over 55,000 responded by September 16, and still more are joining.

Thousands of leaflets containing Tito's call were dropped over Yugoslavia, the broadcast said. Many were dropped on Zagreb, where quisling groups were forced to surround the town to prevent ex-members of the so-called Home Guard from deserting in batches to Tito's camp.

New units and officers' cadres are being created within the Liberation Army.

Yugoslav troops in western Serbia have routed a major enemy force of Chetniks, Marshal Tito announced in a communique today. This success followed two days of heavy fighting, in which 700 of the enemy were killed and wounded, and the remainder pushed back toward the Drina River.

In eastern Bosnia, Srebrnic has been liberated by the Yugoslav offensive, and 150 enemy soldiers have been killed. The small Dalmatian port of Jadlanac has also been liberated.

In Croatia, Yugoslav units are attacking the town of Sunja, where the railway station has changed hands several times. (OWI)

NAZI BOMBERS DOWNED OVER AEGEAN

CAIRO, September 21 — Beaufighters of the Middle East Command shot down two Nazi bombers over the Aegean last night. Two surface craft were also destroyed, as Beaufighters made daylight attacks on German-held Aegean harbors. (PWB)

RED ARMY TAKES GREAT BOOTY IN ESTONIA CARPATHIANS CROSSED TOWARD SLOVAKIA

MOSCOW, September 29 — Red Armies closing in on Riga in the final phases of the Baltic campaign took time out to take stock of their booty today, and disclosed that among the prizes captured from the German northern forces were 165 warehouses choked with hard supplies and fuel.

Taken by Marshal Govorov's Leningrad Front troops alone, in their sweep through Estonia, were more than 20,000 rifles and sub-machine guns, 2,239 railway cars, 98 locomotives, and 29 complete railway trains loaded with supplies; 57 tug boats and 49 other vessels, including cutters; 981 trucks; 363 field guns of varied caliber; 495 mortars; 88 tanks; 35 planes; and 15,745 officers and men.

In the first 10 days of the Leningrad Front offensive, the Germans suffered the loss of more than 30,000 officers and men, in killed alone. Russian troops destroyed 87 tanks and self-propelled guns; 1,440 railway cars loaded with supplies and ammunition; 86 warehouses of ammunition and fuel; 550 trucks; 260 mortars, and 230 field guns of varied caliber.

Front-line dispatches said tonight that German forces now appear to be powerless to stop the progress of the concentric Russian attack on Riga. Strong German rear guards were reported covering the main retreat toward prepared positions outside of the city.

There has been a marked increase in aerial fighting over the Riga pocket. The Germans are said to have brought up strong fighter formations to cover their final retreat. Soviet dispatches said fierce air battles continue day and the Russo-German front was limited to reconnaissance and local fighting.

From inside Warsaw, Polish Home Army General Bor reported the delivery of more supplies by Russian planes. He said the situation remains unchanged. Artillery duelling continued. The Germans made slight gains in localized areas of the city. (Reuter)

FINNS REPAIR NINE MORE BRIDGES

WASHINGTON, September 29 — The text of today's Finnish communique, as broadcast domestically by the Finnish Radio and reported by the Federal Communications Commission, follows:

"In northern Finland, our troops in the Kuivaniemi direction have reached the River Olhavajoki and have also continued to advance in all other operation directions.

"Nine blown-up road bridges were again repaired during the past 24 hours, and many demolitions and barricades and numerous minefields were cleared.

"The repairing of serious damage caused to the sparse railway and road net continues to demand much time and effort." (OWI)

SOVIETS AND RUMANIANS IN ORADEA MARE

BUCHAREST, September 29 — According to the Rumanian war communique today, the important Transylvanian rail center of Oradea Mare, on the Hungarian frontier, was entered by Soviet and Rumanian troops yesterday.

Oradea Mare stands on one of the main rail routes from Rumania westward. (Reuter)

SOVIETS URGE HUNGARIANS TO REVOLT

MOSCOW, September 29 — The Soviet radio, in a broadcast yesterday urging the Hungarian people to turn against Germany, said that the fate of Hungary was in the people's own hands. The broadcast added:

"Soon the Red Army and the Allied armies will smash the robber system of German Fascism and those who support it. But in this fight for democracy and for the freedom of peoples, the Soviet Union and her Allies consider it important that the peoples themselves should participate.

"Now, when the final blows are being struck at Hitler's hordes, the Hungarian people have the last opportunity to atone for their past sins. There is only one way of atonement: immediate armed opposition against Horthy and Hitler, and the total employment of all Hungary's living and material forces on the side of the liberating Red Army, which has reached Hungary's borders." (PWB)

HUNGARIANS DEMAND PEACE

WASHINGTON, September 29 — Radio Moscow said today that "further demonstrations have taken place in Budapest against Regent Nicholas Horthy," and added that "a large crowd in front of the government palace demanded immediate peace."

The broadcast quoting a report from Ankara, added that "normal production cannot be maintained in many factories of the armament industry in Hungary because workers fled to the country following air raids." It also said that strikes are in progress in some factories in the Hungarian capital. (OWI)

M. P. SAYS EDEN SHOULD VISIT MOSCOW

LONDON, September 29 — A suggestion that British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden should go to Moscow in the near future to discuss the Polish problem was made in the House of Commons today. (OWI)

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JAP SHIP SUNK; TOKYO ADMITS SHORTAGES

AFHQ SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, September 29 — General Douglas MacArthur's air arm struck far to the west into Philippine waters on Wednesday and sank a 10,000-ton Japanese transport off the Sulu Archipelago, immediately northeast of Borneo.

Still another freighter, of 5,000 tons, was severely damaged.

The Sulu string of islands lies a little more than 100 miles west of Mindanao.

These successes, following hard on the destruction and battering of 65 Japanese vessels in Philippine waters six days ago, brought domestic appeals from Radio Tokyo today, urging the Japanese people to find substitute materials for products previously carried by ships from conquered territories in the south.

The Japanese news agency, Domei, said Nipponese factories «are now standing at the crossroads» for want of raw materials, and urged the greater use of domestic shale deposits for extraction of badly needed aluminum.

Domei explained the food shortage in Japan by saying that bottoms previously used to bring in food products from the southern islands are now being used to carry bauxite ore, from which aluminum is extracted.

Late accounts of the United States Navy's carrier-based raid carried out over the Philippines disclosed today that two Japanese naval tankers were among the vessels destroyed. One troop transport, three large cargo ships, and three large commercial tankers were also smashed.

Jap Urges Suicide Missions

WASHINGTON, September 29 — A semi-official Japanese spokesman, head of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, today urged the Japanese people, at home and abroad, to «crash into their objectives with suicidal attacks.»

Speaking over Radio Tokyo, the spokesman posed these questions:

«Carrying out a deliberate crash into the objective, shall we not sink a battleship with a single plane? Shall we not force down a large plane with a small one?»

The speaker asked his audience for wholehearted cooperation, and suggested that they give up the customary greetings when meeting people, morning and night, and substitute a slogan.

Literally translated, the slogan of greeting he suggested was this:

«Spirit of deliberately crashing into the objective.»

Meanwhile, the Japanese Cabinet held a special meeting with Premier Kuniaki Koiso, Domei said the group met for 4½ hours to discuss what were described as «current problems.»

Paoching Defenses Pierced

CHUNGKING, September 29 — The Chinese High Command said today that Japanese forces driving on the Kwangsi capital of Kweilin have infiltrated the town of Paoching, on the rim of the Kwangsi capital city's outer defenses.

An Army spokesman said Chinese defenders were resisting bitterly in hand-to-hand fighting in the streets of the city. Still another Japanese column converging on Kweilin from the south was reported to be only 90 miles from the Kwangsi capital tonight. The Japanese advance has over-run the site of an evacuated American airfield.

Rains Bog Burma

KANDY, CEYLON, September 29 — Bad weather held aircraft cooperation with the British 14th Army to a minimum yesterday, but long-range fighter-bombers

arrive in Australia were welcomed at a New South Wales camp by the Canadian High Commissioner, Mr. Justice T. C. Davis.

The group included electrical and mechanical specialists lent to the Australian army to maintain Canadian-made equipment in Australia.

Davis recalled the promise made by Canadian Prime Minister Mackenzie King that Canadian forces would be diverted «in strength» to the Pacific after the end of the fighting in Europe. (OWI)

GENERALS IN INDIA KNIGHTED

LONDON, September 29 — Four generals of the British 14th Army on the Indo-Burma frontier were knighted Wednesday night, the Associated Press reported.

Lieut.-General W. J. Slim, land commander, became Knight Commander of the Bath. Lieut.-Generals G. A. P. Scoones, A. F. P. Christison, and M. G. N. Stonford became Knights of the British Empire.

Lord Louis Mountbatten, Supreme Commander in Southeast Asia, commented at his headquarters that this was the first time of which he knew, that four generals of one army were knighted simultaneously. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

ALLIES RESTORE 3,095 MILES OF RAILWAY

ROME, September 29 — American and British railroad-operating engineers of the Allied Control Commission have restored and today are operating 3,095 miles of railroads in liberated Italy.

So speedy has been restoration of railroad service since the beginning of the Allied liberation of Italy that today 7,000 freight cars (goods wagons) are being used weekly to carry civilian goods exclusively. This is in addition to the number of cars used to handle military traffic.

Allied military repair and operating crews, using British and American repair equipment and spare parts, have kept apace of the Allied armies in their advance northward. So quickly have the Allied engineers worked that already they have established a railhead somewhere south of Florence. This line, which was in use less than a month after the city's liberation, brought food for the population there.

Allied rehabilitation of the railroads under the ACC's Transportation Sub-Commission, in cooperation with the Allied Military Railway Service and the Italian Ministry of Communications, has given an important boost to the country's economic life. Some of the items recently shipped over the rehabilitated railroads of Italy in liberated territory have included: wheat, onions, chalk, baskets, boxwood, lemons, vegetables, nuts, apples, tomatoes, melons, household goods, brushes, salt-fish, peaches, horsehair, garlic, dried fish, coal dust, lignite, straw, cement, olive husks, cuttle, olive oil, furniture, grapes, timber, wine, tiles, empty sacks, honey, wood, charcoal, carrubs (a type of bean), citrus, hemp, plows, salt, fertilizer, caustic soda, bran, grain, salt, and pyrites.

Gas for Rome

Typical of the speedy action by the Allied engineers is the reconstruction of a railroad north of Rome which was badly needed because it was the only transportation outlet from a lignite mine, the output of which was necessary to restore cooking-gas service in the capital. Because the rail bridge destroyed by the Germans would take several months to repair, the engineers decided to run the railway roadbed on a nearby highway, which would require only two weeks. The entire project was completed and the first train run over the new spur and roadbed in 17 days.

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Rains Bog Burma

KANDY, CEYLON, September 29 — Bad weather held aircraft cooperation with the British 14th Army to a minimum in Burma yesterday, but long-range fighter-bombers carried out attacks on Japanese rail communications far to the rear.

North of Tiddim, Indian troops were said today to be striking behind Japanese base positions and threatening them with encirclement. Thus far, according to an official announcement, 23,000 Japanese have been killed by the British 14th Army since the start of the 1944 Burma campaign.

Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of this Southeast Asia Command, has returned to London for consultations about future operations in this theater.

B-29 General Injured

WASHINGTON, September 29 — The War Department revealed today that Brig. Gen. Laverne Saunders, who led the first B-29 Super Fortress attack on Japan, has been injured. He was seriously hurt when a plane crashed shortly after taking off from a field in India. (OWI-Reuter)

CANADIANS ARRIVE IN AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE, September 29 — Radio Melbourne said in an overseas broadcast, reported today by United States monitors, that the first contingent of Canadian soldiers to [illegible] were knighted [illegible]

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Movement of civilian and military traffic is supervised by Allied operating engineers who before the war were operating experts on British and American railroads. Freight space is allotted by a system of bids received by the Allied dispatchers. They decide, on the basis of economic background provided by Allied and Italian economists, the importance of the cargo. After a bid is accepted a waggon label is issued and is attached to the car carrying the approved cargo.

Civilian freight bidding in the southern areas has already been taken over by Italian Government officials, following the Allied policy of turning back all governmental functions to the Italians themselves as quickly as possible.

As fast as the railroads have been rehabilitated and improvements made, tonnage carried has been increased, mostly for civilian use. Several hundred tons of foodstuffs a day are now coming into Rome by railway. Included in this figure are between 200 and 300 head of cattle each week, which are now arriving in the capital.

Total civilian tonnage moved on liberated Italian railways during the month of August was over 200,000. This included movements of foodstuffs, fuel and petrol, seeds and fertilizer, and miscellaneous items for civilian use. The Bari division alone moved 48,643 tons of civilian goods during August.

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An example of credible use of the Italian railways is Sicily, where over 80 per cent of the traffic carried is civilian.

The problem of the shortage of freight cars is being solved by an efficient use of the cars in service, with carefully planned itineraries for return loads, and efficient repair systems with supplies and spare parts coming in from Great Britain and the United States. (UNN)

SOVIET T. U. LEADERS MEET SOCIALISTS

ROME, September 29 — Russian trade union delegates, here at the invitation of the Italian General Confederation of Labor, today met with leading members of the Italian Socialist Party.

The discussion covered a wide range of problems and included such questions as the relations between Italian and Russian workers, the time and other factors involved in the reconstruction of destroyed Soviet industries in the regions over-run by the Germans, the possibility of an early resumption of trade between Russia and Italy, and the advisability of calling an international gathering of trade union organizations as suggested by the Italian Socialist Party.

Asked if the Russian workers are aware of the part played by Italian Patriots in the liberation of their country, Tarasov, the delegation head, said the Patriots' cause is a "sacred cause" well known to all Russians, and especially to the Ukrainians.

In reply to another question, Tarasov said that, whereas in pre-war days from 16 to 20 per cent of Russian industrial workers were women, the percentage has now risen to 50 and, in some industries, even 70 per cent. (UNN)

SOVIET AND ITALIAN T. U. LEADERS CONFER

ROME, September 29 — Italian workers were never in sympathy with Fascism, declared Achille Grandi, one of the general secretaries of the Italian General Confederation of Labor, at a meeting today between delegates of the Soviet Trade Union Council and Italian Trade Union representatives, sponsored by the Confederation.

The Fascist Régime could never dispense with special emergency laws for fear of a general insurrection, he pointed out in support of his declaration.

Today, the Italian people look forward to the future with greater hope since the Roosevelt-Churchill joint statement on Italy, which foreshadowed an improvement in conditions of Italy.

M. P. Tarasov, the head of the Soviet delegation and Secretary of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions, sent a message of greeting to the Italian Patriots who along with the Allied armies, are fighting the common enemy.

He told how the Russian people felt great satisfaction on learning of the strikes carried out by the Italian workers in March, 1943. (UNN)

LAGUARDIA MAY COME TO ITALY, ROOSEVELT SAYS

WASHINGTON, September 29 — President Roosevelt said today that there might be some news soon over the possible assignment of Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia of New York to a post in Italy, but he did not elaborate. (OWI)

BRAZILIAN GENERALS SIGN "GOLDEN BOOK"

WITH 5TH ARMY, September 29 — Major General Dutra, Brazil's Minister of War, and Major General Mascarenhas de Moraes, Commanding General of the Brazilian Expeditionary Force now attached to the U. S. 5th Army, yesterday signed the Golden Book of Florence at a

SPELLMAN AND MARCHISIO VISIT REFUGEE BODY

ROME, September 29 — Monsignor Spellman, Archbishop of New York, and Judge Juvenal Marchisio, President of American Relief for Italy, today visited the Pontifical Committee for Assistance to Refugees, where they were informed of the procedure adopted in the distribution of clothing and other articles furnished the Committee by the American Red Cross. (UNN)

POPE RECEIVES ARCHBISHOP OF QUEBEC

VATICAN CITY, September 29 — Cardinal Rodrigue Villeneuve, Archbishop of Quebec, was received by the Pope in private audience this morning.

During the interview, the Cardinal conveyed to the Holy Father the respects of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, both of whom he had seen prior to his departure from Canada. (UNN)

NEW ARCHBISHOP FOR BOSTON

VATICAN CITY, September 29 — Mgr. Richard James Cushing, Apostolic Administrator of the Archdiocese of Boston, Massachusetts, and Titular Bishop of Mela, has been promoted by the Pope to be Archbishop of Boston, it was announced here today. (UNN)

BISHOP OF BUFFALO DIES

VATICAN CITY, September 29 — The Roman Catholic Bishop of Buffalo, New York, Mgr. John Duffy, died Saturday, it was announced by the Vatican today. He was 66 years old. (UNN)

NEUTRAL

ROOSEVELT DENOUNCES ARGENTINA

WASHINGTON, September 29 — President Franklin Roosevelt today denounced the Argentine Government for what he termed the growth of Nazi-Fascist influences developing in that country at a time when Nazi forces are facing defeat in Germany.

President Roosevelt said it was a paradox that Fascist methods should be used in a country where the majority of people were democratically inclined, and declared that Fascist influences are trying to split up the Pan-American bloc.

The President charged Argentina with repudiating six inter-American obligations, and with undermining the American system of defense.

Argentina, as well as all other nations, neutrals and belligerents alike, will be judged by the parts they play in the war, the President declared.

Elaborating on the Argentine Government's repudiation of "solemn inter-American obligations," the President added:

"Unless we now demonstrate a capacity to develop a tradition of respect for such obligations among civilized nations, there can be little hope for a system of international security theoretically created to maintain the principles for which our peoples are today making sacrifices to the limit of their resources, both human and material." (OWI)

ARGENTINA ANNOUNCES WAR CRIMINALS POLICY

LONDON, September 29 — The Foreign Office announced last night that the Argentine Ambassador to London had delivered a note to the British Government stating that war criminals would be barred from Argentina, and would be prohibited from depositing funds or acquiring property in the country.

The Foreign Office gave press correspondents the text

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Brigadier General Edgar Hume, who escorted the Brazilian visitors, pointed out to them that they were the first Brazilians to sign the famous book since Emperor Dom Pedro.

After signing, General Mascarenhas turned to General Hume and said, "In the name of the Minister and myself, I wish to express our thanks for this great honor. This is another sign of the solidarity of our peoples, who are united in the defense of liberty and justice."

Attendants at the Palazzo were garbed in medieval costume as the two Brazilian generals and members of their party went to the cathedral of Florence where, in the absence of the Cardinal-Archbishop, they were received by the Vicar General, Monsignor Tirapani, who later took them to the churches of Santa Maria Novella and Santa Croce. They also visited the Medici Palace.

After lunch at General Hume's headquarters, the party visited a plant now used as an ordnance shop, and then attended a concert by the Florentine Symphony Orchestra at the Palazzo Vecchio.

General Dutra flew from Brazil to Italy to inspect troops of the Brazilian Expeditionary Force now serving with the 5th Army. (PRO)

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The Chancery Office gave press correspondents the text of the note which Miguel A. Carcano, the Argentine Ambassador to the Court of St. James', handed to the British Foreign Office on September 26.

The action of the Argentine Chancery followed by only a few hours the reiteration in Washington by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, that the United States would view with grave concern offers of asylum to enemy leaders and their henchmen by neutral nations.

Secretary Hull said that the progress of the Allied military forces had decided the United States to call this matter again urgently to the attention of a number of neutral governments. (OWI)

SWITZERLAND TO BAN WAR MATERIAL EXPORT

GENEVA, September 29 — The Swiss Federal Council decided today to ban the export of war material, including arms, ammunition, fuses, aeroplane parts, and products used for the manufacture of war material, Reuter reported today.

The ban comes into force on October 1, and will apply to all belligerents in conformity with the Hague Convention of 18 October 1907 concerning the rights and duties of neutral powers and nationals in the event of war. (Reuter)

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UNITED NATIONS

DUMBARTON OAKS JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED

WASHINGTON, September 28 — With the six weeks' talks on post-war security between Britain, America, and China opening today, a joint statement was issued at Dumbarton Oaks by Under Secretary of State Edward Stettinius, the chairman of the British delegation, Sir Alexander Cadogan, and the Soviet Ambassador, Andrei A. Gromyko.

After announcing the completion of the Anglo-American-Soviet conversations, the statement said:

"These conversations have been useful and have led to a large measure of agreement on recommendations for the general framework of the organization, in particular for the machinery required to maintain peace and security."

The three delegations will now make reports to their respective governments, which will consider these reports and issue a joint statement in due course.

It is now considered likely that a conference of all the United Nations may be called before the end of the year, based on today's joint statement and a general conviction in Washington that the ground has been prepared for the formation of an effective post-war organization to preserve peace.

Talks With China Begin

The post-war security talks, which entered their second phase today with the Chinese delegates taking the place of the Russian delegates, are expected to last about 10 days. In an introductory speech, Secretary of State Cordell Hull paid tribute to the wisdom and experience in international affairs brought to the meeting by the Chinese delegation.

Dr. Wellington Koo, chief of the Chinese delegation, said today that the Chinese plan for an international peace and security organization is similar to the British and American plans.

Dr. Koo, former Chinese Ambassador to the United States, said that having studied the American and British plans for a world security organization, he saw no obstacle to general agreement. The only differences between them and the Chinese plan were a matter of degree.

In addition, the Chinese plan carries a specific and detailed definition of aggression which is not contained in the other plans, Koo explained. Potential aggressors should be put on notice in advance as to what acts will be regarded as offensive to international order, he added.

In the new talks with the Chinese delegation, the British delegation is under the chairmanship of Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador to the U. S., as Sir Alexander Cadogan, hitherto chairman, can no longer be spared from the Foreign Office at London. (OWI - Reuter)

ROOSEVELT LISTS GERMAN CONTROL POINTS

WASHINGTON, September 29 — President Roosevelt announced at his press conference here today that he had sent a letter to Leo Crowley, Federal Economic Administrator, outlining eight basic points for controlling post-war Germany.

The letter to Crowley specified that economic studies be accelerated so that the United States Government may participate with the other United Nations in seeing to it that Germany does not again become a menace to the world. A paraphrase of the eight points follows:

1. *Export Control.* With a view to encouraging private trade without interfering with the prosecution of the war against Japan, we should relax controls over exports to the fullest extent compatible with our continuing war objectives, particularly that of defeating Japan.

2. *Disposition of Strategic and Critical War Materials.* should be carried on, as it has been in the past, in close integration with our armed forces.

3. *Lend-Lease.* Lend-Lease supplies should continue to be furnished in whatever amounts are necessary for the most effective prosecution of the war. Until the complete defeat of Germany and Japan, the flow of Lend-Lease aid should be continued in the amounts necessary to enable the combined strength of all the United Nations to defeat our common enemies as quickly as possible. The FEA should aid in carrying out this policy to the fullest extent.

4. *Surplus Property.* As you have done in the past, you should continue to take every reasonable measure to see to it that no unnecessary surpluses develop out of the procurement by the FEA for Lend-Lease, UNRRA or other purposes.

In connection with procurement or production for Lend-Lease, or relief and rehabilitation purposes, you should continue to investigate and take up supplies of other Government agencies which are or may be surplus.

7. *Control of War-Making Power of Germany.* You have been making studies from the economic standpoint of what should be done after the surrender of Germany to control its power and capacity to make war in the future. This work must be accelerated, under the guidance of the State Department. You should furnish assistance in work and, when requested to do so, in personnel, by making available specialists to work with military authorities, the Foreign Service, and such other American agencies, and officials as participate with the other United Nations in seeing to it that Germany does not again become a menace to succeeding generations.

8. *Reconstruction.* It is in the national interest of the United States, as well as in the joint interest of the U. S. and other peace-loving nations, that the destruction and devastation of war be repaired and that the foundations for a secure peace be laid.

I understand that you are also preparing to submit for my consideration major proposals along these lines. In varying degrees, every working man, every farmer, and every industry in the United States has a stake in the production and flow of manufactured goods, agricultural products, and other supplies to all the other countries of the world. To produce the largest amount of useful goods and services at home, we should export and import as much as possible.

With this objective in mind, you should continue to take such action as is necessary or desirable in accordance with the powers delegated to the FEA and in conformity with the foreign policy of the United States as defined by the Secretary of State. (OWI - Reuter)

GERMANY WILL BE A CONTINUING DANGER

LONDON, September 29 — Germany will be a continuing problem even after her defeat, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons today in a session which ended a two-day debate on the European political situation. He emphasized that it was the key to the foreign policy Britain must pursue.

Eden stated that the peace to be imposed on Germany is a peace which takes every precaution to prevent Germany from having an opportunity to start another war. "What we mean by unconditional surrender is, that we are not prepared to make a negotiated peace with Germany," the Foreign Secretary said.

The reasons for demanding unconditional surrender are based on the experience of history and on the interpretation which Germany placed on the 14 Points after the last war. German military authorities practiced ingenious, and to a certain extent, successful evasion and obstruction of all the points.

The German General Staff, Eden asserted, recognizing the inevitability of defeat, are already thinking in terms of

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peace.

Talks With China Begin

The post-war security talks, which entered their second phase today with the Chinese delegates taking the place of the Russian delegates, are expected to last about 10 days. In an introductory speech, Secretary of State Cordell Hull paid tribute to the wisdom and experience in international affairs brought to the meeting by the Chinese delegation.

Dr. Wellington Koo, chief of the Chinese delegation, said today that the Chinese plan for an international peace and security organization is similar to the British and American plans.

Dr. Koo, former Chinese Ambassador to the United States, said that having studied the American and British plans for a world security organization, he saw no obstacle to general agreement. The only differences between them and the Chinese plan were a matter of degree.

In addition, the Chinese plan carries a specific and detailed definition of aggression which is not contained in the other plans, Koo explained. Potential aggressors should be put on notice in advance as to what acts will be regarded as offensive to international order, he added.

In the new talks with the Chinese delegation, the British delegation is under the chairmanship of Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador to the U. S., as Sir Alexander Cadogan, hitherto chairman, can no longer be spared from the Foreign Office at London. (OWI – Reuter)

ROOSEVELT LISTS GERMAN CONTROL POINTS

WASHINGTON, September 29 — President Roosevelt announced at his press conference here today that he had sent a letter to Leo Crowley, Federal Economic Administrator, outlining eight basic points for controlling post-war Germany.

The letter to Crowley specified that economic studies be accelerated so that the United States Government may participate with the other United Nations in seeing to it that Germany does not again become a menace to the world. A paraphrase of the eight points follows:

1. *Export Control.* With a view to encouraging private trade without interfering with the prosecution of the war against Japan, we should relax controls over exports to the fullest extent compatible with our continuing war objectives, particularly that of defeating Japan.

2. *Disposition of Strategic and Critical War Materials.* In view of the curtailment which is to be made in our war production after the German phase of the war, the FEA should consult with the appropriate supply agencies with a view to making an appropriate cut in its foreign procurement program for strategic and critical materials needed in the prosecution of the war.

The adjustment of this reduced program should be made in such a way as to prevent undue and unnecessary financial losses to American taxpayers, best to preserve our foreign relations, and to strengthen our foundation for a high level of international trade in the future.

3. *Preclusive Buying.* The FEA has been buying abroad materials needed by the Axis to produce munitions and other war materials, in order to keep our enemies from getting them.

I understand that the peak of this program already is passed, as a result of the victories which have been won by the United Nations. The FEA should continue to take full necessary steps to prevent Japan from getting strategic and critical materials for the Japanese war program, but it should limit its preclusive purchasing program achieving that end, observing, of course, existing commitments.

4. *Economic Warfare.* The FEA's studies of the enemies' potential and other phases of economic warfare should be reduced and focused on the war against Japan. This work Department. You should furnish assistance in work and, when requested to do so, in personnel, by making available specialists to work with military authorities, the Foreign Service, and such other American agencies, and officials as participate with the other United Nations in seeing to it that Germany does not again become a menace to succeeding generations.

5. *Reconstruction.* It is in the national interest of the United States, as well as in the joint interest of the U. S. and other peace-loving nations, that the destruction and devastation of war be repaired and that the foundations for a secure peace be laid.

I understand that you are also preparing to submit for my consideration major proposals along these lines. In varying degrees every working man, every farmer, and every industry in the United States has a stake in the production and flow of manufactured goods, agricultural products, and other supplies to all the other countries of the world. To produce the largest amount of useful goods and services at home, we should export and import as much as possible.

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The German General Staff, Eden asserted, recognizing the inevitability of defeat, are already thinking in terms of the next war. It is the reemergence of a military Germany that will be a continuing danger.

Discussing post-war relationship with western European powers, Eden said that the British Government were ready to enter into close association with them to guarantee the future peace of Europe. "It would be an important element in unifying action against any potential aggressor," he said.

Britain wants to see France an equal and potent partner in all her affairs, Eden stated, adding that the Allies are already discussing the point at which there should be a recognition of the French Provisional Government. (Reuter)

SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE IN PARIS

PARIS, September 29 — Alexander Bogomolov, Ambassador of the USSR, arrived in Paris yesterday, according to the French National Radio. (PWB)

FRENCH WOMEN TO SIT ON PURGE TRIALS

PARIS, September 29 — French women will be picked for jury-duty in trials of collaborationists, it was announced here today. This will be the first time in French history that women will have had a place on French jury panels. (PWB)

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WOMAN COLLABORATIONIST EXECUTED BY FRENCH

PARIS, September 29 — The niece of Auguste Champetier de Ribes, former Minister of Pensions under Premier Poincare, was executed yesterday, it was announced in a UP dispatch which said that the French Ministry of the Interior had confirmed a report from Lyon stating that she had been executed after a court martial had convicted her of aiding the Germans.

Her name was Maud Champetier de Ribes, and she was reputed to have been a close associate of the Lyon chief of Joseph Darnand's Vichy militia, the dispatch added. (OWI)

FRENCH FORM ALSACE-LORRAINE BRIGADE

PARIS, September 29 — Men of the French Forces of the Interior whose homes were in Alsace and Lorraine are to form an Alsace-Lorraine Brigade for operations against the Germans in that region. (PWB)

ROOSEVELT HONORS PULASKI

WASHINGTON, September 29 — President Roosevelt today praised the indomitable spirit of the Polish people in a proclamation announcing that October 11 would be observed in the United States as General Pulaski Memorial Day.

Count Casimir Pulaski was a Polish Patriot who fought in the American Revolution and was killed on 11 October 1779. (PWB)

OCCUPIED AREAS

DANISH POLICE ORDERED TO GIVE UP ARMS

STOCKHOLM, September 29 — Radio Stockholm reported today that the occupation authorities in Denmark have issued an order that all arms belonging to the disbanded Danish police be turned over to the German military authorities before noon on September 30. (TASS)

GERMAN ATROCITIES IN ESTONIA REVEALED

NEW YORK, September 29 — Correspondent W. H. Lawrence, in a dispatch from Moscow appearing in today's *New York Times*, said that the Moscow newspaper *Izvestia* yesterday described how advance Red Army units reached a German concentration camp near Kloga, Estonia, where four huge funeral pyres, containing the bodies of an estimated 2,000 men, women, and children, were still smouldering.

The dispatch continued, in part:

"The news of this latest atrocity was presented in the form of interviews with some concentration camp victims who escaped and reached army units, as well as with Red Army men who found the pyres in the forest.

"Most of the victims were described as intellectuals from Vilna, Riga, and Tallinn. But *Izvestia* said there also were a number of Soviet prisoners-of-war, including some who had been moved from Tallinn to Kloga on September 19, the day on which the last executions were carried out." (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 29 — Today's communique:

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, September 29 — Today's communique:

Land:

Allied troops have continued to strengthen the flanks of the Nijmegen salient. Enemy counter-attacks from Schinadel were driven back, and our forces made a limited advance toward Herdogenbosch.

Our bridgehead over the Antwerp-Turnhout Canal was extended.

In the Epinal-Belfort sector, we have made substantial advances despite increased enemy aggressiveness. Northeast of Epinal, the villages of Rult and Destford were taken in an advance of several miles. A number of villages in the northwest approaches to the Belfort Pass are also in our hands. A strong counter-attack was repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy.

Our troops continued to close in on Calais yesterday against heavy opposition. We hold all the high ground dominating the city, and have captured the citadel. German fortifications in the port were attacked by heavy bombers during the morning. Gun positions in Cap Gris Nez were heavily bombed in the evening.

Air:

More than 1,000 heavy bombers, with strong fighter-escort, attacked industrial plants at Merseburg, a synthetic oil plant and a railway yard at Merseburg, and a tank factory at Kassel yesterday. Thirty-six enemy aircraft were destroyed in combat. Forty-nine bombers and 12 fighters are missing. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, September 29 — Tonight's communique:

During today, in the direction of Riga, our troops continued their battles for improvement of their positions, and also occupied over 30 populated localities, including Elkazhe, Svite, Partazhi, and Panteri.

South and southeast of Turka, a town in Drohobycs region, our troops with fighting forged ahead in the difficult conditions of mountainous, wooded terrain, and occupied over 60 populated localities, including Visovska-Vishnye, Krasnye, Mohnate, Orave, Kosiele, Galoveshko, Ribakovy, Statko, Ludvikoshko, and Rizhku, and the railway stations of Grebeno, Selenyanka, and Rozhonka.

West and southwest of Delatyn, a town of the Stanislav region, our troops, overcoming enemy resistance and engineering obstacles in mountainous, wooded terrain, occupied over 40 populated localities, including Osnaloge, Borsuchnye, Selnye, Polenitse, Varovka, and Otzheluzhe, and the railway stations of Borsuchnye, Selenye, Voronyenko, and Varovka.

In the northern part of Transylvania, our troops broke up enemy resistance, captured the town of Targul-Mures, and also occupied in fighting over 50 other populated localities, including Jarmutene, Tetele, Tabiti, Karidejaja, Jarde-Muresh, Nagy-Ernyoes, and Torkpandye, and the railway stations of Torkchipaje, Yirneshke, Simuse, Armonnare, Mushal, and Murnie.

Our advancing units forced the River Murusel, and on its western bank occupied a bridgehead with several populated localities, including Arsalnye, Vaire-Santeman, Imach, Kortele, and Remeteeh.

On the other sectors of the front, reconnaissance and fighting of local importance took place.

During September 25, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 29 German tanks. In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 31 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

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WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 29 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

American troops of the 5th Army, in a most successful day's fighting, have captured the three mountains of Monte Bastione, Monte Oggioli, and Monte Canda, which dominate the main Florence-Bologna Road. Farther east, American troops have also made important gains on the Firenzuola-Imola Road.

In the Adriatic sector, the 8th Army have been engaged in very fierce fighting in which the enemy made a number of heavy counter-attacks in the high ground north of the Rubicon.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Yesterday's operations were severely restricted by continued unfavorable weather conditions, which forced cancellation of both heavy and medium bomber missions.

Fighter-bombers carried out small-scale attacks on rail lines and roads along the northwest Italian coast. Fighters of the Balkan Air Force made offensive sweeps over Yugoslavia, Albania, and Greece. Coastal aircraft attacked shipping in the Adriatic and targets on the Yugoslav coast.

MAAF flew approximately 100 sorties. None of our aircraft is missing. (PRO)

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On the other sectors of the front, reconnaissance and fighting of local importance took place.

During September 28, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 29 German tanks. In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 21 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, September 29 — Strong groups of Patriots, coordinating their activities with the Allied advance, are attacking the Germans behind their lines, in order to hasten the liberation of a few localities. A special bulletin, reported that the Bellaria and Sant'Agata coastal sectors were in the hands of the Patriots when the 8th Army arrived.

After mopping up remnants of the Nazi-Fascists, Patriots made arrangements for the reestablishment of order in the above-mentioned localities.

In the sector between Spezia and Parma, Patriots attacked the garrison at Losignano in daylight. For more than two hours, bitter street and even house-to-house fighting went on.

After the battle against the Germans which took place September 9 in the vicinity of Saint Bernard Pass, the Garibaldi Brigades operating in this sector regrouped their forces and took the offensive. Two large German vehicles, loaded with troops and munitions were destroyed, causing casualties. The Piave Brigade, operating in a different sector, has completed regrouping and the Cesare Battista and General Perotti Battalions fused into one unit.

Among the most important acts of sabotage was the interruption of the Milan-Turin railway line. A train carrying German troops was derailed.

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The spirit of revolt against the Germans is spreading to the civilian population, and in many cities strikes have taken place. At Milan, Turin, Novara, Bologna, Genoa, and Reggio Emilia, many workers stayed away from work for periods of varying length. In the Lake Maggiore sector, strikes were very successful.

In cities like Pallanza, Stresa, and Arona, not yet liberated by the Patriots but within striking distance, all work has ceased. Since the Germans are attempting to arrest all men between 16 and 60 years of age, many are taking to the Maquis to avoid being arrested.

Both in the above-mentioned places and elsewhere, Nazi-Fascist persecution and reprisals serve only to increase the number of those who are uniting with the Patriots. Many Italian citizens residing abroad have crossed the Alpine border to enlist in the Garibaldi Brigades. (UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, September 29 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

The enemy attempt at overcoming the obstacles in Holland formed by the rivers Maas and Rhine by a large-scale use of airborne troops at outflanking the West Wall from a northerly direction and penetrating into Germany between Emden and Münster, has been frustrated.

The British 2nd Army, attempts to broaden the thin spearhead which had been pushed forward over Eindhoven and Nijmegen in a westerly and easterly direction.

Yesterday, grim fighting was in progress, particularly at the Dutch frontier, east of Nijmegen and west of Venloo.

Enemy activities also increased between Antwerp and Hertogenbosch. The enemy's initial successes were limited or frustrated by a counter-attack of the German reserves. More than 40 English tanks were destroyed.

The activities of both sides on the remaining parts of the western front up to Metz receded to the background. The enemy, having been thrown back westward from the infiltration north of Luneville, the Americans yesterday counter-attacked north of Nancy. The counter-attack yielded but little ground, and serious losses were inflicted on the enemy.

In the foothills of the western Vosges, the Franco-American attacks, particularly on both sides of Epinal and west of Belfort, increased in grimness. Extremely grim and fluctuating fighting in forest land developed, which resulted only east of the Ruhr in a withdrawal.

Calais is the only fortress of those held by us in the enemy's rear — as Dunkirk, Calais, the coastal artillery group of Cap Gris Nez, Channel Islands, Lorient, St. Nazaire, La Rochelle, Gironde de Nord, Gironde de Sud — which is being attacked, for the time being. Extremely grim fighting is in progress. At some points, the enemy approached to the borders of the town. Officers who summoned the garrison to surrender were sent back. In the other fortresses, our troops, by successful counter-attacks, completed their stocks in arms and supplies.

Italy:

In Central Italy, northwest of Firenzuola, yesterday, Mount Battiglia, which the enemy had captured on September 27, was subjected to an all-round attack. We succeeded in cutting off the enemy garrison and frustrating all relief attempts.

On the Adriatic front, the enemy continued his strong tank attacks throughout the night and the whole day, supported by planes attacking in waves.

The German divisions repelled all attacks and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, thus achieving a full defensive success.

On the summits of the northern forest Carpathians, numerous Bolshevist attacks were frustrated, and infiltrations eliminated in counter-attacks. Between the northern borders of the Carpathians and Mitau, no major operations are reported.

Light German naval forces repeatedly shelled successfully Soviet positions on the eastern coast of the Bight of Riga.

In the northern sector of the eastern front, troops of the army and the Waffen SS, in the course of fighting which lasted for a fortnight, effectively supported by formations of the Air Force, frustrated attempts at breaking through made by 180 rifle divisions, numerous tanks, and quick Bolshevist units in the course of their withdrawal. They inflicted heavy losses in men and material on the enemy.

From September 14 to September 27, the Bolsheviks lost more than 1,000 tanks, the rolling material of five tank corps. Fighters and anti-aircraft batteries of the Air Force destroyed 698 Soviet planes. The command and the troops engaged in this grim defensive battle distinguished themselves.

In the waters off northern Norway, escort vessels of a German convoy sank an enemy motor assault boat and shot down four planes. A German vessel was lost by a bomb hit. Three other planes were brought down by armed ferry boats in the same waters.

Air:

The enemy disappointment at the unsuccessful attempt at penetrating western Germany over northern Holland was vented in increased terror attacks on German towns. In central Germany, serious damage was caused in residential quarters of Kassel, Magdeburg, Dessau, and some localities in the Halle-Leipzig sector. Last night, British planes attacked Brunswick.

On September 28, the Anglo-American Air Force lost 75 planes, 59 of which were four-engined bombers, by the action of fighters and anti-aircraft batteries of the Air Force. (Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMAN HOME SERVICE

British Troops Pillage, Arnhem: An inhabitant of Arnhem claims that the British paratroopers and airborne troops did not spare property there. «Soon after they had entered the town, pillage started. Many shops have been devastated by the British, many houses belonging to Dutch citizens have been destroyed.»

TRANSOCEAN AND D.N.B.

Western Front: The military correspondent Max Krull reports: «It is significant for the situation in the west that the stiffening of German resistance has been shown to be not temporary, but sustained... German counter-attacks at Veghel have been successful. At another place, they resulted in recapturing Neusel, near the Belgian frontier. Major enemy activity was shown at Epinal and Aachen.»

Eastern Front: «In the sector between Mitau and the Carpathians, quiet prevailed on the whole. In the Estonian-Latvian area, German troops carried out their detaching movements against the constant strong pressure of more than 100 Soviet divisions. The magnitude of this achievement is shown by the fact that nowhere did the attacking Soviet Army succeed in cutting off or destroying German troops, to any great extent.»

FASCIST RADIO

Victorious Counter-Attacks in Italy: In the central sector of the front, northeast of Firenzuola, the Germans launched a powerful counter-attack and reestablished their

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Eastern Front:

In the southeast, mountain troops launched a counter-attack on the Soviets who had penetrated the bend of the Danube, west of Turnu-Severin. Two regiments were smashed, and a considerable booty of weapons was captured. The enemy lost 300 killed and 200 prisoners.

In central Croatia, our troops, together with Croat units, recaptured the town Banja-Luka and thus reestablished the communications with the garrison which had been cut off for some days.

In western Rumania, bombers successfully attacked moving enemy troops and the supply traffic.

At the Hungarian-Rumanian frontier, between Szeged and Grosswardein, counter-attacks of German-Hungarian troops, supported by the Air Force, made good progress. Hungarian anti-tank troops destroyed 17 enemy tanks.

In the northern part of the Szekel corner, our troops evacuating Neumarkt withdrew to the Maros sector without being harassed by the enemy.

ferry boats in the same waters.

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Victorious Counter-Attacks in Italy: In the central sector of the front, northeast of Firenzuola, the Germans launched a powerful counter-attack and reestablished their main defence line, evacuated a few days ago. The British armored forces were unable to sustain the momentum of this attack, and had to withdraw southward. Monte Battaglia, which was considered by the enemy as a key position, was stormed by German infantry. Fighting is in progress to annihilate the last remnants of the British garrison holding out there. The Allied troops were also compelled to evacuate San Mauro, in the Adriatic sector. The Allied plan to break through the German defences came to grief because of Kesselring's successful action.

Artillery duels took place in the Tyrrhenian sector.

Allied Plans in West Upset: The terrific losses suffered by the Allies in the West have upset the Allied plans, as the Anglo-Americans are no longer in a position to launch any large-scale attacks.

Socialist Guilt: If the Italian Socialists had not obstructed the war effort in the last war, they might have avoided the present war. It was because of their unpatriotic attitude that Mussolini left the Socialist Party in 1914. Otherwise, there might have been no Fascism in Italy.

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Interior S.C.

BASIC NEWS

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

Psychological Warfare Branch, FNC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

Thursday — 28 September 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Airborne troops at Arnhem withdrawn; British in new attack toward Meuse; Germans draw three divisions south of Bologna to stem 5th Army; Allied troops land in Albania; MAAF destroys eight Danube bridges; Riga battle rages; Bulgaria breaks with Hungary; Widespread raids smash Jap shipping; Peleliu fight grim; Japs advance in South China.

LIBERATED ITALY — Italy considers herself at war with Japan; Vatican paper says dignity restored to Italy; London press hails Churchill-Roosevelt statement; More Senators to be tried; Cardinal Villeneuve arrives in Rome; Judge Marchisio received by Pope; Soviet T. U. delegates meet Italian labor leaders; Black market goods confiscated; Bari auto transport requisitioned by Prefect.

UNITED NATIONS — Eden speaks to Commons on security conference; New Belgian Cabinet holds first meeting; London-Moscow telephone service resumed; French to take over Renault Works; Hershey favors peace-time military training for U. S.

NEUTRAL — German Consulate General in Tangier closed.

WAR FRONTS

AIRBORNE TROOPS AT ARNHEM WITHDRAWN BRITISH IN NEW ATTACK TOWARD MEUSE

SHAEF, September 27 — Troops of the British 1st Airborne Division, who for 10 days withstood constant attacks by superior German forces at Arnhem, have been withdrawn to the south bank of the lower Rhine, it was announced here tonight. The withdrawal across the river was carried out mainly during Monday night, and has now been completed.

The airborne troops, ferried back across the Rhine, have [illegible] with other selected Allied forces along the

On the northwestern flank of the Allied corridor, British troops are facing the German 245th and 59th Infantry Divisions. The 59th Division appears to have been given the task of protecting the German flank for a withdrawal of all elements south of the Meuse River.

The Germans cut the corridor's original supply road between St. Oedenrode and Veghel, approximately 11 miles north of Eindhoven, but American airborne troops and British tanks drove them back. Allied engineers quickly cleared the mined areas and convoys continued northward. An alternate supply route was opened to Nijmegen by British armor striking along the west side of the corridor. In this operation, German forces were pushed out of Oss, eight miles north of Veghel.

On the eastern flank of the Nijmegen-Eindhoven salient, the German 107th Panzer Brigade and two SS panzer divisions are opposing the Allied advance. Some of these German units, having been resupplied, were thrown into action and have lost heavily in men and equipment.

Link-Up Is Completed

West of the corridor, the German salient in the Arendonck area east of Turnhout has been eliminated, and the town is firmly in British hands. British and Canadian troops have linked up in this area.

Strong Allied elements are north of the Antwerp-Turnhout Canal from their bridgehead and are in the vicinity of Ryckevorsel, west of Turnhout.

On the American 1st Army front, light to moderate German artillery fire was encountered in the Aachen-Stolberg area of Germany. Allied troops attacked German pillboxes and other fortifications northeast of Rotgen.

To the south, Greiveldange was taken in a 10-mile advance from the city of Luxembourg. American troops in this sector are now one mile from the German border.

In the Metz area, troops of the American 3rd Army seized a bridge leading into a key bastion in the chain of fortresses guarding Metz, on the west bank of the Moselle River. The assault followed a fighter-bomber attack and a day-long artillery barrage.

The Germans staged two counter-attacks southeast of Dieuze, both of which were repulsed with heavy losses.

LATE BULLETINS

2,000 AIRBORNE TROOPS EVACUATED FROM ARNHEM

SHAEF, September 27 — More than 2,000 survivors of the 10-day battle at Arnhem, have been evacuated across the lower Rhine River, a late report stated tonight.

The total number of airborne troops dropped was between 6,000 and 7,000. Approximately 1,200 seriously wounded remained. (Reuter)

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The airborne troops, ferried back across the Rhine, have now linked up with a fair-sized Allied force along the southern bank. Some of the wounded Allied soldiers were left behind and are being taken care of by the Germans. The Allied casualty figure is not known, but it was announced here that heavy casualties were inflicted on German SS units opposing them.

Bad weather made the withdrawal necessary, as it prevented adequate reinforcements and supplies from being dropped to relieve the encircled force. Their stand at Arnhem tied down superior and hard-fighting German forces and enabled the British 2nd Army to hold the vital Nijmegen bridge over the Waal River. The Waal is twice as wide as the lower Rhine, and the securing of a good crossing paved the way for a powerful build-up east of this river barrier at the gateway to the Reich.

British Reach Meuse

Driving eastward from the supply corridor, the British 2nd Army launched a new offensive, reached the Meuse (Maas) River, and was closing in to form a solid line. British troops are along the river on a five-mile wide stretch, three miles from the German frontier. At Gennep, 10 miles south of Nijmegen, they found the bridge blown up by the retreating Germans. Far to the south, Belgian and British troops hold a 10-mile stretch of the Meuse through Maeseyck, eight miles north of Vegnel.

On the eastern flank of the Nijmegen-Eindhoven salient, the German 107th Panzer Brigade and two SS panzer divisions are opposing the Allied advance. Some of these German units, having been refitted, were thrown into action and have lost heavily in men and equipment.

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LUFTWAFFE BOMBS NIJMEGEN BRIDGE OVER WAAL

SHAEF, September 27 — The Luftwaffe, in an all-out attempt last night to smash the vital Waal River crossing at Nijmegen, used everything from bullets to glider or pick-a-back-type bombs in their assault, a Reuter dispatch reported late tonight.

Allied traffic was halted for a short time while the debris was cleared around a 20-foot crater near one approach. (Reuter)

A.A.F. PRISONERS FROM RUMANIA IN U. S.

WASHINGTON, September 27 — The War Department announced today that 1,613 officers and men of the U. S. Army Air Force who had been prisoners of war in Rumania have arrived in New York City from Europe.

Each of the repatriated men, the Department added, has been given a 30-day furlough.

The vessel bringing home the ex-prisoners was met by a special ship which put aboard the first mail many of them had received in over a year.

Wounded men from Rumanian prison camps have been arriving by air and boat for the past several weeks. (OWI)

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North of Epinal, American forces crossed the Moselle River in strength, while to the south, in the Remiremont sector, the American 7th Army fought their way through hilly country to a point six miles east of the river.

At Calais, on the Channel coast, troops of the Canadian 1st Army have forced the Germans back into the city. Almost all German positions southwest and west of the city are now in Allied hands. Over 1,000 prisoners have been taken in over-running the most heavily fortified of these perimeter defenses. (OWI - Reuter - BBC)

GERMAN WAR PLANTS HEAVILY ATTACKED

LONDON, September 27 — War production plants and railyards in the Rhineland and western Germany were battered today by 2,000 Flying Fortresses and Liberators in what was described as a wide-spread softening-up bombardment just ahead of the Allied ground forces.

At the same time, RAF Bomber Command carried out the fifth attack in seven days on German fortified positions in Calais, dropping 1,500 tons of bombs. Today's bomb load brought the total weight for the five raids to 7,500 tons.

Targets attacked today by the big American bombers were at Kassel, Ludwigshafen, Cologne, and Mainz — all in western Germany. The railyards at Oppau also were hammered by the Forts and Liberators in the third straight day of heavy attacks against German communications and war plants behind the western front.

Other formations of RAF bombers, with a strong fighter-plane cover, bombed a synthetic oil production plant five miles north of Essen, as well as other military objectives in the Ruhr area. All of these targets have been attacked by the RAF in recent weeks. The attacks were so successful that at one time during this month eight of the plants were out of action and another plant was turning out only half of its normal output.

One formation of 8th USAAF Liberators, attacking in western Germany, encountered more than 100 enemy planes, while other Allied bombers reported meeting no enemy aircraft.

An official announcement tonight said that fighter planes accounted for 31 planes, and bomber gunners five; five others were destroyed in ground strafing. Forty-two bombers and seven fighters are reported missing.

Returning bomber crews said heavy flak barrages were encountered over Cologne and Ludwigshafen.

The Air Ministry announced here today that last night RAF four-engined bombers attacked communications centers and industrial plants at Frankfort and Karlsruhe in southern Germany.

Maximum Enemy Interception

Today's efforts at interception by the Luftwaffe were regarded as the maximum effort by the German Air Force to counter the Allied threat to Germany. The German Air Force has lost 84 planes in two days, a Reuter report said tonight.

These losses were inflicted on Monday and yesterday as the Luftwaffe, which is now concentrated at forward airdromes in the Ruhr area, sought to strike back at the Allied thrust into Holland.

Fighter-bombers of the 9th USAAF today continued their unremitting attacks on Rhineland communications and strong-points in the path of the American 1st and 3rd Armies.

In the last 10 days, fighter-bombers have flown more than 3,600 sorties and destroyed or damaged more than 621 railroad cars, 41 tanks, and 16 enemy aircraft, in the air. They have also wrecked 383 trucks, disabled 89 locomotives, and silenced 85 guns, as well as attacking many Siegfried

To stop the Germans from becoming aware of what was happening, Wood said, the British 2nd Army on the south bank of the river laid down a shattering box barrage all afternoon.

"The first party was to set off at 2200 hours," the dispatch continued. "Little packets of sulfanilimide and morphine were distributed to each man. We tore up blankets and wrapped them around our boots to muffle the sound of walking through the underbrush. The password was 'John Bull.' If we became separated, each man was to make his way by compass due south until he reached the river.

"Our major led the way and linked our party together by getting everyone to hold the jacket tail of the soldier in front of him. Our infiltrating column had an absurd resemblance to some children's game.

"The area was half light with the glow of fires from burning houses around us when we set out. We went through a supposed enemy pocket without hearing a shot except for a distant sniper's bullet. Another group ran into a machine-gun position with a fixed line of fire across their path. Another had to silence a group of Germans with a burst of Sten fire and hand grenades. But we all got through without the Germans' realizing that we were doing anything more than normal night patrolling.

"The worst part was waiting two hours by the river until our turn came for assault boats to ferry us across. The Germans, if not definitely suspicious, were inquisitive, as they kept sending up flares. It was vital to lie flat and motionless. We lay shivering on a soaking field with a cold rain drizzling down.

"Our actual crossing was quiet, but soon after it seemed that the Germans had guessed what was going on, because they mortared and shelled heavily along the shallow river.

"Men whose turn for a place in the boats had come after hours of waiting insisted on staying under fire a little longer so that the wounded could go first. Any wounded left behind would automatically become prisoners of war, so many sick and limping left their beds to take a chance with the escape parties.

"This epic stand of the British airborne soldiers ended as it had been fought — with honor and high courage. They can now sleep soundly for the first time in eight days and nights. They still have same objective as they have always had and they still mean to get in there. They called their mission 'Operation Berlin.'" (OWI)

HITLER'S GUNS SHELL GERMAN CIVILIANS

WITH THE 1ST ARMY, GERMANY, September 27 — As a result of German failure to evacuate small towns in the path of advancing Allied troops, German guns opposing that advance are shelling German civilians.

Front-line dispatches said today that evacuation of these towns is being carried out by Allied authorities. (OWI)

SNIPERS MISS LUXEMBOURG OFFICIALS

LONDON, September 27 — Members of the Luxembourg Government who arrived back in Luxembourg City on Saturday had a narrow escape on the return journey when the cars in which they were riding were fired upon by German snipers in the darkness, a Reuter report announced here today.

Four shots struck the cars, but all occupants escaped injury. The incident happened 10 miles from Luxembourg City. (Reuter)

STATE OF SIEGE PROCLAIMED IN HOLLAND

LONDON, September 27 — A state of siege has been proclaimed in the liberated sections of the Netherlands, the Dutch news agency, Anela, reported yesterday.

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For the second successive day, 9th USAAF Marauders dropped another four million leaflets on enemy troops in France and Holland.

Flying bombs were launched against southern England again last night and early this morning. The bombs were reported to have been launched from pick-a-back planes operating over the North Sea. (OWI-Reuter)

ARNHEM WITHDRAWAL MADE IN SMALL GROUPS

LONDON, September 27 — The withdrawal of the British 1st Airborne Division from Arnhem began Monday, when orders were received to break out of the forest citadel on the northern banks of the lower Rhine and join with British 2nd Army forces on the south bank, Alan Wood, combined Allied press correspondent, wrote in a delayed dispatch.

Giving details of the withdrawal, Wood wrote:

«Our commander decided against a concerted assault on the Germans around us. Instead, the plan was to split up into little groups 10 to 20 strong and set out along different routes at two-minute intervals and walk through the German lines under cover of darkness. Patrols went out earlier tying bits of white parachute tape to trees to mark the way.»

«The worst part was waiting [illegible] until our turn came for assault boats to ferry us across. The Germans, if not definitely suspicious, were inquisitive, as they kept sending up flares. It was vital to lie flat and motionless. We lay shivering on a soaking field with a cold rain drizzling down.

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The proclamation, containing the provisions of the agreement between the Netherlands, Great Britain, and the United States, established the supreme authority of Allied headquarters. It declared:

«It is essential that military operations which have already led to the liberation of part of our country be continued by our Allies with all their power until the enemy is totally defeated and expelled from the entire territory of the Kingdom. You are hereby called upon to obey promptly and fully all orders which the Commander of the Allied forces may be required to issue, forced by military considerations.» (OWI)

GERMANS STRIVE TO HOLD 5TH ARMY

ADVANCE APHQ, ITALY, September 27 — German forces, reinforced by elements of three infantry divisions, have intensified their desperate resistance in the center of the Italian front, and in a ferocious and costly counter-attack have driven back 5th Army forces from advance positions 21 miles south of Bologna, it was announced here today.

The enemy counter-attack, accompanied by heavy fire from 280-millimeter and 170-millimeter field pieces, struck the American forces on Monday night, and dislodged them from their positions on a hill some four miles east of the

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main Florence-Bologna road well to the north of the Futa Pass, today's announcement said. Monte La Fine, more than 3,000 feet high and two miles to the east of the lost positions, is still firmly held by 5th Army troops, it was said. Three fierce enemy counter-attacks were repelled in this sector during daylight hours Monday.

On the Adriatic coast also, where 8th Army forces are battling to break through enemy forces into the open reaches of the Plain of the Po, fighting took on a grim tone yesterday, with savage counter-attacks and the appearance of a new German weapon, an 88-millimeter anti-tank gun of considerable effectiveness.

British troops have now crossed the Rubicon along a five-mile stretch, from the Emilia Highway at Santarcangelo southward to the hamlet of Cornacchiara, and are within 3 1/2 miles of Savignano, where the Rimini-Bologna railroad and highway cross the Fiumicino River, nine miles northwest of Rimini. Enemy forces, supported by Tiger tanks, are resisting fiercely the British pressure westward.

On the eastern flank of the 5th Army's advance through the Apennines toward Bologna and the center of the Lombardy Plain, Monte Acuto, 15 miles from Imola along the Santerno River Valley, was reported captured yesterday. Meanwhile, British troops of the 5th Army had reached Boscoli, 21 miles from Forli, and only some 30 miles west of 8th Army forces pushing west from Rimini.

Other 5th Army forces, working their way northward through the mountains north of the Futa Pass, were reported yesterday to have captured Monte Beni and the southern slopes of Monte Freddi, one mile north of the junction point of the Firenzuola Road and Highway 65, and 24 miles south of Bologna itself. Still farther west, on the parallel road from Prato to Bologna through Vernio and Castiglione, 5th Army troops had reached La Storia, some 29 miles from Bologna, it was reported.

Brazilian troops and the American 92nd Infantry Division, fighting on the left flank of the 5th Army, were engaged in patrol actions to probe enemy strongpoints in a sector where grim and bitter fighting has ensued as a result of increasing enemy strength, it was stated. (PRO)

R. N. DESTROYERS SUPPORT 8TH ARMY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 27 — Five British destroyers and two naval gunboats operating in the Adriatic have fired nearly 8,000 shells in support of 8th Army forces driving northward along the coast, it was announced here today.

The destroyers, the *HMS Laurel, Eudine, Urchin, Kimberly,* and *Lookout,* and the gunboats, the *HMS Scarab* and *Aphis,* have been employed since August 28 in shelling enemy batteries, mobile artillery, troop movements, and transport.

It was revealed today that Allied light coastal forces operating in the Gulf of Genoa have sunk 64 enemy vessels in these waters since inauguration of patrol action last December. These forces have reported as probably sunk 13 other enemy vessels, while 35 were said to have been damaged.

Four enemy vessels were captured in this period. (PRO)

ALLIED TROOPS LAND IN ALBANIA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 27 — Allied troops, landed by sea and from the air, are operating «on a wide front» in Albania and on the islands off the Yugoslav coast, a special communique issued by the Balkan Air Force here today declared.

A naval announcement made simultaneously said that landing craft of the Royal Navy, supported by destroyers and light coastal craft, had been ferrying Allied troops and Partisans since September 16 in a series of operations designed to harass the German withdrawal from the

It was revealed today that the amphibious assault which destroyed the garrison of Himara, Albania, more than a month ago, had made the use of the Albanian coast road so precarious that German forces had been supplied by sea.

In other naval action in the Adriatic, the US destroyers *Edison* and *Madison* shelled enemy artillery and troop concentrations in the Ventimiglia area in northeastern Italy, while the British destroyer *HMS Lookout* bombarded enemy guns, a tank, and parachute troops north of Rimini. Light coastal forces sank four enemy craft in the northern Adriatic on the night of September 23-24, it was reported. Coastal forces operating in the Aegean Sea drove ashore a small enemy vessel at the Isle of Melos. (PRO)

BOMBERS HAMMER NAZI BALKAN RETREAT ROUTES

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 27 — Heavy and medium bombers of the MAF last night struck at the 1,500-foot-long Borovnica railway viaduct in Yugoslavia, as part of the persistent campaign to cripple German retreat and supply routes in the Balkans, it was announced here today.

The viaduct, more than 200 feet high and carrying the main rail line between Vienna and Trieste, had previously been attacked by Partisans, who destroyed a 600-foot-long centre section of the lengthy structure. German engineers, struggling to keep open the links of the extended German armies with the Homeland, had repaired the break by using box girders, it was stated.

Although unfavorable weather prevented the operation of heavy bombers in daylight hours yesterday, medium bombers of the Tactical Air Force knocked out eight road and rail bridges in the Po Valley, while fighter-bombers scored four direct hits on a German headquarters 12 miles northwest of Firenzuola in the center of the Italian front. (PRO)

FIVE DANUBE BRIDGES DESTROYED

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 27 — Five of the eight rail bridges across the Danube between Budapest and Belgrade have been destroyed, one of them probably by Partisan activity, an Air Force announcement said today.

Although 15th AAF heavy bombers cut four of the eight bridges — those at Budapest, north and south; at Baja, 90 miles to the south; and at Pancevo, east of Belgrade — the fifth bridge, near the Hungarian-Yugoslav frontier, was destroyed by other than air assaults, the announcement said. The Air Force statement declared that «it is not known who knocked out this fifth bridge, but it is believed to have been a result of Partisan activity.»

The three still passable bridges across the Danube in this sector are those at Szob, northwest of Budapest; at Dunafoldvar, 50 miles south of Budapest; and at Novi Sad, Northwest of Belgrade. (PRO)

LONDON PAPER ON CROSSING OF RUBICON

LONDON, September 27 — «The crossing of the Rubicon brings the Allies to the very threshold of the Northern Italian plains where their numbers and equipment may be expected to tell,» said the London *Daily Telegraph* today.

«The nature of the obstacles and of the enemy, which they have overcome, is one more reason why the achievements of the Allies in Italy should never be obscured by the dramatic events on other fronts,» the paper continued.

The *Telegraph* pointed out that General Alexander's 5th and 8th Armies have succeeded in surprising the enemy in spite of the fact that veteran divisions and the shipping necessary for outflanking movements have had to be diverted elsewhere — they have fought and won half a dozen battles with the knowledge that each battle must inevitably mean another encounter, and not a dashing pursuit. «They

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A naval announcement made simultaneously said that landing craft of the Royal Navy, supported by destroyers and light coastal craft, had been ferrying Allied troops and Partisans since September 16 in a series of operations designed to harass the German withdrawal from the Balkans.

The operations were under command of Land Forces Adriatic, a Commando formation set up almost four months ago to cooperate with the Royal Navy, Royal Air Force, and Allied Partisan Forces in harrying the German occupation forces in the Balkans, it was stated.

Only the barest particulars were given of the operations under way on the mainland of Albania and the Yugoslav islands. No specific locations were given either of amphibious operations or the landing of the airborne troops employed in the surprise Allied attack.

In regular reports of Strategic Air Force operations, it was stated that medium and heavy bombers had last night attacked the railroad viaduct at Borovnica, in the extreme northwestern corner of Yugoslavia, where one of the main rail routes employed by German forces withdrawing from the Balkans winds through the mountains into Italy to connect with lines through the Brenner Pass to Germany itself.

Light bombers of the Balkan Air Force, said to be giving air support to the operations, were reported to have bombed military objectives at Drnis, Yugoslavia. Hurricanes and Spitfires flew armed reconnaissance along the Dalmatian coast and damaged two enemy observation posts, it was said.

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Although 15th AAF heavy bombers cut four of the eight bridges — those at Budapest, north and south; at Baja, 99 miles to the south; and at Pancevo, east of Belgrade — the fifth bridge, near the Hungarian-Yugoslav frontier, was destroyed by other than air assaults, the announcement said. The Air Force statement declared that "it is not known who knocked out this fifth bridge, but it is believed to have been a result of Partisan activity".

The three still passable bridges across the Danube in this sector are those at Szob, northwest of Budapest; at Dunafoldvar, 59 miles south of Budapest; and at Novi Sad, Northwest of Belgrade. (PRO)

LONDON PAPER ON CROSSING OF RUBICON

LONDON, September 27 — "The crossing of the Rubicon brings the Allies to the very threshold of the Northern Italian plains where their numbers and equipment may be expected to tell," said the London *Daily Telegraph* today.

"The nature of the obstacles and of the enemy, which they have overcome, is one more reason why the achievements of the Allies in Italy should never be obscured by the dramatic events on other fronts," the paper continued.

The *Telegraph* pointed out that General Alexander's 5th and 8th Armies have succeeded in surprising the enemy in spite of the fact that veteran divisions and the shipping necessary for outflanking movements have had to be diverted elsewhere — they have fought and won half a dozen battles with the knowledge that each battle must inevitably mean another encounter, and not a dashing pursuit. "They have kept up such pressure on an ever-demoralized enemy that some half a million Germans have been pinned down on this front, instead of being available for Aachen, Metz, Belfort, Riga, or Warsaw."

"In the past month, the 8th Army alone has inflicted casualties at the rate of nearly 1,000 daily, and advanced more than a mile a day. The congratulations of General Maitland Wilson to them and to their colleagues of the 5th, now pushing down toward Bologna, are indeed well deserved," concluded the article. (PWB)

MORE STRONGHOLDS LIBERATED BY PARTISANS

WASHINGTON, September 27 — Today's communique from Marshal Tito's Yugoslav National Army of Liberation Headquarters said Partisan forces have liberated four more strongholds in Serbia.

In western Serbia, Partisan units liberated the towns of Loznica and Ljubovija, in the Drina Valley east of Tuzla.

During this engagement, 260 Germans were captured, and war material was seized, including two heavy mortars, 14 automatic rifles, and some trucks.

Father to the east, other Partisan units repelled an attack by a German motor transport column trying to break

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through Partisan-held territory toward Lajkovac, south of Belgrade.

Other Partisan units, west of this town, were forced to withdraw from the town of Prilep, 47 miles south of Skoplje, after a fifteen-day battle against strong German forces. Two German divisions have entered Prilep, but the Partisan forces are nevertheless continuing to fight against these enemy troops.

In central Serbia, Partisans are carrying out strong attacks against concentrations of German transport in the Ctachak-Kragujevats area, hindering the German attempt to drive through to the north.

Last night's communique from Marshal Tito's Headquarters, broadcast by the Free Yugoslav Radio, announced that the island of Pag, one of the northern Dalmatian islands north of the port of Zara, has been liberated by naval and land forces. The capture of Pag follows the liberation of all central Dalmatian islands reported on Monday.

Tito's forces have also captured Gracanica in eastern Bosnia, south of the River Save. (OWI-Reuter)

GREEK PARTISANS CAPTURE PREVEZA

CAIRO, September 27 — Greek Partisans have captured the port of Preveza, sealing the fate of the German garrison on the island of Levkas in the Ionian Group, British United Press said yesterday.

Kastroykia, another port 12 miles north of Preveza, and the towns of Zolongo, Samarina, and Valsorties, all in the Ioannina Province, have also been liberated.

The British United Press added that recent reports from western Greece indicate that enemy forces are unable to move eastward toward Salonika except in a small trickle, and that they are receiving very few reinforcements. (BUP)

TROOP-CARRYING AIRCRAFT DOWNED OVER AEGEAN

CAIRO, September 27 — Beaufighters of the Middle East Command, operating over the southwest Aegean Sea last night, destroyed four troop-carrying enemy aircraft, it was announced here today. Three enemy transports, a Dornier 24, and two JU-52's were sent crashing into the sea in flames. (PWB)

RIGA BATTLE RAGES

MOSCOW, September 27 — Russian troops took off from the west coast of Estonia today and captured the island of Vormsi, on which German troops who fled from the Baltic debacle sought to set up a stronghold while awaiting rescue by sea.

Mopping-up of the Estonia sector of the Baltic battle-front continued, with Russian troops still battering against the outer defenses of the Latvian capital of Riga in the face of bitter German resistance.

Reuter said tonight that the battleground before Riga has become the graveyard of the German northern forces. Dense fighting rages, and columns of smoke rise everywhere from the « funeral pyres » of smashed German vehicles.

The Luftwaffe sent 64 planes into the struggle today and fought with Red Air Forces airmen for two hours. Their losses were 14 planes. The other 50 fled through the smoke. On the ground, the Red Army over-ran 200 inhabited localities and eight railway stations.

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BULGARIA BREAKS WITH HUNGARY

WASHINGTON, September 27 — Bulgaria has severed diplomatic relations with Hungary, Radio Sofia said last night.

The regime of the Hungarian Premier, General Geza Lakatos, was informed of Bulgaria's action by Dimiter Naumov, Bulgarian Minister to Budapest. The broadcast added that the Swiss Government had been asked to care for Bulgarian interests in Hungary. (OWI)

MINOR ACTIVITY ON BULGARIAN FRONT

LONDON, September 27 — The text of the Bulgarian communique, as broadcast last night by Radio Sofia:

« On the whole front there was reconnaissance and minor artillery activity.

« The battle south of Strumitsa continues. The glorious and heroic 15th Infantry Division, after a prolonged struggle against much superior enemy forces, withdrew for the most part through the mountains to territory outside.

« Despite unfavorable weather conditions, squadrons of dive-bombers and fighters successfully attacked enemy concentrations south of Strumitsa. All planes returned.

« Two of our aircraft must be considered lost during air activities on September 25. » (OWI)

FINNISH TROOPS REPAIR NINE BRIDGES

HELSINKI, September 27 — Nine bridges destroyed by the retreating Germans in Finland have been repaired by Finnish troops, said today's Finnish communique.

Meanwhile, Finnish soldiers, driving westward in North Finland, have reached the Ijoki River, but the bridge there also had been blown up by the Germans.

Other Finnish advances were made in the directions of Puolanka, Pudasjarvi, and Puolanka-Taivalkoski. (PWB)

FINNISH POLITICAL PRISONERS RELEASED

STOCKHOLM, September 27 — The last two of the so-called « group of six » members of the Finnish Diet, arrested in the summer of 1941 for advocating peace, were released from prison on September 25 after the Finnish Government had proclaimed an amnesty, according to reports from Helsinki.

They were Deputies of the Diet, Yrjo and Kai Sundstrom, the Finnish authoress, Hella Wuolijoki, who had been sentenced to death; and the well-known Left Socialist Master of Medical Science, Mauri Ryoma, announced the Soviet News Agency today. Ryoma was the founder of the Finnish Society of Peace and Friendship with the Soviet Union. (TASS)

CZECHS REPORT HEAVY FIGHTING

LONDON, September 27 — Czech Forces of the Interior reported heavy fighting tonight in the Western sector of Slovakia. A communique said German troops were attacking with considerable force in the central coal mining districts. Slovak forces were said to be causing heavy enemy losses. (PWB)

WIDESPREAD RAIDS SMASH JAP SHIPPING

AFHQ, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, September 27 — War-planes of General Douglas MacArthur's Southwest Pacific command swept over a vast area of the South Seas yesterday and carried out highly damaging attacks against Japan's vital supply shipping.

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Except for the capture of several small villages in the Carpathians north of the Czech frontier, the Soviet communique said, there was nothing but continued reconnaissance activity elsewhere along the Russo-German front.

Dispatches from the Sanok area in those Carpathian hills said the mountain passes were choked with smoke from blazing pine forests as the Red Army fights its way through new gateways into Czecho-Slovakia. The Germans were said to be falling back despite fresh reinforcements.

Other dispatches said the Russians would assault the German-held Czech frontier with crushing weight just as soon as the passes have been cleared. With them is the Czech Corps, ready to move into its homeland.

Of the battle for Warsaw, Radio Moscow said tonight only that Polish General Berlinger's four full divisions are now occupying a sector at Praga, preparing to strike at the Polish capital. From inside Warsaw, General Bor's headquarters said earlier that there appeared to be a momentary lull in artillery duelling. Last night, Russian aircraft dropped more supplies for the Poles within the city.

The only news of the southern, the Balkan front, came from German sources. The Overseas News Agency said Russian troops have penetrated the Hungarian frontier, and that bitter street fighting was going on in a small town five miles over the border. The Germans added that the towns of Mako and Foldeak had fallen «temporarily» into Russian hands. (OWI-Reuter)

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AFHQ, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, September 27 — War-planes of General Douglas MacArthur's Southwest Pacific command swept over a vast area of the South Seas yesterday and carried out highly damaging attacks against Japan's vital supply shipping.

The region of operations extended from New Ireland in the east to Borneo in the west, and from the Philippines to the Island of Timor, 1,150 miles south. The east-west width of their operational area was just under 2,500 miles, and took in the islands of Celebes, Ceram, and Halmahera.

Off Borneo, the bombers sank a 3,000-ton freighter. They sank a coastal vessel off the Philippines; three small freighters and several barges off the Moluccas; numerous small craft off Ceram; a 1,000-ton vessel in the Celebes Sea; and three camouflaged freighters and several barges off Halmahera. They damaged other shipping in sweeps off New Guinea, New Britain, Bougainville, Hollandia, and Timor.

Other targets over this far-flung battle-front included harbor warehouses, barracks, and gun positions. They shot up airfields and started many fires. Three planes failed to return.

Peleliu Fight Grim

Dispatches from the Palaus early today said that Japanese suicide missions have strewn the battle-front with their own blood. Glory-hungry Nipponese have been rushing the American lines with charges of high explosives wrapped around them. Since Monday night, they have been using phosphorus grenades. No major changes in the line have been reported since early yesterday, when Japanese forces were cut into two isolated pockets.

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A 20th USAAF communique said today that formations of Super Fortresses which yesterday attacked Japanese industrial centers in Manchukuo returned to their bases in China without loss. Pilots said they could not report on the effectiveness of their raid on the steel city of Anshan, because of low-hanging clouds which obscured the target.

Jap Drive Gains

Chinese High Command communiques said today that Japanese troops have come within 47 miles of the Kwangsi city of Kweilin, key position of Chinese defenses in southern China. Chungking gave no news of the second Japanese column attacking the city from the north, but said that Chinese forces have engaged the enemy, and that fighting to stay the Japanese advance was in progress.

Illustrating the fluidity and the almost cellular nature of the battle of China, Chungking said that Chinese forces have retaken the recently-captured city of Jungyun by sliding behind the very Japanese column which has continued its advance toward Kweilin.

In an effort to create some order in a fight which bears a close resemblance to a «rat race,» the Japanese have moved both air units and troops from bases in Manchukuo.

General Claire Chennault said yesterday that the Japanese hope, with these reinforcements, to seal their internal communications lines. But, he added, they under-estimated the aerial opposition they were to encounter.

The Southeast Asia Command disclosed today that an Allied force has cut in behind Japanese positions at Tiddim, in Burma, and that Japanese troops retreating on their long march from the Imphal plains are now facing rear and frontal attacks.

The speed of their retreat has stepped up. Pursuing Indian troops have lost contact with the Japanese rear guard retreating down the Tiddim Road.

In strategic support of the battle for Burma, Allied bombers carried out another raid on Mandalay, chief Japanese supply city for Burma operations. They made direct hits on the rail yards and on a bridge at Bhamo, on the Burma Road to the north.

The Japanese News Agency revealed that Nipponese forces fighting in Burma now have a new commander-in-chief, Lieut. Gen. Heitaro Kimura. Nothing was said about the former commander, Lieut Gen. Shojo Kawabe, who led the assault that was to have penetrated the heart of India. (OWI)

VANDEGRIFT RECEIVES ORDER OF THE BATH

WASHINGTON, September 27 — Lieutenant General Alexander Vandegrift, Commandant of the U. S. Marine Corps, became an honorary member of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, in a ceremony yesterday at the British Embassy here, it was announced today.

The Earl of Halifax, British Ambassador, conferred the honor on General Vandegrift on behalf of King George VI «for gallant and distinguished services as commanding general of the United States forces during the heroic defense of the British Solomon Islands Protectorate.» (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

ITALY CONSIDERS HERSELF AT WAR WITH JAPAN

ROME, September 27 — At a conference attended by Italian and foreign correspondents today, Marquis Visconti Venosta, Italian Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that yesterday's joint declaration by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill is a document of such great importance, comprising such far-reaching possibilities, that it would ordinarily entail careful study and [illegible] before comment could be made.

Allied Commission signify the cancellation of the most apparent and most mortifying countermarks of inferiority and political immaturity. They signify restoring to the country that sense of recognized dignity which will eventually show that those who rendered homage to it were not mistaken.» (UNN)

LONDON PRESS HAILS JOINT STATEMENT ON ITALY

LONDON, September 27 — The London invitation to Italy to send diplomatic representatives to London and Washington is «striking proof of the readiness of the United Nations to receive her back into the folds of civilization from which she strayed under Mussolini,» the *Daily Telegraph* said today.

The Times also commented:

«Rapid restoration of the productive capacity of Italy and her foreign trade, as of the rest of Europe after the ravages of war, is the common interest of all European peoples, and any concrete assistance which can be afforded to promote it is a wise and farsighted policy which cannot be too highly applauded.» (Reuter)

SENATORS TO BE TRIED

ROME, September 27 — Count Carlo Sforza, High Commissioner for the Punishment of Fascist Crimes, today ordered the arrest of three more Fascist Senators, for allegedly receiving monthly allowances from Mussolini for reporting conversations that took place between their colleagues. This brings the total of Senators to be tried to 210.

Professor Salvatore Galli, Dr. Aristide Campelle, Dr. Pietro Lissia, Professor Giovanni Corso, and Professor Amedeo Giannini, section presidents in the Council of State, have been suspended from office and will be tried according to epuration laws. (UNN)

CARDINAL VILLENEUVE ARRIVES IN ROME

ROME, September 27 — Cardinal Rodrigo Villeneuve, Archbishop of Quebec, arrived here today from London, the Vatican announced tonight.

Cardinal Villeneuve recently talked with Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt at Quebec. (UNN)

JUDGE MARCHISIO RECEIVED BY POPE

VATICAN CITY, September 27 — The Pope today received Judge Juvenal Marchisio, American Relief for Italy president, who informed him of the nature of the agreement concluded between the American relief organization and the recently-formed Italian distributing body composed of representatives of the Holy See, the Italian Government, and the Italian Red Cross. (UNN)

SOVIET TRADE UNIONISTS MEET ITALIAN LEADERS

ROME, September 27 — The Soviet trade union delegation today met the secretaries of the Italian General Confederation of Labor to initiate an exchange of information on the trade union movement in Italy and Russia.

M. P. Turusov, head of the delegation and Secretary of the Central Council of the Soviet Trade Unions, said the delegates are not as yet familiar with Italian labor conditions, and requested the aid of the leaders of the confederation in acquiring a full and complete background.

Achille Grandi, one of the secretaries of the confederation, acknowledged on behalf of Italian workers the part Russian workers are playing in the liberation of Europe from Nazi-Fascism.

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Marquis Venosta stated that it was an act of supreme justice that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, together with Marshal Stalin, took cognizance of the difficult position of Italy.

«We do not consider our goal reached, but are certain that a great step forward has been made», the Under Secretary said.

In reply to questions on Italy's relations with Japan, the Under Secretary stated that Italy is playing a part in the war effort of the United Nations and has no limit set on the extent of her participation.

«Italy can consider herself at war with Japan even though a formal declaration has not been made,» Marquis Venosta announced. (UNN)

VATICAN PAPER SAYS DIGNITY RESTORED TO ITALY

VATICAN CITY, September 27 — Commenting on yesterday's Roosevelt-Churchill statement regarding Italy, the *Osservatore Romano* said the statement constitutes evidence of faith in the Italian Government.

The paper added:

«The restoration of diplomatic representation and the elimination of the word 'control' from the name of the

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Achille Grandi, one of the secretaries of the confederation, acknowledged on behalf of Italian workers the part Russian workers are playing in the liberation of Europe from Nazi-Fascism.

Oreste Lizzardi, another IGCL secretary, pointed out the difficulties confronting the confederation and the measures being adopted to overcome them.

The Soviet delegation also included V. D. Askenov, President of the Central Committee of the Industrial Mechanics Union; P. V. Shupletsov, President of the Organizing Committee of the Agricultural Workers of the Ukraine and Moldavia, and D. P. Shevliegin, delegation Secretary.

Tarasov also read a message of greetings to Italian workers on behalf of 25,000,000 Russian trade unionists, in which he paid tribute to the Allied troops fighting on Italian soil.

Tarasov said one of the purposes of his visit was to inform Italians of the activity of the trade unions in his country, while pointing out the importance of destroying the enemy decisively and of the subsequent punishing of war criminals.

The next task, he said, would be the reestablishment of democratic liberties which have been trampled by the Nazi-Fascists, and the reconstruction of the destroyed economy of liberated countries.

He expressed the hope that friendship between Italian and Soviet trade unions would continue to grow. (UNN)

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BLACK MARKET GOODS CONFISCATED

BARI, September 27 — Several tons of olive oil and other rationed foodstuffs, which would have eventually found their way into the black market, were confiscated by police today following a search of passengers' baggage on a train bound for Naples.

The train was stopped in open country, and, after the search, about 100 individuals, described as black marketeers who had eluded railway guards to get on board, were forced to descend. (UNN)

BARI TRANSPORTS REQUISITIONED BY PREFECT

BARI, September 27 — The Bari Prefect today issued an order requisitioning all motor transport vehicles in the province. The order stated these will be turned over to the newly-formed Transport Center which originates from the Italian Government's decision to create a National Motor Transport organization in its efforts to combat black market conditions, and coordinate the country's motor transport facilities. (UNN)

RADIO VATICAN HONORS CZECHO-SLOVAK DAY

ROME, September 27 — In observance of the festival of St. Wenceslaus, patron of Czecho-Slovakia, Radio Vatican will give a special program in the Czecho-Slovak language at 21½ hours tomorrow on a wave-length of 50.26 meters. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

EDEN ON POST-WAR SECURITY

LONDON, September 27 — Useful and indispensable preliminary work has been accomplished by the Dumbarton Oaks post-war security conference, which is still in progress, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons today.

Mr. Eden said that the conversations between the United States, British, and Soviet representatives are expected to end shortly, after which the American and British delegations will confer with the Chinese delegation.

Eden added that it is hoped that, after some further consultations, the four governments will be able to formulate a set of proposals as a basis for a full United Nations conference. (PWB)

PLENARY SESSION OF SECURITY CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, September 27 — Under Secretary of State Edward Stettinius announced today that a plenary session of the Dumbarton Oaks post-war security conference will be held tomorrow. It will end the first phase of the conference.

«A very encouraging agreement has been reached with Russia on many matters,» he said. (Reuter)

U.N.R.R.A. DELEGATE SUMS UP ACHIEVEMENTS

MONTREAL, September 27 — The Right Honorable Richard Law, head of the British UNRRA delegation and Minister of State, in an interview yesterday summed up the achievements of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration's 10-day conference here.

The most important practical results were, first, the agreement on plans for the relief and return to their homes of approximately 20 million displaced persons. At least 12 million of this total were torn from their homes and driven

LONDON-MOSCOW TELEPHONE SERVICE RESUMED

LONDON, September 27 — It was announced here that telephone facilities were resumed today between London and Moscow for official and press services. (PWB)

EX-INTERNED M. P. RESUMES SEAT

LONDON, September 27 — Captain Archibald H. M. Ramsay, Unionist Member of Parliament from Peebles, South Midlothian, who was released from internment yesterday after serving four years for reasons of British security, took his seat in the House of Commons today when Parliament met. (Reuter)

FRENCH TAKE OVER RENAULT WORKS

PARIS, September 27 — The Ministry of Information said today that the French Government has decided to requisition and operate the Renault works at Billancourt.

The action was described as in line with the move to purge various companies of controlling interests inimical to policies of the National Committee. (Reuter)

VICHY-ACCREDITED DIPLOMATS STRANDED

PARIS, September 27 — Diplomats of foreign countries who were accredited to the now defunct Vichy Régime found themselves stranded here today. Among them is Papal Nuncio Valerio.

The now unassigned diplomats arrived from Vichy and went straight to the French Foreign Office. Their predicament — that of unrecognized foreigners — has been turned over to the Ministry of the Interior for decision. (Reuter)

PROBLEMS OF POST-WAR GERMANY DISCUSSED

NEW YORK, September 27 — The basic problem with post-war Germany will be what to do about certain economic wrecks which will be left from the Hitler Régime, Political Analyst Walter Lippmann said today.

In discussing what should be the Allied policy toward German industry after disarmament, he said that many people will assume that there will be left a powerful, workable German economic system. On the contrary, Lippmann stated, we shall find German economic ruin.

«As a matter of fact, the German economic system which will come out of this war will still be desperately unsuited for civilian uses,» Lippmann declared. «It was unsuitable enough before Hitler, but now it has been still more radically altered. Capital investment under Hitler has been according to the principle of 'guns rather than butter,' which means that millions of Germans are employed in industries that are wholly uneconomic in civilian life, and are designed only for war.

«Under any conditions of peace, the Germans face the gigantic problem of transforming their economy so that it is capable for civilian use.»

Lippmann asked how we shall permit and assist the Germans to redesign and rebuild their economy. He adds that it is a real problem for Allied policy, because German economy cannot be converted to civilian use without permission and economic aid. «If it is not successfully converted, the German population will sink to a level of misery and disease, where it will be a fearful menace to the peace and social health of mankind,» he said. (BBC)

HERSHEY FAVORS PEACE-TIME TRAINING

WASHINGTON, September 27 — Major General Lewis

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LONDON, September 27 — Useful and indispensable preliminary work has been accomplished by the Dumbarton Oaks post-war security conference, which is still in progress, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons today.

Mr. Eden said that the conversations between the United States, British, and Soviet representatives are expected to end shortly, after which the American and British delegations will confer with the Chinese delegation.

Eden added that it is hoped that, after some further consultations, the four governments will be able to formulate a set of proposals as a basis for a full United Nations conference. (PWB)

PLENARY SESSION OF SECURITY CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, September 27 — Under Secretary of State Edward Stettinius announced today that a plenary session of the Dumbarton Oaks post-war security conference will be held tomorrow. It will end the first phase of the conference.

«A very encouraging agreement has been reached with Russia on many matters,» he said. (Reuter)

U.N.R.R.A. DELEGATE SUMS UP ACHIEVEMENTS

MONTREAL, September 27 — The Right Honorable Richard Law, head of the British UNRRA delegation and Minister of State, in an interview yesterday summed up the achievements of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration's 10-day conference here.

The most important practical results were, first, the agreement on plans for the relief and return to their homes of approximately 20 million displaced persons. At least 12 million of this total were torn from their homes and driven into forced labor in Nazi factories.

Second, special provisions for the immediate care, following the cessation of hostilities, of persecuted German, Hungarian, and other Jews, and other Nazi victims.

Third, harmonious and unanimous agreement on plans for limited aid to Italy.

Law stated that before the conference convened some doubt was expressed as to UNRRA's ability to settle down to the job — heightened by the realization that if this first practical demonstration of the United Nations' cooperation in non-military effort should fail, there might be little chance of succeeding along similar lines. (Reuter)

NEW BELGIAN CABINET HOLDS FIRST MEETING

LONDON, September 27 — The new Belgian Cabinet, with Regent Prince Charles present, held its first meeting this morning at the Royal Palace in Brussels, the Belgian radio reported.

The broadcast stated that the status of negotiations on the supplying of Belgium from abroad was reported by Foreign Minister Paul Henri Spaak.

Before the meeting, the new Premier, Hubert Pierlot, received the chiefs of the Allied missions. (OWI)

VICHY-ACCREDITED DIPLOMATS STRANDED

PARIS, September 27 — Diplomats of foreign countries who were accredited to the now defunct Vichy Régime found themselves stranded here today. Among them is Papal Nuncio Valerio.

The now unassigned diplomats arrived from Vichy and went straight to the French Foreign Office. Their predicament — that of unrecognized foreigners — has been turned over to the Ministry of the Interior for decision. (Reuter)

PROBLEMS OF POST-WAR GERMANY DISCUSSED

NEW YORK, September 27 — The basic problem with post-war Germany will be what to do about certain economic wrecks which will be left from the Hitler Regime, Political Analyst Walter Lippmann said today.

In discussing what should be the Allied policy toward German industry after disarmament, he said that many people will assume that there will be left a powerful, workable German economic system. On the contrary, Lippmann stated, we shall find German economic ruin.

«As a matter of fact, the German economic system which will come out of this war will still be desperately unsuited for civilian uses,» Lippmann declared. «It was unsuitable enough before Hitler, but now it has been still more radically altered. Capital investment under Hitler has been according to the principle of 'guns rather than butter,' which means that millions of Germans are employed in industries that are wholly uneconomic in civilian life, and are designed only for war.

«Under any conditions of peace, the Germans face the gigantic problem of transforming their economy so that it is capable for civilian use.»

Lippmann asked how we shall permit and assist the Germans to redesign and rebuild their economy. He adds that it is a real problem for Allied policy, because German economy cannot be converted to civilian use without permission and economic aid. «If it is not successfully converted, the German population will sink to a level of misery and disease, where it will be a fearful menace to the peace and social health of mankind,» he said. (BBC)

HERSHEY FAVORS PEACE-TIME TRAINING

WASHINGTON, September 27 — Major General Lewis Hershey, Director of Selective Service, said today that he was thoroughly in favor of peace-time military training in the United States.

Speaking at an industrial relations conference of the American Management Association, General Hershey said that the «risk of unpreparedness was tantamount to courting disaster.»

«Our national growth,» he said, «requires manpower and armament in adequate numbers and quality to protect it from such sudden aggression as befell us on 7 December 1941. America must never again take that chance.

«After this war, America will remain a world leader. It must remain strong and virile. It must set an example for all peoples of other nations. Through preparedness, it must protect the nation's welfare and it must aid in preserving peace in the world.» (OWI)

AIMEE SEMPLE MCPHERSON DIES

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, September 27 — The American evangelist, Aimee Semple McPherson, died today after being seriously ill with a tropical disease since May. (Reuter)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795621

NEUTRAL

TANGIER GERMAN CONSULATE CLOSED

LONDON, September 27 — The German Consulate General in Tangier has been closed and the entire staff withdrawn, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons today.

Nineteen German agents have also been expelled from Spanish Morocco and Tangier as the result of urgent representations by the British Ambassador. The Spanish High Commissioner in Spanish Morocco has promised that two other agents will leave before the end of the month.

The British Government informed the Spanish Government that there are still at least four agents in the Tangier zone and a greater number at large in Spanish Morocco. Mr. Eden added, «I can assure questioners that the Spanish Government are being left in no doubt that the British Government do not regard this partial fulfilment of their undertaking as satisfactory, and are insisting on the rapid and complete disposal of this question.»

When asked why this delicacy was being shown, Mr. Eden replied, «There is certainly no delicacy on our part, but there is dissatisfaction that it has not been dealt with more quickly.» (Reuter)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 27 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

The 8th Army troops have now cleared the last enemy resistance south of the Rubicon, and Dominion troops of the 8th Army are in the outskirts of Bellaria.

On their left, British troops, in heavy fighting, have extended their bridgehead over the Rubicon and are now approaching the town of Savignano.

In the central sector, American and British troops of the 5th Army made slight advances against determined enemy resistance.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Tactical aircraft yesterday continued their attacks against communications and battle zone targets in Northern Italy. Medium bombers attacked road and rail bridges in the Po Valley. Fighter-bombers were active against troop concentrations, rail lines and rolling stock, motor transport and supply dumps in and near the battle area.

Last night, medium and heavy bombers attacked the railroad viaduct at Borovnica, in northwestern Yugoslavia.

Unfavorable weather prevented heavy bomber operations during daylight.

From those operations, three of our aircraft are missing.

Incomplete reports show that MAAF flew over 550 sorties.

Balkan Air Force:

Seaborne and airborne troops of Land Forces Adriatic are at present operating on a wide front in Adriatic country which includes Albania and the islands of Yugoslavia. Tactical air support has been given by the Balkan Air Force.

Navy:

Since 16 September, landing craft of the Royal Navy, covered and supported by destroyers and light coastal craft, have been operating among the southern Dalmatian Islands, carrying troops and Partisans engaged in harassing the German withdrawal. Bodies of troops have also been landed on the mainland of Albania.

area of Boxmeer on the east. A stretch of some five miles south of Boxmeer is in our hands.

Gains have also been made on both sides of the base of the Allied salient. On the west, we have reached the Antwerp-Turnhout Canal along a considerable portion of its length. On the east around Maeseyck, we control the west bank of the Meuse between Wessem and Dilsen.

To the south as far as Luneville, active patrolling continues with little change of position. Light to moderate artillery fire was encountered in the Aachen and Stolberg areas, and our units engaged German pillboxes and strongpoints northeast of Rotgen.

In southern Luxembourg, we occupied Grieveldange. An enemy counter-attack in the vicinity of Morsul, east of Nancy, was repulsed. Considerable enemy artillery fire has been directed against our troops in the Meurthe Valley. North of Epinal, our forces have crossed the Moselle in strength and have occupied Châtel sûr-Moselle and a number of towns to the south.

The enemy is fighting stubbornly in the vicinity of Doncilles and Tendon to slow our advance east of Epinal. West and northwest of Belfort, further progress has been made, and several villages have been liberated.

On the Channel coast, operations against Calais continued successfully.

Air:

Yesterday, fortified positions in the town and heavy gun and radio installations at Cap Griz Nez were attacked by heavy bombers. Other heavy bombers attacked rail centers at Osnabrück and Hamm in northwest Germany, and industrial targets at Bremen. Twelve bombers are missing.

Fortifications and strongpoints at Breskens, and rail and road targets at Cleve were attacked by medium bombers. Fighters provided escort for heavy bombers to Germany, and also for supply missions to the Low Countries, while fighters and fighter-bombers gave support to ground forces and attacked transportation targets in Holland.

Thirty-eight enemy aircraft were destroyed in the air. Seven of our fighters are missing.

Last night, light bombers attacked road and river transport in Holland and western Germany. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, September 27 — Tonight's communique:

During today, west and northwest of Parnu (Pernov), our troops continued their operations for clearing off dispersed enemy groups along the western coast of Estonia. Our troops occupied the Island of Osmussar.

In the direction of Riga, our troops in the course of their offensive occupied in fighting over 300 populated localities, including Skroteri, Sunte, Skulte, Siedy, Idrisal, Traupe, Rigaste, Mitoure, Tarche, Vatrane, Pinzine, and Kalbala; and the railway stations of Lade, Inteje, Skulte, Merize, Vidastie, Jungtrava, Kalbala, and Vatrane.

South and southeast of Sanok, our troops, as a result of stiff fighting, captured in the wooded mountain area several populated localities including Serbanuvka, Bobracke, Restone-Burne, Volosate, Tarnava, and Hnik.

On the other sectors of the front, patrol activities and fighting of local importance took place.

During September 26, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 10 German tanks. In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, seven enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, September 27 — In Liguria,

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

WAR COMMUNIQUES

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Last night, medium and heavy bombers attacked the railroad viaduct at Barowica, in northwestern Yugoslavia.

Unfavorable weather prevented heavy bomber operations during daylight.

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Incomplete reports show that MAAF flew over 550 sorties.

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Navy:

Since 16 September, landing craft of the Royal Navy, covered and supported by destroyers and light coastal craft, have been operating among the southern Dalmatian Islands, carrying troops and Partisans engaged in harassing the German withdrawal. Bodies of troops have also been landed on the mainland of Albania.

Enemy artillery and troop concentrations in the Ventimiglia area were successfully bombarded by the U. S. destroyers *Edison* and *Madison* on September 24. On September 25 *HMS Lookout* bombarded an enemy battery, tank, quarters, and paratroopers north of Rimini. She fired more than 350 rounds, and the paratroopers were severely punished.

It is reported that our light coastal forces operating in the Adriatic sank three enemy craft carrying stores on the night of 23/24 September. On the same night, light coastal craft working close in shore in the Gulf of Genoa engaged and sank an enemy vessel.

On the night of 24/25 September, coastal forces operating in the Aegean Sea drove a small enemy vessel ashore on the Island of Melos. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, September 27 — Today's communique:

Land:

Allied troops have again repulsed enemy moves threatening our communications along the Eindhoven-Nijmegen road.

Our salient has been further secured south of the Meuse (Maas) by advances to Oss on the west and to the [illegible] ed successfully.

Air:

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On the other sectors of the front, patrol activities and fighting of local importance took place.

During September 26, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 10 German tanks. In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, seven enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, September 27 — In Liguria, where Garibaldi Brigades had previously destroyed 21 motor transports, on September 4 eight German trucks and two other motor vehicles were drawn into an ambuscade and all those in them were killed.

In the battle for Bonassola, in Spezia province, 60 Germans were surrounded and annihilated. Only five enemy soldiers found safety in flight. In a clash near Cenigio, in the province of Savona, 15 Germans were killed and many others were wounded.

Fighting is extending from Liguria to nearby regions.

In Piedmont, a lively engagement took place on September 5 near Aqui, in the province of Alessandria, where 30 Germans were killed.

The same day, 10 Germans were killed near Ceva, in Cuneo Province.

Patriots held out for 48 hours at Montefiorino, in the Province of Modena, when, on September 11, the enemy launched a violent attack to clear the network of secondary roads in the area. In this fighting, the Nazi-Fascists suffered heavy losses.

Farther to the northwest, in a locality cloaked in military secrecy, the «Osoppo» Garibaldi division is increasing in numbers and in efficiency. The enemy, worried by the threat it constitutes, is attempting to head off the

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division by endeavouring to close all the roads leading to the zone in which it operates.

In Brescia Province, Patriots wearing the «Green Flame» emblem stopped a train on September 22 and captured 20 Germans and 12 Fascists.

In all the above-mentioned regions, and elsewhere, acts of sabotage have taken place. Bridges were destroyed near Rivarolo, in Turin Province, and on the road between Ceva and Mondovì, on September 10. On September 8, another was destroyed near Bedonia, in the Province of Parma. A fourth was dynamited near Padova on September 14.

In the Province of Treviso, between Casier and Lughignano, six enemy boats were destroyed and telephone lines were interrupted.

Near Turin, the Fascists burned down several villages in reprisal for an attempt on the life of Pavolini.

Previously, other localities, among them Barge, Orbassano and Cumiana, had also been set on fire, while some, among them Crissolo and Trimta, in Cuneo Province, were subjected to bombing by the Germans.

The Germans attempted to flood the area around Due Ville, in Vicenza Province, by mounting an action against the Pusavan aqueduct. The Patriots were successful, after a stiff battle, in frustrating the Germans' designs. (UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, September 27 — The High Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

On September 26, the last resistance of the encircled English Airborne Division was broken in the Arnhem area. In the course of bitter fighting, lasting for 10 days, our forces, concentrated with the utmost speed and led by the Commanding General of an SS Armored Corps, SS Obergruppenführer and General of the Waffen SS Dietrich, have thus succeeded in completely destroying an English elite division, in spite of bitter resistance and reinforcements received by the enemy by further landings from the air. All enemy attempts to free the encircled division from the south failed. The enemy suffered enormous losses. A total of 6,450 prisoners were taken. Thousands of dead are reported. Thirty anti-tank guns, as well as other guns, numerous weapons, and 250 vehicles were captured. In addition, 1,000 gliders carrying supplies were destroyed or captured, and 100 planes were shot down.

To both sides of Eindhoven, fierce fighting continues with English units supplied and further reinforced from the air.

North and east of Nijmegen, enemy attacks were repelled.

Only local fighting actively took place along the entire front from Aix-la-Chapelle to the region south of Metz. There was fierce artillery fire from both sides. A German shock troop, which had crossed the Moselle in a westward direction, penetrated deep into enemy rear areas and blew up an American ammunition depot.

North of Nancy, enemy attacks collapsed under the impact of our defensive fire.

At, and south of, Château Salins, German armored units, in a speedy advance, occupied several localities and thereby closed a gap in our front lines.

The American 7th Army yesterday also continued to attack east of the Upper Moselle, in the region of Epinal and Remiremont. In the face of our stubbornly fighting troops, who were counter-attacked time and again, the enemy scored only small local successes.

In the main fighting area of Calais, where town and harbor continue to be subjected to strong artillery fire as well as to unceasing bombing attacks, fierce fighting is going on. From our other bases along the Channel and Atlantic coast, defensive fighting is going on against advancing enemy groups. At the Iron Gate, southwest of Orsova, our troops frustrated a Soviet encirclement movement by counter-attacks. To both sides of Turenburg, and south of Neumarkt, yesterday, too, all Soviet attacks failed. Along the slopes of the Carpathian Forests, German and Hungarian troops withdrew into prepared mountain positions according to orders received.

At the northeastern frontier of Slovakia, the Soviets were pushing on in direction of the Beskide Mountains. Heavy attacks were repulsed here. Several penetrations were sealed off.

Our fight against the Warsaw Underground Movement is making good progress.

At Suduhnen, and south of the river Memel, Bolshevist attacks failed. Our disengagement movements between the River Duena and the Riga Bight are continuing according to plan. Rear guards frustrated numerous enemy attacks.

Air:

During a defensive action against Soviet planes, attacking the Virbo Harbor area, German fighter planes downed 14 enemy planes. On September 25, battleplanes set one Soviet speedboat afire in the waters of the Fisherman's Peninsula.

Enemy bomber formations launched terror raids against the western part of the Reich, especially against the cities of Osnabrück, Bremen, and Hamm.

During last night, fast British flying squadrons attacked Frankfort-Main and Karlsruhe.

Thirty-three enemy planes were brought down by German fighters and anti-aircraft artillery of the Luftwaffe, over Germany and the area of Holland. (Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMAN OVERSEAS RADIO

German Morale Near Allied Gunfire: Stolberg: «The Mayor of the village of Aithofen, near Stolberg, declared to a representative of the Reich Broadcasting Company: 'The thunder of gunfire cannot affect us, despite the fact that it can be heard so closely. We continue with our work of ploughing, sowing, and harvesting, with faithful confidence in the victory of our arms.'»

TRANSOCEAN AND D.N.B.

Allies Land in Balkans: A flash received around noon announces from Berlin: «The Allied forces have landed along a broad front on the Dalmatian coast. German military sources report Wednesday noon that landing operations are spread out along the entire Dalmatian coast from Albania to the north. Combined land and naval forces are participating in the operations.»

Western Front: The correspondent Max Krull writes: «The annihilation of the British 1st Airborne Division at Arnhem frustrated the Allied plans to open, by means of large-scale landings, the German barriers in the Belgian-Dutch area. The complete failure [of these plans] discloses the magnitude of the Allied miscalculation. As a result, what is left is a small bridgehead of 75 kilometres from the Belgian frontier to Nijmegen. It is too small to serve as an operational base for an effective break-through.»

FASCIST RADIO

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

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In the main fighting area of Calais, where town and harbor continue to be subjected to strong artillery fire as well as to unceasing bombing attacks, fierce fighting is going on. From our other bases along the Channel and Atlantic coast, successful local fighting is reported.

Light naval batteries of the Fleet yesterday also took successfully part in the land fighting at the Pas de Calais. In spite of heaviest enemy air attacks, they continued the shelling of south English harbor towns.

V-1 retaliation fire upon London was continued.

Italy:

In central Italy, the enemy offensive northeast of Firenzuola, as well as on the Adriatic coast, continued. The intended break-through again was frustrated in the course of bitter fighting. Counter-measures are being taken against one penetration point to the northeast of Firenzuola. In one corps' sector of the Adriatic front alone, 72 enemy armored cars were destroyed during the period from September 23 to September 25.

Eastern Front:

At the Hungaro-Rumanian frontier, in the areas of Szeged, Gyula, and Gross-Wardein, fierce offensive and defensive fighting continues. Enemy attacks in the Szeged area were repelled. Gyula was evacuated by our troops according to plan. Gross-Wardein is being defended.

In the Transylvanian Mountains, the enemy attacked in the Vulkan Pass area. Our counter-attack is in progress.

In the Turnu Severin area, the enemy attacked with strong forces. Our troops withdrew to the Jiu sector.

In the Craiova area, the enemy attacked with tanks and infantry. Our troops withdrew to the Olt sector.

In the Ploesti area, the enemy attacked with strong forces. Our troops withdrew to the Arges sector.

In the Bucharest area, the enemy attacked with strong forces. Our troops withdrew to the Ialomita sector.

In the Braila area, the enemy attacked with strong forces. Our troops withdrew to the Buzau sector.

In the Focsani area, the enemy attacked with strong forces. Our troops withdrew to the Siret sector.

In the Galatz area, the enemy attacked with strong forces. Our troops withdrew to the Siret sector.

In the Jassy area, the enemy attacked with strong forces. Our troops withdrew to the Siret sector.

In the Dniester area, the enemy attacked with strong forces. Our troops withdrew to the Siret sector.

In the Kishinev area, the enemy attacked with strong forces. Our troops withdrew to the Siret sector.

In the Bessarabian area, the enemy attacked with strong forces. Our troops withdrew to the Siret sector.

In the Moldavian area, the enemy attacked with strong forces. Our troops withdrew to the Siret sector.

In the Bukovina area, the enemy attacked with strong forces. Our troops withdrew to the Siret sector.

In the Carpathian area, the enemy attacked with strong forces. Our troops withdrew to the Siret sector.

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In the Polesian area, the enemy attacked with strong forces. Our troops withdrew to the Siret sector.

In the Pripet area, the enemy attacked with strong forces. Our troops withdrew to the Siret sector.

In the Belorussian area, the enemy attacked with strong forces. Our troops withdrew to the Siret sector.

In the Smolensk area, the enemy attacked with strong forces. Our troops withdrew to the Siret sector.

In the Moscow area, the enemy attacked with strong forces. Our troops withdrew to the Siret sector.

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BASIC NEWS

27 SEP 1944

United Nations News Service — Psychological Warfare Branch, I N C., A F H Q

Compiled by PWB — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512

Wednesday 27 September 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Allied patrols fan out on 42-mile front toward Maas River; Heavy bombloads hit Calais and German rail yards; 8th Army crosses Rubicon; Wilson congratulates Alexander on breaking of Goth Line; Liberators hit Greek ports second consecutive day; Brazilian generals honored; Americans decorated in Piazza Venezia; Montenegrin capital freed by Partisans; Greeks liberate Lepanto; Russians mopping up Germans routed in Estonia; General Bor identified; Premier thanks U. S. for aid by air to Warsaw; Super Fortresses attack Manchukuo steel city; Marines gain on Palaus; Nanking and Amoy raided; Ledo Road opened.

LIBERATED ITALY — Italian Representatives to U. K. and U. S. urged; UNRRA committee's report on Italy approved; Bonomi Government denounces Munich Pact; Italy and Czecho-Slovakia to exchange diplomats; Sforza demands annulment of Matteotti trial; Nenni says Italy must rid herself of Fascists; Poletti visits refugee camps; 18 Rome bakeries closed for 30 days; 13,418 tons of food distributed in Rome through ACC; Germans shoot three priests in Fiesole; Portugal-Vatican radio-telegraph line opens.

UNITED NATIONS — Churchill speaks to Commons on measures against escape of war criminals, outlines post-war security plans; U. S. ships ordered to by-pass Argentina; Blacklist of Axis firms to be maintained; New Belgian Cabinet formed.

WAR FRONTS

Nijmegen. The British 2nd Army, however, has made an island out of Elst, and supplies are flowing past it on both sides.

In the center of the corridor, German attacks were repulsed in the Schijndel area. The Germans still hold Best, to the south of Schijndel.

Small German groups have succeeded at times in setting up roadblocks for a few hours, but are continually thrown back. It is impossible for the Allies to line the corridor with troops to form an impregnable defense, and the Germans are bound to break through at points. No serious interference with supplies flowing northward to Arnhem is effected by these attacks, which are rapidly pushed back.

More than 1,100 heavy bombers today struck a powerful blow in tactical support of the heroic British airborne troops locked in critical battle west of Arnhem. They hit vital communications targets at Osnabrück, Hamm, and Bremen on the main railway net over which the Germans might rush up reinforcements to this tense sector.

Security Silence at Arnhem

Supreme Headquarters today imposed security silence over the operations of the airborne unit at Arnhem, except for official announcements by Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery. It was stated that this is a security measure to prevent the Germans from gaining knowledge of Allied troop movements so long as the situation remains in an extremely fluid state.

An Associated Press dispatch said that the attacks on the little band of British airborne troops holding a precarious foothold on the north bank of the upper branch of the Rhine were made by parts of three to four German divisions. Front dispatches last night reported that the airborne units finally had been forced to yield the north end of the highway bridge at Arnhem, after holding it desperately for three days.

Allied patrols, cutting across the narrow neck of land between the Waal River and the lower Rhine at Ochten, 13 miles west of Nijmegen, have reached the south bank of the Rhine, but have not yet built up its strength.

At the base of the corridor, the British troops which thrust west from Eindhoven to Reusel have now crossed the border into Belgium, and are approaching Arendonck,

LATE BULLETINS

SUPPLIES LANDED IN HOLLAND CORRIDOR

SHAEF, September 26 — Over 200 transport planes of the Allied 1st Airborne Army landed today on an airstrip in the Allied corridor in Holland and unloaded reinforcements of medical supplies, food, and equipment, it was announced late tonight.

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

ports second consecutive day; Brazilian generals honored; Americans decorated in Piazza Venezia; Montenegrin capital freed by Partisans; Greeks liberate Lepanto; Russians mopping up Germans routed in Estonia; General Bor identified; Premier thanks U. S. for aid by air to Warsaw; Super Fortresses attack Manchukuo steel city; Marines gain on Palaus; Nanking and Amoy raided; Ledo Road opened.

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WAR FRONTS

ALLIED PATROLS FAN OUT ON 42-MILE FRONT

SHAEF, September 26 — British and Belgian patrols are fanning out on a 42-mile front on General Miles Dempsey's southern flank toward the banks of the Meuse (Maas) River, it was reported late tonight. Allied troops have reached Groningen, 15 miles south of Nijmegen, and have cleared the main highway leading north from Eindhoven.

The widening and consolidation of the supply corridor from Eindhoven through to Nijmegen is making satisfactory progress. At a point a few miles north of Eindhoven, the base is now 20 miles wide. The Allies now have more roads for handling the ever-increasing flow of supply traffic, but they have not yet established a new set of supply arteries.

Spearheads thrusting east from the corridor are steadily closing in on the German frontier and are clearing the area south of Nijmegen. Units advancing 11 miles north of Deurne have reached Oploo, west of Groningen. In fairly stiff fighting, the town of Mill, seven miles northwest of Oploo, was also reached.

The Germans, in their unceasing efforts to cut the supply lines, have recaptured the town of Elst, midway between the two branches of the lower Rhine north of Arnhem is effected by these attacks, which are rapidly pushed back.

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The planes discharged their cargoes in two hours and returned to England. The great supply shuttle service is now in full swing.

On the western flank of the corridor, Oss and Heesch, about 10 miles west of Grave, have been reached by British troops. (UP)

KIEL TWO-THIRDS DESTROYED OR DAMAGED

LONDON, September 26 — Almost two-thirds of Kiel, Germany's leading naval dockyard and arsenal, has now been destroyed or seriously damaged, aerial reconnaissance reveals. The British Air Ministry said three great shipbuilding yards have been hit and 10 arsenal buildings demolished, with 12 others severely damaged. (Reuter)

ALLIED BOMBERS SINK FOUR JAP FREIGHTERS

AFHQ, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, September 26 — Four more Japanese freighters have been sunk in raids on sea lane approaches to the Philippines. The freighters were sunk in bombing sweeps off Borneo and Halmahera. (OWI)

4137

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

to the east of Turnhout. Another crossing of the Antwerp-Turnhout Canal has been made at Ryckevorsel, 15 miles northeast of Antwerp.

In the American 1st Army sector, patrols probing the way toward Cologne met strong German resistance. In the Stolberg area, American troops are under fairly heavy artillery fire from the Germans, who are strongly entrenched east of the town.

Little change in positions is reported in the area north from Aachen to the Meurthe Valley. German patrols and some artillery fire are being encountered in some sectors, and violent German reaction to Allied patrolling is being met elsewhere.

Further to the south, the American 3rd Army was slowed down by heavy rains except in the Dieuze sector, 25 miles north-east of Nancy, where American forces beat off six German counter-attacks. The German thrusts were made in battalion strength of 300 men each, under cover of artillery fire. No gains were made by the Germans in these attacks.

French forces with the 3rd Army scored a gain of five miles north of Baccarat, 29 miles southeast of Nancy. German prisoners taken by the Americans stated that the German border was closed by Nazi *SS* units.

In the Epinal area, the American 7th Army continued its advance toward the Vosges Mountains and cleared villages of German troops in an effort to outflank the Belfort Gap.

On the Channel flank of the Allied line, Canadian units drove on the French port of Calais and liberated Escaplès, five miles to the southeast. It is estimated that 28,000 Germans are hemmed in along the coast, of whom 8,000 are believed to be in the Calais area. The Canadians have gained control of high ground overlooking Calais, and they have reached the waterline west of the city.

A German battery at Calais lobbed single shells across the Dover Straits for nearly an hour early today and continued at intervals all this afternoon.

Supreme Headquarters announced today that the Germans have suffered more than 800,000 casualties since the landings in Normandy. These include more than 500,000 captured, 100,000 killed, and 200,000 seriously wounded.

(OWI-Reuter-UPC-AP)

HEAVIES HIT CALAIS AND GERMAN RAIL YARDS

LONDON, September 26 — While 8th USAAF heavies dropped a bomb-load of 3,500 tons on Osnabruck, Hamm, and Bremen today, another load of 3,500 tons of explosives was concentrated on German fortified positions at Calais. German fortifications at Breskens, on the Scheldt Estuary south of Flushing, were attacked by medium bombers this afternoon.

The blow to Osnabruck, the first big railway center east of Arnhem, was delivered by a force of over 1,100 bombers operating in tactical support of the heroic British airborne troops fighting their critical battle west of Arnhem. The marshalling yards at Hamm and Bremen are also vital communications hubs on the main railway networks over which German men and material have been moving to the Dutch and Moselle River fronts.

Escorted by medium forces of 8th USAAF Mustangs and Thunderbolts, the Flying Fortresses and Liberators bombed most of their targets visually.

Mannheim, Rhine industrial center, had been raided by RAF Mosquitoes during last night. One aircraft was lost on this mission.

Today's RAF attack on Calais was highly concentrated and carried out in good visibility. It was the third heavy attack in 48 hours on this coastal fortress, where Canadians have launched their all-out drive to reduce the German garrison.

Further North, RAF medium bombers attacked German

the advance into Holland, and more than 200 German aircraft which at various times tried to strafe the British and Polish forces were beaten off.

For the first time, according to the Associated Press, German airmen engaged Allied rocket-firing Typhoons. In one engagement, more than 25 Messerschmitts and Focke-Wulfs dived on five Typhoons, but after two of the German craft were destroyed the others fled. In all, the 2nd TAF destroyed 16 German aircraft yesterday and damaged 19, for the loss of three Allied aircraft.

To the south, near Eindhoven, medium bombers attacked trains attempting to bring up armored vehicles and supplies to the German troops in Holland. They encountered 50 Messerschmitts and destroyed four, at the cost of one bomber.

(OWI-Reuter)

U. S. 1ST ARMY TO TRY SIX GERMANS

WITH U. S. 1ST ARMY, GERMANY, September 26 — Six German civilians will be tried in Kornelimunster tomorrow on charges of minor offenses in the 1st Allied military court held in Germany, a Reuter dispatch reported last night.

Four German women will face charges of violating a United States proclamation ordering civilians to stay out of restricted areas. Two men are charged with the theft of coal from local railway yards. The cases will be heard in a court of summary justice dealing with minor offenses.

(Reuter)

8TH ARMY CROSSES RUBICON

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 26 — British troops of the 8th Army have crossed the Rubicon, ancient boundary of the Roman Empire, and have established several bridgeheads west of the stream near the spot where Ceasar crossed with his Roman legions to change the course of history, it was announced today.

The crossing of the Rubicon, made only in the face of heavy German resistance, came just short of a month after Lieutenant General Sir Oliver Leese's forces began their assault on the Adriatic end of the enemy's Goth Line, an attack which has brought the Allied army out into the southeastern fringes of the Po, and inflicted a total of 25,000 casualties on the retreating German forces.

The British infantrymen crossed the historic stream at two points about a mile apart, and seven miles from where it flows into the Adriatic at Bellaria. They pushed on at least 1,000 yards farther west into the high ground in this area, despite heavy enemy opposition, while both to the north and south, other British troops approached to within a few hundred yards of the shallow river.

Successful Night Attack

On the Adriatic coast, 8th Army infantry and tank forces on Sunday night broke through the main body of the German 1st Parachute Division, battling to stem the spreading advance of the Allies into the Plain of the Po, to make a penetration of more than a mile and capture the coast-road town of Bordonchio, six miles northwest of Rimini and 23 miles from Ravenna. Here, just a little more than a mile south of the mouth of the Rubicon, the German veterans became disorganized under the ferocious night attack, lighted by the play of searchlights and the red tracer fire from Bofors guns, and fell back with heavy losses.

On the 5th Army front, where American forces have broken through the center of the enemy's mountain defenses, heavy rains, muddy roads, and stiffening enemy resistance have slowed the advance toward Bologna. German forces were reported still to be in the village of Moradaccio, 23 miles from Bologna, and some 16 miles from the Rimini-Bologna Road, and to be resisting the 5th Army advance in fierce street fighting.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Sec. 3.3/NND No. 785031

In the Lyttel area the American 7th Army continued its advance toward the Vosges Mountains and cleared villages of German troops in an effort to outflank the Belfort Gap.

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Farther north, RAF medium bombers attacked German defense positions in the West Scheldt Estuary of Holland today, providing support for Allied ground forces driving toward the coast. The bombs were dropped visually in concentrated patterns over the targets, despite an intense flak barrage sent up by enemy ack-ack positions.

Heavy Damage to Ships

A heavy toll was taken of some 20 enemy vessels lying in the enemy defended anchorage at Den Helder in Holland, by fighter-escorted Beaufighters of RAF Coastal Command. About half of the vessels were set on fire, and most of the remainder were damaged. The United Press said one minesweeper was blown up, and another minesweeper, a merchant vessel, three tugs, four trawler-type auxiliary vessels, and a fuel barge were set afire. A building, probably an ammunition store, was also blown up.

A fighter group of the 8th USAAF, patrolling over northwest Germany today, engaged more than 40 German planes and shot down 23 of them. Only one American plane was lost.

For hours yesterday, in mist and low clouds, Spitfires, Mustangs, and Typhoons of the 2nd TAF, flying nearly 650 sorties, provided air cover for the troops beleaguered at Arnhem. A sharp battle took place around the spearhead of United States proclamation covering [illegible] of restricted areas. Two men are charged with the theft of coal from local railway yards. The cases will be heard in a court of summary justice dealing with minor offenses.

(Reuter)

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The crossing of the Rubicon, made only in the face of heavy German resistance, came just short of a month after Lieutenant General Sir Oliver Leese's forces began their assault on the Adriatic end of the enemy's Goth Line, an attack which has brought the Allied army out into the southeastern fringes of the Po and inflicted a total of 25,000 casualties on the retreating German forces.

The British infantrymen crossed the historic stream at two points about a mile apart, and seven miles from where it flows into the Adriatic at Rellaria. They pushed on at least 1,000 yards further west into the high ground in this area, despite heavy enemy opposition, while both to the north and south, other British troops approached to within a few hundred yards of the shallow river.

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On the 5th Army front, where American forces have broken through the center of the enemy's mountain defenses, heavy rains, muddy roads, and stiffening enemy resistance have slowed the advance toward Bologna. German forces were reported still to be in the village of Moradaccio, 2½ miles from Bologna, and some 16 miles from the Rimini-Bologna Road, and to be resisting the 5th Army advance in fierce street fighting.

Germans forces were reported to be reinforcing the critical central sector of their front by seasoned troops, in order to make up for the loss of prepared positions farther south.

Three fierce German counter-attacks were made yesterday in the vicinity of Monte La Fine and Pratolungo, west of Moradaccio, and official reports declared that the enemy was making a desperate effort to set up a new holding line along the forward slopes of the hills in this sector.

Along a 10-mile diagonal southeast from these northernmost American troops, British forces of the 5th Army captured a series of villages and heights along and flanking three mountain roads leading to the Po Valley at Forli, Faenza, and just to the west of the latter town.

General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theatre, sent a message to General Sir Harold Alexander, Commander-in-Chief, Allied Armies in Italy, expressing the hope that the crossing of the Rubicon by the 8th Army "would lead, as with a famous commander in the past, to decisive victory, and the destruction of Kesselring's army."

British troops crossed the River Rubicon about two miles south of where the main Po Valley highway, Via Emilia of the past, bridges the shallow waters. The advance was made after British forces had driven the Germans from

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the ridge between the Marecchia River and the Rubicon, and captured the key villages of Santarcangelo, six miles west of Rimini, and Poggio Berni, three miles farther to the southwest. The town of Scorticata, 11 miles southwest of Rimini, and overlooking the upper reaches of the Rubicon, was also captured yesterday. It has been the scene of heavy fighting for some days. (PRO)

WILSON CONGRATULATES ALEXANDER

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 26 — The Supreme Allied Commander of the Mediterranean Theater, General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, today sent a message of congratulations to General Sir Harold Alexander on the breaking of the Goth Line.

The message stated:

The skill and speed with which the 8th Army was regrouped once more completely surprised Kesselring. This fact and the determination of the advance resulted in the early breach of the enemy's most easterly defenses, and have forced him to use up more and more of his reserves on that flank.

The determined attack of the American and British troops of the 5th Army in most difficult country has now breached the Goth Line at its strongest place, and the 5th Army stands ready to push forward into the plains.

I hope that the crossing of the Rubicon will lead, as with a famous commander in the past, to decisive victory and the destruction of Kesselring's army. (PRO)

LIBERATORS HIT GREEK PORTS SECOND DAY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 26 — Liberator bombers of the 15th AAF yesterday bombed the three harbours of Salamis, Skaramanga, and Piraeus, all near Athens, in the second consecutive day's attack on Greek shipping facilities.

Only slight to moderate flak was reported by the bomber crews. (PRO)

BRAZILIAN GENERALS HONORED

5TH ARMY HQ ITALY, September 26 — The Legion of Merit, of the degree of Commander, was presented to Generals Mascarenhas and Zenobia da Costa by General Clark on behalf of President Roosevelt in a ceremony here today attended by the Brazilian Minister of War.

The award was made to the Brazilian generals for work done before they joined the 5th Army.

The citation for General Mascarenhas reads: «For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service as commanding general of the 7th Military Region, Recife, from 21 June 1939 to 29 January 1943, in that important sector which included air bases. He organized and directed its defenses when the threat of attack was ever present. He gave material aid and assistance to our forces when they arrived in northeast Brazil, and through his cooperation many problems of interest to both forces were adjusted on an efficient basis. He was responsible for installing picked Brazilian troops in the most critical positions necessary to adequate defense. His organizational ability brought forth numerous measures to safeguard the [illegible] sight, excellent judgment, initiative, organizational ability, [illegible] and inspiring leadership, General Mascarenhas contributed immensely to the protection of the war effort in northeast Brazil.»

General Zenobia da Costa's citation reads: «For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service as commanding general of the 8th Military Region, Brazil. His clear vision recognized the necessity for protective units at Val de Caes Air Base. He provided con[illegible] his guards

citation, encountered two enemy Tiger tanks in the vicinity of Velletri, Italy, last May and, after single-handedly killing four Germans and wounding two others, he routed the two enemy tanks with the aid of a rocket-launcher operator.

The second DSC was awarded to Sergeant Elmer J. Cessna for extraordinary heroism near Guboro, Italy, last July when, despite his wounds, he led his men to their objective and single-handedly attacked an enemy machine-gun position, silenced it, and later made a reconnaissance of the area. (UNN)

MONTENEGRIN CAPITAL FREED BY PARTISANS

LONDON, September 26 — Marshal Tito's Headquarters issued a communique today saying that Cetinje, capital of Montenegro, has been freed by Yugoslav forces.

Troops advancing on Belgrade have occupied the town of Topola on the Kragujevac-Belgrade rail line 64 kilometers southeast of the Yugoslav capital.

In western Serbia, German motorized columns were routed on the Kolubara and Strumlica rivers, the communique stated. The town of Ridvista, on the Strumlica River in Macedonia, was freed of the enemy.

An earlier communique issued last night said that over 3,000 German and quisling troops were killed and wounded, and over 4,000, including the commander of the German 269th Division, were captured in fighting for Banja Luka.

Yugoslav forces occupied the town of Ljubovija, in western Serbia.

A strong column of German troops has been routed 32 miles south of Belgrade.

In eastern Serbia, heavy fighting with German reinforcements is in progress near Slubnik and Plavna.

In eastern Bosnia, the town of Majevica has been occupied. All islands of central Dalmatia are liberated. The town of Sion, on the Peljesac Peninsula, has been occupied, and approach to the Yugoslav mainland has thus been opened up, the communique concluded. (Reuter)

GREEKS LIBERATE LEPANTO

CAIRO, September 26 — Greek Patriot forces have liberated the towns of Lepanto, 12 miles northeast of Patras, on the Gulf of Corinth, and Serrai, in Macedonia, 25 miles north of the Gulf of Salmon, the Hellenic News Service in Cairo announced this morning. (PWB)

MOPPING UP OF GERMANS ROUTED IN ESTONIA

MOSCOW, September 26 — Russian troops swept through hundreds of towns and villages southward from Tallinn and westward toward Riga today, driving through what Reuter described as «flotsam and jetsam» of another wrecked German army group.

The Soviet communique said Russian troops were liquidating dispersed enemy units all along the western coast of Estonia, blocking their efforts to reach the evacuation port of Riga — the last important escape harbor left open to the remnants of 30 smashed German divisions.

Front-line dispatches said all organized resistance in Estonia has ceased, that only before Riga, in northern Latvia, are the Germans still able to hold the Russian advance with massed tanks and mobile artillery.

The Germans, said Reuter, are sparing neither lives nor their last reserves of materiel in an effort to stop Russian armored squadrons from breaking through to the Latvian capital.

Obliteration Matter of Days

The news service described the fighting as a slaughter, saying that every available Russian aircraft has been put into the air to complete the destruction and rout of the

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troops of the 5th Army in most difficult country has now breached the Gothic Line at its strongest place, and the 8th Army stands ready to push forward into the plains.

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AMERICANS DECORATED IN PIAZZA VENEZIA

ROME, September 26 — At an impressive ceremony in the Piazza Venezia yesterday, Brig. Ben. Thoburn K. Brown, Rome Area Commander, awarded the Distinguished Service Cross to an American infantry lieutenant and an American infantry sergeant for extraordinary heroism in action.

Purple Heart Medals were presented to six RAAC enlisted men who had been wounded in action.

General Brown awarded the DSC to 24-year-old Lieut. Arpod Sabo of Buffalo, New York, who, according to his [illegible] earlier communique stated were eight and that over 1,000 German and quisling troops were killed and wounded, and over 4,000, including the commander of the German 369th Division, were captured in fighting for Banja Luka.

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Obliteration Matter of Days

The news service described the fighting as a slaughter, saying that every available Russian aircraft has been put into the air to complete the destruction and rout of the Germans.

Obliteration of the Germans northward of the frontiers of East Prussia was held to be merely a matter of days.

Except for further gains through the tough mountain country south of Sanok in southern Poland, the Soviet communique said there was only reconnaissance activity on other salients of the Russo-German front.

Turka, a railway junction in the Carpathians 45 miles southeast of Sanok, has been captured.

Early dispatches said the Germans and Hungarians facing the Russian drive on Budapest have massed new divisions in the area of captured Arad, in western Rumania, trying desperately to block the advance across the Hungarian frontier.

In northern Transylvania, the advance of Russian and Rumanian forces continued tonight.

In Warsaw, General Bor's headquarters reported continued liaison with Russian forces, and intensified Russian and German artillery duels.

Radio Moscow announced that Ivan Fedorovich Zhavoronkov, general of aviation, and Mihail Nikolaevich Chistiakov, general of artillery, have been promoted to the rank of marshal. (Reuter)

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GENERAL BOR IDENTIFIED

LONDON, September 26 — A Reuter correspondent said here today that members of the Polish Government have revealed the true name of the man known as General Bor, commander of Polish troops fighting in Warsaw.

Bor was identified as Lieut. Gen. Tadeusz Komorowski, of the regular Polish Army. He is said to have fought in the defense of the Polish capital in 1939, and is credited with having organized Polish Underground units around Cracow after Poland's collapse. (Reuter)

PREMIER THANKS U. S. FOR AID TO WARSAW

WASHINGTON, September 26 — Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk of the Polish Government in London has telegraphed thanks to President Roosevelt for the aid brought by the United States Army Air Force to the embattled Poles fighting the Germans in Warsaw. The United States Department of State released yesterday the text of the telegram, which follows:

Accept, Mr. President, the heartfelt thanks which I have the honor to present to you on behalf of the people of Warsaw for the very effective aid which the U. S. Air Force in their gallant flight has given the defenders of the Polish capital. We owe the successful completion of this operation to you, Mr. President, who as supreme commander of the U. S. Armed Forces gave orders to bring help to the insurgents in Warsaw who have been fighting for seven weeks a lonely battle against the Germans. This outstanding example of America's interest in and active support of those fighting for freedom will be deeply entrenched in the hearts of all Poles.

Sustained by the tangible proof of a brotherhood-of-arms, the Poles in Warsaw and throughout Poland firmly believe that in their struggle against the barbarous German enemy, they will, until the achievement of complete and final victory, continue to receive help from the Allies, and that their growing needs of supplies, particularly of food and medical supplies, will be fully satisfied.

We beg Mr. President, to convey our words of thanks to the commanders and the brave airmen who with such outstanding zeal and devotion to duty have undertaken this hazardous operation; also, the Polish people's warm sympathy for the next-of-kin of those who have lost their lives in the gallant attempt to bring sorely-needed relief to their Polish comrades-in-arms. (OWI)

FINNS CONTINUE TO ADVANCE

WASHINGTON, September 26 — «Our troop movements in North Finland are being carried out according to plan,» said today's communique broadcast by the Finnish Home Radio. The communique added: «The advance continues in all operational directions.» (OWI)

RUSSIANS MOVING AGAINST GERMAN NAVY

LONDON, September 26 — «Remarkable revolving» is being evidenced by the Finns at the news that the Russians have torn up the German barricade across the Gulf of Finland, presumably in a move against the Germans, said London Daily Mail Correspondent Walter Farr. He also wrote from Helsinki yesterday that the Finns are glad for the news that the Red Baltic Fleet has sailed out of Kronstadt through lanes swept in dense enemy minefields.

Heavy naval gunfire from the Gulf can be heard throughout Helsinki, he said, presumably as the warships of the Soviet Fleet battle it out with German units for the mastery of the Baltic.

Crews of Finnish MT boats that have been out on patrol are certain, Farr also write, that the cruiser *Hipper* and one pocket-battleship are among the German vessels trying to stop the Russians. (Reuter)

A 20th USAAF communique said the attack was carried out in daylight today and that Japanese planes attempted to intercept, but that they failed to interfere with the mission.

The chief target was the Japanese steel-manufacturing center at Anshan, 150 miles northeast of the Chosen Bay harbor of Dairen. Anshan has been hit by the B-29's twice before, on July 29 and on September 8.

Anshan is a city of several hundred thousand, and its basic steel and coke and chemical plants cover a vast area. The Japanese radio said later today that the port of Dairen, from which most of Manchukuo's factory products are shipped, was also hit by the Super Fortresses.

Marines Gain on Palaus

American Marines fighting on the island of Peleliu, in the southern Palaus, were less than a mile from the northern tip of the Japanese stronghold early today, and still finding stiff opposition.

Only 293 Japanese dead have been counted in the last three days; but dispatches indicated that faster gains and greater slaughter of the enemy are ahead, since the chief Japanese strongpoint in the hills has been outflanked.

Mopping-up operations continued on the island of Angaur, six miles to the south, where an estimated 975 Japanese have been killed in 12 days of fighting. There, American Army engineers are rushing a large, heavy-bomber airfield to completion — the first step in converting the island into a base for operations against the Philippines, 600 miles to the west.

Nanking, Amoy Raided

Late reports of American aircraft operations cover vast regions of the Pacific and the mainland of China. Formations of 14th USAAF bombers have struck again at the airfields around Canton, south China supply port for Japanese forces threatening the Kwei Kiang River bastion of Kweilin, hub of southern China's defenses.

Harbor installations at Amoy, and shipping in the nearby Formosa Strait, have also been attacked. Another Japanese tanker was sunk; and a cargo vessel badly damaged.

Nanking's rail and warehouse installations were hit Sunday, and large fires were started. Meanwhile, still other missions struck at Japanese supply centers and warehouses along the old Burma Road, and at river convoy routes in French Indo-China.

Waves of medium bombers hit the Japanese at Chuanhsien, north of Kweilin, and others strafed the highways, destroying many trucks. Pilots of General Claire Chennault's Chinese-American Wing reported direct hits on motor concentrations, fuel and ammunition dumps, and railway bridges.

At the same time, Navy and Army bombers struck at Japanese positions at Chichi Jima in the Bonin Islands; and at harbor facilities and barracks in the Marshalls, the Marianas, and the Marcus Islands.

Tanker Sunk off Celebes

One of General Douglas MacArthur's patrol planes sank three Jap vessels in the Gulf of Davao, in the Philippines. The patrol bomber found two destroyer escorts fueling up beside a seaplane tender. One stick of bombs sank the escort ships, and left the tender in flames.

Another 10,000-ton tanker was sunk off Celebes, and a 5,000-ton cargo ship was damaged. Still other attacks started huge fires, and blasted airfields, harbor installations, and barracks on Timor, Ceram, Halmahera, Dutch and British New Guinea, New Ireland, and New Britain.

Ledo Road Opened

On the land front in China, United States Army engin-

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their gallant flight gave the defenders of the Polish capital. We owe the successful completion of this operation to you, Mr. President, who as supreme commander of the U. S. Armed Forces gave orders to bring help to the insurgents in Warsaw who have been fighting for seven weeks a lonely battle against the Germans. This outstanding example of America's interest in and active support of those fighting for freedom will be deeply entrenched in the hearts of all Poles.

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RUSSIANS MOVING AGAINST GERMAN NAVY

LONDON, September 26 — «Remarkable rejoicing» is being evidenced by the Finns at the news that the Russians have torn up the German barricade across the Gulf of Finland, presumably in a move against the Germans, said London *Daily Mail* Correspondent Walter Farr. He also wrote from Helsinki yesterday that the Finns are glad for the news that the Red Baltic Fleet has sailed out of Kronstadt through lanes swept in dense enemy minefields.

Heavy naval gunfire from the Gulf can be heard throughout Helsinki, he said, presumably as the warships of the Soviet Fleet battle it out with German units for the mastery of the Baltic.

Crews of Finnish MT boats that have been out on patrol are certain, Farr also wrote, that the cruiser *Hipper* and one pocket-battleship are among the German vessels trying to stop the Russians. (Reuter)

GERMANS WITHDRAWING FROM SLOVAK INTERIOR

LONDON, September 26 — The Germans have withdrawn part of their troops from the interior of Slovakia, apparently to meet the impending Soviet attacks in the Carpathians, said today's communique from the commander of the Czecho-Slovak forces in Slovakia.

The Slovak Patriot forces have continued their advance east and northeast of Telgart, retaking the towns of Dobsina, Ztraiena, and Kralovi Lehota. At Handlova, in a coal-mining district, the enemy is attacking, but Slovak resistance is strong, the communique said.

German troops have begun defense works in the White Carpathians.

In the area of St. Martin, the situation remains unchanged, the communique said. (OWI)

SUPER FORTS ATTACK MANCHUKUO STEEL CITY

CHUNGKING, September 26 — Formations of the United States Air Force's largest bombers — the B-29 Super Fortresses — have carried out another smashing attack on Japanese industrial objectives in Manchukuo, Japanese-occupied Manchuria.

Mopping-up operations continued on the island of Angaur, six miles to the south, where an estimated 575 Japanese have been killed in 12 days of fighting. There, American Army engineers are rushing a large, heavy-bomber airfield to completion — the first step in converting the island into a base for operations against the Philippines, 600 miles to the west.

Nanking, Amoy Raided

Late reports of American aircraft operations cover vast regions of the Pacific and the mainland of China. Formations of 14th USAAF bombers have struck again at the airfields around Canton, south China supply port for Japanese forces threatening the Kwei Kiang River basin of Kweilin, hub of southern China's defenses.

Harbor installations at Amoy, and shipping in the nearby Formosa Strait, have also been attacked. Another Japanese tanker was sunk, and a cargo vessel badly damaged.

Nanking's rail and warehouse installations were hit Sunday, and large fires were started. Meanwhile, still other missions struck at Japanese supply centers and warehouses along the old Burma Road, and at river convoy routes in French Indo-China.

Waves of medium bombers hit the Japanese at Chuanhsien, north of Kweilin, and others strafed the highways, destroying many trucks. Pilots of General Claire Chennault's Chinese-American Wing reported direct hits on motor concentrations, fuel and ammunition dumps, and railway bridges.

At the same time, Navy and Army bombers struck at Japanese positions at Chichi Jima, in the Bonin Islands; and at harbor facilities and barracks in the Marshalls, the Marianas, and the Marcus Islands.

Tanker Sunk off Celebes

One of General Douglas MacArthur's patrol planes sank three Jap vessels in the Gulf of Davao, in the Philippines. The patrol bomber found two destroyer escorts fueling up beside a seaplane tender. One stick of bombs sank the escort ships, and left the tender in flames.

Another 10,000-ton tanker was sunk off Celebes, and a 3,000-ton cargo ship was damaged. Still other attacks started huge fires, and blasted airfields, harbor installations, and barracks on Timor, Ceram, Halmahera, Dutch and British New Guinea, New Ireland, and New Britain.

Ledo Road Opened

On the land front in China, United States Army engineers have linked up the new Ledo Road with existing highways leading into interior China, and have thus provided a new supply route for war material out of India.

In Burma, Indian troops are still pushing onward toward the Chin Hills, meeting little opposition from the Japanese rearguard. In Arakan, extensive patrolling was reported. (OWI - Reuter)

MUTINEERS TAKE JAPANESE SHIP

WASHINGTON, September 26 — The Japanese have lost another cargo ship — this time as a prize of war to a mutinous crew.

The ship, the *Asto Maru*, came into a port of unoccupied China, with a tale about how the Chinese boatswain tied the Japanese captain in a sack and threw him overboard.

The mutiny almost failed. The sack had been poorly tied, and the Japanese captain broke out of it and started swimming toward an oncoming Japanese patrol boat.

The mutinous sailors, under direction of the boatswain, hauled him back on board, kept him quiet until the patrol boat disappeared — and then threw him overboard again, this time well sewed in.

Then they proceeded to port. (OWI)

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

DETAILS OF ROCKET CRAFT DISCLOSED

LONDON, September 26 — The details of another British «secret weapon,» the landing craft tank, were disclosed here tonight.

This, known as the Rocketcraft, is fitted with rockets which can all be fired within the space of 30 seconds at considerable range. The fire is roughly equivalent to the fire of 30 artillery regiments, or 30 cruisers, each mounted with 12 six-inch guns.

Rocketcraft were first used in the Sicilian landings, where their «broadsides» so shocked the enemy garrisons in certain positions that they surrendered without further resistance. The weight and intensity of their fire would so shatter garrisons of the enemy's defense localities and gun batteries that Allied assault troops, moving close behind this storm of fire, met an adversary partially, if not completely stunned. (Reuter)

HESS IN BRITISH P. W. CAMP

LONDON, September 26 — Rudolph Hess, formerly Hitler's deputy, who was interned after flying to Britain in 1941, is now in a British prisoner-of-war camp, Sir James Grigg, War Minister, reported in the House of Commons today. (Reuter)

LIBERATED ITALY

ITALIAN REPRESENTATIVES TO U. S., U. K. URGED

LONDON, September 26 — Italy is to be given a greater degree of self-government and is to be invited to appoint «direct representatives» to London and Washington.

These developments in diplomatic relations between Great Britain and the United States and Italy, 12 months after Italy's exit from the war, were announced here tonight by Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Franklin Roosevelt in a joint statement.

The statement, issued after a discussion of the Italian situation at the President's residence in Hyde Park, said that Allied engineers, technicians, and industrial experts are to be sent to Italy to help in the country's economic recovery. The American «Trading with the Enemy» Act has been modified so that Italy may resume business transactions with the outside world.

The announcement said:

«We believe we should give encouragement to those Italians who stand for the political rebirth in Italy and who are completing the destruction of its Fascist system. The American and British peoples are, of course, horrified by the recent mob action in Rome, but feel that greater responsibility placed in the hands of the Italian people and on its government will most readily prevent the re-currence of such acts.»

The British High Commissioner in Italy, the statement said, will become ambassador. The American representative in Rome already holds that rank.

The first and immediate consideration in Italy is the relief of hunger and sickness and fear. «To this end,» the declaration stated, «we have instructed our representatives at the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration to declare for the sending of medical aids and other essential supplies to Italy.

«At the same time, the first steps should be taken toward the reconstruction of Italian economy — economy laid low under years of misrule by Mussolini and supplies ravished by the German policy of vengeful destruction. These steps should be taken primarily as military steps to [illegible]

The problems are great — for instance, a little thing like getting enough trucks to distribute relief in that part of Italy which has been occupied by us.

You are right in saying in your editorial that it is not yet too late, and I hope to have some good news in a week or two. (OWI)

UNRRA COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON ITALY APPROVED

MONTREAL, September 26 — The reports of the Committee on Policy, authorizing limited aid to Italy, were approved by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in its session here today.

The committee reports were approved without a dissenting vote, and constitute a program of action for speedy major relief operations in distressed areas.

Herbert H. Lehman, director general of UNRRA, read a Government statement, which will become a part of the record, reemphasizing the limited type of aid proposed for Italy. (OWI)

BONOMI GOVERNMENT DENOUNCES MUNICH PACT

ROME, September 26 — In an official announcement issued here today, the Italian Government declared that it considers as null and void the Munich Pact of September, 1938, the Ciano-Ribbentrop Vienna Agreement of November, 1938, and all other acts which, as a consequence of these accords, aimed at menacing the independence of the Republic of Czecho-Slovakia.

The announcement, contained in a Government Press and Information Bureau release, also said care of Czecho-Slovak interests in Italy is now in the hands of Consul General and Minister Plenipotentiary Vladimir Vanek, who arrived in Rome a few days ago. (UNN)

ITALY, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA: DIPLOMATIC EXCHANGE

ROME, September 26 — Resumption of diplomatic relations with Czecho-Slovakia was discussed at a meeting of the Council of Ministers this morning, it was officially announced here today.

The announcement said the diplomatic exchange would be effected without the interposition of intermediary powers. (UNN)

ANNULMENT OF MATTEOTTI TRIAL

ROME, September 29 — Count Carlo Sforza, High Commissioner for the Punishment of Fascist Crimes, today asked for the annulment of the Rome and Chieti court decisions rendered in 1925 and 1926 in the Matteotti murder trial.

The High Commissioner has sent the court proceedings and all other documents related to the case to the Court of Cassation chancellery. Once the annulment has been pronounced, it is expected these will be turned over to competent legal authorities for a new investigation of the circumstances surrounding the Matteotti murder and a possible reopening of the trial.

Giacomo Matteotti, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, was murdered on 10 June 1923, on the eve of his announced intention to speak against the Mussolini Government. His body was found several days after in the Garbatella woods, not far from Rome. (UNN)

ITALY MUST GET RID OF FASCISTS, NENNI SAYS

AQUILA, September 26 — In a speech before the Provincial Socialist Federation here Sunday, Pietro Nenni said the reconstruction of Italy cannot be accomplished [illegible]

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

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«At the same time, the first steps should be taken toward the reconstruction of Italian economy — economy laid low under years of misrule by Mussolini and supplies ravished by the German policy of wasteful destruction. These steps should be taken primarily as military aims to put the full resources of Italy and the Italian people into the struggle to defeat Germany and Japan.» (Reuter)

ROOSEVELT ON ITALIAN RELIEF

NEW YORK, September 26 — General Pope, publisher of the Italian-language newspaper *Il Progresso Italo-Americano*, on Saturday made public a letter written to him by President Roosevelt concerning Italian relief.

Mr. Roosevelt's letter was written after Pope had sent him an editorial from *Il Progresso* appealing to the President for prompt relief measures in Italy.

The President's letter, dated September 18, said:

I am glad to have your letter of September 9, and it gave me additional ammunition at Quebec, where I am trying to work out amelioration of the situation in Italy.

All I can do, is to ask you to give me a little time because of two things. First, I am trying to coordinate the matter of relief with the War Department, the UNRRA, etc., and second, to carry this on in complete agreement with the British.

Also, I am most anxious to have the Italian Government take over an increasing share of the work of distribution.

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ITALY MUST GET RID OF FASCISTS, NENNI SAYS

AQUILA, September 26 — In a speech before the Provincial Socialist Federation here Sunday, Pietro Nenni said the reconstruction of Italy cannot be accomplished unless the forces which held sway in the country for the past 20 years are swept aside.

The General Secretary of the Italian Socialist Party conceded that Fascism in Italy is dead as a doctrine, but insisted that it is still very much alive in the interests which put it into power and supported it throughout the past two decades.

Italy, he said, must redeem herself from the crimes committed during Fascism, especially by increasing its participation in the defeat of the Nazis, and added:

«When we grow impatient toward the Allies, we must remember that somehow declared war against them. But foreigners insult us every time they say the Italian people are responsible for the crimes of Fascism.»

Speaking of epuration, Nenni said it must be the task of the people, and not of «old magistrates and prefects,» and suggested that it be carried out «without too many papers.» (UNN)

POLETTI VISITS REFUGEE CAMPS

ROME, September 26 — Colonel Charles Poletti, Regional Commissioner of Region IV, AMG, in company with ACC officials, today visited the refugee camps in central Italy.

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Colonel Poletti congratulated the heads of the camps for the efficient manner in which they carried out their work, and assured them that Allied authorities would do their utmost to facilitate their task. (UNN)

ROME BAKERIES CLOSED FOR 30 DAYS

ROME, September 26 — Eighteen bakers' shops in this city have been closed for 30 days on orders of the Prefect for infraction of regulations governing the making of bread. (UNN)

13,418 TONS OF FOOD DISTRIBUTED IN ROME

ROME, September 26 — After flour, pasta led the list in tonnages of food and other goods distributed since September 1 through the Economics and Supply Division of Region IV in Rome, the Allied Control Commission announced today.

The amounts of goods issued, totalling 13,418 tons, to the 1,515,000 ration population of Rome, include flour, 9,000 tons; pasta, 1,502 tons; dried vegetables, 638 tons; dehydrated soup, 729 tons; tinned meat, 613 tons; salt, 317 tons; soap, 166 tons; milk, 88 tons; oil, 51 tons; and sugar, 14 tons.

In addition, 1,475,000 candles were distributed. (UNN)

GERMANS SHOOT THREE PRIESTS AT FIESOLE

VATICAN CITY, September 26 — Pope Pius XII today received in private audience Cardinal Elia Della Costa, Archbishop of Florence, who informed the Holy Father that the Germans had shot three priests at Fiesole and caused serious damage to the historic church of San Domenico.

The Archbishop of Florence pointed out that the German High Command had ordered the bridges and roads around the Arno to be blown up in spite of promises to the contrary. (UNN)

PISA TOWER DAMAGE WAS GERMAN

ROME, September 26 — Ironically enough, the sole damage to the famed Leaning Tower at Pisa — which in German broadcasts the Allies so frequently were accused of shelling — is the loss of one colonette struck by a German anti-aircraft shell.

The loss of the colonette — one of the hundreds of small columns that circle the tower at its several levels — was confirmed today by the Allied Control Commission's Division of Fine Arts, Monuments and Archives.

Detailed inspection of art treasures in Pisa is hampered still by German mines and booby-traps, ACC's experts reported.

«The southern half of the town is smashed badly, but the northern portion is damaged mainly by the mines which the Germans blew in every street leading north from the river, as they retreated,» Major J. B. Ward Perkins, deputy director of ACC's MFAA Division, reported.

The Lungarno (street) on both banks of the river has a few blasted gaps; otherwise, that interesting section escaped with superficial damage. The picturesque mediaeval Chapel of La Spina on the south bank is substantially intact.

The condition of the Cathedral area (including the Leaning Tower) in the decidedly vulnerable position on the northeast corner of Pisa was described today by ACC officers as «a monument to Allied restraint.»

Already the roofs of the Cathedral and the Baptistry have been repaired following unusually slight, superficial damage, mostly from small shells.

The only serious damage to historical treasures is in the Campo Santo, the roof of which burned after the Germans had removed all fire fighting apparatus from the area.

UNITED NATIONS

CHURCHILL ON ESCAPE OF WAR CRIMINALS

LONDON, September 26 — Prime Minister Winston Churchill, in a statement to Commons today about war criminals, said that the British Government was resolved to do the utmost to prevent nazi criminals from finding refuge in neutral territories.

Mr. Churchill's declaration came during a series of questions and statements concerning post-war justice for the war criminals. The Prime Minister had been asked about a statement attributed to Sir Cecil Hurst, chairman of the United Nations War Crimes Commission, that if Hitler managed to escape to a neutral country, the Allies could do nothing.

Mr. Churchill then eluded against statements out of their context. He said: «I understand that the remarks attributed to Sir Cecil Hurst in the newspapers do not represent accurately what he said. It is one of those cases of taking out detached sentences from their context, and not having proper regard to all necessary limiting and guarding phrases and words which are proper to public statement. His Majesty's Government are resolved to do their utmost to prevent Nazi criminals from finding refuge in neutral territories from the consequences of their crimes.»

Interrupting the Prime Minister, Sir William Davison (Conservative) said that, in a subsequent explanation, Hurst had declared existing extraditional machinery was inappropriate to the circumstances, and some new arrangement might be insisted upon to ensure the surrender of the war-guilty. Sir William suggested it was essential for Britain, America and Russia to take immediate steps to warn neutrals that they will not be permitted to shelter Hitler and other war criminals from receiving punishment due them.

Mr. Churchill replied: «Odd as it may seem, the point has not entirely escaped the Government.

«I notice a number of neutrals have already made satisfactory statements upon the subject, but it is not our intention to allow the escape of these men to be effected without exerting almost every effort which civilized powers can contemplate.»

The case of Napoleon — who remained a British prisoner for several years — was brought up, and the Prime Minister pointed out:

«Napoleon gave himself up and threw himself upon the mercy of Britain and was kept for the rest of his life as a Prisoner of State.»

Labor Member Captain Dugdale asked if Mr. Churchill included Spain in those countries that had given satisfactory assurances that war criminals would not be harbored within their boundaries. Mr. Churchill answered:

«I do not think I have noticed any particular pronouncement by Spain.»

He declared: «No,» to a suggestion by Daniel Lipson (Independent) that because of the public concern a full report of what Hurst had said should be made available. «What Hurst says,» said Mr. Churchill, «is if necessary overridden and superseded by what is said on behalf of the Government.» (Reuter)

CHURCHILL OUTLINES POST-WAR SECURITY PLANS

LONDON, September 26 — Prime Minister Churchill, who returned here this morning after his conference with President Roosevelt in Quebec, made a statement to the House of Commons later today about a post-war organization for world peace. He also praised the heroism and tenacity of the Polish Home Army and the population of Warsaw.

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Brigadier-General E. E. Hume, commanding the Allied Military Government units with the 5th Army, had ordered immediate first-aid measures, and, in a race with approaching winter rains, engineers already are constructing a temporary roof over the Campo Santo, while ACC experts and their Italian colleagues are patching the damaged frescoes.

In this charming cloister, the famed 14th Century frescoes known as «The Triumph of Death» certainly can be restored, ACC officers reported. (UNN)

PORTUGAL-VATICAN RADIO-TELEGRAPH OPENS

LISBON, September 26 — Direct radio-telegraphic communication between Portugal and the Vatican City was inaugurated today by the Portugese company, Radio Marconi. (Reuter)

QUEBEC CARDINAL TO VISIT ITALY

LONDON, September 26 — Cardinal Villeneuve, of Quebec, is going to Italy where he will report to the Pope and visit the Canadian Army and Air Force units. (Reuter)

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Mr. Churchill told Commons that Britain's policy was to join with the governments of the United States, Russia, and China in reaching an agreement upon a set of proposals for establishing a group to maintain peace and security, and to further social and economic cooperation among peace-loving nations.

The first steps toward such an organization are being taken in conversations among officials of the four governments at Dumbarton Oaks, at Washington, said Mr. Churchill. «None of the governments represented is committed at present,» he added, «but conversations are on the official level.»

«If, as I greatly hope, we succeed in framing such joint proposals, they will be communicated to other governments of the United Nations concerned as a basis for discussion at a joint conference of all United Nations,» Mr. Churchill continued. An appropriate opportunity would be given to the Commons to consider these Big Four proposals before anything was finally settled, he added.

After praising the Poles in Warsaw, who for nearly two months have fought to contribute all in their power to drive the Germans from the Polish capital, Mr. Churchill said the British Government had always made it clear to all concerned that they were too far from the scene to undertake

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

the responsibility for ordering or supporting a general rising in Poland.

At the same time, they persistently used their good offices to promote cooperation and coordination of plans regarding such matters between the Polish and Soviet authorities, and, despite formidable practical difficulties, have furnished military supplies by air to the Poles. The Russians also sent supplies as soon as operational plans permitted and direct contact was established.

Mr. Churchill will make a statement on the war and the international situation in Parliament on Thursday, Mr. Eden announced today. (OWI-Reuter)

U. S. SHIPS ORDERED TO BY-PASS ARGENTINA

WASHINGTON, September 26 — After October 1, no ships of United States registry may carry goods out of Argentine ports.

An order prohibiting the use of American vessels for Argentine export trade was issued today by the War Shipping Administration under a directive from the United States State Department.

The State Department said the action was taken because of «war requirements,» adding that other South American nations, «effective contributors to the war effort,» would continue to have U. S. bottoms for shipments to the north.

There was no provision in the order to prohibit non-American vessels from entering United States harbors with Argentine goods.

Most of Argentina's exports to the United States have been carried in vessels of United States registry. (OWI)

BLACKLIST OF PRO-AXIS FIRMS TO BE MAINTAINED

WASHINGTON, September 26 — It was announced by the State Department today that the United States and Britain have decided to maintain a blacklist of foreign firms who are today friendly to the Axis, to permit the Allied governments after the war «to deal properly with firms which have been part and parcel of the Axis effort to gain world domination.»

It added that the lists will also be necessary to maintain control over foreign assets, which have been looted from rightful owners by Axis governments, until the Axis can be deprived of this stolen property.

The statement added that other firms on the list «constitute foreign investments by Axis leaders in an effort to finance themselves and their cause after the surrender of Germany,» and that the lists will constitute a means of furthering the wartime economic strangulation of Japan.

It is reported that, of the 45 countries and territories whose nationals have been placed on «the proclaimed list of blocked nations,» Argentina has the greatest number — 1,654.

Reuter said the official statement made no reference to Argentina by name, but a tabulation of the September edition of the proclaimed list showed the South American country which Secretary of State Cordell Hull has repeatedly described as having a «Fascist» government.

Other countries, in order of number on the list, are: Chile, 1,451; Switzerland, 1,290; Spain, 1,284; Peru, 1,163; Portugal, 1,050; Colombia, 1,123; and Sweden, 479.
(OWI - Reuter)

NEW BELGIAN CABINET FORMED

LONDON, September 26 — Belgian Prime Minister Pierlot announced this morning in Brussels that he has succeeded in forming a new government, reported the Belgian News Agency. He added that the new ministry would comprise 14 departments, and that there were only two [illegible] for which the holders had not yet been

towns of Palazzuolo and Marradi, as well as several dominating heights.

Navy:

It is reported from the Aegean that on the night of September 24/25, *HMS Terpsichore* and *Termagant* destroyed a convoy of five enemy craft in the neighborhood of Scarpanto. The vessels sunk included two «F» lighters.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Heavy bombers yesterday continued their activity against German shipping in Greece, by attacking harbor installations at Skaramanga, Piraeus, and Salamis.

Tactical aircraft attacked enemy communications in north Italy, and close-support targets in the north Italian battle area. Other aircraft were active over Yugoslavia, northern Greece, and Albania, attacking enemy communications, troop concentrations, and other military objectives.

Eight of our aircraft are missing from these operations.

MAAF flew about 750 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, September 26 — Today's communique:

Land:

Allied troops have made good gains on the east of the Eindhoven-Nijmegen salient. Helmond and Deurne have been captured, and the Allies advanced several miles to the north.

In the Schijndel area, enemy attacks against the supply corridor have been repulsed. West of Turnhout, our troops have gained a bridgehead over the Antwerp-Turnhout Canal.

From the area north of Aachen to the Meurthe Valley, there has been little change. Sporadic artillery fire and patrolling by the enemy continue in the north half of this sector.

East of Aachen, our patrol activity has met strong enemy reaction.

In the Moselle Valley slight advances were made by our troops northeast of Nancy.

Southeast of Luneville our forces have made gains in the Bonamenil area.

In the Epinal area our troops have advanced several miles east of the Moselle. The village of Jeoxey has been taken, and the occupation of Epinal completed.

West of Belfort, gains of several miles were made by our armor and infantry against stiff opposition.

Air:

Gun positions and strongpoints in the Arnhem area were attacked by medium, light, and fighter-bombers yesterday. Four enemy aircraft which attempted to intercept our bombers were shot down by escorting fighters.

Road and rail transport in the Ruhr was strafed by fighters. Fortified positions at Calais were bombarded for over an hour by heavy bombers which dropped more than 1,000 tons of high explosives. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, September 26 — Tonight's communique:

During today, southwest of Tallin, our troops carried out mopping-up operations of the separate enemy groups on the western coast of Estonia, and occupied over 200 populated localities, including Klogorants, Kurske, Rauziela, Rozleta, Limmaire, Arigonna, Huru, Hulte, Hauske, Martne, Fills, Leihue, and Mikul, and the railway stations of Razapire, Allama, Rosli, Table, Palivere, Rigola, and Rosti.

In the direction of Riga, our troops, developing their [illegible] captured the following towns: Ainazi, Salacgriva,

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nations, «effective contributors to the war effort,» would continue to have U. S. bottoms for shipments to the north.

There was no provision in the order to prohibit non-American vessels from entering United States harbors with Argentine goods.

Most of Argentina's exports to the United States have been carried in vessels of United States registry. (OWI)

BLACKLIST OF PRO-AXIS FIRMS TO BE MAINTAINED

WASHINGTON, September 26 — It was announced by the State Department today that the United States and Britain have decided to maintain a blacklist of foreign firms who are today friendly to the Axis, to permit the Allied governments after the war «to deal properly with firms which have been part and parcel of the Axis effort to gain world domination.»

It added that the lists will also be necessary to maintain control over foreign assets, which have been looted from rightful owners by Axis governments, until the Axis can be deprived of this stolen property.

The statement added that other firms on the list «constitute foreign investments by Axis leaders in an effort to finance themselves and their cause after the surrender of Germany,» and that the lists will constitute a means of furthering the wartime economic strangulation of Japan.

It is reported that, of the 45 countries and territories whose nationals have been placed on «the proclaimed list of blocked nations,» Argentina has the greatest number — 1,654.

Reuter said the official statement made no reference to Argentina by name, but a tabulation of the September edition of the proclaimed list showed the South American country which Secretary of State Cordell Hull has repeatedly described as having a «Fascist» government.

Other countries, in order of number on the list, are: Chile, 1,451; Switzerland, 1,290; Spain, 1,284; Peru, 1,163; Portugal, 1,050; Colombia, 1,123; and Sweden, 479.

(OWI - Reuter)

NEW BELGIAN CABINET FORMED

LONDON, September 26 — Belgian Prime Minister Pierlot announced this morning in Brussels that he has succeeded in forming a new government, reported the Belgian News Agency. He added that the new ministry would comprise 14 departments, and that there were only two departments for which the holders had not yet been designated. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 26 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

On the Adriatic sector, Dominion troops of the 8th Army, in a most successful night attack, captured the village of Bordonchio, six miles north of Rimini.

Farther west, British troops of the 8th Army have cleared the ground between the rivers Marecchia and Rubicon, and forged a number of bridgeheads over the Rubicon against strong opposition.

American troops of the 5th Army have made some progress north of Firenzuola against increased enemy resistance, and have driven off three determined counter-attacks. On their right flank, British and Indian troops of the 5th Army have made important gains by capturing the

Land:

Allied troops have made good gains on the east of the Eindhoven-Nijmegen salient. Helmond and Deurne have been captured, and the Allies advanced several miles to the north.

In the Schijndel area, enemy attacks against the supply corridor have been repulsed. West of Turnhout, our troops have gained a bridgehead over the Antwerp-Turnhout Canal.

From the area north of Aachen to the Meurthe Valley, there has been little change. Sporadic artillery fire and patrolling by the enemy continue in the north half of this sector.

East of Aachen, our patrol activity has met strong enemy reaction.

In the Moselle Valley slight advances were made by our troops northeast of Nancy.

Southeast of Luneville our forces have made gains in the Remamenil area.

In the Epinal area our troops have advanced several miles east of the Moselle. The village of Jeuxey has been taken, and the occupation of Epinal completed.

West of Belfort, gains of several miles were made by our armor and infantry against still opposition.

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Gun positions and strongpoints in the Arnhem area were attacked by medium, light, and fighter-bombers yesterday. Four enemy aircraft which attempted to intercept our bombers were shot down by escorting fighters.

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In the direction of Riga, our troops, developing their offensive, captured the following towns: Alnari, Salacgriva, Aloja, Limbazi, and Halisk, and also occupied in fighting over 300 other populated localities, including Sveikasan, Ashtere, Pomurge, Stalbe, Sarupie, Janupils, and Labelyena, and the railway stations of Abia, Aushtri, Ulteno, Palic, Saikele, Zonepe, Alnazhi, Seti, Ramuli, and Amata.

South and southeast of Sanok, our troops, surmounting resistance and engineering obstacles of the enemy in the forest mountain region, occupied in fighting the district center of Drohobyczs Region, the town and railway station of Turka; the localities of Radozhtse, Oslavitsa, Smolnik, Sarantse, Berezhki, Videva, Doberko, Jasenitsa-Zankova, and Javora.

On other sectors of the front, scout patrolling and fighting of local importance took place.

During September 25, in aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 49 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, September 26 — In view of the threat that the Patriots, who have again disrupted the railway line from Lumo to Switzerland, represent for the Germans, the German command in Milan has sent large

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reinforcements to the endangered sector. The line is guarded by patrols, and the bridges are watched by strong German detachments. Several SS battalions have been stationed in the Varese sector. But all German measures are not sufficient to hinder Patriot attacks against enemy lines of communications.

The Semplone line has been interrupted by damage to the Cuzzego bridge.

In various Alpine sectors, especially in Piedmont, lively clashes are in progress.

Fifty vehicles containing airplane material have been captured by the Patriots near Turin. The Germans have removed infantry units to the vicinity of Cerreto Pass, with the intention of rebuilding a bridge, and reopening the road between Spezia and Reggio Emilia. Patriots carried out several harassing raids, which could not prevent the concentration of German troops, who finally attacked their positions before Cerreto Pass to the northeast of Spezia. After strenuous resistance the Patriots were forced to retire. The struggle lasted two hours and the enemy suffered heavy losses.

In Liguria, the Fascist Monte Rosa Division, in the course of bitter fighting, lost more than 80 killed and about 100 wounded.

According to latest particulars on the liberation of Domodossola, it is learned that the enemy garrison was composed of 510 Nazi-Fascists, including many SS troops. The city, though surrounded by several thousand Patriots, did not become a battlefield, thanks to the intervention of the local ecclesiastical authorities, who mediated the surrender of the Nazi-Fascist garrison. After the liberation the Fascist mayor was arrested; the district secretary of the Fascist Party and the chief of police succeeded in fleeing.

The Garibaldi Division of Domodossola extended its control along the Domodossola-Milan line.

Patriots captured an armored train, together with machine guns and ammunition. (UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, September 26. — The High Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

Several enemy attacks were repulsed and a penetration removed by counter-attacks in our beachhead in western Holland and in the Antwerp sector.

In Central Holland, above all in the area of Eindhoven, fierce fighting continues. While enemy attacks southwest of Vechel failed, the enemy succeeded in advancing a few kilometers to the east and southeast of Helmond. An enemy relief attack for the remnants of the British 1st Airborne Division, encircled west of Arnhem, was smashed by our counter-attack. The enemy suffered heavy losses.

North of Nijmegen, the British continued their strong attack supported by tanks, but were able to gain little ground only.

Effective raids were launched by our battle plane formations, in spite of adverse weather conditions, against enemy troop movements, infantry positions, and crossing traffic to the southeast of Arnhem. The enemy suffered heavy losses and lost 23 aircraft in aerial combat.

Southeast of Aix-la-Chapelle, local fighting activity was reported. Several enemy attacks were repelled and an American fighting unit was encircled.

Strong enemy tank attacks on either side of Luneville were repulsed. Strong units of the American 7th Army continued their offensive between Epinal and Remiremont. The enemy succeeded in widening his Moselle River bridgehead in the face of stubborn resistance offered by our troops. Fierce fighting is continuing.

On the Adriatic sector, the new German defence line successfully withstood strong enemy pressure.

Eastern Front:

Southwest of Transylvania, enemy activity increased along the Hungarian-Rumanian frontier. To the north of Arad, German and Hungarian troops threw back enemy spearheads.

Vivid local fighting activity is reported from the area between Torenburg and the fringe of the east Carpathians. On the Beskide Passes, the enemy continued, throughout the day, his attacks, employing fresh reserves. They were repelled or held in hard fighting.

Between the River Duena and the Riga Bight, numerous attacks by the hard-pressing opponent were repulsed, and 40 tanks knocked out in the course of our disengagement movements. Thus, the total number of tanks destroyed during the time from September 14 to September 24 has increased to 936.

Air:

American bomber formations, under cover of heavy clouds, launched raids on towns in southwestern Germany, above all on Koblenz, Frankfort-Main, and Strasbourg. Anti-aircraft artillery of the Luftwaffe brought down 11 enemy aircraft.

During the night, British planes dropped bombs on Mannheim. (Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

Use of Fresh Reserves Claimed. Lutz Koch, a war correspondent, has made a journey through the new fighting areas in the west. He states: «On all roads leading to the front, new German divisions are on the march. A strong transfusion of military power from the body of the fatherland is taking place, filling us with confidence, faith, and certitude. The time is past when the enemy could gain territory cheaply after a break-through.»

TRANSOCEAN AND D.N.B.:

Official Denial on Banja Luka: Zagreb: «Contradicting enemy reports, it is officially announced that the garrison of Banja Luka is keeping the situation well under control. The enemy in the adjacent area was attacked from the air on Tuesday.»

British 1st Airborne «Ceased to Exist»: A flash from D.N.B. alleges: «The British 1st Airborne Division in Holland has ceased to exist. After the British, during the previous days, had handed over to the Germans their wounded soldiers, numbering about 1,400 men, and after some groups surrendered yesterday, the last 600 British capitulated this morning in the small village west of Arnhem.»

Germans Leave «All Estonia»: The correspondent von Oberg reports: «The primary objective of the Soviet Command, namely to bring the front up to the Baltic Sea, has been attained with the occupation of all Estonia.»

FASCIST RADIO

Bitter Fighting in Italy: Bitter fighting is in progress in the Adriatic sector, where the 8th Army started the third phase of its offensive. Another fierce battle is being fought astride the Firenzuola Road around Monte Fugiolo and Monte Latino. The Allies succeeded in achieving some small gains around Palazzuolo.

Germans Getting Ready in France: The western front is now being stabilized and made ready for the imminent encounter of opposing armor. The Allied failure in Holland has seriously upset all plans of the Allied Supreme Command, which has now to reckon with powerful German forces ready to take the initiative at an opportune moment.

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After a strong artillery preparation, the enemy started his attack on Calais yesterday. In hard fighting, he was repulsed, scoring, however, some penetrations in the western salient.

Vivid artillery duels and successful German shock-troop activity are reported from the other strongholds along the Channel and Atlantic coast.

Retaliation fire on London was kept up during last night.

In Central Italy, the enemy continued his heavy attacks yesterday. In the area of Firenzuola, the enemy gained no ground. In one sector alone, 27 enemy attacks were repulsed within 36 hours. In the sector of one corps alone, 35 enemy tanks were knocked out.

During the night, British planes dropped bombs on Mannheim. (Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

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Mussolini on Italy's Future: Today's *Corriere della Sera* publishes an article by Benito Mussolini, entitled «Calvary and Resurrection.» The author first traces the origins of this war, directly ascribable to the Versailles Treaty. Italy, which after the Abyssinian, Albanian, and Spanish wars needed a period of rest, was strongly opposed to a war and Mussolini attempted by all possible means to prevent a general conflagration. As he met with no success, Italy had to intervene. After the calvary of the past year, with all of Italy brutally destroyed, the country is again looking towards a better future. After the victory, Italy will need some time for reconstruction. Thereafter, she will become a European, Mediterranean, and African power and in this may join once again the big powers of the world.

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Interior

BASIC NEWS

26 SEP 1944

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

Psychological Warfare Branch, FNC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

Tuesday — 26 September 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WARFRONTS — Supplies ferried to paratroops at Arnhem; Eisenhower calls for mobilization of foreign workers in Germany; 5th Army thrusts along Santerno River Valley 12 miles from Po Plain; Dalmatian Island of Solta freed by combined Allied forces; U-boat sunk in Greek harbor by MAAF bombers; Tito's forces liberate Banja Luka; Red Army captures Estonia's third-largest port; Finns eject Germans from two towns; More captured generals tell Wehrmacht to revolt; Jap Air Force in Philippines broken; Allied heavies attack Myitnge in daylight.

LIBERATED ITALY — Epuration continues in Finance and Treasury Departments; Italian Treasury note purchases mount; Remittances from U. S. extended to Rome.

UNITED NATIONS — Churchill travelled on *Queen Mary*; UNRRA Policy Committee adopts resolutions; AMG rules for Germany amplified; 7th Army provides milk for French children; U. S. Public Works Administrator in Russia.

NEUTRAL — Sweden halts ferry-service to Germany.

WAR FRONTS

SUPPLIES FERRIED TO PARATROOPS AT ARNHEM

SHAEF, September 25 — Reinforcements and supplies have been ferried across the River Lek both by day and under cover of night, to help the lone legion of paratroops still holding out at Arnhem. The encircled airborne force has not yet received substantial relief, however. Bitter fighting continues.

The relieving column consisted of duck-borne infantry of the British 2nd Army from Nijmegen, who linked up with Polish paratroops dropped in the Elst area, between Oosterbeek and launched themselves across the river to succour their encircled comrades. All night and all day they have been ferrying food and supplies to the northern bank.

Typhoons and Mustangs of the 2nd TAF operating in the Arnhem area, yesterday destroyed 13 locomotives and damaged 14. Road and river transport were also attacked in this area, and other Tactical aircraft gave close support to the ground troops, destroying enemy gun positions and troop concentrations.

Picked SS troops, reinforced by tanks, in a strong night attack against the corridor, had cut the main road north to Nijmegen by dawn today. This, the only major built-up road crossing the marshlands and ditches of this countryside, stands six feet above the surrounding terrain, on which vehicles were sitting targets. British tanks and armour are now fighting furiously to restore the situation, while infantry pushed on through side roads to the Rhine.

Beek, Mook Liberated

On the east flank of the salient, Allied troops have crossed the border into German territory in two places; near Beek, and in the neighborhood of Reichswald Forest. Beek, three miles east of Nijmegen, and Mook, seven miles south of the town, have been liberated, and Allied troops are now within seven miles of Kleve, the northernmost anchor of the Siegfried Line.

British armoured units are now reported to be less than 40 miles from Essen, home of the Krupp Works, in the heart of Germany's industrial Ruhr.

Along the western flank of the Allied corridor extending from Belgium into Holland, strong German attacks were beaten off at Uden, 18 miles southwest of Nijmegen, and at Erp, four miles farther south.

British troops have entered Turnhout, 22 miles east of Antwerp and 24 miles west of Eindhoven. The retreating Germans have been pushed back from the Escaut Canal to the Turnhout Canal, and Canadian forces have driven five miles northeast of Antwerp and crossed the Antwerp-Turnhout Canal. The Canadians advanced 10 miles on a 30-mile front east of Antwerp during Saturday night and last night.

LATE BULLETINS

CANADIANS OPEN ALL-OUT ATTACK ON CALAIS

LONDON, September 25 — Canadian troops, supported by RAF heavy bombers, this morning began an all-out attack on Calais, one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, now almost isolated by extensive inundations.

By noon, the strongpoint of Escalles, four miles southwest of Calais, had fallen. After that, pillboxes were overrun in quick succession. The attack was strikingly similar to that which captured Boulogne last week.

On the American 3rd Army front, French troops, whose

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by combined Allied forces: U-boat sunk in Greek harbor by MAAF bombers: Tito's forces liberate Banja Luka: Red Army captures Estonia's third-largest port: Finns eject Germans from two towns: More captured generals tell Wehrmacht to revolt: Jap Air Force in Philippines broken: Allied heavies attack Myitnge in daylight.

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Near Arnhem, the British and Polish airborne forces are clinging to their hold on the high ground west of the city, fighting from house to house against numerically superior German forces. Official sources said they are tiring under the constant pounding by German shells and mortar fire.

Dispatches from the Arnhem area today described how the duck-borne infantry and Polish paratroops struggled to relieve the encircled forces in the city.

The duck-borne troops pushed northward through the supply corridor from Nijmegen to the Rhine, fighting, advancing, and fighting again. They fought an all-out battle at Oosterhout, to the west of the northern end of the Nijmegen bridge, where the Nazis were in a strong position with 88's, tanks, and dug-in infantry. The relieving column, aided by self-propelled guns, attacked and knocked out tanks, took 160 prisoners, including SS troops, and then resumed their drive northward, spurred forward by urgent radio messages from the hard-pressed troops five miles away.

Once they had linked up with the Poles in the Elst area, they threw themselves forward to the Lek south of to Nijmegen by [illegible] road crossing the marshlands and ditches of this countryside, stands six feet above the surrounding terrain, on which vehicles were sitting targets. British tanks and armour are now fighting furiously to restore the situation, while infantry pushed on through side roads to the Rhine.

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On the American 3rd Army front, French troops, whose presence had not been announced previously, have been attacking the Germans with great audacity and effectiveness. Using American equipment, they have made rapid advances through difficult terrain on the Moselle, and despite tough German tank opposition have forced a crossing of the river north of Epinal and swept on to their present positions through Baccarat and Dieuze. (OWI-Reuter)

4136

THREE JAP WARSHIPS SUNK BY ALLIED PLANE

ALLIED HQ, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, September 26 (Tuesday) — Three Japanese warships were sunk off Davao in the Philippines by a Catalina flying boat, it was announced here early this morning. (OWI)

SHERWOOD RESIGNS AS OVERSEAS O.W.I. CHIEF

WASHINGTON, September 25 — Robert E. Sherwood, Director of the Overseas Branch of the Office of War Information, resigned tonight to return to private life and assist President Roosevelt in his campaign for reelection.

Elmer Davis, OWI Director, appointed Edward W. Barrett, Executive Director of the Overseas Branch since January, to succeed Sherwood. (OWI)

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The Allies have also a small bridgehead across the canals near Lochenberg, eight miles northeast of Antwerp. A 15 to 20-mile advance in this area would cut road and rail routes from the islands of Walcheren and Beveland, to which the Germans have been withdrawing across the Scheldt.

On the American sectors of the front, hard fighting continues. Front-line messages say massed United States artillery is hammering traffic centers and military installations deep in German territory. Correspondents said Allied artillery laid down a withering fire all along the American 1st Army's front. The heaviest guns, including 240-millimeter and 155-millimeter howitzers, were in action and set two towns containing German petrol dumps, afire.

A German counter-attack east of the frontier city of Aachen was repulsed. South of Aachen, near Rotgen, slight enemy gains were hammered out.

American infantrymen yesterday captured Epinal, 40 miles southeast of Nancy a Reuter dispatch reported. The town fell to a fast outflanking maneuver by troops who stealthily crossed the river by night above and below the town. The whole town was mopped up by noon, except for isolated snipers.

In the vicinity of Bacarat, enemy resistance is decreasing, and French forces have made local advances five miles north of that town. One correspondent with General Patton's 3rd Army said, "Previously we took thousands of prisoners daily. Now it has become a matter of killing as many Germans as possible daily, and smashing the first-class equipment they are compelled to use in every counter-attack." (OWI-Reuter)

HEAVIES ATTACK GERMAN RAIL LINES

LONDON, September 25 — More than 1,300 Flying Fortresses and Liberators today attacked five large marshalling yards serving the western front, and other military and industrial objectives in western Germany, while about 200 British heavy bombers dumped more than 1,120 tons of explosives on besieged Calais. This morning's hour-long attack on this French Channel port followed a heavy pounding of German fortified positions there only yesterday evening.

The American bombers over Germany today struck at two marshalling yards at Frankfurt and two at Coblenz, both Siegfried Line supply depots. They also bombed the yards at Ludwigshafen. Bombing was done by instrument.

The heavy bombers were escorted by strong forces of Mustangs and Thunderbolts from Britain, which were later reinforced by Lightnings and other Mustangs rising from French bases. Part of the escorting force was drawn from the 9th USAAF — the first time since D-day that 9th USAAF fighters escorted 8th USAAF bombers.

Nine bombers and three fighters were lost to ground fire in today's attack. No enemy planes were encountered.

American and British fighter-bombers worked most of yesterday over a wide variety of ground targets in support of the armies on the German frontier, the Associated Press reported today. In addition, French-based U. S. Thunderbolts were called in to help break up a formation of 100 Nazi tanks blocking the U. S. 3rd Army in the Nancy area. Two low-level attacks scattered the tanks into the woods, where they were strafed and bombed.

In the four-day period ending today 9th USAAF pilots in almost constant attacks in the Coblenz-Cologne-Trier and Stolberg areas have destroyed 247 motor transports, 58 armored vehicles (including 17 tanks), 269 railroad cars and 60 freight cars.

The evacuation of wounded to Great Britain by air continues all the time, and the total number of casualties flown from the Continent out of units of the British 2nd and Canadian 1st armies alone since D-day is 23,607.

RAF Avengers of Coastal Command attacked enemy [illegible] Dutch Coast on Saturday and yesterday.

"The hour for action has come!

"Note carefully the following instructions.

"The organized cells of foreign workers within the Reich will take immediate action according to pre-arranged plan. Members of organized cells will refrain from all unorganized resistance and useless provocation of the Gestapo. They will obey the orders of their leaders precisely.

"Foreign workers who are not members of organized cells and who have not already carried out my instructions to go into hiding in the towns or — preferably — on the land, will do so at once."

The spokesmen cautioned the foreign workers carefully to memorize the instructions provided with the "instruments" and then destroy the instructions. He continued:

"Work out your plan of action. After your plan is complete in every detail — and only then — put the instruments to the use for which they were designed.

"Bear in mind, while deciding on your plans, that foodstuffs and crops in Germany will be needed after the defeat of Hitler.

"Act wisely. Do not under-rate the power of the Gestapo. However, remember that today the Gestapo stands in fear of 12 million foreign workers who, by acting now, can seal the fate of the Third Reich." (Reuter)

TROOP-CARRIER PLANES FLY 8,000 SORTIES

LONDON, September 25 — U. S. troop-carrier planes flew 8,000 sorties in the first week of the first Allied airborne invasion of Holland, an Associated Press dispatch said today.

The press agency quoted a staff officer as saying that 40 million pounds of heavy supplies and troops had been landed since the airborne operations began last Sunday, with a loss of less than three per cent — despite heavy flak and fighter opposition after the Nazis recovered from their initial surprise. (AP)

FRENCH ARMY WANT TO CONTINUE THE FIGHT

SHAEF, September 25 — Although the liberation of France is almost complete, between 200,000 and 300,000 French want to continue the war against Germany, General Koenig, Commander-in-Chief of the FFI and Military Governor of Paris, said today.

Between 100,000 and 150,000 Frenchmen want to remain in the French Army after the war, but they need arms and equipment of the type already supplied to French divisions by the Allies.

Southwestern France has been almost completely mopped up by the FFI, but there are still a few pockets of resistance on the coast in the region of La Rochelle, south of Loire Estuary, and northwest of Bordeaux. These troops will be forced to surrender very soon.

Probably more than 30,000 Germans have been captured already by the FFI. (Reuter)

ALLIES CAPTURE OVER HALF-MILLION PRISONERS

LONDON, September 25 — Since D-day, Allied armies have taken well over half a million prisoners in France, Belgium, and Holland, a recapitulation by the United Press showed today.

Keeping count of prisoners has been one of the major statistical jobs of this campaign. In addition to the American, British, and Canadian armies, French, Polish, and Belgian Resistance Forces have contributed their share.

The capture of the great ports of Boulogne and Brest in the latter part of last week swelled the total by 43,000, while the largest haul of the campaign consisted of between 43,000 and 45,000 taken in the Falaise Pocket between August 12 and 23.

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

five miles north of that town. One correspondent with General Patton's 3rd Army said. Previously we took thousands of prisoners daily. Now it has become a matter of killing as many Germans as possible daily, and smashing the first-class equipment they are compelled to use in every counter-attack. (OWI-Reuter)

HEAVIES ATTACK GERMAN RAIL LINES

LONDON, September 25 — More than 1,200 Flying Fortresses and Liberators today attacked five large marshalling yards serving the western front, and other military and industrial objectives in western Germany, while about 300 British heavy bombers dumped more than 1,120 tons of explosives on besieged Calais. This morning's hour-long attack on this French Channel port followed a heavy pounding of German fortified positions there only yesterday evening.

The American bombers over Germany today struck at two marshalling yards at Frankfurt and two at Coblenz, both Siegfried Line supply depots. They also bombed the yards at Ludwigshafen. Bombing was done by instrument.

The heavy bombers were escorted by strong forces of Mustangs and Thunderbolts from Britain, which were later reinforced by Lightnings and other Mustangs rising from French bases. Part of the escorting force was drawn from the 9th USAAF — the first time since D-day that 9th USAAF fighters escorted 8th USAAF bombers.

Nine bombers and three fighters were lost to ground fire in today's attack. No enemy planes were encountered.

American and British fighter-bombers worked most of yesterday over a wide variety of ground targets in support of the armies on the German frontier, the Associated Press reported today. In addition, French-based U. S. Thunderbolts were called in to help break up a formation of 100 Nazi tanks blocking the U. S. 3rd Army in the Nancy area. Two low-level attacks scattered the tanks into the woods, where they were strafed and bombed.

In the four-day period ending today 9th USAAF pilots in almost constant attacks in the Coblenz-Cologne-Trier and Stolberg areas have destroyed 247 motor transports, 58 armored vehicles (including 17 tanks), 269 railroad cars, and 86 freight cars.

The evacuation of wounded to Great Britain by air continues all the time, and the total number of casualties flown from the Continent out of units of the British 2nd and Canadian 1st armies alone since D-day is 27,087.

RAF Avengers of Coastal Command attacked enemy shipping off the Dutch Coast on Saturday and yesterday, the British Air Ministry stated today. The aircraft set fire to a large vessel and an E-boat which were sighted five miles south of Den Helder.

Flying-bomb attacks were launched against the London area and southern counties in short bursts early this morning and just after dark last night. During the three weeks ended this morning, only 129 flying bombs were sent against England, the British Air Ministry announced today.

The Ministry also disclosed that many land and parachute mines were dropped over London by the Germans during the night raids of 1940 and 1941, causing widespread damage. The largest parachute mines contained about two tons of high explosives, an I.N.S. dispatch said. (OWI - Reuter)

EISENHOWER CALLS TO WORKERS IN REICH

LONDON, September 25 — Mobilization of all foreign workers inside Germany «for active resistance» and «for immediate action,» with instruments to be furnished by the Allies, was called for tonight by General Eisenhower.

In a message read by a spokesman for the general, which was broadcast by BBC and by the American Broadcasting Station in Europe, General Eisenhower said:

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The capture of the great ports of Boulogne and Brest, in the latter part of last week, swelled the total by 43,000, while the largest haul of the campaign consisted of between 43,000 and 45,000 taken in the Falaise Pocket between August 12 and 23.

Of the Allied armies involved in the fighting, the American 1st Army has the biggest bag of captives, according to accessible figures. It has captured a total of 182,493 between June 6 and September 22.

The American 9th Army, whose presence in France was announced a few days ago, captured 60,000 up to September 22, while the 3rd Army figure, available up to September 6, is listed as 76,000. The armies in southern France, now described as the 6th Group Sector, had taken 72,000 prisoners by September 13. (OWI)

F.F.I. CONTRIBUTION TO BRITTANY CAMPAIGN

WASHINGTON, September 25 — Now that the fighting in Brittany is almost ended, the real story of the FFI part in the fighting on the French Peninsula can be told, a dispatch to the Washington *Post* said yesterday.

It is a story of an amazing and letter-perfect two-month campaign of the French Forces of the Interior fought behind the Germans lines and spearheaded by nearly 1,000 French paratroopers, who started landing the day before D-day, the dispatch revealed.

«The FFI kept mobile and powerful columns of Germans away from the main stage in Normandy, where

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

General Eisenhower was mounting his great campaign. French Resistance forces seized three main highways and scores of secondary roads, as well as the two railroads that run the peninsula. They pinned up in this spout of the tea-pot several German divisions, including the tough parachutists. Then, when General Bradley's army came out of Normandy from the north, the Patriots had things in hand on the Americans' flanks.

The last week's events at Brest, St. Nazaire, and L'Orient were proof of how well the FFI carried out their assignment. These ports were packed with Germans who once were good fighting men, but who spent their last days of war far from the big battlefield. And that was just where General Eisenhower wanted them to be — out of the picture.

The final assaults were carried out by American troops, but the French Patriot Army had done its job.

French sources in Washington disclosed that there were 15,000 members of the FFI in Brittany on D-day. As the FFI got more volunteers and more guns to put in their hands, a pattern of sabotage and ambush began to take form in other parts of Brittany, but it was an ordered process directed by Koenig and his staff, not wanton destruction.

Between June 6 and July 25, there were 180 derailments behind the German lines in northern France. By August 2, General Patton's American armoured column racing out of Normandy had reached Rennes, halfway across the peninsula. This was the signal for the last phase of the FFI's Brittany campaign.

General Koenig addressed a message to his reserves — thousands of loyal Frenchmen not already in the FFI. The time had come, he told them, to blast the Germans loose from every road, railroad, and communication center in Brittany and send them scurrying for their last strongholds.

In the next few days, American columns branched out over Brittany with incredible speed, one making the last 75 miles to the outskirts of Brest overnight.

They dashed over highways swept clear of any important German resistance and across bridges protected from destruction by the Patriot army of Brittany. (OWI)

5TH ARMY WITHIN 12 MILES OF PO PLAIN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 25 — American troops of the 5th Army, thrusting to the northeast along the Santerno River Valley, yesterday advanced to within 12 miles of the Plain of the Po in an offensive which has carried them well beyond the last prepared enemy defensive works of the Gothic line, it was announced here today.

American troops were reported to be in the mountain area southeast of Castel del Rio, a road-junction village from which lock two roads leading to the Po Valley at Castel San Pietro and at Imola, where they join the main lateral highway from Rimini to Bologna and Milan. These troops, and others south of Roccadisupra, a hamlet five miles west of Castel del Rio, were officially described as the «northernmost points in Italy in Allied possession.»

A statement by an Allied Public Relations Officer today disclosed that the 5th Army forces which were reported yesterday to be within 15 miles of Bologna were «forward reconnaissance elements,» which did not stay at this advanced and exposed point. American troops in the Roccadi Supra and Castel del Rio areas, on the other hand, represented «definite forward stabilized positions,» the official said.

Castel del Rio is some 21 miles southeast of Bologna, and Rocca di Supra is at least 20 miles south of the Po Valley city.

Extensive Enemy Demolition

The prong of the 5th Army thrusting into the Santerno River Valley has captured a series of four features from six to eight miles northeast of Firenzuola to clear their access to the Po Plain, official reports said. Farther west, other 5th Army formations crossed the Santerno River near its source, capturing the Coroncina hill mass, five miles northwest of the Futa Pass, and pressed forward to cut the Prato-Castiglione-Bologna Highway at a point just two miles south of Castiglione, a town six miles northwest of the Futa Pass on Highway 65.

On the Adriatic front, where Lt. General Sir Oliver Leese's 8th Army forces are on the edge of the Lombardy Plain, heavy fighting continued yesterday, with official reports again emphasizing that German forces gave «no indication» of withdrawing movements. Enemy parachute forces, supported by tanks and self-propelled guns, fought savagely among the woodlands and vineyards of the coastal plain to hem in the Allied troops fanning out over the fertile countryside. German artillery was massed well forward, to put down a heavy protective screen of shellfire covering the German troops barricaded in farmhouses and behind ditches in the area north of the coastal corridor through which the 8th Army forces have pushed.

8th Nears Rubicon

Canadian troops made a mile gain along the coast yesterday to reach Fedele Grande, five miles northwest of Rimini, while 8th Army forces west of Rimini pushed over a mile beyond the Rimini-Bologna rail lines north of San Giustina, to near the Uso River. This shallow stream is the Rubicon of antiquity — boundary line between Italy proper and the province of Gallia Cisalpina — made memorable by Julius Caesar's decision to cross it to carry to successful conclusion his civil war with Pompey.

German forces counter-attacked the advancing 8th Army troops at a point 1,500 yards east of the historic stream yesterday, although Gurkhas, fighting to gain control of the town of Santarcangelo di Romagna, reported that the Germans had pulled back after blowing the bridge over the river at this point, six miles from its mouth.

In heavy fighting yesterday 8th Army troops gained control of the six-mile stretch of road between the Marecchia and the Uso Rivers and leading from the Emilia Highway at Santarcangelo di Romagna southward to Scorticata and thence to the Upper Tiber Valley. Scorticata remained in German hands, but Allied forces were pressing westward to attack ridge positions north of this village and had already gained a hold on the hills to the southwest. Montebello, a hamlet 13 miles southwest of Rimini and a mile and a half southwest of Scorticata, was reported being cleared of the enemy.

On both the two main sectors of fighting along the Italian front, south of Bologna and at the Adriatic edge of the Po Plain, German resistance continued to be heavy yesterday. German forces were still following Field Marshal Albert Kesselring's orders to fight to the last man and the last bullet.

Far with the loss of the Apennines positions and the natural obstacles to Allied advance which they represent, the decimated German forces will have lost the last line along which stabilized resistance in Italy south of the Po is possible. (PRO)

ISLAND OF SOLTA FREED BY COMBINED FORCES

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 26 — Combined Allied naval and land forces have freed the Dalmatian island of Solta, or Soltel, clearing the last German troops from the Central Dalmatians, it was announced here today in a special communique.

The German garrison forces on the island, some 30 square miles in area, were trapped and overwhelmed in a five-day campaign ending September 26, the announcement said. At least two companies of German troops

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behind the German lines in northern France. By August 2, General Patton's American armoured column racing out of Normandy had reached Rennes, halfway across the peninsula. This was the signal for the last phase of the FFI's Brittany campaign.

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Castel del Rio is some 21 miles southeast of Bologna, and Roco di Supra is at least 20 miles south of the Po Valley city.

Extensive Enemy Demolition

On the direct Florence-Bologna Road, 5th Army forces were reported to have fought their way some three miles north of the Futa Pass, to take up positions at Casetta and the nearby hamlet of Covigliaio, 24 miles north of Florence and near the junction of Highway No. 65 and the road from Firenzuola. In this area, as elsewhere along the center of the Goth Line, the enemy has destroyed every bridge and culvert in the 5th Army's path, and only almost "superhuman" efforts by army engineers have made roads to the front passable, official reports said. Whole hillsides have been blasted out by the retreating enemy to block narrow roads winding about the mountains.

These demolitions and road blocks, choking off the main passageways through the barren mountain fastnesses, plus the fierce enemy resistance still being encountered, point up the difficulties overcome by the forward reconnaissance elements which were reported to have reached to within 15 miles of Bologna on Saturday.

If made in the area north of the Futa Pass, and along the main road to Bologna, this thrust would have represented a penetration of at least nine miles within the enemy's positions as indicated today. Even if made from the Castel de. Rio district in the Santerno River Valley, such a force would have thrust more than six miles beyond the northernmost American positions reported today.

Columns of troops made dramatic gains on the Adriatic coast yesterday to reach Pedero Grande, five miles northwest of Rimini, while 8th Army forces west of Rimini pushed over a mile beyond the Rimini-Bologna rail lines north of San Giustina, to near the Uso River. This shallow stream is the Rubicon of antiquity — boundary line between Italy proper and the province of Gallia Cisalpina — made memorable by Julius Caesar's decision to cross it to carry to successful conclusion his civil war with Pompey.

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The German garrison forces on the island, some 30 square miles in area, were trapped and overwhelmed in a five-day campaign ending September 23, the announcement said. At least two companies of German troops, numbering up to 200 men, held the island, and manned installations mainly in the area of Rogac, a small port, and Grohote, another village on the eastern side of the island.

The first Allied forces to land on the island were patrol units which went ashore at the southern end late on the night of September 17. They pushed inland, and as they came under German fire, the remainder of the Commando forces came ashore at 0200 hours. The main force brought up heavy mortars and machine-guns for the final assault on the enemy positions on September 21 and the two following days, the announcement said.

An RAF squadron, less one flight, of a special RAF Regiment, landed on September 22, along with a battery of 25-pound guns, to move eastward against the German forces, then attempting to make their escape. Light Allied naval forces patrolling the waters around the island frustrated this attempt to flee to the mainland, and the garrison was "eliminated" on the early morning of September 23, the reports stated.

All the Dalmatian islands, with the exception of Hvar, have now been reported liberated. The islands of Mljet, Korcula, and Brac were reported freed on September 20, while Vis was occupied by Partisan and Allied forces in August. (PRO)

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U-BOAT SUNK IN GREEK HARBOR BY BOMBERS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 25 — Liberator bombers which attacked the submarine pens at Skaramanga Harbor in Greece sank a 500-ton U-Boat and sunk and grounded two other vessels, it was reported here today.

Coastal Air Force planes attacked an 8000-ton enemy vessel and two escort ships in northern Adriatic waters yesterday, while light and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force struck at Po Valley bridges in the rear of German forces battling to hold back the Allied armies thrusting onto the Lombardy plain.

Bad weather restricted operations of medium bombers in northern Italy yesterday. (PRO)

R.A.F. GUN RUNNERS AID PARTISAN SUCCESS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 25 — RAF planes, which have flown thousands of tons of supplies into Yugoslavia in the past two years, have contributed much to recent Partisan success, an official announcement stated here today.

In a recent month the report said, RAF crews in this service, aided by Americans, transported over 2,000 tons of supplies from bases in Italy to secret landing fields in Yugoslavia or to designated parachute-drop areas held by Partisan forces. The Balkan Air Force alone has carried more than 5,000 tons of arms and supplies by air since June, the report stated.

The dropping of supplies by parachute has been so highly developed, it was said, that complete soldiers' packs containing arms, clothing, bedding, and all supplies necessary to a fighting man, as well as medical packs, radio packs, and even office supply and boot repair packs, have been made up for Partisan needs.

British, American, French, Yugoslav, Greek, and Italian airmen compose the crews of these Balkan Air Force transport units, and many types of planes, including Halifax heavy bombers and Italian craft, are used. (PRO)

TITO'S FORCES LIBERATE BANJA LUKA

LONDON, September 25 — Yugoslav Partisan forces have liberated Banja Luka, second-largest town in Bosnia, after a five-day battle in which the enemy lost 3,000 dead and 4,000 prisoners, including the commander of the German 42th Division, Marshal Tito announced today in a special communique.

An earlier communique said that an entire garrison, consisting of Austrians, surrendered to Yugoslav forces at Sava, a station on the Ljubljana-Zagreb railway.

More than half of Herzegovina is now firmly in the hands of Tito's men, and the area of liberated territory in this province is being constantly enlarged.

Yugoslav troops advancing in Serbia have occupied the stronghold of Stragarin and another fortified position south of Rudnik.

In Slavonia, the Brod-Belgrade railway line has been cut in 20 places and one bridge has been blown up.

In north-central Serbia, the Partisans defeated a strong enemy column, captured 554 prisoners, and killed 665. Large quantities of weapons and ammunition were also taken.

Bridges were blown up on the main Belgrade-Kurgujevac railroad, and in the same area, just south of Kurgujevac, the Partisans took 1,000 more prisoners.

The middle Dalmatian islands have now been cleared of the enemy.

The Yugoslavs have captured Sion, an enemy strongpoint on the Peljesac Peninsula, and with the capture of several other towns, have now cut off the Germans from their land communications in the north Adriatic.

Army took more than 50 towns in this drive, which will give the Russians a northern wedge into Hungary.

An early dispatch from Reuter reported a battle raging northwest of the rail-junction of Arad, 15 miles from the Hungarian frontier. Germans and Hungarians were fighting grimly to bar the Soviet way into Hungary, and have brought three fresh divisions to this front. But, despite all this, the Russians were moving ahead.

Tonight's Soviet communique announced that on all fronts 23 Germans tanks were destroyed or damaged and 31 enemy planes were shot down.

Reports from the Poles fighting inside Warsaw stated that German troops have started to dig trenches along the Vistula River. One line of trenches faced the river, over which the Russians were storming, and a second line faced the Poles inside the city, who are attacking from the rear.

The BBC naval correspondent said today that the Russian capture of the Estonian naval base at Baltiski should go far toward facilitating Russian naval operations outside the Gulf of Finland. This port, he pointed out, was developed as a naval base for the Russian Navy before the last war. Its capture, plus the changing situation in Finland, the correspondent said, should go far in allowing the Russians to drive passages through the elaborate mine and net defenses in the Gulf of Finland. (Reuter - BBC)

FINNS EJECT GERMANS FROM TWO TOWNS

STOCKHOLM, September 25 — The Associated Press said that a Finnish communique today announced the Finns had captured the towns of Haukipudas and Puolanka from the German occupants, and that other Finnish troops were still advancing against the Germans in Lapland.

The two towns were given as Haukipudas, on the Bothnian Gulf, six miles north of Oulu on the way to the German stronghold of Kemi; and Puolanka, some 45 miles west of Suomusalmi in the heart of Finland. (GWI UP)

RUMANIAN PROPAGANDA MINISTRY LIQUIDATED

BUCHAREST, September 25 — The Rumanian Propaganda Ministry has been liquidated by a government decree, it was disclosed today. A single department for press and information will be created in the Rumanian Foreign Ministry.

The chief of Rumania's Gestapo, Artur Tester, was killed in north Transylvania by a Rumanian frontier guard when he tried to escape to Hungary, a United Press correspondent said today. (PWB-UP)

BULGARIANS TAKE GERMAN PRISONERS

WASHINGTON, September 25 — The text of a Bulgarian communique, dated yesterday, as broadcast by Radio Sofia to Bulgaria and reported by the Federal Communications Commission here follows:

In the Timok River Valley and in the Bela Palanka, Kicevo Palanka, and Tsarevo Selo regions, there was patrol and light artillery activity.

Fighting is developing south of Strumitza, and units have advanced to the west. Prisoners and booty have been taken, including five guns, two trucks, much ammunition, and other material.

Our air forces carried out successful reconnaissance, observing much valuable information about the enemy. (PWB)

AUSTRIAN TROOPS REPORTED DESERTING

LONDON, September 25 — Large numbers of Austrian troops from the German forces in northern Finland are escaping in civilian clothes to the south, the Swedish paper

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supplies from bases in Italy to secret landing fields in Yugoslavia or to designated parachute-drop areas held by Partisan forces. The Balkan Air Force alone has carried more than 5,000 tons of arms and supplies by air since June, the report stated.

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The Yugoslavs have captured Ston, an enemy strongpoint on the Peljesac Peninsula, and with the capture of several other towns, have now cut off the Germans from their land communications in the north Adriatic.

Partisans have cut the main railway from Trieste to Rijeca and Zagreb to Karlovac in several places.

It was announced today that 53,000 Croats, Serbs, and Slovenes have volunteered for service in the Yugoslav Army of National Liberation since King Peter made his appeal early in September. (OWI)

GREEKS SEIZE PORT OPPOSITE CORFU

CAIRO, September 25 — It was officially announced here this morning that the small port of Igoumenitza, opposite Corfu, is in Greek hands. (Reuter)

RUSSIANS CAPTURE ESTONIA'S THIRD-LARGEST PORT

MOSCOW, September 25 — Russian troops have captured Haapsalu, Estonia's third-largest port, 63 miles southwest of Tallinn, and in continuing their offensive in west and south Estonia have captured more than 800 localities, tonight's Soviet communique announced.

The communique also reported hard fighting east of Riga, where Red Army forces captured 30 localities.

Pushing on toward the Germans defenses at the gate to Czechoslovakia, the Russians have breached enemy defenses, overcoming heavy resistance south and southeast of Sanok in the Carpathians of eastern Slovakia. The Red

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The chief of Rumania's Gestapo, Artur Teater, was killed in north Transylvania by a Rumanian frontier guard when he tried to escape to Hungary, a United Press correspondent said today. (PWB-UP)

BULGARIANS TAKE GERMAN PRISONERS

WASHINGTON, September 25 — The text of a Bulgarian communique, dated yesterday, as broadcast by Radio Sofia to Bulgaria and reported by the Federal Communications Commission here follows:

In the Timok River Valley and in the Bela Palanka, Knjaz Palanka, and Temren Selo regions, there was patrol and light artillery activity.

Fighting is developing south of Strumitza, and units have advanced to the west. Prisoners and booty have been taken, including five guns, two trucks, much ammunition, and other material.

Our air forces carried out successful reconnaissance, observing much valuable information about the enemy. (PWB)

AUSTRIAN TROOPS REPORTED DESERTING

LONDON, September 25 — Large numbers of Austrian troops from the German forces in northern Finland are escaping in civilian clothes to the south, the Swedish paper *Aftonbladet* reported today.

Other Austrian troops have surrendered in Yugoslavia, the New Yugoslavia Telegraph Agency said today. An entire Austrian garrison surrendered to Marshal Tito's forces at Sava station on the Ljubljana-Zagreb line, while a total of 75 Austrian troops surrendered at two towns in Slovenia, according to the news agency. (PWB)

CZECHO-SLOVAKS CLEAR TELGART AREA

LONDON, September 25 — Czecho-Slovak Forces of the interior have cleared the Germans from the area east and northeast of Telgart, and are driving the enemy from the region north of the town, said tonight's communique from the commander of the Czecho-Slovak Forces in Slovakia.

Telgart dominates the central railway leading through Slovakia from west to east. (OWI)

GERMAN GENERALS TELL WEHRMACHT TO REBEL

MOSCOW, September 25 — In an appeal broadcast over Radio Moscow today, 15 captured German generals and colonels told the German Army and the German people that Hitler and his associates are leading Germany to "complete catastrophe," and urged German soldiers to overthrow the Nazis and abandon the hopeless struggle.

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

The group of officers, whose statement was also published in *Pravda*, were members of the ill-fated German Army of the Southern Ukraine, and declared that they joined in full in the recent appeal made by 17 generals of the German Central Army Group.

They asserted that they had fulfilled their military duty to their troops, and continued: «Now, being in captivity, we have the opportunity to express our thoughts and opinions of the present hopeless military situation of Germany.»

They recalled the disaster inflicted upon their army, which was completely routed by the Russians in August and lost 20 divisions, and stated that, as a result, «the military situation in the Balkans has undergone radical changes.»

«Formerly our allies, Rumania and Bulgaria are now our enemies and are fighting against us,» the officers pointed out. «We have lost our strongholds and all our fleet in the Black Sea, all the oil resources in Rumania. In the south-east, a new strong front has arisen and entered into war against Germany.»

In consequence, the officers said, they considered the original appeal by the 17 generals of the Central Army Group a «right move,» declaring: «Hitler's rule and his associates are leading the Germany Army and Germany to a complete catastrophe.» (Radio Moscow)

JAP PHILIPPINE AIR FORCE BROKEN

PEARL HARBOR, September 25 — A forced withdrawal of the Japanese Navy from the immediate Philippines, breaking of the enemy air force there, and disruption of his inter-island communications, are the recent accomplishments of the United States 3rd Fleet, Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of American naval forces in the Pacific, said today in his communique.

Following the two-day attack on Manila last week in which 193 enemy ships and small craft were sunk or damaged and 465 planes destroyed or damaged, the revised total boxscore of the 3rd Fleet now stands at 429 Japanese ships and small craft sunk or damaged, and 978 planes shot down in the air or destroyed on the ground; in addition, unnumbered enemy planes have been damaged in the air or on the ground by the American carrier-based planes.

The fleet, under the command of Admiral William Halsey, also has done extensive, crippling damage to enemy airfields and naval establishments. These actions, together with the 3rd Fleet's support of the assaults on Palau Island, have merited the words of Admiral Nimitz' communique that its «operations have forced the enemy to withdraw his naval forces from their former anchorages in the Philippines, and to seek new refuges in the same general area,» and have broken his air force and his inter-island communications. The operations of the 3rd Fleet are compared to those of the 5th Fleet, which «broke the enemy carrier-based air force in the Battle of the Philippine Sea.»

Details of Attacks

Details of the Manila area engagement reveal that on the second day, September 21, of the smash at the Japanese naval forces and installations, carrier planes of the team of Admirals Halsey and Mitscher sank 45 more ships, large and small, and damaged 29; 200 enemy airplanes were destroyed or damaged.

In a later announcement, Pacific headquarters related another telling blow against the enemy's Philippine area strength. American warships exploded 10 of 13 troop and supply-laden barges trying to bring reinforcements to the beleaguered Japanese garrison on the northern end of Nauru Island, where moderate anti-aircraft fire was met.

Corsairs of the 4th Marine Wing carried out further neutralization raids against Japanese-held atolls in the Marshalls, striking at Mille on September 21 and 22, and at Jaluit and Wotje on the latter date. On the same days, Dauntless dive-bombers attacked Maloelap Island.

General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in the Southwest Pacific said that in the latest series of air attacks on Japanese positions on the Dutch Celebes, 105 tons of bombs were dropped. Enemy interception was negligible.

The United Press says that the 29th attack in three weeks was made on Friday on the enemy positions on Celebes by a strong force of Liberator heavy bombers, which bombed enemy airdromes within 200 miles of the Philippines. The news agency added that this attack brought to 1,868 tons the total amount of explosives unloaded on the cratered Japanese runways and supply areas in the unrelenting, softening-up offensive. The enemy tried only one interception, and that was ineffective.

13 Jap Ships Struck

To the north, PT boats sank at least two enemy supply and troop craft in Morotai Strait, between Halmahera Island and American-held Morotai. Eleven Japanese luggers and barges, and many small craft were destroyed or damaged by fighter sweeps over the already heavily-hit enemy base on Ceram.

Thirty-five tons of bombs were dropped by Allied attack planes and fighter-bombers on Bubo and Utarom airdromes in Dutch New Guinea, and enemy-occupied areas at Vogelkop on the same island were harassed by the same planes. Enemy naval auxiliary craft attempting to slip through the Allied blockade were destroyed by Allied motor-torpedo boats.

Twenty-nine tons of bombs were rained down on enemy encampments and supply dumps at Wewak, British New Guinea, by medium and patrol planes. Night naval patrols also shelled shore positions and sank two barges near the offshore islands.

An Allied reconnaissance plane bombed anti-aircraft positions of the Japanese on Timor Island. One Allied plane was lost when attack and pursuit planes striking shipping of numerous islands in the Banda Sea, destroyed or seriously damaged five barges and several small craft. Patrol planes attacked enemy-held villages in the Babar, Aroe and Tanimbar Islands.

Allied dive-bombers, air and naval patrols dropped 39 tons of bombs in attacks on Kavieng and occupied sectors on the southeastern part of New Ireland; supply installations and communications lines were damaged. Rabaul, on New Britain, got another taste of Allied explosives — 20 tons that destroyed buildings and started fires. (Reuter – UP)

DUTCH CIVIL OFFICIALS IN MOROTAI LANDINGS

WASHINGTON, September 25 — Netherlands Government representatives landed on Morotai Island with the American invasion forces on September 15 to reestablish the Dutch East Indies civil administration, an official announcement said yesterday.

Led by Major J. G. Wegner of The Hague and representing the NICA — Netherlands Indies Civil Administration — their function will be to set up governmental administration again for 10,000 Morotai natives. (PWB)

ALLIED HEAVIES ATTACK MYITNGE IN DAYLIGHT

KANDY, CEYLON, September 25 — Heavy bombers of the Allied Eastern Air Command have made a concen-

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

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In a later announcement, Pacific headquarters related another telling blow against the enemy's Philippine area strength. American warships exploded 10 of 13 troop and supply-laden barges trying to bring reinforcements to the beleaguered Japanese garrison on the northern end of Peleliu Island in the Palaus. The other three barges and a motor sampan are believed to have been sunk. The announcement said: « A few of the enemy probably were able to swim ashore » without their equipment.

In addition to the Japanese ships and planes sunk, destroyed or damaged, the Pacific communique said, « extensive and widespread damage was done to buildings, warehouses, railroad equipment, oil storage tanks, harbor installations, hangars, shops, and stored supplies and equipment.

« Our own losses in this daring and highly-successful strike, » continued the communique, « were 11 planes in combat, 10 pilots, and five air crewmen. »

« There was no loss or damage to any of our surface ships. »

(Combat losses to Admiral Halsey's 3rd fleet now include 21 planes, 17 pilots, and 20 crewmen.)

Marine forces made small right and left flank gains on Peleliu on September 23.

In other Pacific areas, 7th USAAF Liberators struck at Chichi Jima and Haha Jima in the Bonins, and twice at Iwo Jima in the Volcano Islands, on September 22. Only meager anti-aircraft fire was encountered in these attacks. A single 7th U. S. AAF Liberator bombed Pagan Island on the same day, and Mitchells of the same command swept at Island and American-held Morotai. Eleven Japanese barges and barges, and many small craft were destroyed or damaged by fighter sweeps over the already heavily-hit enemy base on Ceram.

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ALLIED HEAVIES ATTACK MYITNGE IN DAYLIGHT

KANDY, CEYLON, September 25 — Heavy bombers of the Allied Eastern Air Command have made a concentrated daylight attack on railway workshops and sidings at Myitnge, 10 miles south of Mandalay, the Southeast Asia communique announced today.

It added that the 5th Indian Division has made further progress against light enemy resistance in the drive to Tiddim.

Fighters and fighter-bombers also were active. Long-range planes sank two river craft and damaged many others in sweeps over mid-Burma, the communique stated. One of the enemy's seldom-seen aircraft over central Burma was downed by three Allied fighters.

In the Allied drive on Tiddim, only scattered enemy resistance was encountered. It was from Tiddim that the Japanese launched their abortive attack on India.

Severe fighting in the Kwangtung Province, where Chinese forces recaptured Howping and Sunhing, was reported today in a communique from General Joseph Stilwell's headquarters. Other Chinese troops, said the communique, forced their way into the town of Lungling, with the Japanese retreating to the north.

Today's communique from Chungking, issued by the Chinese High Command, stated that enemy troops on the Hunan front, south and north of Paoching, continued to attack Chinese positions, but were repulsed. It also reported that Paohsien again fell into enemy hands.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759021

Liberators of the 14th USAAF bombed and destroyed the Burma Road in two places, an Exchange Telegraph report from New Delhi stated. Ten enemy aircraft were shot down by Warhawks of the Chinese American Wing. The dispatch stated also that in the Lungling area, Chinese troops took 1,200 Japanese prisoners and counted 2,934 dead. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

EPURATION IN FINANCE, TREASURY DEPARTMENTS

ROME, September 25 — A brigadier general, two colonels, two captains, and three lieutenants of the Customs Guards, a body under the jurisdiction of the Finance Ministry, were suspended from office following epuration proceedings, the Government Press and Information Service announced today.

From the same source came the disclosure that 15 section and department heads and 37 lesser employees of the Treasury Department have also been suspended and will be subjected to epuration investigations. (UNS)

ITALIAN TREASURY NOTE PURCHASES MOUNT

ROME, September 25 — Purchases of Italian treasury bills exceeded redemptions by 3,506,000,000 lire in the Rome area in August, the Allied Control Commission announced today.

This amount was almost twice as great as the excess of purchases over redemptions of treasury bills in all southern Italy for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1944. (UNN)

REMITTANCES FROM U. S. EXTEND TO ROME

ROME, September 25 — Personal remittances from the United States now are being received by Italians here, the Allied Control Commission announced today.

These remittances are paid in lire through the offices of the Banco di Napoli to residents of Rome, and of the provinces of Roma, Littoria, Frosinone, and Campobasso. This is an extension of the service operating in the rest of liberated Italy for some time.

Remittances are now being accepted by banks in the United States for transmission here, provided that no individual or household in Italy receives more than 500 dollars a month through this channel. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

CHURCHILL TRAVELLED ON "QUEEN MARY"

LONDON, September 25 — It was revealed tonight that Prime Minister and Mrs. Churchill, who have returned to England, travelled to and from the Quebec Conference aboard the Queen Mary.

The Prime Minister is expected to report to Parliament soon on the war situation. (OWI)

U.N.R.R.A. POLICY COMMITTEE ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS

MONTREAL, September 25 — The Policy Committee of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Council last night unanimously adopted a resolution submitted by the Soviet delegation, recommending that UNRRA give special consideration to the relief needs of countries where the devastation and suffering of the people is greatest, and has been caused by enemy action and re-

United Nations areas, UNRRA should not operate to dry up sources of care already functioning, such as government aid or private relief; UNRRA should give aid to only the needy persons in such areas; preference should be given to congregated groups rather than distressed individuals; and UNRRA should rule that the return of such persons could be made only with the consent of the government of the area, as well as the country of origin.

"The congregated groups" to which preferential aid would be authorized by UNRRA would include, said Dr. Warren, such persons as the displaced Poles in Mexico and refugees in UNRRA camps in North Africa and Egypt.

These recommendations, Dr. Warren added, have not yet been considered for final action by the UNRRA Council.

Dr. Warren also said that the Displaced Persons Committee has taken no action on the Cuban delegation's suggestion of a committee for displaced persons in the Western Hemisphere.

Plans to Restore Order

Dr. Warren outlined yesterday how UNRRA plans to restore order from the chaos caused by Germany's attempt to "colonize and Germanize" certain European areas. UNRRA, according to him, will take responsibility for the return to Germany of some 2,000,000 Germans whom the Nazis introduced into countries they occupied. About 200,000 Germans were settled in Alsace-Lorraine, and there are many others in western Poland and Czecho-Slovakia. When these are sent back to Germany, Allied nationals will be able to return to their own homes.

Prior to the liberation of France, said Dr. Warren, it was estimated that from 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 intruded enemy persons were in United Nations' areas. These included, he explained, technicians, administrative officials of the German Todt (engineering) Organization, civil officials, colonists, and evacuees from Germany's bombed areas. But the apprehension of fifth columnists among the intruded enemy nationals, said Dr. Warren, was a matter for the affected government to determine, and UNRRA's Displaced Persons Committee had not considered the problem of enemy residents in United Nations' areas before the war.

In connection with the cooperation between UNRRA and the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees, Dr. Warren said that UNRRA would care for and repatriate those persons who "care and desire" to go to their old homes in United Nations' areas and who have been displaced by enemy action because of race, religion, or aid to the United Nations.

Persons of these categories who did not wish to return to their old homes, Dr. Warren explained, would be cared for by UNRRA for a "reasonable" length of time until funds of the Inter-Governmental Committee could take care of them. (OWI)

A.M.G. RULES FOR GERMANY AMPLIFIED

SHAEF, September 25 — An official announcement amplifying details of rules already issued for the occupation of Germany by forces under the command of General Dwight Eisenhower, was issued here late last night.

The announcement said that British and American officers of the Allied Military Government are fully prepared to enter each newly-captured city, town, and village in Germany and to assume jurisdiction over their assigned areas.

All laws and orders will be instituted as an integral part of the military occupation of Germany. Their initial purpose will be to establish law and order, facilitate the action and fulfillment of the needs of the Allied Armies, and prevent acts hostile to the Military Government.

Everyone, man or woman, whether or not employed, must report to the labor office of his area for registration.

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

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The United States and United Kingdom delegations seconded the Russian resolution.

The Committee also approved a resolution offered by the Czecho-Slovakian delegation, calling attention of the member governments of UNRRA to the fact arising out of the basic UNRRA agreement, that protracted rehabilitation is not an UNRRA task. The resolution suggested that problems of extended rehabilitation be solved by methods devised through further international cooperation.

The Committee recommendations now go to the UNRRA Council for final action. Tomorrow, the Council winds up with two public sessions, the last meeting being set for the afternoon.

Yesterday, the UNRRA Committee on Displaced Persons made two recommendations concerning enemy and ex-enemy nationals in United Nations areas and displaced persons in non-invaded United Nations countries. Dr. George Warren, chairman of the committee, said that by the first recommendation, UNRRA would be authorized, on the request of any United Nations Government, to remove and return to their homes any enemy or ex-enemy nationals who may have been intruded by enemy action in United Nations areas.

The second recommendation, Dr. Warren added, said that in operations in aid of displaced persons in non-invaded return to Germany of some 2,000,000 Germans whom the Nazis introduced into countries they occupied. About 200,000 Germans were settled in Alsace-Lorraine, and there are many others in western Poland and Czecho-Slovakia. When these are sent back to Germany, Allied nationals will be able to return to their own homes.

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Everyone, man or woman, whether or not employed, must report to the labor office of his area for registration. Employment status will be examined and regraded, and future assignment will be decided. Strikes and lockouts which hamper any activity of the Allied forces will not be permitted.

It is made incumberent upon all persons in Germany to familiarize themselves with all laws, decrees, proclamations, notices, and ordinances.

Judges and court personnel, permitted to resume work, will administer justice in accord with the decrees of the Allied Military Government. The Military Government will have power to suspend court officials and review all court decisions.

Military Government courts will be established for the trial of offenses against the interests of the Allied forces, and violations of Allied Military Government laws and proclamations.

There will be justice and equality before the law. Each person appearing before the Military Government Courts has the right to a copy of the charges, to attend his trial, and to cross-examine witnesses. He may consult a lawyer or conduct his own defense. In cases where capital punishment may be imposed, he may be represented by an officer of the Military Government in place of counsel chosen by him. He may also bring in witnesses with relevant information regarding the case. (OWI)

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

7TH ARMY PROVIDES MILK FOR FRENCH CHILDREN

7TH ARMY HQ, FRANCE, September 25 — Civil Affairs officers disclosed today that the U.S. 7th Army in southern France has provided, from its own stock, 100,000 cans of condensed milk and 3,450 pounds of dried milk to help alleviate a serious shortage of milk which was affecting the health of French children, United Press reported today.

The first food ship was brought to southern France 10 days after the landings there, and the population of Toulon was being fed on American food before firing ceased in the city.

Bread brought into Nice was the first the population there had seen for 12 days, and the bread ration of Marseilles has already been increased from 150 to 200 grams daily.

Civil Affairs officers said that help is being given to the French without, in any manner, interfering with the policies or operations of the French government.

Health conditions in southern France have been found to be generally better than originally expected.

The most critical shortages were found to be milk, gasoline, oil, and transportation.

Public order was found to be excellent, with local police continuing to function and with courts open for the trials of collaborators and others. Civil Affairs specialists are assisting the French in plans to repatriate a large number of refugee Czecho-Slovaks, Russians, Poles, Italians, and others in France, many of whom are fighting with the FFI. (Reuter)

U. S. PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATOR IN RUSSIA

NEW YORK, September 25 — A dispatch from Moscow yesterday, appearing in today's *New York Times*, quoted Maj Gen Philip Fleming, Administrator of the Federal Works Agency, as saying he had come to the Soviet Union on instructions from President Roosevelt to discuss with Russian officials their plans for a post-war public works program.

General Fleming, who previously discussed public works plans with British officials in London and French leaders in Paris, said he plans also to inspect at first-hand Russia's progress in rehabilitating her territory from the devastation caused by the German invasion. (OWI)

NEUTRAL

SWEDEN HALTS FERRY SERVICE TO GERMANY

WASHINGTON, September 25 — Railway service between Trelleborg, southern terminus of the Swedish railway system, and Sassnitz, north German port on the Baltic, will be discontinued Wednesday, Radio Stockholm announced. The Swedish Government recently announced its decision to bar foreign merchant shipping from its harbors on the Baltic and the Gulf of Bothnia. (OWI)

OCCUPIED AREAS

DANES ASKED TO MAINTAIN ORDER

LONDON, September 25 — The Danish Freedom Council has called on the people of Denmark to cooperate voluntarily in maintaining public order during the emergency created by the German dissolution of the Danish police force, it was reported here today.

The proclamation urged all Danes to «show ourselves and the world that we are a social community which knows how to maintain discipline even after the Germans have removed our police force.» (PWB)

Fighter-bombers and fighters were active against communications.

Other aircraft attacked military targets in Yugoslavia.

From these operations, five of our aircraft are missing.

MAAF flew approximately 1,000 sorties.

Navy:

On 22-23 September, enemy batteries, troops, and storage dumps in the neighborhood of the France-Italian frontier were again bombarded from the sea in support of the Army. Areas were well covered, and explosions were observed. The U. S. destroyers Woolsey and Edison were both in action. There was active return fire from the shore, and splinters fell on board, but our ships suffered neither casualties nor damage.

On 24 September, in support of the 5th Army, *H.M.S. Loyal* carried out a heavy bombardment of enemy batteries and gun positions seven miles north of Rimini. More than 400 rounds were fired, and all areas were well covered. Minesweepers working in the same area were fired upon by the shore batteries, but were not hit.

Naval activity continues in the Gulf of Genoa, the Adriatic, and the Aegean. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, September 25 — Today's communique:

Fierce fighting continues in the Arnhem area, where we have succeeded in getting some reinforcements to the north bank of the river under the cover of darkness.

East of Nijmegen, Allied troops have entered German territory in the neighbourhood of the Reichswald Forest.

The area to the south of Veghel, where enemy pressure was strong, has been cleared after the repulse of a counter-attack from the village of Erp.

East of Eindhoven, our bridgehead over the Bois Le Duc Canal was extended to the neighbourhood of Deurne.

Farther west, we have pushed the retreating enemy from the Escaut Canal to the general line of the Antwerp-Turnout Canal.

In the Geilenkirchen area, our troops met concentrated medium artillery fire, which was countered, and patrol activity continued in the sector.

In the area of Roggen, south of Aachen, one of our units reduced a German strongpoint, and slight gains were made against stubborn enemy resistance. A German counter-attack was repulsed east of Aachen with heavy enemy losses.

In the Metz area, the enemy is still strongly entrenched on the west side of the Moselle River and south of Metz; our troops in this area are continuing to meet strong opposition.

Allied forces have cleared Leyr, eight miles northeast of Nancy, and are clearing Bois de Faulx and the Forêt de Champenoux to the east of Nancy.

In the Meurthe Valley, our units have made further gains in the Foret de Mondon, northwest of Baccarat.

Enemy fortified positions at Calais were attacked early yesterday evening by heavy bombers.

Support for the ground forces in Holland and eastern France was provided by fighters and fighter-bombers, which attacked tanks and armored vehicles near Nancy, and mortar positions and infantry in the Arnhem area.

Locomotives, railway trucks, and motor transport in Holland were also attacked by fighters. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, September 25 — Tonight's communique:

During today, in the western and southern part of

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 782021

the trials of collaborators and others. Civil Affairs specialists are assisting the French in plans to repatriate a large number of refugee Czecho-Slovaks, Russians, Poles, Italians, and others in France, many of whom are fighting with the FFI. (Reuter)

U. S. PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATOR IN RUSSIA

NEW YORK, September 25 — A dispatch from Moscow yesterday, appearing in today's *New York Times*, quoted Maj Gen Philip Fleming, Administrator of the Federal Works Agency, as saying he had come to the Soviet Union on instructions from President Roosevelt to discuss with Russian officials their plans for a post-war public works program.

General Fleming, who previously discussed public works plans with British officials in London and French leaders in Paris, said he plans also to inspect at first-hand Russia's progress in rehabilitating her territory from the devastation caused by the German invasion. (OWI)

NEUTRAL

SWEDEN HALTS FERRY SERVICE TO GERMANY

WASHINGTON, September 25 — Railway service between Trelleborg, southern terminus of the Swedish railway system, and Sassnitz, north German port on the Baltic, will be discontinued Wednesday, Radio Stockholm announced. The Swedish Government recently announced its decision to bar foreign merchant shipping from its harbors on the Baltic and the Gulf of Bothnia. (OWI)

OCCUPIED AREAS

DANES ASKED TO MAINTAIN ORDER

LONDON, September 25 — The Danish Freedom Council has called on the people of Denmark to cooperate voluntarily in maintaining public order during the emergency created by the German dissolution of the Danish police force, it was reported here today.

The proclamation urges all Danes to «show ourselves and the world that we are a social community which knows how to maintain discipline even after the Germans have removed our police force.» (PWB)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 25 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy.

In the central sector, American troops of the 5th Army continue to make progress north of Firenzuola, while British and Indian troops of the 5th Army on their right have also made important gains.

Heavy fighting continues in the Adriatic sector, where British and Dominion troops of the 8th Army have been meeting very strong resistance.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Medium forces of heavy bombers yesterday flew to Greece to attack three airdromes in the Athens area, harbor and submarine installations at Skaramanga, and rail yards at Salonika.

Although tactical operations were restricted by unfavorable weather, medium and light bombers attacked rail yards and motor transport facilities just to the north of the eastern battle area.

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, September 25 — Today's communique:

Fierce fighting continues in the Arnhem area, where we have succeeded in getting some reinforcements to the north bank of the river under the cover of darkness.

East of Nijmegen, Allied troops have entered German territory in the neighbourhood of the Reichswald Forest.

The area to the north of Venlo, where enemy pressure was strong, has been cleared after the repulse of a counter-attack from the village of Erp.

East of Eindhoven, our bridgehead over the Bois Le Duc Canal was extended to the neighborhood of Deurne.

Further west, we have pushed the retreating enemy from the Escaut Canal to the general line of the Antwerp-Turnout Canal.

In the Geilenkirchen area, our troops met concentrated medium artillery fire, which was countered, and patrol activity continued in the sector.

In the area of Rotgen, south of Aachen, one of our units reduced a German strongpoint, and slight gains were made against stubborn enemy resistance. A German counter-attack was repulsed east of Aachen with heavy enemy losses.

In the Metz area, the enemy is still strongly entrenched on the west side of the Moselle River and south of Metz; our troops in this area are continuing to meet strong opposition.

Allied forces have cleared Leyr, eight miles northeast of Nancy, and are clearing Bois de Fouis and the Forêt de Champenoux to the east of Nancy.

In the Meurthe Valley, our units have made further gains in the Forêt de Mondon, northwest of Baccarat.

Enemy fortified positions at Calais were attacked early yesterday evening by heavy bombers.

Support for the ground forces in Holland and eastern France was provided by fighters and fighter-bombers, which attacked tanks and armored vehicles near Nancy, and mortar positions and infantry in the Arnhem area.

Locomotives, railway trucks, and motor transport in Holland were also attacked by fighters. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, September 25 — Tonight's communique:

During today, in the western and southern part of Estonia, our troops, developing their offensive, captured the regional center of the Estonian SSR, the city and port of Haapsalu; the city Kiltingi-Mimme; the city of Moisakula; the city of Mustvie, and also occupied over 800 other populated localities, including Kella, Lacalemma, Rietere, Tayakula, Verete, Vigola, Hudovere, Medrena, Finndi, Kodora, Rannekula, Viste, Shelmete, Kusku, Kohakily, and Tuhalane, and the railway stations of Saule Kella, Kuloga, Vahalemma, Yaytse, Kaluri, Rahla, Raikula, Koykise, Vahtrena, Turin, Sigatse, Voyrete, and Meisakula.

West of Rujiena and Valiera, our troops, continuing their offensive, captured the city and railway station of Muzsulace, and also occupied in fighting over 200 other populated localities, including Virdali, Fundurmulya, Letenne, Matushi, Condull, and Velti, and the railway stations of Vardali, Indus, Kuidaymulu, Ivvloska, Valde, and Lofe.

East of Riga, our troops, as a result of stiff fighting, occupied over 80 populated localities, including Veselauskas, Lyaustes, Vanuzhi, Yountkedle, Rushali, and Valozhi, and the railway stations of Adeye, Maili, and Ekene.

South and southeast of Sanok, our troops, surmounting resistance and engineering obstacles of the enemy, occupied in fighting over 50 populated localities, including Jablonki, Dolzhitsa, Krive, Ehmerek, Velkilna, Vergi-Gurne, Smolny, and Lomna.

Beckmansfield R.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

On other sectors of the front, reconnaissance and fighting of local importance took place.

During September 24, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 25 German tanks. In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 71 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, September 25 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

The activity of the Garibaldi Brigades in the northwest, which began September 6 on the banks of Lake Maggiore and culminated in the liberation of Domodossola, is progressing successfully. Fighting has taken place in the Novara, Biella, and Ivrea regions.

The full significance of this synchronized activity of strong Partisan forces can be found in the fact that Kesselring was twice compelled to send reinforcements into the Aosta Valley in the direction of the Little Saint Bernard Pass. To be able to face the difficult situation, the Wehrmacht has had to abandon certain localities in Piedmont and concentrate its activity on the Ivrea-Pinerolo defense line.

After freeing Domodossola, Patriots advanced southward to liberate Antrona-piana in the Aosta Valley. Other Patriot groups pushed ahead in the area of Omegna and Borgomanero. Still other groups are advancing on Borgosesia. Disorganized German troops in this region have withdrawn toward Biella.

Farther east, Patriots are intensifying their activity near Ivrea.

Ponte San Martino was liberated, thus cutting enemy communications between Aosta and Turin.

Patriots have also extended their control over the Gravellona area, on the Cannobino River.

Garibaldi Brigades operating in Sicsia province have, among other activity, blown up a bridge and interrupted communications over an important road whose name and location are withheld for military reasons.

In the Veneto region, Patriots are also very active and are carrying out daily attacks on railways, roads, and telegraph lines, and against isolated detachments of Nazi-Fascist soldiers. In the province of Padova, they destroyed railway bridges on the following lines: Monselice-Rovigo, Monselice-Mantova, and Saletto-Montagnana.

Another bridge was damaged on the Noventa-Saletto road, and two more on the Vicenza-Treviso line.

In Treviso Province, Patriots derailed a freight train, and on the Treviso-Ostiglia Road, at St. Cristina, a bridge was destroyed. (UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, September 25 — The High Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

In western Holland, the German troops repulsed several enemy attacks from their new positions.

In the area of Arnhem-Nijmegen, German counter-attacks inflicted very high losses on the newly-landed enemy units which were not able to launch major attacks. Local thrusts of the enemy failed in ferocious hand-to-hand fighting.

Of the remaining British 1st Airborne Division still fighting to the west of Arnhem, on a very narrow strip of land, another 800 wounded were captured. To the east of Eindhoven, the enemy succeeded in gaining a little ground.

German battle plane formations successfully intervened in the ground fighting, despite bad weather conditions.

[illegible] of Aix-la-Chapelle, enemy [illegible]

On the Adriatic, our troops were ordered to withdraw to new positions to the northwest of Rimini. Numerous enemy attacks launched against our movement were smashed, and 35 tanks were knocked out.

Eastern Front:

In Southwestern Transylvania, only fighting of local significance prevailed yesterday.

On either side of Torenburg, and in the northern part of the Szekler salient, attacks launched by Bolshevist and Rumanian units were repelled or held. During these fights, the enemy lost 30 tanks in the area of Torenburg alone.

Attack and defence, with alternating success, prevailed at the Beskide Pass to the south of Sanok and Krosno yesterday.

Between the northern fringe of the Carpathians and Mitau, no major fighting activity is reported.

In the areas to the south of Riga, forces of the Army and the Waffen SS threw the Bolsheviks back in successful counter-attacks.

Along the remaining fronts of the northern sector, our disengagement movements could be effected according to plan. The enemy, following with pressure in several sectors, could not impair our movements.

After destruction of all installations of military importance, the town of Revel was evacuated several days ago.

Our disengagement movements in northern Finland take their scheduled course.

Near Prilep, in Macedonia, a strong Bulgarian force was annihilated with few losses on our side. The entire equipment of guns and heavy arms was left in our hands.

Along the Bulgarian western frontier, and at the Iron Gate, local fighting is in progress. (Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMAN RADIO (« INDIA SERVICE »)

New Luftwaffe Activity: « Yesterday, strong German battle plane formations again supported the German divisions fighting at focal points of the eastern front... Strong forces of German battle planes successfully intervened in the heavy fighting on the Baltic front. »

TRANSOCEAN AND D.N.B.

Western Front: Sertorius reports: « The situation in central Holland is still in flux. Both the Allies and the Germans are trying to conduct their fighting with as much mobility as possible. There is no solid front, but a series of overlapping areas, in which both the Allies and the Germans are trying to encircle one another. The enemy is still favored by considerable air superiority. This alone enabled him, by means of fresh landings from the air in the area southeast of Nijmegen, again to open up the only communication for armored units of the British 2nd Army... which had been cut off by the Germans... In the area between Metz and the central Vosges, there are signs of a major battle. »

Eastern Front: « The withdrawal of German formations from Estonia provides the occasion for Berlin political quarters to point out the connection between this military event and the happenings in Finland... It was chiefly Finland which had persuaded the German command to employ these troops in Estonia. »

Vonelberg reports: « Tallinn was left to the Soviets after the port had been completely destroyed. The area west of Lake Peipus up to the Riga Bight was given up.

FASCIST RADIO

Kesselring's Men Hold Out: The evacuation of Rimini by the German troops did not improve in the least the position of the Allies. The British and their mercenaries attacked in this narrow sector 25 times during the past 36 hours, but with no success. The battleground is littered

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

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German battle plane formations successfully intervened in the ground fighting, despite bad weather conditions.

To the north and southeast of Aix-la-Chapelle, enemy attacks were repulsed, and several tanks were knocked out.

On the Eifel front, the enemy lost 16 tanks during unsuccessful attacks.

To the north of Nancy, and near Château Salins, the enemy was thrown back despite stubborn resistance.

In the area of Epinal and Remiremont, the heavy fighting was continued. In the face of fierce resistance offered by our troops, the enemy attack made small local progress.

Heavy artillery activity is reported on either side, near Dunkirk and Calais. The determined garrisons of Lorient and St. Nazaire smashed enemy attacks and mounted successful counter-thrusts.

After destroying the last strongholds, the heroically-fighting garrison of Boulogne had to succumb to the enemy's superiority after the most tenacious fighting.

V-1 fire was directed upon London again last night.

Italy:

In central Italy, the enemy continued to launch a heavy tank attack to the northeast and east of Firenzuola. He was repelled almost everywhere, and achieved only one penetration which has been sealed off in the meantime; 14 heavy tanks were knocked out.

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Change Imminent in the West: Competent German circles consider the enemy attacks in northern Holland, as well as the Allied manoeuvres in southern Holland, as a clear indication of a stiffening up of the German defence. This in itself is an important sign that a profound change in the situation might take place at any moment.

Secret Weapons: The Allies, in spite of their official propaganda, are well aware that Germany is manufacturing great quantities of secret weapons, which will soon decide the outcome of the war. A request was made to Eden to ask the Vatican that the latter should intercede with the Germans, so that the Reich should abstain from using such secret weapons. The new flame-throwers, used on the Italian front, are a forerunner of the powerful weapons, now being prepared for use in the field.

San Marino: The Secretary of State of the neutral Republic of San Marino told a Reuter representative that the Germans never used the territory of the republic for military purposes.

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

INFORMATION DIVISION
ACO

Italian S/C

BASIC NEWS

25 SEP 1944

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

Psychological Warfare Branch, FNC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

Monday 25 September 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — British battle to effect general juncture with airborne forces; Momentous struggle raging to turn German line; R.A.F. night bombers attack Neuss; Allies 15 miles from Bologna; North Italy bridges cut by aircraft; Allied troops welcomed in San Marino; Memorial service to Jewish soldiers at Anzio; Brazil war minister visits troops in Italy; U. S. Lieut. General Lucian Truscott decorated in field; Russians capture Baltisky; British forces five miles from Tiddim; Yugoslav Partisans cut railways; Finns continue to advance; Swiss to release Allies P.O.W. and refugees.

UNITED NATIONS — Greece rejects story of Bulgarian agreement; American merchant fleet trebled; President Roosevelt praises labor effort; Tributes to General Eisenhower; Punishment of War Criminals to start.

LIBERATED ITALY — Epuration of Fascists proceeding; Italian farm workers ask for land; Palmiro Togliatti reviews problems confronting Italy; Greeting to Soviet labor delegates.

WAR FRONTS

BATTLE TO LINK WITH AIR DIVISION

SHAEF, September 24 — Patrols from the British airborne force at Arnhem, north of the River Lek, have crossed the river and joined up with the British relief army poised on the southern bank. At the same time small armored units of the British 2nd Army crossed the river northward to establish contact with the airborne troops now in their eighth day of hard fighting against overwhelmingly superior enemy forces in the face of continuous shelling and mortaring.

Neither operation represents a complete link-up with the airborne forces, but fighting is now in progress to consolidate the junction. The Germans are striking back strongly, with heavy artillery fire. They have brought up elements of three infantry divisions together with some [illegible] to hold the north end of the Oosterbuig

and cross the Rhine. The 2nd army has improved its position in the Nijmegen area, and strengthened its bridghead over the Bois le Duc Canal near the base of the salient.

German panzer forces today launched a furious attack in an attempt to cut the Allied corridor. Tiger tanks and self-propelled guns pounded all day long at the 2nd Army lifeline. Shortly before dusk small formations of Typhoons attacked German tanks with rockets and forced a temporary withdrawal.

On the west bank of the Bois le Duc Canal, Allied forces are making steady inroads into the positions held by the 100,000 Germans cut off between the 2nd Army and the sea. This German force has now to reckon with a new British thrust across the Escaut Canal, where a new bridgehead has been established.

On the Channel coast, Cap Gris Nez has fallen. It was from this cape that the Germans frequently sent shells across the Channel.

On most sectors of the western front, from Arnhem to the Belfort Gap, the Germans are reacting strongly to the Allied advances and have launched many counter-attacks in the past two days.

Skip-Bombing

American 1st Army patrols in the area of Aachen encountered fire from the outskirts of that besieged German frontier city. In captured Stolberg, six miles to the east, United States troops were mopping up isolated German pockets. Stubborn German resistance was met southeast of Stolberg.

East of Busbach a counter-attacking German force was driven off with an estimated loss of 40 per cent of its strength.

South of Metz, stubborn enemy resistance continues, and a small counter-attack at Fournoy was broken up by Allied artillery.

American 3rd Army troops have made gains north of Nancy, and Leyr, eight miles northeast of Nancy, has been cleared of the Germans.

The Germans counter-attacked in the Nancy area this morning, but against strongly resisting American tanks. At least 100 German tanks and armoured vehicles operating on roads and in fields here were attacked by American Thunderbolts flying at tree-top level. The fighter-bombers skip-bombed through German formations and strafed every

LATE BULLETINS

BRITISH REINFORCE ARNHEM TROOPS

BRITISH 2ND ARMY, HQ, September 24 — British troops penetrated a mile into Germany, southeast of Nijmegen, and captured Beek, about four miles from Nijmegen on the main road into the Rhineland.

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The British relief force, which has been reinforced by glider troops, has increased its hold on the area between the two branches of the River Rhine (the Waal and the Lek) immediately south of Arnhem. British 2nd Army reconnaissance units racing northward by a series of side roads reached the south bank of the Rhine shortly before 1:00 hours this morning, after contacting the airborne troops dropped yesterday between Nijmegen and Arnhem.

The reconnaissance units reported that the main bridge over the river into Arnhem, around which there has been much heavy fighting, is still intact. Allied parachutists were reported to have captured the northern end, while the Germans held the southern end, but neither side could get out on the bridge itself without being shot.

Fresh Airborne Troops

Meanwhile, the 2nd Army has received increasing support from thousands of fresh British and American airborne troops. More than 1,500 aircraft gave support to the 2nd Army in this great relief operation.

To the south, down the narrow 50-mile-long Allied salient to Nijmegen, convoys of men and supplies are battering their way northward to consolidate the corridor

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A number of troops succeeded in crossing the River Lek under cover of darkness and reinforced airborne troops in the Arnhem area.

General Dempsey's forces are attacking the Germans with great vigour and determination. German troops continue to resist stubbornly and hold on to the high ground just west of Arnhem. (Reuter)

CHINESE RETAKE HOWPING

CHUNGKING, September 24 — Chinese troops have recaptured Howping and Sunhing, recently taken by the Japanese in their drive on Wuchow, the Chinese High Command communique said tonight.

After completing the occupation of Tengchung, Chinese troops forced their way into Lungling, with the Japanese retreating to the north, the communique added. (OWI)

HEAVY LOSSES INFLICTED ON JAPS

PEARL HARBOR, September 24 — American carrier planes of Admiral Halsey's command sank or damaged 103 enemy ships and small craft and destroyed or damaged 465 planes in the recent two-day attack on the Manila area, Pacific Fleet headquarters announced here late today. (OWI)

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

vehicle on which they could get their sights, said returning pilots. No estimate of the number of German tanks knocked out has yet been made, but one pilot said they knocked out a great number of them. One American plane was lost, in intense flak.

Third Army troops also made limited gains east of the Meurthe River, between Luneville and Baccarat in the Foret de Mondon. American planes cut several railways in a 50-mile area beyond the Moselle. A United Press dispatch said the Germans in the general area of Nancy below Metz were bringing in their wounded to American evacuation hospitals. One German major showed up at a medical camp with 15 ambulances loaded with German wounded.

The Allied armies in France, Belgium and Holland have captured over half a million Germans since the Allied landing in Normandy on June 6, the British United Press reported today. The recent liberation of Boulogne and Brest raised the total by some 43,000. The greatest single capture was that of between 42,000 and 45,000 in the Falaise pocket between August 12 and 22.

The 3rd Army alone has knocked out 1077 German tanks since August 1. (OWI - Reuter - BBC)

ALLIES FIGHTING MOMENTOUS BATTLE

LONDON, September 24 — The *Sunday Times* air correspondent wrote today: «One of the puzzles of last week's airborne operation over Holland was the comparative inactivity of the German air force.

«The Luftwaffe, which has a total frontline strength of perhaps 4,000 aircraft of all kinds, refrained the Allies' challenge, reserving their diminishing strength for scattered night attacks, in a number that rarely exceeds 30 aircraft all told, on ports, dumps and headquarters in the rear of the armies. Little more is expected. In most respects, the days of the Luftwaffe's effectiveness are over.

«The British 2nd Army thrust from Eindhoven to Nijmegen, 53 miles in two days, would never have been possible without the aid of the air arms in the German rear,» the correspondent continued. «The German invasion of Holland can bear no comparison with our own four years later, in a country prepared by four years of enemy occupation. We are today confronted by fighting armies, not scattered units.»

The *Sunday Times* military correspondent wrote: «The eyes of the world are fixed on Arnhem, where picked men of the British nation are fighting in the grimmest, most momentous struggle of all ways, for here looms the most deadly danger the Reich has yet had to face. Of what use will the Siegfried Line be if the Rhine is turned in Holland, and if Field Marshal Montgomery, turning southward, envelops the last resources Hitler has flung into the Siegfried Line? The Germans themselves have owned the fate of Berlin hangs on the outcome of this battle.» (Empire)

RAF NIGHT BOMBERS ATTACK NEUSS

LONDON, September 24 — RAF heavy bombers flew out from Britain in very great strength last night and dropped well over 3,500 tons of bombs on targets in Germany not far from the western front battlefields.

One of their main objectives was Neuss, an industrial port southwest of Duesseldorf and roughly 20 miles from the Aachen fighting.

Neuss is one of the enemy's few outlets from the Ruhr to the battlefront, and has two marshalling yards. It is the junction for rail lines from Aachen, Cologne and Duesseldorf and can handle 2,200 railway wagons in 24 hours. Its inland harbour is used by Aachen, Munchen Gladbach, Rheydt, Brewenbroich and Willich.

Night fighters and other aircraft supported the bombers [illegible] encountered little fighter

of the French Air Force who did not take an active part in the struggle against the invader. The French National Radio, in announcing this, said the measure covered officers on the active list who, while living in Metropolitan France after November 12, 1942, did not rejoin the fighting forces under the Committee of National Liberation by June 6, 1944. (OWI - Reuter)

ALLIES 15 MILES FROM BOLOGNA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 24 — Fifth Army infantry forces have captured the Futa Pass, main defensive position of the Goth Line, and have pressed forward to within 15 miles of Bologna, it was announced here today.

Forward elements of Lt. General Clark's forces reported late yesterday that they were within sight of the broad Plain of the Po, after rushing through the shattered mass of rubble and the corpse-strewn wreckage that was all that was left of this sector of the enemy's Apennines defense zone. Thousands of Germans, caught in the merciless artillery barrage which crumbled the mountain fortifications, were slain, and some 2,600 prisoners were captured, in the ten-day assault that broke through the strongest defensive works in Italy.

The Futa Pass defenses, along the main road from Florence northwards through the Apennines to Bologna, were captured as a result of a flanking movement in which 5th Army infantrymen seized the key height of Monte Garzano, three miles to the southeast, and then thrust northward and westward across the upper waters of the Santerno River to take the defenses from behind.

British Capture San Giustina

On the Adriatic front, Canadian and British troops were streaming out across the Marecchia River into the southeastern edge of the Plain of the Po. Canadian troops were reported to have reached the vicinity of Torre Pedrera, four miles northwest of Rimini on the road to Ravenna along the Adriatic coast.

British troops captured the village of San Giustino, four miles west of Rimini, and cut the Rimini-Bologna railway at this point, while Indian troops three miles farther west were battling fiercely to clear the enemy from Santarcangelo di Romagna, at the foot of the northernmost Apennines' ridges, which wall in the narrow coastal corridor along which the 8th Army has fought its way in a month-long offensive.

German forces have not yet attempted to disengage and begin large-scale withdrawal on the Adriatic coast, despite the growing threat that 8th Army tank forces may break through to race across the low, broad plain in their rear. And despite that with drying ground, the Allied advance is gathering way, German troops are fighting fiercely along the front.

Fifth Army reports did not locate the forces now 15 miles from Bologna, although any point within such a radius south of Bologna would indicate a spectacular advance of at least eight miles, and if the thrust was made from the Futa Pass, a gain of some 13 miles. In either case the American push represented one of the biggest day's gains since the fighting for the Goth Line began nearly a month ago.

Heavy Resistance

The break-through by the Allied armies at the center and on the eastern edge of the Goth Line have now forced the Germans to abandon the whole of the prepared positions of the Goth Line, except in the sector west of the Futa Pass, and British troops of the 8th Army have occupied a large number of towns and villages to the north of the Upper Tiber and Arno River Valleys.

British and Dominion troops of the 5th Army were meeting heavy resistance both along the Adriatic coast and in the mountain area north of the tiny Republic of San Ma-

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

ALLIES FIGHTING MOMENTOUS BATTLE

LONDON, September 24 — The *Sunday Times* air correspondent wrote today: «One of the puzzles of last week's airborne operation over Holland was the comparative inactivity of the German air force.

«The Luftwaffe, which has a total frontline strength of perhaps 4,000 aircraft of all kinds, refused the Allies' challenge, reserving their diminishing strength for scattered night attacks, in a number that rarely exceeds 30 aircraft all told, on ports, dumps and headquarters in the rear of the armies. Little more is expected. In most respects, the days of the Luftwaffe's effectiveness are over.

«The British 2nd Army thrust from Eindhoven to Nijmegen, 32 miles in two days, would never have been possible without the aid of the air army in the German rear,» the correspondent continued. «The German invasion of Holland can bear no comparison with our own four years later, in a country prepared by four years of enemy occupation. We are today confronted by fighting armies, not scattered units.

The *Sunday Times* military correspondent wrote: «The eyes of the world are fixed on Arnhem, where picked men of the British nation are fighting in the grimmest, most momentous struggle of all wars, for here looms the most deadly danger the Reich has yet had to face. Of what use will the Siegfried Line be if the Rhine is turned in Holland, and if Field Marshal Montgomery, turning southward, envelops the last resources Hitler has flung into the Siegfried Line? The Germans themselves have opened the fate of Berlin hangs on the outcome of this battle.» (Empex)

RAF NIGHT BOMBERS ATTACK NEUSS

LONDON, September 24 — RAF heavy bombers flew out from Britain in very great strength last night and dropped well over 3,500 tons of bombs on targets in Germany not far from the western front battlefields.

One of their main objectives was Neuss, an industrial port southwest of Dusseldorf and roughly 20 miles from the Aachen fighting.

Neuss is one of the enemy's few outlets from the Ruhr to the battlefront, and has two marshalling yards. It is the junction for rail lines from Aachen, Cologne and Dusseldorf and can handle 2,200 railway wagons in 24 hours. Its inland harbour is used by Aachen, Munchen Gladbach, Rheydt, Brewenbroich and Willich.

Night fighters and other aircraft supported the bombers and attacked airfields. They encountered little fighter opposition on the way to Neuss, but crews attacking Munster met heavy fighter resistance. Twenty-two planes were lost in the operations.

Thunderbolt and Lightning pilots strafed Rhine River traffic between Cologne and Coblenz yesterday, setting fire to four tugs and four barges, and damaging 10 more barges. They reported that for the second consecutive day the enemy used smoke screens to protect vital installations.

Other fighter-bombers protected from enemy air attack the Allied air transports dropping supplies to airborne troops in Holland. They destroyed at least 27 German planes in dogfights over Holland.

Today 9th USAAF planes flew in support of the U. S. 3rd Army operations in the Nancy area and strafed three enemy fortified villages northwest of Trier.

French-based Mitchells and Bostons joined in the battle for bomb-scarred Calais yesterday by striking at two strongpoints almost at the water's edge in that city. A strong force of heavy bombers attacked gun emplacements on the island of Walcheren in the Scheldt estuary.

A few flying bombs were sent against southern England and the London area last night, causing damage and casualties.

The French Committee of Liberation has decided to place on the reserve list, as a disciplinary penalty, all officers

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British and Dominion troops of the 8th Army were meeting heavy resistance both along the Adriatic coast and in the mountain area north of the tiny Republic of San Marino. Eighth Army troops crossed the Marecchia River at two points inland, to attack the mountain village of Poggio Berni, nine and a half miles southwest of Rimini, and the small town of Scorticata, 12 miles southwest of the Adriatic port city. Farther south, 8th Army troops entered the town of Macerata Feltria, 12 miles south of Scorticata, and Campegna, 15 miles to the south of the Marecchia River town.

The 5th Army break-through of the Goth Line defenses was officially pronounced «one of the most successful actions» of the Allied Army, in which more than two-thirds of the German Fourth Parachute division was destroyed, and in which American, British and Indian troops battled their way through a deep zone of mountain defenses consisting of concrete emplacements, subterranean shelters, pillboxes and strongpoints protected by barbed-wire entanglements and massive minefields. (PRO)

ALLIED TROOPS WELCOMED IN SAN MARINO

WITH THE 8TH ARMY, September 24 — The circumstances were most extraordinary on the day that liberation was brought to the little Republic of San Marino, Arthur Bradshaw, UNN correspondent wrote in a delayed dispatch. The first Allied troops to enter the town on September 21, went in in blinding sheets of rain, with visibility practically down to zero. The 521-meter-high town was hidden in

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thick clouds out of which the rain poured. The drenched liberators could hardly see the people they were liberating; the people sheltering from the downpour had difficulty in seeing their liberators.

In these circumstances there could be no joyous welcome. Civilians, huddling in doorways and edging under cover in the streets, could do little more than wave their greetings to the Allied soldiers as they skirted the residential areas in pursuit of the retreating enemy.

Nevertheless, the people of San Marino indicated their relief that their state was no longer to be a haven for the Germans, or to provide vantage points from which the Nazis could master opposition to the Allied advance. Bradshaw said that one of the first women he saw in the town remarked: «Thank goodness you have come. No longer will we have to tolerate the unbearable Germans.»

Regent Tells of German Entry

The story of the violation of San Marino Republic's neutrality was told to the UNN correspondent by the Urban Regent, Francesco Baldinelli, who, in formal morning dress, received the Allied military representatives in his office in the Governor's Palace.

«Last October,» he said, «Rommel visited Italy and made an official stay in San Marino. He then gave a guarantee that the neutrality of the republic would be fully observed, provided there was no instance of anti-Fascism or anti-Nazism. Even as late as last August, Kesselring wrote officially to the republic reaffirming the German guarantee that the neutrality would be faithfully observed. He put on record his assurance that there would be no movement of troops or military equipment in the territory.

«But, in the opening days of September, the position suddenly changed without any warning from the Germans. Enemy troops started building gun emplacements inside the republic's frontiers. Representatives of San Marino then approached the German commanding officer — and as we had no army to back up our protest at the violation of our neutrality, we had to resort to diplomacy and negotiation.

«The eventual agreement was that the Germans would not place any guns within three kilometers of the town. But since that time, there was almost a daily encroachment until there were gun positions on the outskirts of the town itself. From there the Germans resisted the approaching Allies until they were forced out and withdrew.»

Refugee Problem

The Regent told the correspondent that the present population of the republic was between 70,000 and 80,000, of whom only about 12,000 to 14,000 were residents in pre-emergency times. The refugees had come in from far afield, from Rimini and the surrounding towns and villages. «If we had only known that our neutrality was to be violated,» said the Regent, «we would not have allowed them to cross our frontiers. They have been living in every available shelter, mostly in the tunnels of the light railway running to Rimini. Food has been very scarce, and if the situation had been prolonged I do not know how the people would have lived.»

Despite the terrible weather, Bradshaw said, refugees continued to wend their ways back to their liberated home towns. The roads were terrible quagmires with the rain pelting down, yet these families with their few belongings struggled through the mud and rain, through ditches, through strong-running streams, pushing carts, leading a bullock or two, clinging closely to small baskets that contained live fowls. It was a dismal sight.

Soon after the first Allied troops had entered the town there was good news for the Regent and the refugees. An AMG officer announced that large quantities of food were on the way and there would be adequate supplies for everyone.

Marauder medium bombers of the Tactical Air Force accounted for six bridges, mostly in the Milan area, and also hit three German fuel storage dumps near Parma, Ferrara and Piacenza. Mitchell bombers struck at four other bridges, three near Padua and one at Legnano, 50 miles north of Bologna. Light-bombers and fighter-bombers of the Desert Air Force concentrated on bridges at the eastern end of the Po Valley, striking at structures over the Savio River. The TAF also concentrated on roads to Ravenna and Bologna from Rimini, directly in the rear of the German forces striving to hold back 8th Army forces pouring onto the Po Plain along the coast.

Heavy bombers of the Strategic Air Force carried their attacks farther north to hit seven rail bridges on lines into Austria and Yugoslavia. Balkan Air Force planes yesterday scored hits on 14 locomotives, five JU-52 transport planes, 42 railway wagons, 12 motor vehicles, a railway crane and armored rail car, in attacks along the Eastern Adriatic. (PRO)

SWISS TO RELEASE ALLIED POW

BERNE, September 24 — Because of the reopening of the Franco-Swiss frontier at Geneva, Allied prisoners of war, escapees and refugees in Switzerland will have the opportunity to leave the country, a Swiss communique stated today.

Groups of prisoners will be permitted to leave in the course of the next few weeks, the communique added. (Reuter)

MEMORIAL SERVICE TO JEWISH SOLDIERS

ANZIO, September 24 — Memorial services for American soldiers of the Jewish faith who died in Italy during the current war were held here this afternoon at the American military cemetery by a group of their comrades who represented the dead soldiers' families.

Traditional memorial services for the Jewish dead are held annually between the Jewish New Year and the High Holiday of the Day of Atonement.

Because it was impossible for families of the dead to attend, their comrades under the leadership of Captain Jacob Hochman, Jewish chaplain of the Rome Area Command, held the traditional services. These included the burial service and the prayer for the dead. (PWB)

BRAZIL WAR MINISTER IN ITALY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 24 — Major General Eurico Gaspar Dutra, Minister of War of Brazil, arrived in Italy today to inspect troops of the Brazilian Expeditionary Force now fighting with the 5th Army in the Goth Line.

He met General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean, shortly after his arrival, he said that the Brazilian forces «will stay at the side of their allies until victory is won.»

General Dutra said that the purpose of his visit is to ascertain on the spot the aims which must be reached so that Brazil's participation in the war can be carried out with efficiency.

A guard of honor of Allied troops greeted the general and his party at the airfield. (PRO)

AMERICAN GENERAL DECORATED

WITH THE U. S. 7th ARMY, September 24 — Lieutenant General Lucian Truscott, commanding the U. S. 6th Corps, was decorated with the Order of the Bath, on behalf of King George of Britain.

The presentation was made at a field ceremony near the Moselle River battle line by Lieutenant General Patch, commander of the U. S. 7th Army. (PWB)

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Local Army of 75

The Regent reported that the people and 10,000 refugees in Serravalle, recently liberated by the Allies, were starving and without water. They had been entirely neglected by the Germans. The Regent was assured that food would be transported to them at the first opportunity.

Allied officers have paid tribute to the assistance they have received from the local San Marino army — 75 of them in all — in clearing the town. In addition to taking prisoners, they made certain that no snipers were left behind by the enemy to retard the Allied operations.

The UNN correspondent was told that a few of the Germans who had been in San Marino had not had much spirit to continue the fight. Four of them had flung away their arms, and one woman was able to take them prisoner and hand them over to the Allies. (UNN)

NORTH ITALY BRIDGES HIT

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 24 — Bombers of the Mediterranean Allied Air Force yesterday struck a total of 24 bridges in North Italy, in the rear of the hard-pressed German forces withdrawing from the Goth Line along its entire eastern extent, it was announced here today.

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RUSSIANS CAPTURE BALTISKY

MOSCOW, September 24 — Ships and marine units of the Russian Baltic fleet, striking from the Gulf of Finland in cooperation with the Red Army drive in Estonia, have captured the Estonian Port of Baltisky (Port Baltic), the terminus of the railway from Tallinn, tonight's Soviet communique stated.

Continuing their drive to clear Estonia of all enemy troops, Red Army units occupied more than 200 inhabited localities southwest and south of Tallinn. Both north and south of Valmiera, the Russian troops captured the town and railway junction of Rujiena and the town of Smiltene, in addition to 200 other inhabited localities.

After heavy fighting east of Riga, Russian forces occupied over 250 inhabited localities. The communique also announced that the Red Army on all fronts disabled or destroyed 64 German tanks and shot down 56 German aircraft.

A Russian Naval communique tonight said that the airforce of the Red Banner Baltic fleet struck hard at enemy shipping in the Baltic, sinking three enemy transports and one patrol vessel. West of Libau, a 10,000-ton transport was sunk, while another transport was sunk northwest of Vindau.

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The Germans were reported attempting a last-ditch stand to prevent the capture of Riga as the Russian forces were closing in on them from all sides. The Germans have ordered all male inhabitants of Riga between the ages of 18 and 49 to register for trench digging. A Reuter correspondent said that the Germans, « crumpling before Soviet forces, are either abandoning their heavy equipment and fleeing by sea as best they can, fighting it out to the last, or seizing civilian clothes to try to get through Red Army troops that have closed round them ».

Unofficial estimates in Moscow said that nearly a third of the German divisions on the Baltic front have been so mutilated as to be unable, for the time being, to coordinate a stand.

Russian troops have reached the Hungarian border on a broad front, the BBC announced today. A Rumanian communique gave one location as west of Arad. A later message from Bucharest stated that Soviet and Rumanian troops have crossed the Hungarian frontier from western Transylvania.

Soviet liaison officers were working with the Poles fighting in Warsaw against the Germans, a statement from Warsaw said today. (BBC-Reuter)

BRITISH FIVE MILES FROM TIDDIM

KANDY, CEYLON, September 24 — The British 14th Army is only five miles from Tiddim, in northwestern Burma, a major road and track junction on the approaches of the Chindwin River, today's communique from Southeast Asia Headquarters stated.

British patrols are now operating nearly 50 miles down the Mandalay railway from Mogaung. Troops of the 14th Army ambushed a Japanese convoy in the jungle, knocking out or damaging 30 of the limited fleet of Japanese motor transport.

Allied air assaults were carried out despite unfavorable weather on the railway yards at Thazi, south of Mandalay, and the railway line southeast of Monya. Long-range fighters damaged five locomotives and a large quantity of rolling stock in a sweep over central Burma.

General MacArthur's communique said that Allied bombers struck 13 Japanese strongpoints, ranging from the Philippines to Bougainville in the Solomons, in a series of neutralization raids. Three small ships and five barges and coastal vessels were sunk in air attacks on Davao in the southern Philippines, and on Borneo and Halmahera.

American troops now control over two-thirds of Peleliu Island in the Palau group east of the Philippines, after a campaign in which the Japanese so far have lost 7,000 troops.

On the Yunnan front, numerous attacks were made on our positions east of Mangshih by reinforced enemy troops equipped with artillery, the first Chinese communique announced today. The enemy gained several positions, but lost an estimated 550 troops during the last three days.

The communique reported that an enemy garrison of about 300 still remain of the original defenders in that area. It added that a fairly strong enemy force with many animals « may have entered » Pinga, 20 miles southeast of Mangshih.

A second Chinese communique said that in the Paoching sector enemy troops yesterday continued to attack Chinese positions from two to three miles east of the city and from five to 11 miles southwest of the city. These attacks were all repulsed.

On the Kwangtung front, the communique reported, Chinese forces, after the recapture of Kwantu, reoccupied Hwachu on September 18. (OWI)

SOVIET PAPER REVIEWS JAPS' POSITION

MOSCOW, September 24 — The Soviet newspaper Red Star said on Friday, as a result of the Japanese [illegible] of oil, rubber and other strategic raw materials from the captured territories ». It added that Japan has already « experienced great difficulty in the transport of these materials as a result of United States air and submarine operations. » (PWB)

JAPS DISSOLVE CHURCHES

WASHINGTON, September 24 — The Japanese News Agency *Domei* said yesterday that the Japanese Government has ordered the dissolution of « all existing federated church organizations » to pave the way for the creation, within a week, of a government-controlled and financed « wartime patriotic religious society » designed to « increase the fighting strength of the people through religious feeling. »

Domei said that about 300,000 religious teachers throughout Japan, representing 13 Shinto, 28 Buddist and two Christian sects, have been instructed to organise the new society by September 30.

General Ninomaya, Japanese Minister of Education, will be the president of the new society and the Government has appropriated 300,000 yen for the financing of the new order. (OWI)

FINNS INTERN GERMAN CITIZENS

LONDON, September 24 — All German and Hungarian citizens in Finland have been interned, said the BBC yesterday, adding that many Germans applied at the last moment for Finnish citizenship.

According to the Finnish News Agency, the internees will be gathered in a camp near Helsinki, and will be treated well.

The suspension of 400 National Socialist associations was ordered in a decree issued yesterday by the Finnish State Council, and reported on the Finnish Home Radio.

The Minister of the Interior has issued detailed orders on the matter, in accordance with the armistice agreement. (BBC-Reuter)

ANOTHER ESCAPE SHIP SUNK

CAIRO, September 24 — RAF Beaufighters of the Middle East Command sank a large enemy vessel filled with troops in Dorilea Bay, off the Greek coast, during attacks on German shipping attempting to evacuate troops from the Aegean Islands, an RAF Middle East communique stated today. (OWI)

LOUIS RENAULT JAILED

PARIS, September 24 — Louis Renault, motor magnate and one of France's leading industrialists, has been jailed, reported the official French news agency, yesterday.

The agency reported that the accountant of the Renault firm said the Renault factories from 1940 to 1943 made 120,000,000 dollars' worth of war materials for the German Army. (OWI)

YUGOSLAV PARTISANS CUT RAILWAYS

LONDON, September 24 — Yugoslav Partisan troops were continuing without letup their offensive against the enemy's communications in Slavonia, cutting the Brod-Belgrade railway in 20 places in northern Yugoslavia, Marshal Tito's communique stated today.

In the region of Sumadija, south of Belgrade, the Partisans captured Stragard, a strongpoint on the Kragujevac-Arandjelovac road. Other Partisan units, operating in western Moravia, near Sevojna, killed or captured 150 Germans and seized a large quantity of war material.

Farther west, a military train with equipment was seized on the railway between Brod and Sarajevo. (OWI)

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Red Star's commentary, written by Ivrmashev, Soviet authority on Pacific affairs, points out that United States control of the Marianas «threatens the inner defense zone of Japan,» and provides «strong flank positions on Japan's main communications, which connect the Japanese homeland with the South Seas.»

Red Star continued: «Moreover, the new flank position must guarantee the development of United States operations westward, namely against the Philippines... The fact that main operations are developing on the approaches to the Philippines explains the importance of this archipelago, which is the key center of the outer and inner sea communications of the Japanese armed forces in the Netherlands East Indies, Indo-China, Thailand, Malaya and Burma.»

The Japanese armies situated there depend wholly on these communications, *Red Star* stated, and pointed out that the threat to the Philippines would mean not only cutting off these armies, but also «cessation in the delivery

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Farther west, a military train with equipment was seized on the railway between Brod and Sarajevo. (OWI)

FINNS CONTINUE ADVANCE

WASHINGTON, September 24 — Finnish troops are continuing their advance in north Finland, stated today's communique broadcast by the Finnish Home Radio.

Suomussalmi is partly held by the Finns, and other troops are approaching Puolanka. Progress is slowed down by the destruction of bridges, mining of roads, explosions and demolitions carried out by the retreating Germans. (OWI)

NAZIS NEGLECT OF HEALTH SERVICES

LIEGE, September 24 — The medical situation discovered by the Americans in Liege was «a disgrace to the traditions of German medicine,» a dispatch to the *Chicago Daily News* stated yesterday. American troops and Allied Military Government officials are working together to re-establish the medical care and health services in this city.

Vast stores of booby-trapped medical supplies previously stolen by the Germans from Belgian hospitals in the Liege district have been recaptured by American troops and are now being distributed to the Belgian medical authorities by civil affairs officials attached to the American 1st Army.

Among the supplies looted in the Liege district were

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sheets, blankets, medicines, surgical instruments and two travelling X-ray caravans.

Under the German heel, Belgian public health services had deteriorated, tuberculosis and other contagious diseases had increased, and even garbage collecting arrangements collapsed.

German indifference to the health of other peoples is also reflected in the fact that refugees arriving from Germany were often infected with lice, and at least ten known cases had typhus. (OWI)

GERMAN GENERAL DIES

LONDON, September 24 — The Berlin Radio said today that German Infantry General Paul Laux, deputy commander-in-chief of an army on the eastern front, died from wounds suffered on September 2. (OWI)

CZECHOSLOVAK TROOPS HIT GERMANS

LONDON, September 24 — Czechoslovak troops in Slovakia have forced the Germans to give up strongpoints the enemy had held for some time at Telgart in eastern Slovakia, a communique from the Czechoslovak commander in that area stated today.

The communique added that Czechoslovak troops have occupied Vernar and Dobsina Caves, near Telgart and have repulsed a German attack in the upper Vah valley. (OWI)

UNITED NATIONS

GREECE REJECTS STORY OF BULGARIAN AGREEMENT

ROME, September 24 — George A. Cartalis, Greek Minister of Information, issued here today a written statement declaring that the Greek Government rejected as a «myth» the official Bulgarian report that an agreement had been reached between local Greek authorities and Bulgarian occupying forces in Thrace and Macedonia. The statement also insisted that Bulgaria «hand over at once unconditionally» the north Greek territories its forces have occupied.

In the circumstances, the Greek Minister told Allied and neutral Press representatives in Rome in a conference today, would the Greek Government discuss the question of Bulgarian authorities remaining in Greek territory.

On the contrary, the Minister said, the Greek Government plans to claim as part of its rights under the Atlantic Charter's guarantee of «Freedom from Fear», territorial readjustments of the Thracian and Macedonian frontiers to give to Greece control of the doorways to the Aegean through which Greece has been invaded three times in the past 20 years.

Friendship with Italy

Minister Cartalis indicated also that the Greek Government would press «security» claims for strategic border territory from Albania, and also looked forward to the «restitution» of the Dodecannese Islands, some of which have already been seized by Greek Resistance Forces. Representatives of the Greek Government are already on these liberated islands, Cartalis said.

Although Greece still suffered from the «Deep wounds» of the Italian War, the Greek Minister said, the Greek Government hoped to enter into good relations and even friendship with Italy, once Italy made clear that she renounced imperialistic claims in the Eastern Mediterranean and recognized the independence and sovereignty of Greece.

Cartalis said that because of the German and Italian practice of using Greece as a troop depot and levying upon

Minister Cartalis, himself a member of the non-political Greek resistance group EKKA, headed by Colonel Psarros, has twice visited his homeland during the war, and left Greece for the second time only this past May, he said. (PRO)

ROOSEVELT PRAISES LABOR EFFORT

WASHINGTON, September 24 — President Roosevelt last night made his first campaign speech since he accepted the fourth-term Renomination two months ago.

The President spoke to members of the labor unions, but his words were broadcast by radio to the nation.

He said: «There are tasks ahead of us which we must now complete with the same skill, intelligence and devotion which have already led us so far on the road to victory. There is the task of finishing victoriously this most terrible of all wars as speedily as possible and with the least cost in lives. There is the task of setting up international machinery to assure that peace once established will not again be broken.

«Victory of the Allies in this war will be a victory for democracy. It will constitute such affirmation of strength and power and vitality of government by the people as history has never before witnessed. We move forward with God's help to the greatest epoch of free achievement by free men that the world has ever known or imagined possible.

«We are even now organizing the logistics of peace just as our military leaders are organizing the logistics of this war. The victory of the American people and their Allies in this war will be far more than victory against Fascism. The victory in this war will be victory for democracy.»

The President went on to say that he knew that American business, labor and agriculture have the same will to do for peace what they have done for war, and that they can sustain the national income that will assure full production and full employment.

«All we propose to do in reconversion,» he said, «can be found in one word — „jobs." We shall follow wage policy which will sustain the purchasing power of labor — for that means more production and more jobs.»

Praising American labor, Roosevelt said: «When I addressed you four years ago, I said, „I know that America will never be disappointed in its expectation that labor will always continue to do its share of the job we now face, and do it patriotically and effectively and unselfishly." Today we know that America has not been disappointed. In his order of the day, when Allied Armies first landed in Normandy, General Eisenhower said, „Our home fronts have given us overwhelming superiority in weapons and munitions of war".»

The remainder of the President's speech was devoted to domestic issues and Democratic Party plans for the future. (Reuter)

AMERICAN MERCHANT FLEET TREBLED

WASHINGTON, September 24 — The American merchant marine fleet has nearly trebled since the war began. In the first formal report of the War Shipping Administration, Admiral Land said that the merchant fleet had grown from 1,340 ships totalling 11,250,000 deadweight tons to a victory fleet of over 3,400 ocean-going vessels with a deadweight tonnage of 35,000,000.

The bulk of the cargo carried by the merchant fleet was army supplies and Lend-Lease material.

On the question of the continuation of the ship construction program, Admiral Land said that the merchant marine operation will not stop with the declaration of peace.

«Six million Americans are overseas and they must

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

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The communique added that Czechoslovak troops have occupied Vernar and Dobsina Caves, near Telgart and have repulsed a German attack in the upper Vah valley. (GWI)

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Cartalis said that because of the German and Italian practice of using Greece as a troop depot and levying upon its farmers for the food and funds necessary to carry the expenses of the Balkan occupation, the Greek Government felt that it was entitled to a «priority claim,» apart from reparations, in the granting of economic relief. In addition to the economic expropriation of Greece by the Axis, the ravages of three years of war had destroyed 1,300 villages and more than 150,000 homes, and rendered 1,000,000 people shelterless. The cost of living had soared to 100,000 times its pre-war figure as a result of fantastic and ruinous inflation, the Minister said. Out of 25,000 school children recently given medical examinations in Athens, 75 per cent were found to be consumptive, he declared.

National Plebescite

Even with Red Cross relief, Greek adults receive only 900 calories of food per day, while the minimum allowance for medium workers is figured at 2,400 per day, Cartalis said. Nearly the entire population of Greece has been on a 35-40 per cent subsistence diet for the past three years, he averred.

The Greek Minister of Information made clear that the Government intended to hold a national plebescite the moment Greece was liberated, to decide upon whether the monarchy would continue, and to elect members of the National Parliament.

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«Six million Americans are overseas and they must be supplied and must return home. Even with the downfall of the German nation and the occupation of European Axis countries, there will remain the task of defeating Japan.

«A large portion of our merchant fleet will be needed, also, to rehabilitate Europe. The distance from United States ports to the coast of China, the Philippines, and Japan is between two and three times that from our Atlantic coast to European theater of war. It will take two to three times the merchant tonnage to bring the weight of arms equal to those now blasting the Germans, to bear on the Japanese scattered on hundreds of islands and the mainland of Asia.» (OWI)

TRIBUTES TO EISENHOWER

LONDON, September 24 — U. S. Representatives Karl E. Mundt and James P. Richards, after a visit to France and General Eisenhower's headquarters, suggested that after the war the general should be given «the toughest diplomatic post in the world,» because of «his proven qualities — his ability to get along with all types of people, a shrewd appraisal of every situation, and common sense.»

The two legislators said: «He has shown himself perhaps the best diplomat and the country will need men like him to help in the difficult problems of the future.»

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Representative Mundt said he was impressed by the way « all his planning is done to avoid needless sacrifice of life ».

The Congressmen said that Eisenhower told them that after the war he wants to go back to Kansas, « sit on the bank of a creek and fish in the sun. » (OWI)

ARGENTINA HARBORING NAZIS

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, September 24 — Argentina is already harboring Nazi refugees, according to information from anti-Nazi sources in Buenos Aires, said *Baltimore Sun* correspondent Jaun Elzaundia on Friday.

Elzaundia said that high-ranking German military men — engineers and technicians — have been identified as working for the Argentine government. Among these, he reported, are a former Luftwaffe general under an alias and holding an Argentine passport, who is working for the Argentine Air Force in a technical capacity, and a former commander of the air school at Wenendien, Germany, also under an alias, who is employed at the Cordoba Air School. (PWD)

PUNISHMENT OF WAR CRIMINALS

LONDON, September 23 — With the liberation of western Europe and the collapse of Hitler's former Balkan satellites, the United Nations machinery for the punishment of war criminals begins to turn, a *New York Times* despatch said yesterday.

The United Nations War Crimes Commission, of which Sir Cecil Hurst, Vice-President of the Court of International Justice, is chairman, has prepared extensive dossiers, and has also been considering the question of establishing some form of inter-Allied Tribunal for the trial of arch-criminals who have offended against the laws of all nations. In the case of Hitler himself, the dispatch said, it is suggested that he be subject to executive action, and be tried by some international court set up for the purpose.

In the case of those who have committed crimes against specific countries, the Allies have decided that they shall be tried by the laws of the countries concerned. Non-German war criminals will also be dealt with in this way.

The dispatch said the Allies are determined that no loophole shall be left for those who have brought suffering to all Europe, and any armistice terms granted to Germany will demand the immediate surrender of all listed criminals together with documents that might lead to the arrest of others.

The refusal of asylum by neutral powers draws the net still tighter round the Nazi criminals. (PWB)

DE GAULLE VISITS BESANCON

BESANCON, September 24 — General de Gaulle yesterday visited Besancon, where he was received by a cheering crowd.

De Gaulle addressing the town's inhabitants reminded his listeners that there were still parts of France in the hands of the enemy. « Our Alsace, and parts of our Lorraine remain to be liberated, » he said.

« There remained other things to do after the liberation of the territory: the people of France must rebuild and create a new France. Evil weeds must be rooted out, and there must remain a great and fraternal France. « We want a France strong, pure, eternal, » he said. « And to do this there are many and great difficulties to overcome. We do not pretend otherwise. We shall overcome them. » (PWB)

BRITAIN HONORS QUEEN WILHELMINA

LONDON, September 24 — King George today invested Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands with the Order of

September 17 by the president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Eric Johnston.

Johnston said that invitations had been sent to business organizations in about 40 of the United Nations and to several neutral countries. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

EPURATION OF FASCISTS PROCEEDING

ROME, September 24 — Epuration of Fascists in Italy is proceeding efficiently, Count Sforza, Epuration High Commissioner, said today.

He added that the punishment of Fascist crimes fits into the picture of general reconstruction of the nation.

Count Sforza said that although the epuration process is complex, it is sure and efficient and the execution of justice is proceeding. He pointed out that many Fascist profits had already been confiscated.

General Chirieleison and General Mazzetti, divisional commanders, have been deprived of their rank for having sworn allegiance or adhered to the Fascist Social Republic (the present Mussolini government), together with Lieut. General Girola and Brig. Generals Gianguzzi, Masserano, Carlino and Lastrico. Brig. General Parolari was suspended from office for holding positions in the Fascist hierarchy.

An order was issued for the arrest of Giuseppe Bottai, former Minister of National Education and member of the Fascist Grand Council. Many other prominent Fascists now in hiding in Liberated Italy, against whom warrants were also issued, will be assured of a fair trial when they give themselves to the proper authorities.

Dr. Mario D'Annunzio, eldest son of Gabriele D'Annunzio, was one of the heads of the state railways and National Councillor for the Chamber of Fasces and Corporations. He has been removed from office and referred to the epuration commission of the Ministry of Communications for having taken advantage of his Fascist connections to further his career.

Napoleon Pezzano, chief inspector of the state railways, employed by the Ministry of Communications for the last 20 years, was accused of amassing an exceptionally large fortune through his political ties with Fascist ministers, and has been suspended from his post.

Luigi Arbate, inspector of the state railways, and a member of the Fascist Party before its coming into power, who, by means of political favoritism, reaped great wealth, and Carlo Del Rio, chief of the Post Office and Telegraph Administration, who used his party affinities to the detriment of his subordinates, were also dismissed from office.

Brig. General Lavio Negro, who was second in command of the Emilia Division at the time of the armistice, has been arrested by order of the Minister of War. (PWB)

ITALIAN PROBLEMS REVIEWED

ROME, September 24 — Minister Without Portfolio Palmiro Togliatti said here today that relations between Italy and the Allies have brought to the forefront the necessity of solving two important problems. These, he said are a greater Italian participation in the war against the Nazis and a reduction of Allied control machinery in Italy to the minimum consistent with war exigencies.

Speaking before a Rome province gathering of the Italian Communist Party, the Communist leader reviewed the present political and economic situation in the country and took exception to what he described as attacks on the Russian Government on the grounds that they constituted a threat of a return to reactionary and Fascist methods of life and government.

Examining the causes of discontent among the people,

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LONDON, September 24 — King George today invested Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands with the Order of the Garter, the highest and senior British order of chivalry.

She becomes the only queen member of the order apart from Queen Elizabeth and Queen Mary, and the first reigning foreign queen ever to be admitted to it since the order was founded by Edward III in 1348.

Only the Queen and Princess Juliana, Queen Wilhelmina's daughter, were in the room when the King handed a leather case containing the order to the Dutch Queen.

It is stated officially that the King chose this moment for admitting Queen Wilhelmina to the Order so that he might give expression to the admiration felt by his subjects for the courage and steadfastness she has shown since she came to Britain four years ago. (Reuter)

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, September 24 — The Stockholm Radio said today that a large delegation of Swedes will leave for America early next month to take part in an international commercial conference under the auspices of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

Plans for the international business conference, to be held at Rye, New York, November 10 to 15 to discuss post-war world trade and commerce, were announced on

(the present Mussolini government), together with Lieut.-General Circlo and Brig. Generals Gianturzi, Masserano, Carlino and Lastrico. Brig. General Pariani was suspended from office for holding positions in the Fascist hierarchy.

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Examining the causes of discontent among the people, Togliatti said one of the most widespread is dissatisfaction at the delay in cleansing the country of Fascism. To illustrate the slowness of this process he said that commanders of execution squads responsible for the death of many Patriots have not yet been dismissed from army and police forces.

Another reason for this resentment he attributed to the feeling among the people that the Government is not doing its utmost to solve the urgent food, transportation and other supply problems.

A third motive he said, resides in the fact that the great majority of Italian youth was not allowed to take up arms against the Germans.

Togliatti said the Communist Party of Italy has a membership of 200,000 and claimed that Communist leadership played a prominent part in the organization of Italian Resistance Front forces. He said 162 of the Ardeatine Caves victims were members of the Communist Party. (PWB)

FARM WORKERS ASK FOR LAND

ROME, September 24 — Representatives of 10,000 Rome province farm workers in convention here today asked Italian and Allied authorities to cast aside legalistic and bureaucratic considerations and to intervene in the formu-

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lation and adoption of measures which will assure agrarian workers a minimum of the necessities of life.

The meeting, called by the Provincial Federation of Labor, also asked that the 450-lire-per-quintal government bonus paid to stimulate grain production find its way into the pockets of farm workers in the form of increases in wages and salaries necessary to meet the high cost of living.

The convention also affirmed the necessity of adopting an agrarian policy which would result in a flow of workers toward the land. In the absence of expropriation, a resolution on the question said, pressure should be exerted on large landowners refusing to co-operate in the reactivation of the country's agrarian economy.

Other resolutions demanded the turning over to individuals or collective groups of land confiscated from former Fascists and the fixing of rents in money or in kind in relation to land productivity and to cost of living. (PWB)

ITALIAN LABOR PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

ROME, September 24 — Luigi Antonini, of the American Federation of Labor, today met Mariano Costa, Italian Under Secretary for Labor, with whom he discussed the development of the cooperative movement in Sicily and other Italian labor problems. (PWB)

GREETING TO SOVIET LABOR DELEGATES

NAPLES, September 24 — Italian workers are especially pleased to welcome the labor delegates from Russia, who came to Italy at the invitation of the Italian General Confederation of Labor to study the conditions and needs of Italian workers, said the newspaper *La Voce* in an article yesterday. (PWB)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, September 24 — Today's communique:

Heavy engagements continued yesterday in the Allied salient in Holland. Fighting was particularly fierce in the vicinity of Arnhem, where the enemy is exerting very strong pressure.

We have increased our hold on the area between the Neder Rijn and Waal Rivers. Our positions in the Nijmegen area have been improved and we have strengthed our bridgehead over the Bois Le Duc Canal, near the base of the salient.

Our airborne operations were further reinforced during the day. Ahead of the transport aircraft and gliders, fighters and fighter-bombers, in strength, have dropped fragmentation bombs on numerous gun positions and carried out low-level strafing attacks. Many batteries were silenced. Other fighters provided escort and cover for the airborne operations.

The enemy was active in the air and a number of combats with our fighters resulted. According to reports so far received, 27 enemy aircraft were shot down. Fourteen of our fighters are missing.

East of Antwerp, our forces advanced after establishing a bridgehead across the Meuse-Escaut Canal. Northwest of the city we have made slight advances. The entire front from the Gellenkirchen area to the Meurthe Valley remains relatively unchanged, with stubborn enemy resistance and numerous counter-attacks in all sectors.

In the Aachen area, our patrols are meeting fire from the outskirts of the city, where the enemy appears to be well-entrenched. Stolberg is being cleared of isolated Ger-

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 24 — Today's communique:

Land:

American troops of the 5th Army are exploiting their breakthrough of the Goth Line, north of Firenzuola. They have seized important mountain features north of Firenzuola, and are now only 15 miles from Bologna. On their right, British and Indian troops of the 5th Army have captured several dominating heights and are approaching the town of Palazzuolo.

In the Adriatic sector, troops of the 8th Army have crossed the River Marecchia on a wide front. North of Rimini, British Dominion troops of the 8th Army are meeting strong resistance south of the town of Bellaria, while in the difficult country north of the state of San Marino, which is now entirely in our hands, several strong enemy counter-attacks have been repulsed.

These two blows by the Allied armies in Italy have forced the enemy to abandon the whole of the prepared positions of his Goth Line, except in the sector west of the Futa Pass. British troops of the 8th Army have made large advances in the difficult mountain country north of the Upper Tiber and Arno Valleys, and have occupied a large number of towns and villages in this area.

Navy:

The *USS Ludlow* again bombarded enemy supply dumps in Ventimiglia area on September 21. The area was well covered. Mine clearance off the south coast of France continues satisfactorily. Shortly before daylight on September 23, British destroyers operating near Corfu met and engaged 3 fast hostile vessels in an inconclusive action, one of the enemy ships was hit and set on fire before they retired at high speed under a smoke screen to the cover of their coastal battery.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Medium forces of heavy bombers yesterday attacked industrial targets in Sudetenland, railyards in Austria, and rail bridges in northeastern Italy.

Medium bombers attacked bridges and fuel dumps in northern Italy, and hit a Cruiser in La Spezia Harbor.

Fighters and fighter-bombers attacked enemy communications and close-support targets in the Italian battle area, while light bombers struck at bridges in the same area.

Other aircraft were active against military objectives in Yugoslavia, as well as shipping in the Adriatic and Gulf of Genoa.

In these operations, one enemy aircraft was destroyed, and eight of ours are missing.

MAAF flew about 1,550 sorties. (PRO)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, September 24 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique.

Continuous interruption by Patriots of road and railway traffic, their attacks on enemy transport columns and ambush activity behind the enemy lines have rendered acute the already difficult German supply problem. German prisoners complain of scarcity of food and ammunition on the Italian Front.

Tens of thousands of Patriots are now operating, all the way from the Alps frontier region down to the vicinity of Turin. Their number is increasing daily despite German terrorist activities which have left 3,000 homeless in the Aosta Valley alone. German troops are not only burning villages. They are also killing many hostages. Three such villages were burned and three others were looted.

Italian Patriots were successful in crossing through the

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The enemy was active in the air and a number of combats with our fighters resulted. According to reports so far received, 37 enemy aircraft were shot down. Fourteen of our fighters are missing.

East of Antwerp, our forces advanced after establishing a bridgehead across the Meuse-Escaut Canal. Northwest of the city we have made slight advances. The entire front from the Gellenkirchen area to the Meurthe Valley remains relatively unchanged, with stubborn enemy resistance and numerous counter-attacks in all sectors.

In the Aachen area, our patrols are meeting fire from the outskirts of the city, where the enemy appears to be well-entrenched. Stolberg is being cleared of isolated German pockets, but southeast of the town, our troops are meeting stubborn resistance in their advance.

East of Busbach, a counter-attacking German force was driven off with an estimated loss of 40 per cent of its strength.

German pockets are being mopped up in the sector bordering northern Luxembourg, and our units along the entire German-Luxembourg frontier are receiving moderate artillery fire from the enemy.

South of Metz, stubborn enemy resistance continues and a small counter-attack at Pournoy was broken up by our artillery.

We have made gains nine miles north of Nancy where the town of Morey was freed. Enemy tanks and infantry are offering strong opposition in the area east of Nancy.

Our troops have advanced to the vicinity of Benamenil, 19 miles east of Luneville.

Gun emplacements on the island of Walcheren, at the Scheldt Estuary, were attacked by a small force of heavy bombers.

Strong points at Calais were attacked by medium and light bombers.

Fighter-bombers hit fortified positions in the Trier area. (PWB - Reuter)

Navy

The USS *Ludlow* again bombarded enemy supply dumps in Ventimiglia area on September 21. The area was well covered. Mine clearance off the south coast of France continues satisfactorily. Shortly before daylight on September 23, British destroyers operating near Corfu met and engaged 3 fast hostile vessels. In an inconclusive action, one of the enemy ships was hit and set on fire before they retired at high speed under a smoke screen to the cover of their coastal battery.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Medium forces of heavy bombers yesterday attacked industrial targets in Sudetenland, railyards in Austria, and rail bridges in northeastern Italy.

Medium bombers attacked bridges and fuel dumps in northern Italy, and hit a Cruiser in La Spezia Harbor.

Fighters and fighter-bombers attacked enemy communications and close-support targets in the Italian battle area, while light bombers struck at bridges in the same area.

Other aircraft were active against military objectives in Yugoslavia, as well as shipping in the Adriatic and Gulf of Genoa.

In these operations, one enemy aircraft was destroyed, and eight of ours are missing.

MAAF flew about 1,650 sorties. (PRO)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, September 24 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

Continuous interruption by Patriots of road and railway traffic, their attacks on enemy transport columns and ambush activity behind the enemy lines have rendered acute the already difficult German supply problem. German prisoners complain of scarcity of food and ammunition on the Italian Front.

Tens of thousands of Patriots are now operating, all the way from the Alps frontier region down to the vicinity of Turin. Their number is increasing daily despite German terrorist activities which have left 3,000 homeless in the Aosta Valley alone. German troops are not only burning villages. They are also killing many hostages. Three such villages were burned and three others were looted.

Italian Patriots were successful in crossing through the German lines and establishing contacts with French Maquis forces fighting their way along the tortuous road leading to the Little Saint Bernard Pass.

A few weeks ago, a strong Patriot group swept down from its position in the Ossola Valley and temporarily occupied some localities in the Vercelli area. The valley can now be considered as being in Patriot hands. Patriots who had been forced to retire from Cannobio by a heavy enemy attack have again liberated the city.

Garibaldi Brigades are developing intense activity in the Veneto region. A large railway repair shop was blown up on the night of September 9 in Udine province. North of Udine, a train carrying a large quantity of war material was derailed three miles east of Tricesimo. An explosives factory between Traveso and Treppo and a bridge three miles east of Soppada were destroyed.

Sabotage activities increased also in the Spezia area. The commander of a Fascist Black Brigade, who was directing roundups of civilians in that region, was executed by Patriots.

In Emilia two bridges were destroyed on the road between Rolo and Carpineti. Another was blown up near Vetto. On September 7 a railway bridge was destroyed between Fornovo and Fidenza. On the following night the destruction of an over-pass west of Bruciate interrupted

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road traffic for ten days. Explosions were caused in a powder plant west of Piacenza.

The police and carabinieri commander of the Istria region has passed over to the Partisans, together with all his men. He appealed to the Italians of the Istria area to join him and his men in the fight against the Nazi-Fascists.

The strike which broke out in Piedmont is gaining ground. (UNN)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, September 24 — Tonight's communique:

Vessels and units of the Red Banner Baltic Fleet, today, captured important military-naval base on the Baltic Sea, the city of Paldiski (Port Baltiski).

During today, south-west and south of Tallin, our troops continued their offensive, captured over 200 populated localities, including Tvorkli, Pokilo, Yaru, Trajle, Klava, Azekule, and Maryama.

North and south of Valmiera, our troops developing their offensive, captured the town and railway junction of Rujiena, the town and railway station of Smiltene, and occupied in fighting over 200 populated localities, including Nuve, Odre, Gitari, Anzele, Spa, Turre, Tsepi, Rubene, Lifvena, Raune, and the railway stations of Trenchi, Kremgale and Dixis.

East of Riga, our troops, as a result of stiff fighting, occupied over 250 populated localities, including Ungur, Nezechi, Maitseli, Tsyshmyhaty, Kludene, Troksony, Vendeli, Preni, Privere, and the railway stations of Ubie, Taurupe, Aizarokule.

On the other sectors of the front, scout patrolling and fighting of local importance took place.

During September 23, our troops have damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 64 German tanks. In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 56 enemy planes were shot down.

Air Force of the Red Banner Baltic Fleet, continued to inflict blows upon the enemy vessels in the Baltic Sea. North-west of the Island Oksl, during the day of September 23, our torpedo-bombers sank 3 large German transports and one escort vessel.

West of Libau, Soviet fliers sent to the bottom enemy transport of 10,000 tons, also one German transport has been sunk to the south-west of Windau. Thus, the total of 5 transports and one escort vessel of the enemy were sunk. (Radio Moscow)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, September 24 — The High Command of the German Armed Forces announces:

Western Front:

In Central Holland, the enemy landed yesterday again major airborne forces with the focal point in the area south and south-east of Nymwegen. Our troops immediately attacked and heavy fighting continues. Our disengaging movements in western Holland continue according to plan.

South-east of Aix-la-Chappelle and on the Eifel front, all enemy attacks were repulsed yesterday. Strong enemy attacks to the east of Luneville led to initial successes but were then checked.

Since the beginning of the fighting our tank formations destroyed here 106 heavy American Sherman-tanks. Our troops fighting in the bridgeheads of Epinal-Remiremont were withdrawn to the eastern bank of the Moselle after heavy fighting. Furious street fighting in Remiremont continues. To the south of the town, numerous enemy attacks were repulsed, a penetration was sealed off in a counter-thrust.

In Boulogne, remnants of the garrison continue to offer [illegible] after several attacks failed amidst severe losses as a result of a defensive movement by our troops continuing according to plan.

On the Adriatic, fighting flared up and several enemy local thrusts were repulsed.

Eastern Front:

From south-western Transylvania, continuous local fighting activity is reported. On both sides of Torenburg, new enemy attempts at breaking through were frustrated by the tenacious resistance and successful counter-attacks of German and Hungarian tank forces. The enemy sustained heavy losses during unsuccessful attacks made by superior Rumanian formations in the area south of Neumarkt. Local Bolshevist attacks in the Szekle corner and in the eastern Carpathians were unsuccessful.

Near the Carpathian passroads, in the area south of Sanok and Krosno, heavy fighting continues. Counter-thrusts by our tank forces and grenadiers prevented also yesterday enemy attempts at breaking through. Our armored assault groups thus far destroyed or captured 91 enemy tanks and 187 guns, south-west of Mitau.

In the northern sector, continuous attacks by massed Bolshevist infantry and tank forces were repulsed or checked yesterday with numerous enemy tanks being shot up. Luftwaffe formations successfully intervened in the fierce fighting. Despite strong Bolshevist pressure, movements of our troops continue according to plan.

During the past two days, the Luftwaffe on the Eastern Front shot down 73 enemy planes and destroyed 51 tanks as well as several hundred vehicles and numerous guns.

According to reports received hitherto, more than 40 Soviet commissars were taken prisoner during fighting against bands in north-eastern Slovakia.

Air:

Daylight attacks by American bombers were directed against several localities in south-eastern Germany and Sudetenland. During the night, British bombers attacked the Rhenish-Westphalian industrial region, particularly the towns of Neuss and Duesseldorf. Air defences shot down 22 American planes over the Reich territory and the Dutch area. (Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

TRANSOCEAN AND DNB

Eastern Front: Correspondent Karl Bluecher reports that heavy fighting continued in the past 24 hours in the northern sector of the Eastern Front in the area west of Walk and north-east of Wolmer (Valmeer). Soviet Russians sustained great losses in tanks partly owing to mass employment of German battleplanes which destroyed 51 Russian tanks there and in other sectors of the northern front, during the past 24 hours. In northern Estonia, Russian pressure against German disengaging movement has increased considerably in the past 24 hours but movements of German forces could still be carried out according to plan.

Luftwaffe activity: Strong Luftwaffe formations are reported to have joined with strong forces in operations on the Eastern Front. Several hundred German battleplanes were over the Baltic area where they bombed and machine-gunned Soviet tanks and vehicles columns at the focal point, south-east of Riga. In the Finnish area, German battleplanes protected German disengaging movements.

Western Front: It is said that in view of the dangerous situation for the Anglo-American forces in central Holland, the American commander, making use of the improved [illegible] ordered a major landing operation on

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Riye, Ohre, Grani, Aizkraukle, Jaunjelgava, Lauvena, Raune, and the railway stations of Tranchi, Kremgule and Dikli.

East of Riga, our troops, as a result of stiff fighting, occupied over 250 populated localities, including Ungar, Nezecia, Maitselli, Tsykhushany, Kildeni, Trakrany, Vendeli, Preni, Privere, and the railway stations of Ulue, Taurupe, Aizsrakule.

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In Boulogne, remnants of the garrison continue to offer gallant resistance in their strongholds, south of the harbor. At St. Nazaire and Lorient enemy attacks were unsuccessful.

Long-range naval batteries effectively shelled Folkstone and Dover.

The Greater London area was also yesterday subjected to the heavy fire of V-1.

Italy:

In Italy, the enemy, yesterday, made slight territorial gains in heavy fighting continuing in the area of Firenyesterday with numerous enemy tanks [illegible] Luftwaffe formations successfully intervened in the fierce fighting. Despite strong Bolshevist pressure, movements of our troops continue according to plan.

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Western Front: It is said that in view of the dangerous situation for the Anglo-American forces in central Holland, the American commander making use of the improved weather conditions ordered a major landing operation on Saturday afternoon, between the Meuse and Waal as well as south and south-east of Nymwegen. The German Luftwaffe immediately attacked the enemy airfleet, dispersed the approaching formations and compelled part of them to make emergency landings. German fighters shot down 38 enemy transport planes, gliders and cargo-gliders, according to incomplete reports. Some units dropped between the Meuse and Waal tried to join the First Airborne Division encircled west of Arnhem but were halted by barriers formed by German reserves.

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Interior A.L.

INFORMATION DIVISION
ACC
SEP 1944

BASIC NEWS

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

Psychological Warfare Branch, UNC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

Sunday — 24 September 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Airborne reinforcements dropped to British in Holland; British 2nd Army reaches Rhine; German military position hopeless, Eisenhower says; 8th Army expands foothold in Po Plain across Marecchia; Italian cruiser *Taranto* bombed at La Spezia; Yugoslav drive on Belgrade checked; Red Army takes Gulf of Riga escape port; Finns take field against Nazis; Palau fighting continues bitterly.

LIBERATED ITALY — Alexander blames Germans for damage in Florence; Anglo-American T. U. leaders meet Russian delegation; Labor leaders visit Bonomi; Pensions to Fascists' widows to be discontinued; Political victims reinstated; Florence schools to open; Party unity necessary for reconstruction, says Florence Archbishop; Olive oil prices fixed.

UNITED NATIONS — Polish Cabinet recommends dismissal of Soenkowski; A.M.G. announces more regulations for Germany; Secret oilfields in U. K. revealed; U. S. Congressmen visit France.

NEUTRAL — Allied internees leave Switzerland.

WAR FRONTS

AIRBORNE REINFORCEMENTS DROPPED TO BRITISH BRITISH 2ND ARMY REACHES RHINE

SHAEF, September 23 — Thousands of airborne troops and supplies were successfully dropped in Holland in direct support of the British 2nd Army's drive to relieve the encircled airborne and in the Arnhem sector, it was announced late tonight.

British and American glider-borne troops, as well as supplies, were landed despite strong opposition from German ground and air defenses. The operation was supported initial attack cut through the corridor, but plane-supported Allied counter-attacks reestablished the line.

Despite strong German counter-attacks along the whole corridor, the Allies have succeeded in widening the base of their salient by a crossing of the Bois le Duc Canal. Weert has been captured, and patrols are driving on. On the northern flank of the corridor, Vessem has been taken, and fresh advances have been made.

A Netherlands spokesman in London reported that the Germans had flooded the entire western stretch of Holland to the north-south line of Amsterdam, Utrecht, and Breda. The Germans are destroying the great harbor works at Amsterdam.

Along the 600-mile front, the Germans are hitting back with everything they have against the slowly advancing Allied armies. Fanatical SS infantrymen, panzer grenadiers, and reinforced panzer divisions are massing for a last fight along and behind the frontiers of the Reich. Behind both lines, there is a great deal of activity. The Germans are rushing up new formations and have scraped together every available man and gun. Indications now are that the Allies will have to fight right through Germany.

Allies Enter Vosges Foothills

On the southern wing of the Allied line, tanks, trucks, and troops of the American 7th and 3rd Armies crossed the Moselle River and the two armies are fighting side by side to drive the Germans back to the Rhine. They have gained high ground on the east side of the river, near Remiremont, and some patrols advanced over a mile into the foothills of the Vosges Mountains.

The Germans have fallen back five miles to prepared positions on the east bank of the River Seille between Metz and Nancy. Patrols penetrated to points about four miles from the center of Metz.

Northeast of Nancy, the seven-day tank battle ended in a definite defeat for the crack panzer formations. Along the Château Salins–Luneville front, 246 German tanks were knocked out. Tanks, artillery, and tank destroyers, supported by dive-bombing Thunderbolts, forced the enemy to withdraw with heavy casualties.

To the northwest, the American 1st Army captured the town of Stolberg, six miles beyond Aachen, after bitter house-to-house fighting. Advance elements are now within 25 miles of Cologne.

In the area east of the Luxembourg town of Diekirch, the 1st Army was forced to give some ground. In other sectors along the line, active patrolling and mopping up continue. Northwest of Geilenkirchen, a German infantry-tank attack was driven off with heavy losses in armor.

On the coastal flank of the Allied line, Canadian 1st Army troops wiped out the last German position south of the Leopold Canal, thereby boxing the remaining German elements into a thin strip along the Scheldt Estuary between Zeebrugge and Terneuzen.

(OWI – Reuter – AP – UP)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 782821

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British armor, bolstered by American parachute troops, drove through a six-mile German barrier to reach the southern bank of the Rhine branch opposite Arnhem today. They joined with airborne forces operating on the southern bank, but no contact has yet been made with the main airborne body across the river.

Mobile guns of the British 2nd Army gave support to the encircled, hard-pressed unit still battling in defiance of German surrender ultimatums. A message received from the commander of the airborne forces in the Arnhem area said that troop morale was high, and that "they will continue to hold out until relieved." The airborne troops have been under heavy mortar and artillery fire from German batteries since they landed. They have taken 943 prisoners.

The British drive, made against SS and panzer troops desperately trying to prevent Allied forces turning the whole defenses of Siegfried Line, vastly eased a situation which last night was officially described as critical.

Supplies and reinforcements are rushing northward along the 46-mile corridor from the Dutch frontier to strengthen the assault across the Rhine. A strong German attempt to sever this vital supply line at Vegbel, on the main Nijmegen-Eindhoven road, was made today. The Germans had flooded the entire western stretch of Holland to the north-south line of Amsterdam, Utrecht, and Breda. The Germans are destroying the great harbor works at Amsterdam.

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(OWI - Reuter - AP - UP)

LATE BULLETINS

RUSSIA'S REPLY TO POST-WAR AGREEMENT

WASHINGTON, September 23 — Russia's reply to the international peace plan drawn up at the Dumbarton Oaks post-war conference was received here today, a Reuter dispatch reported. The reply was sent by special courier plane from Moscow.

The peace plan, which is a blueprint for an international peace organization, was submitted to London and Moscow for approval, in order that final agreement could be reached here. (OWI)

BRITISH DRIVE 12 MILES TO MAESEYCK

SHAEF, September 23 — British patrols have reached Maeseyck, an important crossroads town on the Belgium-Holland frontier, a late report stated tonight.

In a 12-mile drive from Weert southward, the British have enlarged the base of their salient into Holland to a width of over 30 miles. (OWI)

4134

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WESTERN AIR ACTIVITY ON RESTRICTED SCALE

LONDON, September 23 — Allied air operations over western Europe were on a restricted scale today after yesterday's heavy-bomber attack on Kassel and fighter-bomber raids on German targets in Holland and the Rhineland.

Aircraft of the 9th USAAF went for communications objectives in an area bounded by Remscheid, Coblenz, and Trier yesterday, while 8th USAAF Thunderbolts patrolled a wide area near Arnhem. The Thunderbolts met no German aircraft and all returned safely.

In one sweep, Thunderbolt pilots supporting the American 1st Army troops in Germany not only knocked out one big German gun, but buried it too. The Germans had pulled the gun back into a tunnel. Twice the American fliers dive-bombed the tunnel, sealing both ends.

British-based American heavies which bombed the industrial city of Kassel yesterday met no aerial opposition, but lost nine bombers and a fighter as a result of German ack-ack fire.

Flying Fortresses which dropped food, medicine and ammunition to the Poles in Warsaw were back at their British bases today after completing their fourth triangular shuttle mission to Russia and Italy. One Fortress and two escorting fighters were lost on the mission. Nine enemy fighters were reported to have been destroyed over Warsaw, where the flak was intense.

A few German flying-bombs landed in southern England and the London area shortly after dark last night, causing some casualties in one outlying district. Another bomb fell into a river in a marshland area, and still another exploded in open country.

"As a military weapon, the flying-bomb is futile," the British Air Minister, Sir Archibald Sinclair, told a Blackpool audience today. "Not a man, not a lorry, not a ton of stores, failed to leave Britain for Normandy as a result of the attack. The damage to war factories during the whole period of the attacks has been infinitely less than Bomber Command has inflicted on German centres of war industry in a single night."

Referring to the high level that Allied tactical bombing has now reached, Sir Archibald said that during the present battle the planes often take off, find, and bomb their target and return within eight minutes.

Sir Archibald also spoke of the battle against the U-boats, which had been won by cooperation between the air forces and navies. He revealed that the sinking of Allied shipping fell from an average of 240,000 tons a month in the first half of 1943, to 65,000 tons a month in the first half of 1944. (OWI - Reuter)

IMPORTANT WAAL BRIDGE CAPTURED BY ALLIES

NEW YORK, September 23 — The important highway bridge over the Rhine River, known in Holland, from the point where it crosses the German frontier into the Netherlands, as the Waal — a bridge defended by the best German troops retreating toward Arnhem — fell to the Allies intact, wrote James Macdonald, in a delayed dispatch in today's New York *Times*.

Macdonald said, in part:

"The huge and important highway bridge over the Waal, one of the principal military routes to Germany, has fallen intact to the Allies as a result of fierce fighting in which American paratroops did signal work.

"The hoisting of the Stars and Stripes on the northern side of the bridge by American paratroops late Wednesday afternoon informed the British forces on the southern side of the river that they could proceed in the direction of Although the bridge had been mined, these mines never went off, Macdonald reported, for British officers were informed by a Dutch Patriot where the wires connecting the explosive charges were, and these were cut off. (OWI)

GERMAN MILITARY POSITION HOPELESS

SHAEF, September 23 — General Dwight Eisenhower said today that Germany's military position is now hopeless, and that the length of the European war depends to a great extent upon how long the Gestapo remains in control of the Reich.

The Supreme Allied Commander in Europe said it is militarily useless for the Germans to continue fighting, and that continued battle means only further destruction without hope of changing the outcome. (Reuter)

EISENHOWER RECOVERED FROM INJURY

LONDON, September 23 — An American broadcast from Paris today said that General Eisenhower wrenched his knee in a recent aircrash in a marshy area somewhere in France, but is quite well again now.

It was the first indication that the Supreme Allied Commander had been involved in an accident. (Reuter)

GERMAN CRUISER REPORTED CAPSIZED

STOCKHOLM, September 23 — The German 6,000-ton light cruiser *Koenigsberg* was damaged by a bomb explosion and capsized while being dry-docked in a harbor near Bergen, Norway, according to reports quoted by Reuter today. (Reuter)

8TH EXPANDS FOOTHOLD IN PO PLAIN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 23 — Infantry and armored forces of the 8th Army expanded their foothold at the edge of the Po Plain to a six-square-mile bridgehead across the Marecchia River, and are fanning out from the main road forks of the Po Valley highway network toward Ravenna and Bologna, it was announced here today.

All enemy resistance south of the Marecchia River, including hostilities in the small Republic of San Marino, has ceased, and British troops have swept northward to cross this sluggish stream as far as 10 miles inland, it was reported.

The mounting buildup of 8th Army forces at the edge of the broad, vulnerable Plain of the Po came as official reports from the centre of the Italian front indicated, at least to a limited extent, German disorganization under the ferocious, pounding, frontal attacks of American, British, and Indian troops of the 5th Army. Enemy communications appear to have reached the disintegration point, with supplies short and hungry German soldiers falling back, leaving their equipment behind them.

Destroyer Bombards Enemy

A British destroyer, *HMS Loyal*, steaming close inshore, was sweeping with heavy gunfire German troops and motor traffic crowding the Adriatic coastal road to the north of the advancing 8th Army forces, a naval communique stated. Medium and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force, scouring the broad plain which leads to the heart of industrial North Italy, struck at road and rail bridges, as far north as Padua, and bombed and strafed German trucks and rolling stock held up by blocks and downed bridges.

There was little specific information in official reports of the movement of the 8th Army forces, pouring out of [illegible] coastal corridor below Rimini, where

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shuttle mission to Russia and Italy. One Forteress and escorting fighters were lost on the mission. Nine enemy fighters were reported to have been destroyed over Warsaw, where the flak was intense.

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«As a military weapon, the flying-bomb is futile,» the British Air Minister, Sir Archibald Sinclair, told a Blackpool audience today. «Not a man, not a lorry, not a ton of stores, failed to leave Britain for Normandy as a result of the attack. The damage to war factories during the whole period of the attacks has been infinitely less than Bomber Command has inflicted on German centres of war industry in a single night.»

Referring to the high level that Allied tactical bombing has now reached, Sir Archibald said that during the present battle the planes often take off, find and bomb their target and return within eight minutes.

Sir Archibald also spoke of the battle against the U-boats, which had been won by cooperation between the air forces and navies. He revealed that the sinking of Allied shipping fell from an average of 246,000 tons a month in the first half of 1943, to 65,000 tons a month in the first half of 1944. (OWI - Reuter)

IMPORTANT WAAL BRIDGE CAPTURED BY ALLIES

NEW YORK, September 23 — The important highway bridge over the Rhine River, known in Holland, from the point where it crosses the German frontier into the Netherlands, as the Waal — a bridge defended by the best German troops retreating toward Arnhem — fell to the Allies intact, wrote James Macdonald, in a delayed dispatch in today's *New York Times*.

Macdonald said, in part:

«The huge and important highway bridge over the Waal, one of the principal military routes to Germany, has fallen intact to the Allies as a result of fierce fighting in which American paratroops did signal work.

«The hoisting of the Stars and Stripes on the northern side of the bridge by American paratroops late Wednesday afternoon informed the British forces on the southern side of the river that they could proceed in the direction of Arnhem.»

«The story begins with the dropping of British paratroops last Sunday in the southern outskirts of Nijmegen. The British troops discovered that the Germans had established anti-tank gun emplacements, anti-aircraft gun sites, and snipers posts (in houses, on roof tops, and trees lining the streets), leading toward the southern approaches of the bridge.

«Despite superior odds, the British held on tenaciously,» continued Macdonald, while, he added, the German commander was mustering a force of more than three battalions of picked men.

By Tuesday, British tanks began to drive up the roads leading to the bridge, but were held up by «stiff anti-tank opposition that knocked out the three leading tanks. There were snipers everywhere.»

«While the British tried to hold the southern side, Macdonald said, it was decided to send American paratroopers across the river. They crossed in small assault boats, with orders to liquidate the Germans holding the northern side. Meanwhile, the British on the southern side, ignoring roof-top snipers, accounted for enemy anti-tank gunners, and then started shelling and hand-to-hand fighting with the Germans holding the fortress guarding the southern approach to the bridge. Very soon the fortress was in British hands.

Commander had been involved in an [illegible]

GERMAN CRUISER REPORTED CAPSIZED

STOCKHOLM, September 23 — The German 8,000-ton light cruiser *Koenigsberg* was damaged by a bomb explosion and capsized while being dry-docked in a harbor near Bergen, Norway, according to reports quoted by Reuter today. (Reuter)

8TH EXPANDS FOOTHOLD IN PO PLAIN

ADVANCE APHQ, ITALY, September 23 — Infantry and armored forces of the 8th Army expanded their foothold at the edge of the Po Plain to a six-square-mile bridgehead across the Marecchia River, and are fanning out from the main road forks of the Po Valley highway network toward Ravenna and Bologna, it was announced here today.

All enemy resistance south of the Marecchia River, including hostilities in the small Republic of San Marino, has ceased, and British troops have swept northward to cross this sluggish stream as far as 10 miles inland, it was reported.

The mounting buildup of 8th Army forces at the edge of the broad, vulnerable Plain of the Po came as official reports from the center of the Italian front indicated, at least to a limited extent, German disorganization under the ferocious, pounding, frontal attacks of American, British, and Indian troops of the 5th Army. Enemy communications appear to have reached the disintegration point, with supplies short and hungry German soldiers falling back, leaving their equipment behind them.

Destroyer Bombards Enemy

A British destroyer, *HMS Loyal*, steaming close inshore, was sweeping with heavy gunfire German troops and motor traffic crowding the Adriatic coastal road to the north of the advancing 8th Army forces, a naval communique stated. Medium and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force, securing the broad plain which leads to the heart of industrial North Italy, struck at road and rail bridges, as far north as Padua, and bombed and strafed German trucks and rolling stock held up by blocks and downed bridges.

There was little specific information in official reports of the movement of the 8th Army forces, pouring out of the narrow Adriatic coastal corridor below Rimini, where German defenses and fanatic resistance had held them for nearly a month. Eighth Army forces now hold a bridgehead across the Marecchia River on a three-mile-wide front in from the sea, and with an average depth of two miles. The advance continues, «with infantry and armour at the entrance to the widening plains,» official statements declared.

Two main highways lead from Rimini. One, the Emilia Highway, or No. 9, leads along the southern edge of the Po Plain to Bologna, 65 miles northwest.

The second highway, No. 16, runs northwest along the Adriatic Coast to Ravenna, 30 miles distant, and at the southern edge of the spreading, multi-channel Delta of the Po. The junction from which these two main highways fork is at Celle, a village one mile northwest of Rimini, and now well within the six square miles north of the Marecchia River held by the Allies.

Fifth army forces, fighting northward through rugged mountain terrain in the heart of the Apennines, yesterday captured high ground some three miles northeast of the road-junction town of Firenzuola, and within 19 miles of the Po Valley town of Imola, on the lower stretches of the Santerno River, Lt. General Mark Clark's infantrymen in this sector are well over the main watershed line of the Apennines, and hold positions dominating the upper San-

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

terna River Valley and the entryway through it to the Po Plain at a point only 45 miles from where 8th Army forces are across the Marecchia River.

Farther west, on the main road from Florence to Bologna over the mountain backbone of Italy, hard-fighting American infantrymen battled northward from the village of Santa Lucia to reach the threshold of the Futa Pass, main German defense position guarding this sector of the front. Here, within 23 miles of the Po Plain and one of Italy's oldest and most prosperous cities, 5th Army infantry forces were beginning the bitter assault on the southern entrance of this lofty defile, while other troops pushed to east and west to storm the fortified peaks guarding the flanks of this entryway to the valley below. To the west, 5th Army troops have taken Monte Citerna, two miles west of the Futa Pass, and Monte Tronale, a 3,660-foot-high mass, five miles from the Futa defiles.

Although enemy resistance in this sector remained stubborn, the German forces were reported to be showing increasing signs of cracking. Rations were running short, probably due to intensive Allied air bombardment of the German lines of supply, and some troops had been without food for three days when taken prisoner. Enemy artillery, mostly from self-propelled weapons, continued to lay down a heavy screening fire from their mountain-top emplacements.

It was revealed today that troops of the Canadian 1st Infantry division, commanded by Major General Christopher Vokes, were among the forces which had passed west of Rimini in the advance which secured a bridgehead across the Marecchia River. These troops participated in the fighting throughout the period of the present offensive along the Adriatic coast, which began August 26 and swept through the enemy's Goth Line defenses north of the Foglia River in 24 hours, only to be held up for 10 days at various German relaying positions farther north along the coastal corridor. More than 327,400 high explosive shells were fired by supporting artillery to lend weight to the Canadian Division's 20-mile advance during this period, it was reported today. (PRO)

ITALIAN CRUISER «TARANTO» BOMBED AT LA SPEZIA

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 23 — Mitchell bombers of the tactical Air Force today attacked the German-held Italian cruiser Taranto in La Spezia harbor, where German demolition engineers were readying the ship for sinking at the entrance to the port in the event of Allied capture, it was announced here this evening.

The 1,500-ton cruiser, armed with seven 5.9-inch guns, was originally constructed for the German Navy at Wilhelmshaven yards in 1912, and purchased by the Italian government in 1920.

Medium bombers also struck at road and rail bridges around Padua and Bologna, in seven German communications behind the threatened Goth Line.

Up to 500 heavy bombers of the 15th AAF today attacked industrial targets in the Sudetenland, rail yards at Wels in southern Austria, and seven key rail bridges in Italy on rail lines running in from Austria and Yugoslavia. Three of the bridges were over the Piave River, north of the Po, and two others were over the Tagliamento River in northeastern Italy. (PRO)

THE WAR COMES TO SAN MARINO

WITH 8TH ARMY, September 23 — Stiff resistance is being offered by the Germans to the Allied liberation of the town of San Marino, capital of the small republic, wrote a UNN reporter.

«I have been up with our forward troops almost within shelling distance of the town,» the reporter wrote. «Spandaus

HERRENVOLK STOP TALKING ABOUT VICTORY

WITH 8TH ARMY, September 23 — In a delayed despatch from the front, a UNN reporter said that the captured Germans and those who have surrendered to the Allies in Italy recently, have lost all their old arrogance.

Batches of prisoners he saw between Rimini and San Marino, he said, were extremely bedraggled in appearance, their clothing torn and dirty, their faces covered with dirt, and their hair long and unkempt.

There was a reason for this, the reporter wrote. These prisoners had had their heads well down for 24 hours as the Allied guns churned up the ground around them. They had been in their slit trenches throughout the night, unable to sleep, unable to eat, unable to talk, and able only to lie and listen to the whine and detonation of the 8th Army guns.

For days, the enemy front-line troops had been without water or a hot meal, and without much hope of survival. The full-scaled Allied attack had proved almost beyond human endurance. «Whatever we suffered in Russia in artillery attacks,» said one prisoner, «could not be compared with the intensity of fire which poured on us here.»

One of the significant things about these prisoners was that they talked without restraint. In the past, it had been found that prisoners were reluctant to talk in front of other Germans. They were afraid of the Nazi cell system, and of what might happen to them at the hands of their fellow-Germans in the prisoner of war cages.

Secret weapons were mentioned once, and a prisoner said: «They call the liquor sold in Germany V-1 today — because it has no effect.»

Hitler Is Frightened

In reply to a question as to why the German High Command was fighting so fiercely on this front, when the Allies were supreme on all other fronts, one prisoner said: «That is the same question we are all asking.»

They spoke scathingly of Hitler and his clique. «We would have given up long ago,» one prisoner said, «but Hitler and his friends are frightened of their fate. Meanwhile, we all know that thousands of lives are being wasted. Our officers ride us with their revolvers. The soldiers will not stand these conditions much longer. The German Army can not long continue to function on these lines.»

One prisoner's complaint is repeated here. *Frontpost* is a miniature paper produced by the Psychological Warfare Branch, for German soldiers, giving them hard facts, without any propaganda or «trimming.» It is distributed to the enemy by plane and in shells. This German prisoner complained that the last copy, dated September 15, had reached him only yesterday.

Other prisoners admitted that they read *Frontpost* carefully and passed it from hand to hand, despite the threats of dire punishment if they were caught in possession of it.

«Safe conduct» leaflets were also discussed with the prisoners. They said those leaflets circulated freely, and they asked permission to say that the treatment they had been promised in the leaflets had been provided in full by their captors. (UNN)

8TH ARMY FIGHTS BY «ARTIFICIAL MOONLIGHT»

WITH 8TH ARMY, September 23 — The complete absence of the Luftwaffe in Italy has enabled troops of the 8th Army to use «artificial moonlight» — created by hundreds of blazing searchlights — to maintain pressure on the enemy for 24 hours every day.

No longer is there any question of having to cease or curtail operations when darkness falls, wrote a UNN correspondent. Every minute of every hour is now a fighting time.

«Artificial moonlight is one of the many factors responsible for the 8th Army's successful crushing of the enemy's prolonged, desperate resistance in the Adriatic sector,» the

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

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THE WAR COMES TO SAN MARINO

WITH 8TH ARMY, September 23 — Stiff resistance is being offered by the Germans to the Allied liberation of the town of San Marino, capital of the small republic, wrote a UNN reporter.

«I have been up with our forward troops almost within hailing distance of the town,» the reporter wrote. «Spandaus and 88's are keeping us back, and the crested castle is being used by the enemy as an observation point from which to survey the entire countryside.

«Nevertheless, the Allied troops are making gradual progress, and the picturesque and quaint little republic seems due for a lively but short interlude of modern war.»

German prisoners are being received in a steady stream. They were obviously exhausted and without spirit. Many of them were conscripts from former satellite countries and when told the latest war news they showed their relief at being freed from German domination.

Even if there are 100,000 refugees in the republic, the Allied Military Government has enough food available to feed them for five days, it was stated by an AMG official.

The number of refugees in San Marino is uncertain, and the correspondent was unable to estimate how many would have to be provided for. Many of these people are trying to get back to their homes, and if villages like Monte Colombo and Montescudo are any criterion, what homes they will be!

AMG authorities, however, are making provision in each of the villages from which the residents fled, and food stocks are waiting to be moved in as required so that there will be no starvation. (UNN)

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«Artificial moonlight is one of the many factors responsible for the 8th Army's successful crushing of the enemy's prolonged, desperate resistance in the Adriatic sector,» the correspondent stated.

«It is possible to use it only when there is complete air superiority, and that is what the Allies enjoy these days. An enemy plane in the sky is an absolute rarity.» (UNN)

BRAZILIAN TROOPS TAKE PRISONERS

WITH 5TH ARMY BRAZILIAN FORCES, September 23 — Brazilian troops of the 5th Army took their biggest batch of prisoners and suffered their first casualties as they ran into stiff German resistance yesterday in attacking a 4,000-foot peak in the Goth Line defenses in the Western Apennines, a UNN correspondent reported in a dispatch today.

The Brazilians have advanced some six miles since going into the line on Sunday, and have liberated the towns of Quiesa, Montemagno, and Camaiore as they moved toward the Goth Line outposts, inflicting heavy casualties on the withdrawing Germans, who put up only sporadic artillery and mortar fire.

Yesterday, however, the UNN correspondent said, the Brazilians met heavy mortaring as they moved on the highest point in their sector, and were forced to withdraw after suffering losses in killed and wounded.

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

The 35-man United States combat training team which had worked with the Brazilians during the past month left to rejoin their own units yesterday, the dispatch said. The group, which was split into teams of one officer and two or three enlisted men to each Brazilian unit, was reviewed by Brazilian General Euclydes Zenobio Da Costa, who expressed deep appreciation for the Americans' « intelligent cooperation and training. »

« It is a sad day for us, who became accustomed to your companionship during the past month, » the General told the departing Americans, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Raymond Brisach.

Another dispatch said that three Brazilian nurses have been cited by commanders of American hospital units for their services in treating wounded American troops.

The Brazilian medical unit, which includes 25 nurses, forms part of a veteran American evacuation hospital. They not only care for Brazilian wounded, but assist in taking care of American or other Allied wounded, working side by side with U. S. doctors and nurses.

The entire Brazilian medical unit volunteered for overseas duty. (UNN)

GREEK PREMIER PRAISES MOUNTAIN BRIGADE

LONDON, September 23 — The Greek Premier, George Papandreou, in an order of the day yesterday, praised the Greek Mountain Brigade, which helped to drive the Germans from Rimini.

« We follow with deep emotion your struggles and sacrifices at the side of our great Allies, » Papandreou said. The Greek nation is proud of her fighting men. When the full story is told of the epic struggle of mankind against the barbarians, our Mountain Brigade will occupy a high place in the hearts of the Greek people and will be honoured in the pages of Greek history. (OWI)

ALLIED TROOPS' MORALE AT PEAK, SAY T.U. LEADERS

ROME, September 23 — Allied troops, advancing in northern Italy in one of the most difficult stretches of terrain in the world, are cheerful and optimistic, the British and American trades union delegation reported today on their return here after a visit with the front-line soldiers.

The five leaders of labor organizations are scheduled to leave Sunday for their home countries.

« We've seen the battlefields from Sicily right on up through Cassino, and we've followed the campaign as ordinary men, but we never realized until we saw for ourselves the difficulties of the rows on rows of mountains through which the Allies are smashing ahead, » Tom O'Brien, a representative of the British Trade Union Congress, remarked.

« Normal » is the fitting way to describe the questions asked by the troops, the delegates said.

« They want to finish off the Germans and go home, and they want to know what they're going to get out of life afterward, » Will Lawther, the other BTUC representative, reported.

George Baldanzi of the (American) Congress of Industrial Organizations, supported this report, adding, « You can't take the cream of the youth of North America away from home, and suddenly change their beliefs.

« They have just as clear vision as they had in 1932, when they saw their fathers fighting through a world depression, and they're going to avoid that kind of thing, or know the reason. »

O'Brien said that the troops are determined that « Germany must be squashed for good, » and added:

« They know that the job has got to be done properly this time, for the safety of society. »

Both Lieut.-Gen. Mark Clark and General Sir Harold

to the Bulgarian frontier, in an attempt to secure their escape routes from Greece and Bulgaria. Bulgarian forces, giving support to the Partisans, are driving the Germans toward Nis from Bela Palanka, a railroad junction of lines leading from Sofia to Nis.

North of the Greek border, the Germans have succeeded in retaking Prilep, and confused fighting is in progress in this area.

In Montenegro, where the Partisans now hold Niksic firmly, further progress has been made in the direction of Danilovgrad. The Germans in this sector are withdrawing toward Podgorica. The coastal escape route for the Germans in the Cetinje area and in northern Albania is seriously threatened by this action. (OWI)

R.A.F. HITS ENEMY VESSEL AT SAMOS

CAIRO, September 23 — Rocket-firing Beaufighters of the Middle East Air Command scored a dozen hits on the deck-line and amidships on a 1,000-ton vessel in the port of Vathi, on Samos Island, yesterday. Pieces of the vessel were blown into the air and the ship was left in flames. (Reuter)

RED ARMY TAKES GULF OF RIGA - ESCAPE PORT -

MOSCOW, September 23 — Russian troops swept in and liberated the Gulf of Riga city of Parnu late today, depriving the Germans of a second Estonian port from which they have been evacuating elements of the 30 German divisions trapped in the Baltic region.

An order of the day issued by Marshal Stalin indicated that the city had been taken with very little opposition. Entry and complete investment were preceded late last night by a strong Red Air Force attack on the harbor and railway yard areas.

The Soviet communique said many German evacuation ships were hit along the harbor wharves, and that troop trains clustered on trackage near the port were set afire. Fires were started among the ships also, and one of these was followed by what the communique called an explosion of great magnitude. Warehouses were struck and left burning.

Still other troopships were attacked yesterday by aircraft of the Red Banner Baltic Fleet in the Gulf of Riga and in the Baltic Sea. Eleven vessels were sunk, and three were badly damaged. The official Soviet statement tonight said most of these ships had fled from Tallinn harbor just before the Estonian capital city fell to Russian troops yesterday.

In addition to Parnu, Red Army columns liberated the highway-junction city of Viljandi and 700 other inhabited localities in southern Estonia.

Russians Bomb Riga

Russian planes also attacked the Latvian capital of Riga last night, even as Russian guns battered away at German positions around the city. This attack also caught loaded German troopships and trains, scoring direct hits, and leaving many fires. Several violent explosions were observed as bombs fell thickly in the area of the export harbor and the maritime station.

Reuter said tonight from Moscow that the three coordinated Russian offensives into the Baltic states are smashing German panzers at an unprecedented rate. Dispatches spoke of the Baltic drives as relentless pushes against the northern frontier of East Prussia -- drives which will not lose their crushing, striking weight before they have broken through toward Berlin.

During the past week on the Riga sector alone, said Reuter, the Red Army has smashed more than 500 "Tiger" tanks.

On the central European front, advance Russian patrols

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

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«They know that the job has got to be done properly this time, for the safety of society.»

Both Lieut. Gen. Mark Clark and General Sir Harold Alexander would like to see more visits by workers to troops, and vice-versa, the delegation reported.

«Although he knew the tremendous difficulties in the way, General Alexander said such visits would let the workers see how the weapons made by them were being used, and would let the soldiers see how the weapons were being made,» O'Brien reported.

«General Clark remarked, 'You should have done this before.'»

The other members of the delegation were Luigi Antonini of the American Federation of Labor, and Walter Schevenels of the International Federation of Trade Unions. (UNN)

YUGOSLAV DRIVE ON BELGRADE CHECKED

LONDON, September 23 — The double drive on Belgrade, in which elements of the 1st and 12th Partisan Corps linked with three divisions at a point east of Valjevo, has been checked in that area, Marshal Tito's communique reported today.

To the east of the Kolubara River, however, advances have been made.

In south Serbia and Macedonia, the Germans hold a number of centers between Nis and Skoplje and eastward.

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On the central European front, advance Russian patrols were said early today to have clashed with Hungarian border guards, but there was no confirmation late tonight that Russian forces had crossed the frontiers of Rumania in the drive toward Budapest.

From General Bor's Polish headquarters inside Warsaw came reports of added Russian landings on the western bank of the Vistula. Heavy fighting was said to be going on all around the Russian bridgeheads inside the Polish capital.

Flying Fortresses shuttling out of England to Russia dropped more supplies for Bor's beleaguered troops.

On other sectors of the long Russo-German front, said the Soviet communique, fighting of only local importance took place. (Reuter)

FINNS TAKE FIELD AGAINST NAZIS

WASHINGTON, September 23 — Radio Helsinki said tonight that Finnish troops have gone into action against the Germans.

An official Government announcement said Finnish forces had attacked their former allies because the Nazis had failed to withdraw from Finland within the time stipulated under the conditions of the Russian armistice terms.

Declassified E.O. 12356, Section 3.3/NND No. 789621

The Russians demanded that the Finnish Government clear its nation of German forces by midnight of September 15. The terms specifically stated that the Nazis were to be disarmed and interned. Finland's tardiness in carrying out the demand has since brought protests from Moscow.

Radio Helsinki added that Prime Minister Urho Castren's new government unanimously ratified the terms of the armistice with Russia and Great Britain at the third and final reading of the document before Parliament today.

The broadcast declared that withdrawal of Finnish forces to the 1940 frontier, in accordance with Russian wishes, would be completed tomorrow. The retreat was begun Thursday. (OWI)

DANISH LEADER PRAISES SOVIET TERMS TO FINLAND

LONDON, September 23 — Christian Moller, President of the Free Danish Council, stated today that the Soviet armistice terms to Finland were a blow to Nazi propaganda about Russian intentions in Europe.

"Russia has shown great patience and if Finland resumes the democratic policy she followed before the war, it will mean she can join the coming peaceful world organization," Moller said.

"This will automatically lead to friendly relations between Finland and Russia. Nobody outside of Russia can, I believe, realize what the Russian people suffered, and what colossal sacrifices they made for the whole world.

"It is understandable that Soviet Russia will and must safeguard herself against a repetition of that fate." (OWI)

CZECHS IN FIERCE FIGHT

LONDON, September 23 — Units of the Czechoslavakian forces are waging a heavy defense fight against the enemy in the Turcjansky-Svaty Martin area, where the Germans opened a powerful offensive with air and tank support, the Czechoslovak communique stated today.

At Telgart, Czechoslovak forces attacked successfully, pushing back the enemy and capturing prisoners and military material.

In the Upper Vah Valley, there is reconnaissance activity on both sides.

Sabotage activity by Patriot units in regions occupied by the Germans is continuing, and the Patriot groups are steadily increasing. (OWI)

BULGARIAN TROOPS CONTINUE ADVANCE WESTWARD

SOFIA, September 23 — Bulgarian units are continuing to advance westward in the Bela-Palanka region, where there is strong artillery and patrol activity on both sides, the Bulgarian communique, broadcast by Radio Sofia, reported today.

The Germans suffered losses in making two frontier attacks in the Timo River valley, where there was considerable enemy patrol activity.

Bulgarian units attacked in the direction of Tsarevo Selo-Kisen, clearing the enemy from some forward strongpoints.

South of Strumitza, which is firmly held by Bulgarian troops, fighting is continuing and developing favorably.

Air force reconnaissance continued yesterday with good results, and dive bomber squadrons and fighters attacked a train and fired some cars. One plane did not return. (OWI)

NO EXCUSE FOR HUNGARY, MOSCOW SAYS

PALAU FIGHTING CONTINUES BITTERLY

PEARL HARBOR, September 23 — American Marines battling on the Palau island of Peleliu were said tonight to be advancing slowly but steadily.

Approximately three-fourths of the island is now in American hands, but Japanese gun crews deeply emplaced in precipitous hillsides were reported holding out grimly.

Total Japanese dead thus far on Peleliu were put at 7,920 by Admiral Chester Nimitz's communique tonight. In the same nine-day period of Palau fighting, American troops on the nearby island of Angaur killed 950 Japanese, and tonight were mopping up the last of them.

Peleliu airfield came into United States forces' use for the first time today with the forced landing of a heavy bomber. Dispatches said the field has been completely reconditioned by naval personnel.

A flotilla of seven Japanese barges trying to run in supplies for the besieged defenders of Peleliu was smashed by fighter-bombers and naval guns. An Associated Press dispatch said this was the largest relief expedition the Japanese have sent to the invaded island since the landings.

Meanwhile, carrier-based aircraft carried out a strong attack against the Japanese-held island of Yap, about 360 miles to the northeast of the Palaus.

In the waters of Formosa Strait, aircraft of General Claire Chennault's Chinese-American Wing sank a loaded 8,000-ton Japanese troopship yesterday.

Radio Tokio today just about admitted that Palau was lost, saying that defense of the island to the last man would gain valuable time — time badly needed to bolster the shaky inner defenses of the Empire.

Quoting a Japanese newspaper, the radio said the Palau fight is a delaying action, and that Japan must speedily increase its fighting strength "before the enemy rushes forces to the next objective."

On the land front in China, bitter fighting continued today in the area northwest of the threatened city of Kweilin, Kwangsi Province hub of all southern China's defense system.

Southeast of Kweilin, another Japanese column threatening the city over-run the town of Jungying. The main body of Japanese troops assaulting the Kwangsi area was said to be only 40 air miles from Kweilin late yesterday.

British 14th Army troops in Burma have advanced another eight miles toward Tiddim, in the Chin Hills, a Ceylon communique said tonight. (Reuter)

MILLION AND A HALF MEN IN U.S.N. OVERSEAS

WASHINGTON, September 23 — More than a million and a half naval officers and men are now at sea with the United States fleets or are assigned to overseas duty, the Associated Press reported today.

This figure represents approximately half the total U.S. naval personnel. (OWI)

NEW R. N. DELEGATE IN WASHINGTON

LONDON, September 23 — The British Admiralty announced today that Admiral James F. Somerville, former commander of the British Eastern Fleet, has been appointed to succeed Admiral Percy Noble as head of the British Admiralty Delegation in Washington. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

GERMANS BLAMED FOR FLORENCE DAMAGE

ROME, September 23 — General Sir Harold Alexander

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

- This will automatically lead to friendly relations between Finland and Russia. Nobody outside of Russia can, I believe, realize what the Russian people suffered, and what colossal sacrifices they made for the whole world.

- It is understandable that Soviet Russia will and must safeguard herself against a repetition of that fate. - (OWI)

CZECHS IN FIERCE FIGHT

LONDON, September 23 — Units of the Czechoslavakian forces are waging a heavy defense fight against the enemy in the Turcansky-Svaty Martin area, where the Germans opened a powerful offensive with air and tank support, the Czechoslovak communique stated today.

At Teigart, Czechoslovak forces attacked successfully, pushing back the enemy and capturing prisoners and military material.

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NO EXCUSE FOR HUNGARY, MOSCOW SAYS

MOSCOW, September 23 — Hungary could break with Germany if her present rulers wanted to, the Soviet periodical *War and the Working Classes* said in an article quoted last night by the Russian Radio.

The Germans now have fewer troops in Hungary than they had in Rumania before that country broke with Germany, the paper said. The Hungarian Army is as large as that of Rumania or Bulgaria. German troops retreating from the Balkans are defeated and demoralised, and Germany can send no other forces into Hungary.

If the present rulers of Hungary persist in their present policy, it will only end in their sharing the fate of Hitlerite Germany, and they can blame only themselves, the Russia paper concluded. (OWI)

HUNGARIANS DEMONSTRATE FOR PEACE

LONDON, September 23 — Crowds of people clamoring for peace are thronging the streets of Hungarian cities, Ankara reports quoted by the British United Press said today.

Workers have walked out at 20 war factories throughout the country, the reports added. (BUP)

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LIBERATED ITALY

GERMANS BLAMED FOR FLORENCE DAMAGE

ROME, September 23 — General Sir Harold Alexander, Commander-in-Chief of Allied Armies in Italy, blamed the Germans for the damage done to the art treasures of Florence in reply to a letter sent by Guido De Ruggiero, Italian Minister of Public Education, today. De Ruggiero had thanked him on behalf of the Italian people for doing his utmost in preserving Florence from the horrors and destruction of war. (UNN)

TRADE UNIONISTS MEET RUSSIAN DELEGATION

ROME, September 23 — The British and American trades union delegates who have just completed a survey of Italian labor and living conditions held an informal conference tonight with members of the Russian labor delegation, who arrived in Italy by plane today.

Thomas O'Brien, representative of the British Trades Union Council who acted as spokesman for the conferees, said they had discussed the findings of the outgoing group, and that the Russians indicated they would make a similar survey.

It was expected that the reports of the mission from the Soviet Union, and those of the American and British visitors, submitted to their respective organizations, would eventually be the guides for international assistance to the Italian labor movement.

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

In the Russian group are M. P. Tarasov, Central Council Secretary of the Trade Unions of the Soviet Union; V. D. Aksenov, President of the Central Committee of the Industrial Mechanics' Union, P. V. Shupletsov, President of the Organizing Committee of the Agricultural Workers of the Ukraine and Moldavia, and D. P. Shevliegin, delegation secretary.

They were expected to hold their introductory meetings with members of the Italian General Confederation of Labor on Monday. (UNN)

LABOR DELEGATES VISIT BONOMI

ROME, September 23 — Four British and American trade union delegates today visited Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi.

The delegation was composed of Will Lawther and Thomas O'Brien of the British Trades Union Council, Luigi Antonini of the American Federation of Labor, and George Baldanzi of the American Congress of Industrial Organization.

During their talk with Bonomi, they expressed the desire that Italian trade unions be represented in the work of the Committee for Aid to Italy. (UNN)

NO PENSIONS FOR FASCISTS' WIDOWS

ROME, September 23 — All pensions granted to the widows of 15 Fascist hierarchs will be discontinued shortly, it was reported here.

Among those affected will be the widows of Italo Balbo, one of the Fascist quadrumvirate who led the March on Rome, who before his death was Air Minister and Governor of Libya, Michele Bianchi, another organizer of the March on Rome and former Minister of Public Works, Luigi Razza, well-known Fascist syndicalist, Roberto Forges Davanzati, director of the newspaper *La Tribuna*, and Gaetano Postiglione, former Undersecretary of Communications.

By order of Count Carlo Sforza, High Commissioner for Sanctions against Fascism, warrants for the arrest of the Fascists hiding here or elsewhere in Liberated Italy have been issued.

Included on this list are Zenone Benini, former Undersecretary for Albanian Affairs; Guido Cristini, former President of the Special Fascist Court; Luigi Federzoni, former President of the Fascist Senate, Gaetano Le Maitre, former President of the Special Fascist Court; and Edmondo Rossoni, Fascist leader.

Count Sforza pointed out that these Fascists may now present themselves to the proper authorities and may be certain that they will be accorded every opportunity to defend themselves.

One general and one colonel have been removed from their posts in the Royal Customs Guard, together with two captains and three lieutenants, by the Epuration Commission of that body. (UNN)

POLITICAL VICTIMS REINSTATED

FLORENCE, September 23 — The civic administration of Florence has ordered the reinstatement of all city officials dismissed for political reasons in January, 1929. A special commission will examine all requests for reemployment. (UNN)

FLORENCE SCHOOLS TO OPEN

FLORENCE, September 23 — The Superintendent of Schools of Florence today announced that the city schools would reopen October 2. (UNN)

The complete schedule of prices to be paid by the official collection agencies for the 1944 crop follows:

Grade	Maximum Acidity Permissible	Price per Quintal
First	2 degrees	6,000
Second	5 "	5,700
Third	7 "	5,400
Lampante (lamp oil)	7 "	5,100
Lavato, Scaldato d'Inverno (washed oil)	No restriction	4,800

These prices are nearly four times those of 1942-43, when the top price was only 1,550 lire for the best low-acidity oil, ACC pointed out.

The new prices were dictated by the higher costs of transportation, labor, baskets, solvents, and power. Those prices cover the minimum costs of production, while at the same time they are low enough to insure, with proper care, a reasonable ration to all parts of Italy in both town and country, officials said.

The major portion of the oil crop, estimated at 2,000,000 quintals, will come from southern provinces. (UNN)

NOBILE THANKS U.S. OFFICER WHO SAVED HIS LIFE

ROME, September 23 — At his first opportunity in 16 years, General Umberto Nobile, famous Italian explorer yesterday personally thanked 1st Lieutenant Merrill Beam, of the U.S. Army Signal Corps, who picked up the General's radio distress signal from near the North Pole after the dirigible *Italia* had crashed. Lieutenant Beam set the rescue machinery in motion, resulting in the rescue of the General and survivors of the expedition.

The meeting of rescued and rescuer took place in General Nobile's apartment here.

When the *Italia* crashed on 25 May 1928 after flying over the North Pole, a hurriedly patched-up emergency radio sent out the signal which Lieut. Beam picked up in Philadelphia on his "radio hunt"—a short-wave receiving set. The message was relayed to the Associated Press by the Philadelphia *Bulletin*. Air Rescue parties were sent from Sweden to the position picked up by Beam. The survivors were rescued on 23 June 1928, by Swedish airmen.

General Nobile retired from the Italian Air Force and traveled in the United States, Spain, and Russia between 1930 and 1942, returning to Italy last summer when Mussolini was deposed. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

CABINET RECOMMENDS DISMISSAL OF SOSNKOWSKI

LONDON, September 23 — The Polish Cabinet today adopted a unanimous resolution recommending the dismissal of General Kazimirz Sosnkowski, Commander-in-Chief of the Polish Army.

The cabinet's recommendation was communicated by Prime Minister Mikolajczyk to the President.

Commenting on this action by the Polish Cabinet, a Reuter diplomatic correspondent said that it climaxes a long struggle for power between the democratic and extreme nationalist factions among the Poles in London. The former, headed by Prime Minister Mikolajczyk, stands for friendly agreement with Soviet Russia and for cooperation with the Polish Committee of National Liberation. (Reuter)

A.M.G. ANNOUNCES REGULATIONS FOR GERMANY

SHAEF, September 23 — Two of the most significant laws under which the military occupation of Germany will operate are those providing for the absolute dissolution of the Nazi Party and the annulment of all laws unfairly

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PARTY UNITY NECESSARY FOR RECONSTRUCTION

FLORENCE, September 23 — At a commemoration mass for those who fell during this war, at which Brig. Gen. Edgar Erskine Hume participated, Cardinal-Archbishop Elia Della Costa reiterated the necessity for collaboration between all political parties for the reconstruction of the nation. (UNN)

OLIVE OIL PRICES FIXED

ROME, September 23 — Producers of olive oil in Italy will receive 6,000 lire a quintal for first-grade oil, the Allied Control Commission announced today.

The new price was determined through close consultation between the Italian Ministry of Agriculture and the technical experts of the Commission.

Former arrangements for the collection of the olive oil have been improved in the new decree, which has already been signed. The communal and provincial committee systems, used advantageously in the Granaries of the People plan, have been incorporated in the new decree, thus making oil collection a civic responsibility.

Producers must have permits for storing oil on their premises. Strict controls will be exercised over the oil presses, which will be licensed.

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A.M.G. ANNOUNCES REGULATIONS FOR GERMANY

SHAEF, September 23 — Two of the most significant laws under which the military occupation of Germany will operate are those providing for the absolute dissolution of the Nazi Party and the annulment of all laws unfairly discriminating against residents of the Reich. This was announced here yesterday, and is in addition to the other functions previously stated to be enacted by the Allied Military Government in Germany.

The Nazi Party is declared illegal, and it will be dissolved with all of its affiliated organizations, the announcement said. AMG will take over from Nazi administrative officers all party funds, property, records, and equipment. The party officers will be directed to remain at their posts until the exchange is effected, on the penalty of death if they fail.

German residents must surrender all firearms and wireless transmitting apparatus. Civilian activity in general is under rigid control, with travel within the country and across borders allowed only at the discretion of the military authorities.

The announcement also declared that the Reich Citizenship Law of 1935, denying citizenship to those not of German «blood», is dissolved. The Hitler Youth Law, requiring membership in that organization is abrogated, and laws protecting Nazi symbols, uniforms, and flags are swept aside.

An AMG law temporarily suspends the regular German civil, criminal, and administrative courts, and dissolves all special Nazi courts. It is proposed that regular

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courts be reopened when purged of all Nazi influences, and as soon as conditions permit.

Allied military marks have been issued, and will be legal tender for all purposes within the Reich. Punishment will be dealt to those who refuse to accept or discriminate against this currency. (OWI - Reuter)

SECRET OILFIELDS IN U. K. REVEALED

LONDON, September 23 — The existence of secret oilfields in Great Britain, which all through the war period have been yielding thousands of tons of high-grade oil, was revealed today by the British Government.

Geoffrey Lloyd, M. P., Secretary for Petroleum, who accompanied the Press party around the fields, said: « The oilfields came into operation just when we needed every ton of oil to carry this country through the crisis of the war. These were supplies which the U-boats could never sink ». (PWB)

U.S. CONGRESSMEN VISIT FRANCE

LONDON, September 23 — Ten American Congressmen returned here today from a tour of France.

Karl Mundt, from South Dakota, said: « All of us came back with a vivid appreciation of the problems facing the Army and the splendid job it has done. »

The Congressmen lunched yesterday with General Eisenhower and his staff, and Mundt said the greatest impression of the entire tour was the degree to which Eisenhower has the interests of the individual soldier at heart. « The health, security, food and housing conditions of the Army are excellent, » Mundt added.

The tour included the invasion beaches, Cherbourg, Army supply depots, and two days in Paris. (OWI)

NEUTRAL

ALLIED INTERNEES LEAVE SWITZERLAND

ZURICH, September 23 — A contingent of about 500 Allied internees are leaving Switzerland for home today, Reuter reported.

Most of them are Australians and New Zealanders who escaped from Italian prisoner-of-war camps when Mussolini was overthrown. (Reuter)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 23 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy

The Allied Armies in Italy continue to make important progress in both the central and Adriatic sectors.

The 5th Army has kept up its pressure in the Firenzuola area and has occupied important high ground north of this town. West of Firenzuola, American troops of the 5th Army have widened their breach in the Goth Line by capturing Monte Citerna and Monte Tronale, and they are now on the threshold of the Futa Pass.

In the Adriatic sector, troops of the 8th Army have cleared all resistance south of the River Marecchia, and have considerably enlarged their bridgehead north of the river.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force

Medium forces of heavy bombers yesterday attacked

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, September 23 — Today's communique:

The clearing of the Boulogne area has been completed with the capture of Le Portal. Fierce fighting continued all day yesterday in the area of the Allies northern thrust. Other troops crossed to the north of the Waal (Rhine) and after bitter fighting between Nijmegen and Arnhem our troops reached the southern bank of Nederrijn (north branch of the Rhine River).

The enemy attacked the eastern side of our salient, but the base was further widened by the recrossing of the Bois le Duc Canal, and to the west by fresh advances beyond Vessem. Our forces have captured Stolberg, east of Aachen, and are now mopping up isolated enemy pockets in the town.

There has been little change from the Dutch-German border south to Luneville.

Enemy counter-attacks were repulsed at a number of places. German tank and infantry were driven back by our artillery northwest of Gelkirchen after an unsuccessful counter-attack southeast of Stolberg.

We inflicted heavy losses in repulsing German counter-attacks. Stubborn resistance was met from enemy pillboxes and defended road blocks.

In the area east of Dickirch, our units were forced to give some ground. Active patrolling and mopping up continue in other sectors along the line.

In the Moselle Valley, an enemy counter-attack was repulsed at Coin-sur-Seille, five miles south of Metz. Our troops have reached Epinal, and south of the town we have forced crossings of the Moselle at many points, against stiffened resistance. The roads southeastward toward Remiremont are heavily defended.

Farther south, in the vicinity of Melay, counter-attacks have been repulsed. The town of Melisey in the Lure area has been taken.

In the Riviera, the resort town of Menton is in our hands.

Transport targets in northern France, Holland, and western Germany were attacked by our fighters and fighter-bombers, which also provided close support for troops. Bridges and barges in Holland were targets for our light bombers last night. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, September 23 — Tonight's communique:

Lend:

Troops of the Leningrad Front, developing their offensive, today captured the town and important port in the Gulf of Riga, Parnu (Pernov), and the large highway junction in southern Estonia, the town and railway station of Viljandi, and also occupied over 700 other populated localities, including the towns of Turi, Vahaski, Tagdash, Lelle, Kyaru, Tarvele, Vanlandre, Vihla, and Ilugudi, and the railway stations of Lelle, Kyaru, Olete, and Vihla.

Troops of the 3rd Pre-Baltic Front, continuing their offensive, captured the town of Valmiera, and also occupied over 80 other populated localities, including Kiarke, Montuli, Tulasilva, Chiunki, and Juuntelsiene, and the railway stations of Ieiondi and Shiaule.

East of Riga, our troops occupied over 150 populated localities, including Valeis, Kushmaria, Latene, Ugaesh, Mondele, and Tekmetse, and the railway stations of Arika, Lainy, Baltava, and Rekunete.

On the other sectors of the front, fighting of local importance took place.

During September 22, our troops damaged or destroyed

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

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Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Medium forces of heavy bombers yesterday attacked an aerodrome and other military objectives in the Munich area, while other formations attacked the rail yards at Larissa, in northern Greece.

Medium bombers attacked a number of railroad bridges in the Po Valley and to the north of Padua. Fighter-bombers were active against roads, rail lines, bridges, motor transport, rail rolling stock, and close-support targets in the Italian battle area.

Last night, our bombers attacked targets in the central Po Valley.

From these operations, 17 of our aircraft are missing.

MAAF flew approximately 1,600 sorties.

Navy:

Yesterday, September 22, *HMS Legal* successfully bombarded enemy troops and traffic on the coastal road to the north of Rimini. For weeks past, minesweepers working in very difficult conditions have been clearing areas to enable gunfire support to be given to the Army. Many mines have been disposed of.

It is reported from the south of France that on September 20 the *USS Ludlow* bombarded enemy transport and railway yards at Ventimiglia. The area was well covered. (PRO)

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On the other sectors of the front, fighting of local importance took place.

During September 22, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 57 German tanks. In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 39 enemy planes were shot down.

Air:

On the night of September 22/23, our long-range Air Force carried out raids on the port of Riga and the port of Parnu (Pernov). As a result of the bombardment, in the port of Riga over 20 fires were started, and warehouses of the Germans were left burning. In the area of the docks and in the marshalling yard of the railway station, huge explosions were observed.

At the port of Parnu, bombs were exploding amongst the German vessels which were moored at the docks. Several fires broke out, one of which was followed by an explosion of great magnitude. Other fires were observed amongst the enemy trains on the railway station.

Aircraft of the Red Banner Baltic Fleet, by day, on September 22, pursued in great strength enemy vessels leaving the port of Tallinn (Reval). The transports with German troops were overtaken in the Finnish Gulf and the Baltic Sea. Our naval fliers, with bomb assault and torpedo blows, during the day, sunk 11 enemy transports; also, three other transports and a minesweeper were seriously damaged. (Radio Moscow)

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

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

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, September 23 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique.

The position of the German troops in Piedmont has become more serious. In spite of the efforts of the Germans to maintain control of Moncenisio and Monginevra, these passes are practically useless. Patriots are preventing the Germans' fortifying themselves or receiving reinforcements. In several localities, strikes have broken out. Patriots destroyed a railway bridge over the Malone stream between Chivasso and Turin. The railway line between Airasca and Turin has also been cut. In view of the deterioration of the situation, many Fascist families are being transferred from Cuneo to Venice.

The operations which took place in Valle dell'Orco ended in complete success for the Patriots. A strong contingent of men belonging to the 10th M.A.S. (fast motorboat) flotilla was annihilated. Enemy losses total 300 killed, and 200 prisoners.

Clashes between Patriots and Nazi-Fascists took place in Valle di Cavco, in Valle Varaita, in the lower Biella region, in the Vercelli sector, and in Val Seriana. The Germans carried out retaliatory bombing raids in the northern Piacenza sector, because of the losses suffered.

Patriots in the Valtellina sector routed a Fascist garrison 10 Kilometers from Sondrio. As a result of Patriot activity, the Tolmezzo-Paluzza and the Tolmezzo-Ammezzo-Forni highways were interrupted.

An important airplane assembly plant of the Macchi di Varese works, transferred after a bombing raid to a locality in Valle Olona was attacked by Patriots on the night of September 15 and blown up with three strong charges of dynamite. The damage done was so great that the activity of this industry may be considered at an end. (UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRERS HEADQUARTERS, September 23 — The High Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

While, north of Nijmegen, our defensive front held firmly against strong enemy attacks, our units, attacking from the east and west, succeeded in interrupting the communications between enemy forces in south and central Holland, at Vechel. All enemy attempts to widen his penetration near Eindhoven were frustrated in bitter fighting, with the enemy losing heavily.

In Central Holland, 30 enemy tanks were destroyed on September 21.

Strong enemy attacks in the area southeast of Aix-la-Chapelle were repulsed in the course of heavy fighting. A German counter-attack threw the enemy back to his former position. During this operation, 12 tanks and armored cars were destroyed, and several guns were captured.

On the Eifel front, our counter-attacking troops regained West Wall territory which had been previously lost, and eliminated the remnants of the enemy's Sauer bridgehead, northwest of Echternach. The American 5th Armored Division suffered high losses here, losing over 40 tanks and armored cars.

South of Metz, there was local fighting activity.

In the Luneville area, the heavy fighting continues.

South of Chalean Salins, the superior enemy was repulsed by a German counter-attack.

At Luneville, enemy pressure toward the east increased in intensity. All attacks were frustrated by the stubborn resistance of our troops.

Along the upper Moselle, fluctuating fighting is going on around Epinal and Remiremont. South of Remiremont, several enemy attacks were repelled.

At two points where the Soviets penetrated into the German positions, counter-attacks of German and Hungarian troops are in progress.

South of Sanok and Krosno, the defensive battle rages with its usual ferocity. The unshakable firmness and determined counterthrusts of the German panzer units and grenadiers frustrated the efforts of the Bolsheviks to break through yesterday, as well.

In the central sector, some local attacks of the enemy south of the River Memel failed.

Our armored forces, attacking southwest of Mitau, were again able to improve the German positions. All enemy counter-attacks were warded off.

The fighting in the northern sector rose to an even higher pitch of fury. The German divisions, fighting bravely, supported by squadrons of battle aircraft, offered stubborn resistance to reinforced Soviet formations.

Numerous enemy tanks were destroyed, and all Soviet attempts to break through were frustrated or brought to a halt.

The German movements of withdrawal which have been ordered in northern Esthonia were completed according to plan yesterday. The enemy did not interfere with the movements of the German troops.

Air:

In the waters off Memel, German fighters completely destroyed a force of seven enemy torpedo bombers, thus forestalling an attack on a German convoy.

Enemy bomber forces, making use of weather conditions which were particularly unfavorable for the defence forces, carried out daylight terror raids against the cities of Kassel and Munich. Fifteen four-engined bombers were destroyed.

Naval:

In the course of our disengagement movements in western Holland, an escort unit of the German Navy evacuated strong troop formations and their equipment and weapons across the Scheldte Estuary, employing vehicles of all kind and being subjected to heavy air attacks. This has been achieved, despite unfavorable weather conditions, in the course of continuing day and night operations. (Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE

"*Disengagement Movements*" *Were a Wonderful* ... "It cannot be sufficiently pointed out how wonderful was the execution of the disengagement movements of the German troops in the west. After strong tank units had broken through to Antwerp, the British Army Command had hoped that in the area of Flanders they could surround the German fighting army and destroy it. It can now be affirmed that this intention has been utterly frustrated. While the garrison of the fortresses tied down great Canadian and British forces for weeks at the Pas de Calais, the main body of the German Army fought slowly northward."

TRANSOCEAN AND D.N.B.

Western Front: The correspondent Max Krull writes: "Although the month of September, which was described by the Allies as the decisive phase of their big breakthrough, is nearing its end, there are no indications of this historical event. German resistance is stiffening. In the Arnhem area, the British airborne troops are faced by a defeat which is bound to lead to their complete annihilation."

Eastern Front: The Estonian capital of Tallinn has

Patriots in the Valtellina sector routed a Fascist garrison 18 kilometers from Sondrio. As a result of Patriot activity, the Tolmezzo-Paluzza and the Tolmezzo-Ammezzo-Forni highways were interrupted.

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In the west, the fortified harbors of Boulogne, Calais, and Dunkirk were again subjected to heavy artillery fire and continuous bombing attacks.

Italy:

North of Lucca and Pistoia, attacks of the enemy with tank support failed.

In the region to the north of Florence, the enemy kept up his attacks all day yesterday. These heavy attacks were launched with superior forces and powerful artillery support. During the bitter fighting, many of the enemy's attacks were repelled and high losses were inflicted on the Allied forces. The enemy succeeded in widening his penetration at Firenzuola.

On the Adriatic front, only local fighting took place on September 22.

Eastern Front:

In Southwestern Transylvania, the local fighting goes on.

The enemy attacked in the Torenburg area, as well as in the Seekler salient. He was repelled after stiff fighting.

Air:

In the waters off Memel, German fighters completely destroyed a force of seven enemy torpedo bombers, thus forestalling an attack on a German convoy.

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Eastern Front: «The Estonian capital of Tallinn has been evacuated by German troops as part of a detaching movement in northern Estonia, which is being carried out according to plan and without pressure from the Russians. The crucial point of battle in the Baltic area is the region of Walk [Valga].»

FASCIST RADIO

It is claimed by the Fascist Radio that, in spite of eight divisions' having been employed by the Allies in one narrow sector, the attempted break-through has not materialised, and therefore the Allied offensive in Italy can be considered a failure. The loss of over 100 Allied tanks in a single day is confirmed. Rimini is still in German hands, according to the Fascist Radio, which moreover reports an Allied concentration southwest of Firenzuela. The latter town is not otherwise mentioned.

This morning, in the neighborhood of Bologna, eight people, including two officers, were executed for «terroristic» activities, 30 more were condemned to imprisonment.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759021

Interior A 2

INFORMATION DIVISION

23 SEP 1944

BASIC NEWS

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

Psychological Warfare Branch, I N C., A F H Q — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512

Saturday — 23 September 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — 8th Army liberates Rimini, enters Po Valley; MAAF heavies strike Munich and Greece; RAF night bombers carry more supplies to Warsaw; Alexander, Clark tour front with Lyttleton; San Marino declares war on Germany; British position at Arnhem critical; 2nd Army corridor strengthened; 700 Fortresses bomb Kessel; Russian-Estonian troops liberate Tallinn; U. S. 3rd Fleet, in first Allied attacks on Manila, destroys 205 planes, 11 ships; British publish demobilization plan.

LIBERATED ITALY — Italian situation discussed at Quebec Conference; UNRRA appropriation proposed for Italy; Caruso shot as a traitor; Advisory Council for Italy hears reports; Penicillin brought to Italy; Price-control, epuration measures adopted; Workers seek representation in reconstruction bodies; Italian women to take part in reconstruction; Courts crack down on Grain Law violators; Italian film star fined; Italian postal service carries 17 million letters.

UNITED NATIONS — British leaders of Allied Commission for Germany named; Allies will control German press; Filipino lauds U. S. policy; New U. S. cruiser launched; Premier and entire Belgian Government resign.

WAR FRONTS

8TH ARMY LIBERATES RIMINI, ENTERS PO VALLEY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 22 — Canadian and Greek troops of the 8th Army, battering their way through the last, bitterly-defended enemy positions across the Adriatic coastal corridor, yesterday captured the port of Rimini and crossed the sluggish waters of the Marecchia River to enter the broad Plain of the Po, it was announced to the northernmost limits of the city across the river, however.

Canadian troops captured the ridgetop village of San Fortunato, three miles southwest of Rimini, and spread out to occupy the connecting hill masses in a bitter action Wednesday. Then, with infantry and armour forces readied to exploit this gain, the Canadians pushed on to reach the Marecchia River the same night. At the second German strongpoint, the village of Ceriano, on the San Marino-Rimini Road, British infantry and tanks wrestled with reinforced German troops for two days and nights before gaining a break-through. The main weight of the German tank forces, including the 26th and 29th Panzer Divisions, was thrown into the battle to hold these positions just north of the San Marino border. As a result of savage and fanatic counter-attacks, these enemy forces regained the village of Ceriano after it had been taken by the British troops on Wednesday, and continued in possession throughout that night. With the renewal of the Allied assault at daybreak yesterday, the German forces were flung back, and the ruined village and the whole ridgetop were taken.

Within the tiny Republic of San Marino, British troops of an Indian Division completed the round-up of the last German stragglers still inside the state's border. The Army of San Marino assisted Allied troops in this clean-up, and took the leading part in driving scattered German elements from their mountain state's capital town.

5th Liberates Firenzuola

On the 5th Army front, shrouded in mists and rain, American troops widened and deepened their penetration of the Goth Line north of Florence. Pushing forward over muddy mountain trails, Lt. General Mark Clark's troops captured the important road junction town of Firenzuola, and pushed over two miles to the northeast to cross the Santerno River and seize the eastern slopes of Poggio Castle, over-looking the valley road leading down to Imola.

Other American troops occupied the village of Santa Lucia, and penetrated through the mountains to the northeast and northwest in flanking attacks on each side of the main German defenses guarding the Futa Pass on the Florence-Bologna Highway through the Apennines.

On the Ligurian coast, 5th Army troops captured the town of Pietrasanta, six miles north of Viareggio, and inland, took Monte Prano, nearly eight miles northeast of the seaside resort town. (PRO)

M.A.A.F. HEAVIES STRIKE MUNICH AND GREECE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 22 — Up to 500 heavy bombers of the 15th AAF today struck at targets in the Munich area, and at railyards in Larissa, Greece, it was announced here this afternoon.

Haze and clouds obscured the targets in the Bavarian city, but Liberators which attacked the Riem aerodrome,

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As the 8th Army swept northward into the southern edge of the plain along which lie the principal cities of North Italy, a shattered German army, reduced to almost half its peak strength of 12 divisions, fell back, exhausted from desperate, last-minute counter-attacks which failed to stem the Allied advance, pent up for nearly a month in the narrow confines of the Adriatic coastal corridor south of Rimini.

The dramatic advance of the Canadian and Greek troops and their armour came after a fierce two-day battle to drive the enemy from their strongly-held positions atop the Fortunato and Cerano ridges, spaced five miles apart across the upper end of a more than 20-mile-long entryway into the Emilia Plain between the easternmost spurs of the Apennines and the Adriatic Sea.

In heavy thunderstorms whose lightning flashes brought the opposing forces and the rain-lashed countryside into eerie silhouette, the advancing Allied forces moved at night through the ruins of Rimini and, farther west, made their way across the flooded Marecchia to establish a bridgehead at the edge of the great plain which is the heart of industrial North Italy.

Greek forces had cleared most of the enemy forces from the port town of Rimini early yesterday morning, and had taken up positions along the Marecchia River at its northern outskirts, it was reported. Enemy forces still clung

forced German troops for two days and nights before forcing a break-through. The main weight of the German tank forces, including the 26th and 29th Panzer Divisions, was thrown into the battle to hold these positions just north of the San Marino border. As a result of savage and fanatic counter-attacks, these enemy forces regained the village of Cerano after it had been taken by the British troops on Wednesday, and continued in possession throughout that night. With the renewal of the Allied assault at daybreak yesterday, the German forces were flung back, and the ruined village and the whole ridgetop were taken.

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LATE BULLETINS

BRITISH MAKE SLIGHT PROGRESS IN ARNHEM AREA

SHAEF, September 22 — Some progress has been made by British tanks north of Nijmegen against strong German resistance. Bitter fighting is going on at Elst, five miles north of Nijmegen and about the same distance south of the encircled airborne troops.

Heavy fighting was reported in Stolberg, and the southern part of the town is being cleared by the American 1st Army. (Reuter)

JAP CARGO SHIPS SMASHED OFF MINDANAO

AFHQ, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, September 22 — General Douglas MacArthur said tonight that four more Japanese cargo vessels have been sunk or severely damaged in the latest air sweeps over Mindanao Island, southernmost of the Philippines. Navy Catalinas are credited with direct hits on four enemy supply ships in this area since Tuesday. (OWI)

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

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five miles east of Munich, found their target clear and smothered the field, crowded with planes, with their high explosive missiles.

Liberators also bombed the rail yards at Larissa, 150 miles north of Athens, where rolling stock has been concentrated for use in withdrawing German troops from Greece.

Medium bombers of the Tactical Air Force struck at 11 bridges behind the German lines from Milan eastward.

Because of bad flying weather, and concentration of Allied planes on close-support operations with the advancing ground forces, German engineers had been able to repair many of those previously-bombed structures. (PRO)

R.A.F. BOMBERS HIT PORT OF SALONIKA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 22 — RAF medium and heavy bombers attacked the port of Salonika, second largest in Greece, in an effort to cripple German attempts to evacuate men and supplies from the Aegean Islands, it was announced here today.

Formations of Wellingtons, Halifaxes, and Liberators bombarded quays and port installations, and left the entire harbor area a mass of smoke and flames.

One huge explosion was believed to be that of a ship in the port. (PRO)

NIGHT BOMBERS FLY MORE SUPPLIES TO WARSAW

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 22 — Heavy bombers of the RAF last night made their sixth 1,750 mile trip from Italian bases to drop supplies and ammunition to the Polish forces battling German forces in the capital city of Warsaw, it was announced here late this afternoon.

The planes dropped captured German ammunition among the other stores they carried for the Polish forces, who for nearly two months, have fought in the heart of the Polish city. Last night's mission was carried out despite stormy weather which reached to the upper stretches of the Danube, and caused the planes to fly at altitudes of over 15,000 feet. (PRO)

ALEXANDER, CLARK TOUR FRONT WITH LYTTLETON

WITH 5TH ARMY, September 22 — General Sir Harold Alexander, Commanding General of the Allied Armies in Italy, and Lieut. Gen. Mark Clark, 5th Army commander, on Wednesday conducted Oliver Lyttleton, British Minister of Production, to frontline positions of the 5th Army, where, from a high point in the Gothic Line, they observed 5th Army troops moving toward Firenzuola.

The position to which General Clark led the party was the crest of a hill captured by the 5th Army in the preceding 24 hours. The bitterness of the fighting required to secure the hill, and the devastating accuracy of 5th Army artillery were attested by the seared tree trunks, only natural growth left on the hill, and the large number of enemy dead still lying in the positions in which they had been killed.

After visiting these advanced positions, the party landed on field rations not far from Mt. Altuzzo.

The trip to the front followed an inspection of a guard of honor by General Alexander, General Clark, and Mr. Lyttleton at the 5th Army command post in the morning, and a brief conference at General Clark's headquarters.

(PRO)

SAN MARINO DECLARES WAR ON GERMANY

ROME, September 22 — The Republic of San Marino has declared war on Germany and gone into action with the Allies, the British United Press announced today.

GERMANS EVACUATING PELOPONNESUS

CAIRO, September 22 — The Germans have evacuated the greater part of Peloponnesus, the southern area of the Greek mainland, reported a Reuter correspondent here today.

The German movement from southern to northern Greece still continues; they are taking with them all the motor transport they can lay their hands on.

At the same time, the Germans are moving their garrisons in Crete from east to west. (Reuter)

BRITISH POSITION AT ARNHEM CRITICAL 2ND ARMY CORRIDOR STRENGTHENED

SHAEF, September 22 — British airborne troops in the Arnhem area, nine miles north of Nijmegen, are still fighting a fierce, isolated battle and their position is officially described as "critical but not hopeless." German attacks against them have increased in violence, and casualties among the airborne troops have been mounting.

The 1st Airborne Army is clinging to positions along a good-sized front on the northern bank of the Lek River, the northern branch of the Rhine, while waiting for relief from the tank columns of the British 2nd Army, General Miles Dempsey's forces, pushing north from Nijmegen, appear to have been held about two miles north of the city by strong German defenses, including well-placed artillery and anti-tank screens. There is no sign of the Germans' being able to cut across or shorten the corridor by their counter-attacks on its flanks.

Polish airborne troops and supplies were dropped today, but weather conditions have prevented the Allies from cooperating as fully as planned. The Luftwaffe has moved up 150 fighters from an area south of the Ruhr, and are occupying bases immediately east of Nijmegen and Arnhem.

The British 2nd Army corridor is being steadily widened at its base and it is now 39 miles across. Though the spearhead has been almost halted, it is steadily growing in power as reinforcements roll up. On the northern flank of the corridor, heavy fighting is going on in the area of Winterie, five miles west of Eindhoven, where flooded plains and waterways make progress slow. British infantry units have reached Woert, on the southern flank of the corridor, 15 miles southeast of Eindhoven. They now hold a line on the Bois le Duc Canal.

German forces on General Dempsey's western flank, south of the Scheldt, are trapped, but are fighting strongly in a desperate effort to defend the Dutch islands at the mouth of the river. The islands are well fortified with naval guns. Canadian and Polish forces of the Canadian 1st Army are pressing strongly against the Scheldt pocket. Grim fighting is reported from the banks of the Leopold Canal to the west, but there are signs that the Germans are weakening in this sector.

At the mouth of the river, Terneuzen has been captured by Allied troops and they are steadily clearing the southern bank.

Boulogne Garrison Surrenders

To the west, the commander of the German garrison at Boulogne surrendered after the Canadians captured the fortress of Wimereux, north of the city, and brought the last remaining stronghold at Le Portel to the southwest under attack. Over 7,500 prisoners have so far been taken and the final total is expected to be much higher.

German resistance along the whole of the Moselle River front is growing. One of the largest tank battles since D-day is progressing in the Dieuze area. In the past two days, General George Patton's 3rd Army forces have knocked out 68 German tanks, bringing the five-day total to over 190

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YUGOSLAVS DRIVING ON BELGRADE

LONDON, September 22 — Organized Yugoslav Partisan divisions are advancing on Belgrade from the southwest and the south, it was reported tonight. A junction has been effected between the advancing forces in the south and small groups of Partisans, including a number of skilled factory workers who escaped from the capital.

In Montenegro, the capture of Berane and Andrijevitza has enabled the Yugoslav Patriots to control the entire area bounded by Bijelo Polje, on the main rail line from Skoplje north to Sarajevo; Berane, to the east; Kolarin, to the west; and Andrijevitza, to the south.

Fierce and confused fighting continues in Macedonia in the Prilep area, and localities are changing hands constantly.

(OWI)

GREEKS TAKE OVER CHIOS

CAIRO, September 22 — A representative of the Greek Government left here today for the liberated Island of Chios to reestablish Greek authority. Prime Minister Papandreou sent him off with instructions to punish traitors and profiteers. (PWB)

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The British 2nd Army corridor is being steadily widened at its base and it is now 20 miles across. Though the spearhead has been almost halted, it is steadily growing in power as reinforcements roll up. On the northern flank of the corridor, heavy fighting is going on in the area of Wintelre, five miles west of Eindhoven, where flooded plains and waterways make progress slow. British infantry units have reached Weert, on the southern flank of the corridor, 18 miles southeast of Eindhoven. They now hold a line on the Bois le Duc Canal.

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At the mouth of the river, Terneuzen has been captured by Allied troops and they are steadily clearing the southern bank.

Boulogne Garrison Surrenders

To the west, the commander of the German garrison at Boulogne surrendered after the Canadians captured the fortress of Wimereux, north of the city, and brought the last remaining stronghold at Le Portel to the southwest under attack. Over 7,500 prisoners have so far been taken and the final total is expected to be much higher.

German resistance along the whole of the Moselle River front is growing. One of the largest tank battles since D-day is progressing in the Dieuze area. In the past two days, General George Patton's 3rd Army forces have knocked out 68 German tanks, bringing the five-day total to over 190 tanks destroyed.

It is believed that the bulk of the German tank strength in this area has been dug into the ground due to lack of fuel, but it was estimated that close to 100 German tanks were used to launch a major attack last night. Strong German artillery forces were brought up to support the attack.

On other sectors of the Moselle front, strong German resistance is continuing. They counter-attacked twice in the area south of Metz, but were repulsed. American units, attempting to cross the river here, were thrown back.

East and south of Nancy, General Patton's troops cleared Luneville of German resistance and have taken high ground along the west bank of the Meurthe River in the vicinity of Flin.

American 1st Army positions in the Siegfried Line around Aachen have been strengthened, while German strongpoints in the Hurtgen Forest are being crushed. A German counter-attack at Gellenkirchen, inside the German frontier near Maastricht, was stopped by American artillery before it reached Allied positions.

American troops which crossed the German frontier east of Diekirch, northwest of Trier, were forced to give ground by a heavy German counter-attack with tanks. Reports stated that 30 German tanks were destroyed in the early stages of this action. (OWI - Reuter - AP)

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700 FORTRESSES BOMB KASSEL

LONDON, September 22 — Industrial objectives in the Prussian center of Kassel, behind the Siegfried Line, were attacked by at least 700 Flying Fortresses today, supported by several hundred Mustang fighters. Targets in this home of aircraft plants and locomotive works were bombed by means of instruments because of heavy cloud formations. No mention of German opposition or air combats was made in early reports.

At least 30 war factories are reported to have been blown up in previous attacks on Kassel, through whose yards pass major rail lines leading into the industrial Ruhr Basin, and to the western front.

American medium bombers this afternoon dropped about two million leaflets and bulletins of the latest war news over Calais and Dunkirk and pockets of resistance in Holland. No opposition of any kind was encountered.

Fighter-bombers of the 9th USAAF flew 700 sorties yesterday to bomb and strafe enemy transport, road convoys and troop concentrations behind the enemy lines, it was announced today. In the day's operations, railroads were cut in 80 places, and 69 armored vehicles, 21 locomotives, and over 300 railway cars were disabled or destroyed, and gun positions, and barges hit.

French-based Marauders of 9th USAAF concentrated on rail targets in Germany behind the Siegfried Line, bombing just ahead of General Hodges' 1st Army six miles from Trier, three waves of medium bombers attack at Ehrang, Carolstein, and Pronsfeld.

In the five days from September 16 to 20, inclusive, more than 11,500 sorties were flown by Allied aircraft, exclusive of gliders.

In addition to hitting targets at Coblenz and Mainz, Allied heavies also hit one of the few synthetic oil plants operating in Germany, the oil plant at Ludwigshafen.

It is now revealed that the quantity of supplies dropped by American Flying Fortresses on Warsaw last Monday exceeded the total amount dropped from Allied planes in 48 days during which the Poles have been holding out. The Commander-in-Chief, General Bor, said these supplies helped in pinning down five German divisions in the Battle for Warsaw. (OWI - Reuter)

GERMAN GENERAL ROOTED OUT OF CELLAR

LONDON, September 22 — The 19th German general killed or captured by the American 7th Army in Southeast France has been rooted out from the cellar of a farmhouse west of the Belfort Gap near Lure, it was announced at SHAEF today.

He is Major General Rodowski, commander of the garrison of Clermont Ferrand. His forces were scattered by the 7th Army's drive north from the Riviera, the Associated Press reported. (OWI-AP)

11 AMERICANS AMBUSH GERMAN COLUMN

NEW YORK, September 22 — An American major general, a colonel, three lieutenants, and six enlisted men, armed with one machine gun and various small arms, were credited with delaying a heavily armed German column of 117 vehicles for 15 minutes while a tank ambush was prepared, an Associated Press dispatch reported.

When the trap was sprung on the German column, the report stated, more than 300 of the 479 German troops were killed and 60 were captured. Not a single American soldier was lost in this classic tank trap. The column was wiped out at Marchiennes, France, near the Belgian border, as it raced up from the south in an effort to escape to Germany.

An American armored division had moved north from the town into Belgium when an excited Frenchman reported to the general and the colonel that a German armed column was across their line of march from the east. The

CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL AWARDED

WASHINGTON, September 22 — Brigadier General Theodore Roosevelt, eldest son of the former U. S. President, Theodore Roosevelt, yesterday was posthumously awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, highest U. S. Military award, for gallantry "above and beyond the call of duty."

General Roosevelt died of a heart attack in France July 12.

Secretary of War Henry Stimson presented the medal to the General's widow in a ceremony in Washington attended by members and friends of the family.

The citation read, in part, "...Although the enemy had the beach under constant fire, General Roosevelt moved from one locality to another rallying his men around him, directed and personally led them against the enemy. Under his seasoned, precise, calm, and unfaltering leadership, assault troops reduced beach strong-points and rapidly moved inland with minimum casualties. He contributed substantially to the successful establishment of the beachhead in France."

A War Department announcement said a recommendation had been made some time previous to the General's death that he be awarded the Medal of Honor. The General had been decorated many times in the last war. (PWB)

REICH-INVADING YANKS GIVEN FIRST MARKS

NEW YORK, September 22 — American troops in Germany have been issued their first German occupation mark notes. A *Herald-Tribune* dispatch from the 1st Army said they were being given out at the rate of 10 marks to the dollar. (OWI)

AMG, FUNCTIONS IN GERMANY

SHAEF, September 22 — One of the first duties of Allied Military Government officers in conquered German towns was to display proclamations, orders, and laws addressed to the German inhabitants under the powers conferred on General Eisenhower as Supreme Commander.

These orders are intended to promote the safety and health of the occupying troops, eliminate Nazism and maintain public order; establish suitable civil government insofar as that is necessary to maintain military operations; apprehend war criminals; care for and repatriate prisoners of war and displaced persons (estimated to number at least eight million); protect the property of Allied and United Nations; and control transfers of certain property in Germany, including foreign exchange assets. (Reuter)

ENGLISH CHURCHES SUFFER HEAVY DAMAGE

LONDON, September 22 — The churches of England have taken more punishment from the war than the ancient works of art of France and Italy, a member of the American commission for the protection and salvage of artistic and historic monuments declared here today.

Of the 4,800 protestant churches in England, 2,800 were said to have been completely wrecked by the German blitz in 1940. (OWI)

RUSSIAN-ESTONIAN TROOPS LIBERATE TALLINN

MOSCOW, September 22 — Russian troops of the Leningrad Front, joined by an Estonian Corps, have liberated the Estonian capital of Tallinn.

Liberation of the Baltic seaport was announced tonight in an order of the day issued by Marshal Stalin. He added that more than 800 inhabited localities, including the railway junction town of Tapa, have been over-run by this far-north Baltic offensive, which is aimed at isolating and cutting up the remnants of Hitler's northern armies.

Red armies leading a second thrust into Estonia, westward of Valga, today took more than 60 small towns and villages in their push toward the Gulf of Riga.

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An American armored division had moved north from the town into Belgium when an excited Frenchman reported to the general and the colonel that a German armed column was approaching the town from another direction. The general quickly organized his little army of 10 Americans, deploying them to cover every route into the town with their light weapons.

Using the radio in his jeep, a lieutenant relayed an order to the American armored division to send back two platoons of tanks to take up ambush positions.

As the German column rolled into the streets, it was met by a stream of harassing small arms fire from four directions. The startled Germans, mystified by the fire which they believed to come from a large force, began shooting as their vehicles jammed up.

For 15 minutes the American army held up almost 500 Germans. The general and his 10 officers and men fired their rifles and carbines and tommy guns until the last bullet had been spent. They escaped before the Germans could round them up.

The Germans reorganized their column and swept on through the town and ran directly into the flaming guns of waiting American tanks. Vehicles knocked out or destroyed included 20 command and reconnaissance cars, 43 trucks, 14 half tracks, eight motorcycles, 12 20-millimeter guns, four 75-millimeter guns, eight 150-millimeter guns, three 150-millimeter howitzers, and four dual-purpose guns. (AP)

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Red armies leading a second thrust into Estonia, westward of Valga, today took more than 60 small towns and villages in their push toward the Gulf of Riga.

Farther south, where still other Russian spearheads are slicing into the already trapped Nazi Baltic armies, Russian guns were said to be lobbing shells into German positions around the Latvian capital of Riga.

On the battle line in central Europe, Russian troops have taken the vital rail town of Arad, in western Rumania, 10 miles from the Hungarian frontier. More than 50 other inhabited localities have been over-run in the same area.

In the Sanok area of southern Poland, 30 villages have been liberated in what Moscow described as continued stubborn battles with German forces trying to halt a breakthrough into Slovakia.

General Bor's Polish headquarters within Warsaw said today that Russian forces have pushed over the Vistula and have joined with his troops in two sections of the Polish capital. Bor added that his forces have made progress toward the Vistula as a result of Russian artillery support. (Reuter)

GERMANS SEIZE FINNISH SHIPPING IN NORWAY

STOCKHOLM, September 22 — The Germans are seizing all Finnish ships in Norwegian ports, the BUP reported today. Ships totalling 15,000 tons have already been taken over by the Germans. (OWI)

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FINNS BREAK WITH JAPANESE

WASHINGTON, September 22 — Radio Helsinki said today that the new Finnish Government has broken diplomatic and consular relations with the Japanese. (OWI)

HUNGARIANS LEAVE HELSINKI

WASHINGTON, September 22 — Members of Hungary's Finnish Legation have arrived in Stockholm by plane from Helsinki, Radio Stockholm said today that they intend to remain in Sweden for the time being. (OWI)

U.S. PENICILLIN TO BE USED ON HACKZELL

WASHINGTON, September 22 — Radio Helsinki reported today that American penicillin is to be used in treating Finnish ex-Prime Minister Antti Hackzell, who fell ill in Moscow during the armistice conference.

The drug will be provided from a lot recently shipped to Sweden. (OWI)

BULGARIANS BOMB GERMANS IN YUGOSLAVIA

WASHINGTON, September 22 — Planes of the Bulgarian Air Force yesterday bombed German positions at Kriva Palanka in Yugoslavia, and all returned safely to their bases, it was announced today by the Bulgarian High Command. This was contained in the text of a communique broadcast by Radio Sofia.

Land operations are also taking place at Kriva Palanka, which lies on the Sofia-Skoplje railway, 60 miles southeast of Sofia. Bulgarian units are advancing and taking prisoners here, the communique said.

Military operations continued at Strumitsa, where the 15th Infantry Division continued its heroic resistance against vastly superior forces, but there was nothing to report from the Tsarevo Selo sector.

The High Command announcement also said there was patrol activity in the Timo River Valley, and that the building up of defenses continued on both sides of the river.

On other parts of the front there was only patrol activity. (OWI)

SOVIETS ARREST FORMER BULGARIAN REGENTS

WASHINGTON, September 22 — Radio Moscow said today that Soviet troops had arrested the three former regents of Bulgaria — Prince Cyril, Bogdan Filov, and Lt. Gen. Nikola Mikhov, as well as Dobri Bozhilov, former Bulgarian Prime Minister, and Hristo Vasilev, former Minister of Finance.

Representatives of the German and Italian puppet missions in Bulgaria have also been arrested, the broadcast added.

According to Radio Sofia, the three regents resigned the day Kimon Georgiev formed a new cabinet.

The three regents were appointed by the Bulgarian Sobranje in August 1943, following the mysterious death of the Bulgarian King, Boris. They were to rule the country during the minority of the seven-year-old boy-King, Simeon II. (OWI)

RUSSIA COLLECTING NAZI GENERALS

LONDON, September 22 — Radio Moscow reported today that 70 German generals are now living in the Soviet Union. (PWB - Reuter)

U. S. 3RD FLEET ATTACKS MANILA

The Japanese have reacted sharply to this latest attack with a proclamation of martial law in the Philippines. The announcement came almost simultaneously with the U. S. Navy communique, and said that the step had been taken «in view of the danger of invasion's being imminent.» The Japanese News Agency said that the proclamation was made by the Philippines quisling president, and comes into force immediately.

Manila, on the island of Luzon, is the center of a complex of military installations. The modern and well-equipped harbor is the largest in the Philippines, and the important naval base of Cavite lies nearby. Outside of the capital, which had a pre-war population of some 350,000, are the Clark and Nichols airfields.

The Japanese put an umbrella of planes into the air to protect these vital points, but they were no match for the American aircraft, which brought down 110 and then destroyed another 93 on the ground. The carrier planes went on to inflict «severe damage» to this strongly-defended area, the communique said.

Marines Advance on Peleliu

Meanwhile, American Marines on Peleliu in the Palaus, Philippine outpost 600 miles to the east, were battling their way ahead against stiff Japanese resistance. A communique from the headquarters of Admiral Nimitz at Pearl Harbor said today that 6,792 Japanese have been killed since the start of the Palau campaign, while an additional 850 were killed in the invasion of Angaur Island, south of Peleliu, where organized resistance was yesterday reported to have ceased.

An American radio correspondent on Peleliu said in a broadcast this morning that the Japanese there have apparently adopted a new strategy of strict conservation of their forces. The picked troops defending the island are fighting bitterly, but are not carrying out any offensive action, he said, adding that all the initiative has been left to the Americans.

The main Japanese force is dug in on a series of ridges on the western side of Peleliu, which an Associated Press correspondent today described as packed with caves and bristling with steel-doored, concrete underground strong-points. The correspondent quoted Major General Roy Geiger, commander of the 3rd Amphibious Corps, as saying that the terrain was the most difficult he had ever seen.

«We have had to lower our boys by ropes down the rocky sides to get at some of those caves,» Geiger said. «That's the only way to get at them.»

The AP correspondent said that the Japanese had spent years carving out underground caverns in the ridges, while the guns of their strong-points command the summit of the principal feature. At one point he saw an eight-inch Japanese naval gun that could sweep all of Peleliu to the south.

Despite these obstacles and the bitter resistance, the Marines are continuing to advance, Admiral Nimitz's communique announced.

The communique also disclosed a new series of attacks by carrier-based aircraft against Japanese installations in the central and northern Pacific. The planes heavily bombed targets at Arakabesan in the Palaus, Moen Island in the Truk Atoll, Pagan and Marcus islands, and Iwo Jima.

The Japanese put up only «ineffectual interception» to these attacks, the communique said, and no American planes were lost.

In the southwest Pacific, General MacArthur's headquarters announced today that Allied planes dropped 215 tons of bombs in the latest attacks on Halmahera, Ceram and Celebes on the southern approaches to the Philippines.

Many Japanese aircraft were damaged in the Halmahera attack, which was followed up by carrier aircraft attached to the Southwest Pacific command. The carrier planes

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U. S. 3RD FLEET ATTACKS MANILA
JAPS LOSE 205 PLANES, 11 SHIPS

SAN FRANCISCO, September 22 — Radio Tokyo said tonight that American carrier-based aircraft today carried out a second attack against Japanese installations in and around Manila.

The Nipponese account of this second assault on the Philippine capital said that American bombs rained down on the harbor and on Clark and Nichols airfields and that the Japanese Embassy was among the buildings hit.

WASHINGTON, September 22 — Roaring in from carriers of the 3rd Fleet, American warplanes Wednesday caught the Japanese at Manila completely by surprise and destroyed 205 of their aircraft and sank 11 ships in the bay of the Philippines capital, the Navy Department announced today.

An additional 26 vessels were listed as damaged and probably sunk in this first attack on targets at Manila, adding up to what was officially described as a «superlatively successful» operation. American losses included 15 aircraft, from which several airmen were rescued, while the Japanese failed to inflict any damage on the surface ships of the task force, under the command of Admirals Halsey and Mitscher.

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P. T. boats operating northeast of Morotai Island, where U. S. forces are rushing the construction of an airfield only 250 miles from the Philippines, sank a 2,000-ton freighter carrying troops and supplies, the communique said.

There was no report of ground action on Morotai, northernmost of the Halmaheras, where American forces yesterday were reported cleaning up small but stubborn enemy resistance northeast of the Gila Peninsula.

Japs Capture Wuchow, Yungyan

In southern China, Japanese forces have captured the Kwangsi Province river port of Wuchow in their continued westerly drive toward the Chinese fortress city of Kweilin, 170 miles to the northwest.

Still another Japanese column, said Chungking, has taken the city of Yungyan, 60 miles southwest of Wuchow. American fighter aircraft and medium bombers operating in close support of Chinese ground forces opposing the Jap advance struck at Nipponese depots and supply lines throughout the area.

Planes of General Claire Chennault's Chinese-American Wing hit a large dump, starting fires which were visible

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for 20 miles. Bombers hit the Japanese ferry crossing at Chuanhsien, over which enemy forces are pushing their southern attack against Kweilin.

Chennault's pilots also struck at shipping off the south-western coast of Formosa. Among the ships hit was a 400-foot Japanese naval vessel.

Strong patrol action was reported from British troop fronts in Arakan and Burma.

Meanwhile the Japanese News Agency reported that five more of Hirohito's admirals have «died in action.» (OWI)

BRITISH PUBLISH DEMOBILIZATION PLAN

LONDON, September 22 — The British Government have published a plan for releasing men and women from the armed forces when the war against Germany is over.

The announcement stated that there will be two schemes put into operation, — the main scheme and a special one for men wanted for urgent work of reconstruction. The first men released under the main scheme will be those aged 50 and over. Priority will then be arranged according to age and service. Two months' service will count as being equal to an additional year of age. For instance, men aged 24 with five years' service will rank with men aged 30 with four years' service.

Also under the main scheme, when the size of the forces needed against Japan and to occupy Germany is decided, releases will keep pace with the intake of new recruits. Men released under the main scheme will get at least two months' leave with full pay, a ration allowance, dependence allowances, a gratuity, and civilian clothing.

There will be no priority for married men, but it is reckoned that 90 per cent of the first half-million released will be in this classification.

Those who have served overseas will receive an extra day's leave with full pay for every month abroad. Released men will get their jobs back, if they want them, with full pension and social insurance rights.

That is the main scheme. The special scheme for reconstruction work will affect relatively few men, — mainly those wanted for urgent work. Only Ministry of Labor applications for release will be considered. If men leave the occupation they have been directed to, they will be sent back to the forces.

There will be a Parliamentary debate on the White Paper and these proposals fairly soon, the BBC said. (Reuter - BBC)

NEW INCENDIARY BULLET USED BY U.S. AIRCRAFT

WASHINGTON, September 22 — The War Department announced that a new armor-piercing incendiary bullet is being used by American airmen on all battle fronts. It is the answer to the use by the Germans of protective armor in planes and tanks.

The new bullet has been supplied in large quantities to air forces in Europe and the Pacific. (Reuter)

R.A.F. ACE KILLED IN ACTION

LONDON, September 22 — One of the best-known pilots in the R.A.F. Group Captain Pickard, reported missing last February, is now known to have been killed in action.

Pickard, who was the pilot of «F for Freddie» in the film *Target for Tonight*, was the first airman to win three DSO's in one war. He also had the DFC and the Czecho-slovak Military Cross. (Reuter)

ROOSEVELT COMPLIMENTS AMERICAN NEWSMEN

WASHINGTON, September 22 — President Roosevelt

U.N.R.R.A. APPROPRIATION PROPOSED FOR ITALY

MONTREAL, September 22 — The United States delegation to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration now in session here proposed yesterday a relief appropriation to the extent of 50 million dollars for aid to Italy.

Dean Acheson, asaistant U. S. Secretary of State and a member of the American delegation, declared last night that the proposal was supported with «extraordinary expressions of magnanimity» by other delegates from several countries which had suffered at the hands of Italy. The proposal was seconded by the French representative, Christain Valensi.

Acheson explained that the Norwegian delegate had asked whether the supplies which would be used in the proposed Italian Allied relief program would be taken from «short» stocks, thus decreasing the amount of «short» supplies for other countries.

The resolution was not put to a vote, but will be held for further discussions. No indication had been forthcoming as to when the resolution will come up for discussion.

Acheson made it clear that, should the resolution be approved by the UNRRA council, it will not set a precedent providing for UNRRA aid in other enemy or ex-enemy countries. Such aid, he said, must be sanctioned by the council in each instance.

The United States proposal embraces medical care for children, care of expectant mothers, and aid for displaced persons. The resolution is one of limited operations with limited funds for a limited type of work. (OWI)

CARUSO SHOT AS A TRAITOR

ROME, September 22 — Pietro Caruso, former Fascist Chief of Police of Rome, died the death of a traitor to his country at 1403 hours today, shot in the back by a firing squad at the Fortezza Bravetta. He had been convicted last night by an eight-man court for a series of crimes, principal one of which was handing over 50 innocent Italians to be massacred by the Germans.

Caruso was also convicted of participating in the round-up of hundreds of Italians for slave-labor service in Germany. Caruso had admitted at his trial that he knew many of these would never return to Italy alive.

Caruso was brought from the Regina Coeli Prison to the scene of the execution at 1358 hours. During the long ride from the center of the city to the fortress on the north west outskirts of Rome, he rode in a gray prison van accompanied by five Carabinieri and a priest. An autobus loaded with Rome police followed the van through the city.

The chair on which Caruso was placed had arrived at the fortress an hour before its occupant. It was plain wood, and had a concave notch at the back where Caruso rested his head. The chair was placed against an earth revetment in the inner fortress courtyard. Each of the chair's four legs was firmly staked into the ground.

When the van arrived, representatives of the Italian Ministry of Justice, the Carabinieri, the Rome Metropolitan Police, and representatives of the Allied and Italian press were waiting. On the other side of the revetment, a firing squad of 16 Rome Metropolitan Police riflemen were also waiting. They had arrived five minutes before the chair.

The van stopped about 30 feet past the chair. The autobus carrying the police guards turned about and left the courtyard. There was a five-minute wait, while final adjustments were made to the chair.

Then Caruso, who had watched the death of many innocent people and had supervised the torture of many more, was taken from the van by three Carabinieri. He was wearing the same blue suit he had worn during his trial when

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four years' service.

Also under the main scheme, when the size of the forces needed against Japan and to occupy Germany is decided, releases will keep pace with the intake of new recruits. Men released under the main scheme will get at least two months' leave with full pay, a ration allowance, dependence allowances, a gratuity, and civilian clothing.

There will be no priority for married men, but it is reckoned that 90 per cent of the first half-million released will be in this classification.

Those who have served overseas will receive an extra day's leave with full pay for every month abroad. Released men will get their jobs back, if they want them, with full pension and social insurance rights.

That is the main scheme. The special scheme for reconstruction work will affect relatively few men — mainly those wanted for urgent work. Only Ministry of Labor applications for release will be considered. If men leave the occupation they have been directed to, they will be sent back to the forces.

There will be a Parliamentary debate on the White Paper and these proposals fairly soon, the BBC said.
(Reuter - BBC)

NEW INCENDIARY BULLET USED BY U.S. AIRCRAFT

WASHINGTON, September 22 — The War Department announced that a new armor-piercing incendiary bullet is being used by American airmen on all battle fronts. It is the answer to the use by the Germans of protective armor in planes and tanks.

The new bullet has been supplied in large quantities to air forces in Europe and the Pacific. (Reuter)

R.A.F. ACE KILLED IN ACTION

LONDON, September 22 — One of the best-known pilots in the RAF, Group Captain Pickard, reported missing last February, is now known to have been killed in action.

Pickard, who was the pilot of «F for Freddie» in the film *Target for Tonight*, was the first airman to win three DSO's in one war. He also had the DFC and the Czechoslovak Military Cross. (Reuter)

ROOSEVELT COMPLIMENTS AMERICAN NEWSMEN

WASHINGTON, September 22 — President Roosevelt told press conference today that American war reporters are sending home information which is just about as up to date on military subjects as the government itself. The President said official dispatches frequently reach his desk later than the news reports covering the same facts. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

REHABILITATION OF ITALY

WASHINGTON, September 22 — President Roosevelt disclosed today that his Quebec Conference with Prime Minister Churchill devoted a lot of study to plans for gradually restoring full authority to the people of Italy to handle their own rehabilitation problems.

Discussing the Italian situation, the President said the Quebec conferees talked about two subjects:

Gradually planning ways to place the responsibility for Italian reconversion on the Italian people, so that they will have the authority and the responsibility; and seeing to it that they do not starve this winter. (OWI)

countries. Such aid, he said, would be given through the council in each instance.

The United States proposal embraces medical care for children, care of expectant mothers, and aid for displaced persons. The resolution is one of limited operations with limited funds for a limited type of work. (OWI)

CARUSO SHOT AS A TRAITOR

ROME, September 22 — Pietro Caruso, former Fascist Chief of Police of Rome, died the death of a traitor to his country at 1408 hours today, shot in the back by a firing squad at the Fortezza Bravetta. He had been convicted last night by an eight-man court for a series of crimes, principal one of which was handing over 50 innocent Italians to be massacred by the Germans.

Caruso was also convicted of participating in the round-up of hundreds of Italians for slave-labor service in Germany. Caruso had admitted at his trial that he knew many of these would never return to Italy alive.

Caruso was brought from the Regina Coeli Prison to the scene of the execution at 1358 hours. During the long ride from the center of the city to the fortress on the north west outskirts of Rome, he rode in a gray prison van accompanied by five Carabinieri and a priest. An autobus loaded with Rome police followed the van through the city.

The chair on which Caruso was placed had arrived at the fortress an hour before its occupant. It was plain wood, and had a concave notch at the back where Caruso rested his head. The chair was placed against an earth revetment in the inner fortress courtyard. Each of the chair's four legs was firmly staked into the ground.

When the van arrived, representatives of the Italian Ministry of Justice, the Carabinieri, the Rome Metropolitan Police, and representatives of the Allied and Italian press were waiting. On the other side of the revetment, a firing squad of 16 Rome Metropolitan Police riflemen were also waiting. They had arrived five minutes before the chair.

The van stopped about 30 feet past the chair. The autobus carrying the police guards turned about and left the courtyard. There was a five-minute wait, while final adjustments were made to the chair.

Then Caruso, who had watched the death of many innocent people and had supervised the torture of many more, was taken from the van by three Carabinieri. He was wearing the same blue suit he had worn during his trial when he blandly admitted committing all the crimes with which he was charged, excusing them on the ground that he «was following orders.»

After Caruso alighted, the gray van pulled away to the far side of the courtyard. Caruso was placed in the chair in a straddling position, his back to the firing squad and his face toward the revetment. The court had decreed he was to die as a traitor. No grass grew at the spot Caruso faced. Attendants tied Caruso's feet to the chair's two rear legs. Two ropes encircled his back, and were fastened to the back of the chair.

The priest prayed with Caruso for a few moments and then walked to one side and slightly to the rear of the firing squad. The first order was given, and the front column of the squad knelt. Then both lines of riflemen raised their guns.

There was a terrific explosion and a mass of fire as the 16 rifles sounded at the same moment.

There was no need for a doctor to examine the body. Caruso was dead.

A black undertaker's wagon appeared from behind the revetment. A few moments later, the dead Fascist was on his way out of the fortress.

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Caruso was captured on June 12 by Italian Patriots in a little town 70 miles northwest of Rome. The former Fascist police chief was fleeing with two companions, who were also arrested, and a box two feet by three feet containing about eight to nine million lire in cash, gold bullion, and assorted jewelry. These, Caruso admitted at his trial, were taken from his victims, including the 50 innocents whose bodies were among the 336 found in the Ardeatine Caves.

It was also Caruso who frankly admitted that he had made all the arrangements for the execution of Count Ciano, Mussolini's son-in-law and Italian Foreign Minister. But he denied he administered the coup de grâce. Rome citizens who saw the film of the execution insisted that, while the face of the murderer could not be seen, his hand was clearly visible. They insisted it was Caruso's hand.

While the sentence of the special court was being carried out, Caruso's secretary and accomplice, Roberto Occhietto, began to serve the 30-year term imposed by the same court for the same crimes which resulted in Caruso's execution. (UNN)

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY HEARS REPORTS

ROME, September 22 — Recent political developments in liberated Italy were the subject of a report at the 21st meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy today in Rome.

Captain Ellery W. Stone, USNR, Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission, made the report.

General Vasiliev, the acting representative of the Soviet Union, was chairman. Participating also were these representatives of five other Allied Nations: George Exintaris, Greece; Sir Noel Charles, Britain; Alexander Kirk, United States; M. Couve de Murville, French Committee of National Liberation; and Milosc Smiljanic, Yugoslavia. (UNN)

PENICILLIN BROUGHT TO ITALY

ROME, September 22 — Two precious parcels of penicillin, the first imported for benefit of civilians in Italy, were handed over to Italian health authorities today by the Public Health Sub-Commission of the Allied Control Commission.

One of the consignments came from the British War Office and the other from the United States War Department.

The valuable drug was turned over to Istituto Superiore d'Igiene for experimental work, and for cultivation of cultures in biological laboratories, leading eventually to production for general use.

Hospitals will have the first call on any supplies produced from these original molds. (UNN)

PRICE-CONTROL, EPURATION MEASURES ADOPTED

ROME, September 22 — The Council of Ministers met today at the Viminal Palace to examine and adopt important price control, epuration, and other measures.

The meeting approved the formation of an inter-ministerial committee whose job it will be to coordinate and discipline prices in general, and especially in those commodities and services which come directly under the control of government authorities.

Other measures were adopted for the speeding up of epuration procedure in the first four categories of civil servants, and for the compilation of voters' list in preparation for the time when national elections will be held in Italy. (UNN)

WORKERS SEEK REPRESENTATION

ROME, September 22 — The Italian General Confede-

Italian women to participate in the social and political life of Italy. The organization will strive for representation on epuration commissions and on trade union committees.

The newly formed body, whose provisional seat is in this city, proposes to set up discussion centers in the various districts of large cities for the thorough examination of social life and ultimate preparation for the task awaiting them, that of taking part in national elections. (UNN)

COURTS CLAMP DOWN ON GRAIN LAW VIOLATORS

ROME, September 22 — Police officials in Catania, posing as black market dealers, today caught Gismondo Casal and Antonin Contino red-handed with 3,000 quintals of grain. It was immediately confiscated together with six motor vehicles, and the offenders were jailed.

In Bari, a fine of 1,559,600 lire and four years in prison were meted out to both Pietro Laviglio, a farmer, and Vincenzo Ceci, a tractor mechanic, for failing to turn in grain to the Granai del Popolo.

Several grain law evaders appearing before the Trapani courts drew a total of 5 1/2 years in prison and 693,000 lire in fines. (UNN)

ITALIAN FILM STAR FINED

FLORENCE, September 22 — The well-known Italian film star Fosco Giachetti was fined 6,000 lire by the Allied Military Court here yesterday for travelling from Rome to Florence without a regular permit.

Giuseppe Ballerini, who organized the trip, was sentenced to six months in jail and fined 50,000 lire. Giachetti's sentence was lighter, because he was able to prove that he had come to Florence to visit his family. (UNN)

ITALIAN POSTAL SERVICE REACHES NEW HIGH

ROME, September 22 — Civilian mail service in liberated Italy is now restored to a point where more than 17,000,000 letters, equal to 70 tons, have been dispatched between Allied and neutral countries and Italy between January 1 and August 31.

Planned by British and American mail experts of the Allied Control Commission in cooperation with Italian postal authorities, the rejuvenated mail service was restored to liberated Italy as soon as security conditions permitted in a specific territory. An example of this speedy postal restoration was Rome. Postcard service between Rome and the south of Italy was in operation June 19, two weeks after the capital's liberation, and full foreign letter service to and from the capital went into effect July 1.

The close ties between Italian citizens and citizens of the United States and Great Britain, is indicated in the number of civilian letters arriving in Italy from the two countries in June, July, and August, which totaled 3,400,000. A total of 1,350,000 civilian letters left Italy for these countries during the same period.

Through the cooperation of Allied military authorities Italian civilian mail to and from Italy is being carried along with mail to and from Allied troops. Already the ACC has established an airmail service from Tripoli to Italy, and Italian postal authorities are now operating a restricted internal airmail service, which also links Sicily and Sardinia with the mainland.

The plans and operation of restoring mail service to liberated Italy has included provisions for mailing and delivery of newspapers within Italy, thus carrying out another of the four freedoms under the Atlantic Charter — freedom of the press.

Other postal services now in operation in the greater part of liberated areas are savings bank, postal funds, check account service, mail registration and insurance, and express letters. (UNN)

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WORKERS SEEK REPRESENTATION

ROME, September 22 — The Italian General Confederation of Labor, through its Secretariat, has urged the government to appoint workers' representatives to all national bodies directly concerned with the task of national reconstruction.

The request was made in a letter to Prime Minister Bonomi, which said this representation would ensure the fullest cooperation of Italian workers in rebuilding the country, while at the same time protecting their interests as the group hardest hit by the war.

The Confederation specifically asked to be represented on government building projects, for which 1,000 million lire have been appropriated, and on relief distributing bodies. (UNN)

WOMEN TO TAKE PART IN RECONSTRUCTION

ROME, September 22 — The Union of Italian Women which was recently formed, has as its principal aim amalgamation with all newly-organized women's associations in liberated territory, for the purpose of contributing more actively in the reconstruction of the nation, Rita Montagnana-Togliatti, wife of the Italian Communist Party Leader, said in an interview today.

The Union, democratic in outlook, is essentially of a non-political nature, which seeks to fight for the right of

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UNITED NATIONS

BRITISH LEADERS OF A.C.C. FOR GERMANY NAMED

LONDON, September 22 — It was announced today that Major General S. W. Kirby and Mr. Ivan Kirkpatrick have been nominated leaders of the British section of the Central Control Commission to be set up in Germany after the period of military control.

The Commission will include representatives of Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union. (BBC)

ALLIES WILL CONTROL GERMAN PRESS

WASHINGTON, September 22 — Plans for the operation of the «whole German informational apparatus» by British, American, and Russian officials were described yesterday by Robert Sherwood, Director of Overseas Operations for the U. S. Office of War Information.

Sherwood, who has just returned to the U. S. after more than seven months in the European war theater, told

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his press conference that the press, radio, and film services in Germany will operate under the joint control of the three military occupational forces.

He said that the first task of the information services will be to give instructions to the German people promulgated by the military authorities. Later, the services will be used to «convince the German people that they really lost the war.» To which Elmer Davis, OWI Director, added: «And that they will lose it if they ever start it again.»

The informational servicing activities of the U. S. Office of War Information will continue in liberated countries on a diminishing scale until such time as the services provided by OWI are adequately available through normal channels, Sherwood added. He stressed that OWI will function as «a service machine, not as a propaganda machine.» (PWB)

FILIPINO LAUDS U. S. POLICY

WASHINGTON, September 22 — Carlos P. Romulo, resident commissioner of the Philippines in the United States, today praised the American policy which, he said, has assured the Filipino people of their independence.

Speaking before the House of Representatives, Romulo said:

«Today, we find ourselves on the threshold of victory. We are about to recover the Philippines. From the start, America based its premise in the Philippines upon the human platform. Its framework was built by the Americans who planted the concept of democracy in the Philippines. Its foundations rest deep in Bataan.» (PWB)

NEW U. S. CRUISER LAUNCHED

NEWPORT NEWS, September 22 — The 10,000-ton U. S. light cruiser, *Portsmouth*, was launched here yesterday. (PWB)

ENTIRE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT RESIGNS

BRUSSELS, September 22 — Radio Brussels has announced that M. Pierlot, the Belgian Prime Minister, and the entire Government have resigned, Reuter reported today.

Prince Charles, the Regent of Belgium, accepted his resignation and will invite another statesman to form a government.

M. Pierlot is anxious that a leader of the Resistance Movement should be the new prime minister, and that other politicians who have been in Belgium during the occupation should participate in the new government. (Reuter - BBC)

OCCUPIED AREAS

AUSTRIAN PATRIOTS WRECK TRAIN DEPOTS

ANKARA, September 22 — Austrian Patriots have destroyed several train and street car depots near Vienna, killing several hundred German soldiers and wrecking a number of locomotives Radio Ankara announced today. (OWI)

GERMANS EXECUTE 318 GREEKS IN CRETE

LONDON, September 22 — The Germans are carrying out fierce reprisals on Crete and have executed 318 Greeks in six districts of the island, the Greek Information Office said today.

The statement added that Lt. Gen. Koch, Commander of the German Police in Crete, is chiefly responsible for the massacres in the Amarion district, where 150 Greeks were executed. German soldiers who took part belong to the 822nd Infantry Battalion. (OWI)

INSIDE GERMANY

HMS Kimberley and *HMS Lookout* were both in action to the north of Rimini, engaging coastal guns and field batteries with upwards of 1,000 rounds. Target areas were well covered, and one particularly obnoxious battery was effectively silenced.

Allied Armies in Italy.

The Allied Armies in Italy have still further successes to report. After nearly a month of continuous bitter fighting, troops of 8th Army have driven the enemy from the San Fortunato-Carnaio Ridge, and have a bridgehead over the River Marecchia.

Rimini has been captured. This is most important, as the town lies at the entrance to the Po Valley.

Fifth Army, giving the enemy no respite, has captured the important road center of Firenzuola and dominating hills to the north and northeast of the town, as well as other vital ground in the central sector of the Apennines.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force.

Medium forces of heavy bombers yesterday continued their assaults on enemy communications in Hungary and Yugoslavia, attacking many rail yards and rail bridges. Fighter-bombers also attacked a rail yard in Yugoslavia.

Due to adverse weather, tactical aircraft did not operate.

Aircraft of the Balkan Air Force were active over Greece and Albania, attacking military objectives, but weather restricted these operations.

Last night, our bombers attacked port facilities at Salonika, Greece.

In these operations, one enemy aircraft was destroyed, and 10 of ours are missing.

MAAF flew about 850 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, September 22 — Today's communique:

Land:

The Allied drive through Nijmegen continued yesterday against increasing enemy opposition.

Our armored forces have captured the bridge at Nijmegen in conjunction with airborne troops. They have crossed to the north bank of the Waal, and pushed on north.

The town of Nijmegen has been cleared of the enemy. The base of the Allied salient has been widened on both sides of Eindhoven. We have reached Someren on the east, and we are fighting in the area of Wintelre on the west.

Air:

Fighters and fighter-bombers supported operations in Holland. Some enemy aircraft were encountered, principally in the areas of Nijmegen and Lochem. Twenty enemy aircraft were shot down for the loss of four of our fighters.

In the Scheldt Estuary, we have captured Terneuzen, and are steadily mopping up the southern bank east of the Leopold Canal.

In the Boulogne area, the enemy has been confined to the high ground southwest of the town.

The enemy strongpoint in the Forest De la Creche, on the outskirts of the town, was attacked by medium and light bombers.

Troops crossing into Germany from southern Holland have advanced to within three miles of Gellenkirchen. In Stolberg-Busbach, east of Aachen, mopping up is in progress, and we are engaged in house-to-house fighting in Stolberg. East of the town, our troops have gained the high ground.

Farther south Allied troops are clearing Hurtgen Forest against moderate artillery fire, and are also mopping up [illegible]dorf. Numerous counter-attacks have

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INSIDE GERMANY

RUNS CAUSED ON GERMAN BANKS

STOCKHOLM, September 22 — Recent military and political events have caused a run on the banks throughout Germany, especially in the Rhine, Ruhr, and Westphalia regions, a report to the *Stockholms Tidningen* stated today.

In a number of towns, the banks were forced to stop all withdrawals, the statement said. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 22 — Today's communique:

Navy:

On 19 September on the right flank of the army on the Franco-Italian frontier, the U. S. Destroyer *Ludlow* bombarded enemy mortars and troop concentrations with good results.

There was no naval bombardment in the Rimini area yesterday because of very bad weather. On 20 September due to adverse weather, tactical aircraft did not operate.

Aircraft of the Balkan Air Force were active over Greece and Albania, attacking military objectives, but weather restricted these operations.

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Farther south, Allied troops are clearing Hurtgen Forest against moderate artillery fire, and are also mopping up in the area of Lammersdorf. Numerous counter-attacks have been repulsed near Diebirch, and one unit has destroyed 23 enemy tanks.

South of Metz, our forces advanced to within six miles of the city.

Along Meurthe River, we have cleared Luneville, and troops have taken the high ground along the west bank five miles to the southeast. Other units are in the vicinity of Flin, on the Meurthe River, five miles northwest of Baccarat.

Railway centers at Eberang, Gerolstein, and Prumfeld, in Germany, were hit yesterday by medium bombers. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, September 22 — Tonight's communique:

Troops of the Leningrad Front, as a result of a swift advance, on September 22 captured in fighting the important naval base and large port on the Baltic Sea, the Capital of the Estonian SSR, the city of Tallinn (Reval), and also occupied over 800 other populated localities, including the town and railway junction of Tapa, the town of Pajde, and the town of Pilsamaa; the large populated localities of Unde, Kaljale, Kulashu, Kaperlya, Getru, Lepse, Gervema-

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dise, Jarvejany, Petri, Toigi, Geraverre, Rantra, and Vitsarve, and the railway stations of Ilsin, Tainsalu, Janede, Mindula, Jadvidu, Ludskoeje, and Kokra.

Northwest and west of Valga, our troops, occupied in fighting over 60 populated localities, including Randa, Ridaja, Alla, Kurre, Tuldary, Satsy, and Turne, and the railway station of Omuli.

Southeast of Sanok, our troops, as a result of heavy fighting, occupied over 30 populated localities, including Zhernitse, Volkonyje, Bukavets, Terka, Raitse, Topolye, Telezitse, Ochicherva, Polyane, Chvarna, Golobiu, Shanets, and Hlopise.

In the western part of Rumania, our troops, jointly with Rumanian troops, captured the city and important railway junction of Arad, and also occupied in fighting over 50 other populated localities, including Shepres, Tedyuren, Shimandu, Pintana, Taj, Radunos, Tolats, Mailats, and Temesheyene, and the railway stations of Nedesh, Shimandu, Tinta-Ane, Temerave, Glogovets, Radunos, Kozerluk, and Telnats.

On all other sectors of the front, patrol activities, and on several sectors, fighting of local importance took place.

During September 21, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 62 German tanks. In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 12 enemy planes were shot down.

(Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, September 22 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

During the period August 27 to September 3, Patriots killed 300 Germans in hard fighting that took place southwest of Belluno. German forces, supported by tanks and armored cars, which had begun mopping up operations against Patriots in this sector, were strongly opposed. After successfully combating repeated enemy attacks, Patriots of the Garibaldi Brigades retired to the mountains only because of the scarcity of munitions, maintaining their efficiency and unity. Having received the necessary reinforcements, they are now preparing to meet new attacks.

The city of Tolmezzo can practically be considered besieged by Patriots, who control the surrounding mountains.

The Liguria Division, whose activity is increasing, has carried out effective actions. Enemy losses totalled 52 killed and 16 wounded, two vehicles destroyed and three damaged, one bridge demolished, and another damaged.

In Lombardy, during the month of August, almost 300 Nazi-Fascists were killed between Monte Fenice and the village of Vara. In the Montalto, Montebello, (Pavia), Prinia, and Nibbiola (Novara) sectors, clashes took place which ended in favor of the Patriots.

The garrison of Cortellazzo di Alessandria was captured. German troops were stopped at Ciogo Presolana near Bergamo. After liberating Domodossola, Patriots took over the administration of the town. The mayor was substituted by a Provisional committee which, among other things, fixed the bread ration. A large section of the local young men immediately enlisted in the Garibaldi Brigade operating in that sector. This brigade liberated the villages of Nibbiano and Pianello south of Domodossola.

Nazi-Fascist ferocity becomes more savage both in the cities and in the country. The Germans are rounding up workers to deport to Germany or to work on fortifications. Fascist militiamen are collaborating with the German SS in seeking out men with relentless indiscrimination, which often results in massacres among the civil population. In the village of Pagnano, where some German soldiers were killed by Patriots, 210 men were taken from their homes, barbarously massacred, then left on the spot; every one was forbidden to bury the bodies. Eight Patriots were shot in the square of the commune at Bologna. The bodies were

[illegible] The population's reaction

At Pont-à-Mousson, and in the Nancy-Luneville area, several enemy attacks were repulsed, partly by successful counter-attacks. The enemy suffered heavy losses. Local penetrations were sealed off.

In the Remiremont sector, the enemy attacked with strongest forces. Heavy fighting is in progress near the town.

The defenders of Boulogne have been for days opposing a far superior enemy in heaviest defensive operations.

Strong enemy air attacks were launched against Calais yesterday.

The St. Nazaire garrison repulsed several enemy attacks.

Italy:

In the area north of Florence, numerous enemy attacks, launched with concentrated forces, were frustrated in bitter fighting. One local penetration was sealed off.

On the Adriatic Coast, the enemy, due to the high losses suffered during the last days' fighting, did not continue his break-through attacks.

Along the entire front, strong local attacks were repulsed.

On September 20, a total of 106 enemy tanks were destroyed.

Eastern Front:

In southwest Siebenbürgen, Hungarian troops are fighting advanced enemy units.

In the Szekler salient, our troops frustrated all Bolshevist attacks.

In west Rumania, German battle planes knocked out 23 tanks and destroyed numerous vehicles.

In the course of the defensive battle in the Sanok-Krosno area, heavy fighting with reinforced Bolshevist units is still going on. Our counter-attacking troops eliminated local penetrations, destroying numerous Soviet tanks.

At Warsaw, a new enemy attempt to cross the river has failed on the river islands. Over 200 prisoners were taken.

Our armored storm units, fighting against stubborn enemy resistance, have gained further ground south of Mitau.

In Latvia and Estonia, our heroically fighting troops again frustrated new attacks of strong Soviet forces on the eighth day of battle.

In the course of defensive and offensive fighting, 103 enemy tanks were either destroyed or captured yesterday.

In the northern part of Estonia, the ordered disengagement movements from the Narva sector were completed according to plan.

Air:

North American bombers yesterday attacked several localities in the Hungarian area.

Terror attacks on western Germany caused damages, especially in Mannheim, Ludwigshafen, Koblenz, and Mainz.

(Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMAN HOME SERVICE

German Civilian Morale, Cologne: Reports from western Germany all stress the fighting spirit of the population. All the inhabitants of the western German territories go to their work and contribute to building the great trenchworks in the west, in spite of the growing noise of the battle. We are wholly justified in speaking of a deep faith which makes of the close relationship between army and civilians something uniquely great.

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

and by anti-aircraft fire. 12 enemy planes were shot down.
(Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, September 22 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

During the period August 27 to September 3, Patriots killed 500 Germans in hard fighting that took place southwest of Belluno. German forces, supported by tanks and armored cars, which had begun mopping up operations against Patriots in this sector were strongly opposed. After successfully combating repeated enemy attacks, Patriots of the Garibaldi Brigades retired to the mountains only because of the scarcity of munitions, maintaining their efficiency and unity. Having received the necessary reinforcements, they are now preparing to meet new attacks.

The city of Tolmezzo can practically be considered besieged by Patriots, who control the surrounding mountains.

The Liguria Division, whose activity is increasing, has carried out effective actions. Enemy losses totalled 52 killed and 15 wounded, two vehicles destroyed and three damaged, one bridge demolished, and another damaged.

In Lombardy, during the month of August, almost 300 Nazi-Fascists were killed between Monte Fenice and the village of Varsi. In the Montalto, Montebello, (Pavia), Priola, and Nibbiola (Novara) sectors clashes took place which ended in favor of the Patriots.

The garrison of Cortellazzo di Alessandria was captured. German troops were stopped at Giogo Presolana near Bergamo. After liberating Domodossola, Patriots took over the administration of the town. The mayor was substituted by a Provisional committee which, among other things, fixed the bread ration. A large section of the local young men immediately enlisted in the Garibaldi Brigade operating in that sector. This brigade liberated the villages of Nibbiano and Pianello, south of Domodossola.

Nazi-Fascist ferocity becomes more savage both in the cities and in the country. The Germans are rounding up workers to deport to Germany or to work on fortifications. Fascist militiamen are collaborating with the German SS in seeking out men with relentless indiscrimination, which often results in massacres among the civil population. In the village of Pugnano, where some German soldiers were killed by Patriots, 210 men were taken from their homes, barbarously massacred, then left on the spot, every one was forbidden to bury the bodies. Eight Patriots were shot in the square of the commune at Bologna. The bodies were left on the ground for two days. The population's reaction to these atrocities and threats of deportation to Germany, was to take to the Maquis to reinforce the Garibaldi Brigades with new elements.
(UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, 22 September — The High Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

In the Arnhem area, our own attacks, aiming at the destruction of the British 1st Airborne Division's trapped remnants, was continued.

Enemy forces, advancing from Nijmegen in a northward direction, were held north of the town. South of Nijmegen, our own attacks are slowly gaining ground.

Fighter and battle plane formations supported the Army's defensive fighting in the Dutch sector, destroying 38 enemy planes, including 20 large transports serving the supply of enemy airborne troops. Twelve four-engined bombers, as well as 10 Anglo-American bombers, were also shot down by units of the Wehrmacht.

In the Aix-la-Chapelle area, several enemy attacks, supported by tanks, were repulsed. The enemy lost nine tanks. Southeast of the town, enemy pressure is increasing in intensity.

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Eastern Front:

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TRANSOCEAN AND D.N.B.

Western Front: Martin Hallensleben reports: «The centre of gravity of fighting on the western front is, for the time being, situated in the area of Nijmegen and Arnhem. The principal fact is that the German command has succeeded in establishing a coherent front, thus overcoming the swift development of mobile warfare... The Germans have encircled the entire British 1st Airborne Division, which was split up into two groups and compressed into a very narrow space.»

Eastern Front: Colonel von Hammer reports: «The great battle on the northern wing of the eastern front is taking the expected course. Losses suffered by the Soviets were very severe yesterday... German disengagement movements in the Narva sector are being carried out according to plan, without being impeded by the rather slowly following Soviets.»

FASCIST RADIO

So far, the fall of Rimini is not mentioned. It is claimed that the fighting has entered a period of lull, owing to heavy Allied losses. Only slight fighting is taking place north of Florence and along the Adriatic.

The execution of Caruso is announced, but no mention is made of reprisals having been carried out.

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

Intavicia A. 2

BASIC NEWS

INFORMATION DIVISION
22 SEP 1944

United Nations News Service — Psychological Warfare Branch, FNC, AFHQ

Compiled by PWB — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

Friday 22 September 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Greek troops within mile of Rimini; British forces seize Yugoslav mainland positions; MAAF heavies strike rail lines in Hungary; Yugoslavs break German Bosnia offensive; British drive in Holland to aid airborne units; Red Army clears Peipus Isthmus; Macedonia given freedom by Bulgaria; Russia impatient with Finland; Allies bomb Sumatra; Liberators smash Japanese convoy.

LIBERATED ITALY — Caruso sentenced to death; Croce speak on Italy's future; More Grain Law violators given stiff sentences.

UNITED NATIONS — Churchill and Roosevelt return to capitals; Roosevelt appoints envoy to *de facto* French Government; Hull says Allies are ready for trouble in Germany; French-Dutch repatriation agreement signed; Prince Charles elected Regent of Belgium.

OCCUPIED AREAS — Brother of Togliatti held as hostage by Fascists; Danish general strike spreads; Nazis make mass arrests in southern Norway.

INSIDE GERMANY — Hitler calls High Command emergency council; Nazis arrest more potential opposition leaders.

WAR FRONTS

GREEK TROOPS WITHIN MILE OF RIMINI

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 21 — Greek troops fighting their way along the Adriatic coast yesterday pushed to within a mile of Rimini, eastern terminus of the main Po Valley highway, while American forces of the 5th Army, widening their breach in the center of the Goth Line, drove toward the Futa Pass, mountain gateway to Bologna and industrial north Italy.

In an advance of 2½ miles over tortuous, strongly de- farther north. This is the first time since the beginning of the 5th Army offensive on September 11 that this area has been mentioned in connexion with operations of ground forces.

American forces pushing through the mountains five miles east of the main Bologna road yesterday captured the mountain village of Barco, 25 miles northeast of Florence, and the nearby Monte Acuto in a frontal approach to the town of Firenzuola, now threatened also from the east, where American forces yesterday captured the twin peaks of Monte Frena and Monte Montale.

On the west coast sector of the 5th Army front, Allied forces approached the outskirts of Pietrasanta, six miles north of Viareggio. Only light enemy artillery fire and decreasing enemy resistance were met on this flank of the 5th Army's advance. (PRO)

BRITISH FORCES SEIZE YUGOSLAV POSITIONS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 21 — British artillery and infantry forces were landed on the Yugoslav mainland and cleared the western end of the Peljesac Peninsula, between the islands of Hvar and Brac, during recent operations to liberate the Dalmatian islands, it was announced here today.

The capture of the three Dalmatian islands of Brac, Korcula, and Mljet, announced yesterday, was carried out against strong enemy resistance, a special announcement declared. Fighting on the mainland is still continuing, today's announcement stated, and guns landed on the island of Brac are shelling enemy concentrations and batteries on the Yugoslav mainland.

In a naval encounter on the night of 15/16 September, involving light naval forces employed to prevent evacuation of the islands, four enemy ships were sunk, it was said. Balkan Air Force planes aided materially in the operations, and bombarded the nearby mainland ports of Trepanj, Ploca, Omis, and Makarska. (PRO)

HEAVIES STRIKE HUNGARY RAIL LINES

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 21 — Up to 500 heavy bombers of the 15th AAF today struck at enemy rail lines across Hungary and Yugoslavia, continuing the heavy assault on German supply and evacuation routes from the Transylvanian and Balkan fronts, it was announced here this afternoon.

Four bridges were struck — two in Hungary along the Budapest by-pass line to Transylvania, one across the

LATE BULLETINS

CARUSO TO BE EXECUTED AT DAWN

ROME, September 21 — It was announced at a late hour here tonight that Pietro Caruso, former Rome Fascist

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gary; Yugoslavs Break German Bosnia Offensive; British drive in Holland to aid airborne units; Red Army clears Petsamo Isthmus; Macedonia given freedom by Bulgaria; Russia impatient with Finland; Allies bomb Sumatra; Liberators smash Japanese convoy.

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In an advance of 2½ miles over tortuous, strongly defended mountain country in the heart of the Apennines, American forces yesterday captured the two peaks of Monte Frena and Monte Montale, one-half mile from the Firenzuola-Imola road and within little over two miles of the key road and junction town of Firenzuola. Leading American forces in this sector, to the east of the main German defensive positions, are only 26 miles from Bologna at the edge of the wide and fertile Plain of the Po.

Fighting continued yesterday within the confines of the tiny republic of San Marino, where 5th Army forces were at the edge of the capital in the center of the mountain state.

Prisoners taken by 8th Army forces since the start of their offensive now number more than 6,700, an increase of more than 400 in the past day.

Heavy rains yesterday prevented Tactical Air Force bombers and fighters from lending close support to the 5th Army in its advance through the mountain bastions of the Goth Line. The rains and mist also cut down observation for artillery fire, and made movement along muddy mountain trails extremely difficult for tanks and supply vehicles.

It was announced today that American forces were fighting their way toward the village of Santa Lucia, on the main road from Florence to Bologna, and part of the main German defenses guarding the Futa Pass, little over a mile

On the west coast sector of the 5th Army front, Allied forces approached the outskirts of Pietrasanta, six miles north of Viareggio. Only light enemy artillery fire and decreasing enemy resistance were met on this flank of the 5th Army's advance. (PRO)

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LATE BULLETINS

CARUSO TO BE EXECUTED AT DAWN

ROME, September 21 — It was announced at a late hour here tonight that Pietro Caruso, former Rome Fascist police chief, would be executed at dawn tomorrow.

It was also stated that following the court's pronouncement of the death penalty, Caruso's attorney had filed a plea for clemency signed by the condemned man's mother. The plea was rejected by the court. (UNN)

THUNDERBOLTS DESTROY 20 GERMAN PLANES

LONDON, September 22 (Friday) — American Thunderbolt fighter planes supporting Allied airborne operations in Holland yesterday shot down 20 German planes against a loss of four Allied planes, it was announced here early this morning. (Reuter)

HEAVY BOMBERS HIT CELEBES, HALMAHERA, CERAM

AFHQ, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, September 22 (Friday) — Heavy bombers of General Douglas MacArthur's Far Eastern Air Force have unloaded 215 tons of bombs on Japanese positions on the islands of Celebes, Ceram, and Halmahera, in the Netherlands Indies.

The chief target was the Japanese aerodrome on a northeastern island in the Celebes group which has been raided 17 times in the last 18 days. This same field was hit by 155 tons of bombs Tuesday. (OWI)

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Danube at Baja, 80 miles south of Budapest, and the fourth across the Danube northwest of Belgrade at Novisad. Two rail yards in eastern Hungary were also struck.

RAF Wellington, Liberator, and Halifax night bombers struck another heavy blow at German troop and supply movements from the Balkans in an attack last night on the Hegyeshalom rail yards, in northwest Hungary.

The rail center, the principal marshalling point on the Gyor-Vienna line, is the second Hungarian rail target to be hit by the night bombers this week.

Balkan Air Force Spitfires yesterday strafed a concentration of over 200 enemy motor vehicles massed in a large field at Pedinon, Greece, near the Serbian border, and wiped out practically the entire number. The trucks were parked off a main road leading northward, and were probably part of the enemy movement of troops out of Greece which has been accelerated recently, it was said. (PRO)

CONGRATULATIONS FOR MINESWEEPING FLOTILLA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 21 — Admiral Sir John Cunningham, Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean, today sent congratulations to the officers and men of the 12th Minesweeping Flotilla, a British unit which has achieved a record of sweeping 1,000 mines from enemy waters since its arrival in the Mediterranean in the autumn of 1942. (PRO)

YUGOSLAVS BREAK GERMAN BOSNIA OFFENSIVE

LONDON, September 21 — After smashing a German offensive in Krupanj, in western Bosnia, Yugoslav forces liberated the town, Marshal Tito's communique reported today. To the east, in recently-liberated Valjevo, 700 Germans were killed and 1,000 prisoners were taken.

In Serbia, the Germans were routed near Krivi and were driven back to Pirot. In the Nis-Lescovac area, fighting continued with some losses to the German forces.

In eastern Bosnia, Yugoslav forces pursued the retreating Germans after taking the town of Tusla, 60 miles northeast of Sarajevo. Large quantities of booty, including railway wagons with food supplies and war material, were captured.

Continuing their operations against German communications, the Zagreb-Karlavac rail line was destroyed in 250 places, while the Zagreb-Sisak line was cut in 80 places and one train was derailed.

Marshal Tito reported that over 300 members of the Croat Home Guard have joined his liberation forces and have contributed their transport and equipment. (OWI)

NAZI CHIEFS FLEEING AEGEAN ISLANDS

CAIRO, September 21 — The Germans are still sneaking key personnel from the Aegean Islands, according to reports reaching here.

These evacuees are said to be fleeing in Junkers-52 transport planes, most of which are forced to make their flights under cover of darkness to avoid attacks by vigilant Allied airmen.

The reports stated that the constant air and sea watch by the Allies is preventing the Germans evacuating personnel by sea from the islands to the Greek mainland. Meanwhile, on the mainland, the reports added, the German northward movement is continuing. (Reuter)

BRITISH DRIVE TO RELIEVE AIRBORNE UNITS

SHAEF, September 21 — Elements of British armor are today on the road to Arnhem after crossing the Rhine (Waal) River to relieve Allied airborne troops encircled by

A radio correspondent reported today that General Dwight Eisenhower's campaign is well over a month ahead of schedule.

To the east, on the Canadian sector, German resistance to the Polish drive toward the Scheldt has collapsed. Troops under General Crerar's command have taken the town of Terneuzen. Canadian troops on the Poles' west flank have driven into Holland and are two miles from the Scheldt Estuary, near the mouth of the Leopold Canal.

At Boulogne, the total number of prisoners taken has mounted to 6,000. The entire city is in Canadian hands with the exception of Portel, southwest of Boulogne, and Wimereux to the north.

Between Aachen and Trier, the American 1st Army has an almost unbroken front of 90 miles on German soil. In the Stolberg-Rusbach area, east of Aachen, the Americans are continuing to attack against increasing resistance. Most of the activity is taking place in the Forest of Hurtgen.

To the south, on the Luxembourg border, General Hodges' troops are meeting heavy counter-attacks in the area east of Diekirch, at Bleialf. Slightly to the south, bitter fighting is going on at Hollendorf, north of Echternach, and a large-scale German counter-attack was thrown back.

The railway yards at Trier, which were tightly packed with German troops and supplies to be sent to the central sector of the front, were heavily bombed yesterday by Allied planes.

105 Tanks Destroyed

Along the Moselle River, to the south of the American 1st Army sector, a large portion of the German armored forces were thrown into battle against General George Patton's positions. In the greatest single tank battle since the landings in France, the Americans destroyed 105 German tanks in three days.

Forward patrols reached a point eight miles south of Metz, the nearest reported position to the city. Rockets and heavy artillery fire are being thrown into the German fortress itself.

German tank assaults were concentrated in the Dieuze area, east of Nancy, where American troops were forced to make a slight withdrawal.

German nuisance patrols were reported to be slipping across the Moselle in the Thionville area under cover of darkness.

To the southeast of Nancy, French troops with the American 3rd Army are closing in on Flin, five miles northwest of Baccarat, despite strong German resistance. Farther back, at Luneville, American troops are pushing the Germans to the north. The Germans are shelling the city itself and snipers within it are being rounded up by French Forces of the Interior.

With the capture of the submarine pens at Brest, on the Brittany Peninsula, the most hotly contended port city in France, the city passed into Allied hands. American troops, attacking from the west and supported by a formation of British flame-throwing Churchill tanks, gained an entrance to the walled city on Sunday and fought their way to the sea. More than 17,000 prisoners were taken out of a German garrison which once numbered about 20,000. More than 1,000 wounded are believed to be housed in hospital tunnels around the city walls.

Secretary of War Henry Stimson announced at a press conference today that American casualties up to September 6 amounted to 337,743. Of this figure, 64,466 were killed, 177,235 wounded, 48,725 taken prisoner, and 47,315 missing.

Mr. Stimson announced also that the total number of German prisoners taken in France so far amounted to 457,000. (OWI - Reuter - BBC)

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BRITISH DRIVE TO RELIEVE AIRBORNE UNITS

SHAEF, September 21 — Elements of British armor are today on the road to Arnhem after crossing the Rhine (Waal) River to relieve Allied airborne troops encircled by strong German units. By this maneuver, German troops in the Rotterdam area of Holland are threatened with encirclement. A more important threat, however, is the outflanking of the northern defenses of the Siegfried Line.

Airborne troops in the Arnhem sector can hear the radio signals of the relieving British force growing in strength. Correspondents have reported that there is confused fighting in the Nijmegen sector, and the Germans are showing no signs of weakening their resistance. The Germans counter-attacked, using their reluctant air force, in an attempt to prevent the turning of their Rhine River flank.

The German defense plans seem to be not so much to hold a line from the North Sea to the Swiss frontier, as to create a series of virtually independent strong-points which would be dangerous for the Allies to by-pass. They are turning cities on the west bank of the Rhine into fortresses, in an effort to gain time and to compel the Allies to carry the war through another winter.

The Germans have been counter-attacking all along the British 2nd Army corridor from the Escaut Canal to Nijmegen. Closely-wedged masses of Germans attacked our lines near Eindhoven, but failed to get through. The base of the British corridor is being rapidly widened, and Allied troops have captured Heere and Soerendonk, east of the main road to Eindhoven.

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ALLIES BOMB WEST GERMANY

LONDON, September 21 — Heavy Allied bombers in medium strength today bombed synthetic oil plants at Ludwigshafen and railway marshalling yards at Mainz and Coblenz, along with other targets in western Germany.

Strong forces of fighters escorted the bombers, while other fighters continued heavy support of further airborne reinforcements of the invasion of Holland.

Air Forces headquarters said medium bombers yesterday carried out a heavy attack against the rail yards at Trier, and that the area was densely packed with German troops and supply trains at the time.

Also yesterday, rocket-firing Typhoons shot high explosives into the German-held Fort Merxem, the last Nazi stronghold in the Belgian city of Antwerp, where an estimated 2,000 enemy soldiers were holding out. They have been shelling the city nightly.

At the same time, heavy bombers struck the French coastal town of Calais with 4,500 tons of bombs, and left the city in a pall of smoke which was still rolling upward today when medium bombers crossed the Channel to strike at German rail lines.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 798021

The French-based 9th USAAF joined in the attacks against Nazi railways feeding the Siegfried Line, while other aircraft flew tactical missions in support of ground forces in the Calais, Dunkirk, and Boulogne sectors.

A Reuter correspondent at Tactical Air Force headquarters in Belgium said today that the Luftwaffe has been taking advantage of bad weather over Allied fighter bases for increased strafing and bombing of Allied troop positions in Holland.

Flying-bombs launched from the northern coast of Holland crashed down on London and southern counties late today. The capital had casualties and damage. (OWI – Reuter)

SURRENDER PASSES BRING BIG NAZI YIELD

WASHINGTON, September 21 — The Office of War Information said today that the surrender passes distributed by air to Nazi troops have been among the most potent weapons in use on the western front in France.

OWI said German troops have been known to fight among themselves to obtain these leaflets, which guarantee their safe passage as prisoners of war.

Men who have come into the Allied lines with these passes say they hid them in their shoes and elsewhere in their clothing to keep them from discovery by German officers.

A poll of one group of prisoners revealed that 65 per cent of them believed the news accounts printed on the reverse side, telling of the critical Nazi position in Holland and Germany.

The leaflets are delivered to the Germans by plane, and by artillery shells which explode and scatter the sheets well over the heads of enemy units in the line. (OWI)

GERMANS AMAZED BY FLAIL TANKS

WITH CANADIAN 1ST ARMY, FRANCE, September 21 — German soldiers taken prisoner as the Canadian 1st Army fought its way into Boulogne expressed amazement at British flail tanks, about which they had not heard, a Reuter Correspondent reported today.

Prisoners said that when they first heard the tanks rumbling into the city they could not believe it as their minefields were believed to be impassable. They were dumbfounded when they saw the flails beating their way through and exploding the mines. These minefields were the basis of the German defenses at Boulogne, and the flails thrashed through them in a few minutes.

Another weapon which was most effective in crushing German resistance was the Crocodile, a flame-throwing Churchill tank. Prisoners complained that it was so terrifying and so destructive that it was "unfair." (Reuter)

FRENCH CRACK CONCENTRATION CAMP

BORDEAUX, September 21 — French troops liberated 2,500 British and American nationals from Nazi internment with the liberation of the French town of Vitte.

French General Leclerc, who took the town with his 2nd Armored Division, said:

"Britain gave us hospitality in 1940. The United States has given us arms. Today, I am happy that French forces should have restored freedom to Allied nationals." (PWB)

RED ARMY CLEARS PEIPUS ISTHMUS

MOSCOW, September 21 — Soviet armies continued their advances today on four separate important salients of the long Russo-German front, liberating scores of towns and taking several vital railway junctions.

On the Leningrad front, west of the Estonian city of [illegible] cleared out of the entire

NAZI GENERALS DIG DITCHES

LONDON, September 21 — The German radio said today that Nazi generals turned out at Cracow, in southern Poland, on Sunday to help dig trenches to hold off the advancing Red Army.

The chief of police, the deputy governor, and other high officials were said to have been in on the digging detail.

Cracow is the last German bastion protecting the frontier of Silesia from Red Army forces striking westward from Przemysl.

There have been no recent marked gains on this section of the Russian front. (Reuter)

GERMANS COUNTER-ATTACKING IN SLOVAKIA

LONDON, September 21 — German forces are counter-attacking in the direction of St. Martin and are suffering heavy losses, the Czechoslovak communique stated today.

There is fierce fighting in the area of Vrutky, on the main German escape route from Budapest.

Aircraft of the Czechoslovak Air Force have shot down three enemy planes and have successfully aided ground troops. (OWI)

MACEDONIA GIVEN FREEDOM BY BULGARIA

SOFIA, September 21 — The Bulgarian Propaganda Minister stated at a press conference today that the Bulgarian Government has given the Macedonian people full freedom to choose their own future.

The Bulgarian Government, he said, will respect any decision taken by the Macedonian people of their own free will. (Reuter)

RUSSIA IMPATIENT WITH FINLAND

MOSCOW, September 21 — Russia will not tolerate any more delay in carrying out the preliminary conditions of the armistice in Finland, " said the Russian newspaper *Pravda* today.

Nearly a week has passed since Finland pledged herself to disarm the German soldiers on Finnish territory and hand them over to the Allies as prisoners of war. But, until now, not a single German soldier in Finland has been disarmed or handed over to the Allies, continued the paper.

No further delay in carrying out the preliminary conditions of the armistice can be countenanced, said *Pravda*, adding that the British and Russians paid great attention to their joint aim of accelerating the German rout when the Finnish terms were drawn up. This armistice is a new confirmation of Allied cooperation and military unity, the newspaper concluded. (PWB)

RUSSIAN ARMISTICE COMMISSION IN FINLAND

LONDON, September 21 — The Russian Armistice Control Commission has arrived in Helsinki to administer the armistice terms with Finland, said the Soviet newspaper *Izvestia* today. (BBC)

FINNS NAME NEW PREMIER

LONDON, September 21 — Radio Helsinki said today that Urho Gastren has been named new head of the Finnish Government, to succeed Premier Antti Hackzell.

The Parliament, now in session and working on ratification of the armistice, is said to have approved the appointment of Karl Enckell as new Foreign Minister. Karl Fagerholm becomes Minister of Social Welfare. (Reuter)

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Men who have come into the Allied lines from German passes say they hid them in their shoes and elsewhere in their clothing to keep them from discovery by German officers.

A poll of one group of prisoners revealed that 65 per cent of them believed the news accounts printed on the reverse side, telling of the critical Nazi position in Holland and Germany.

The leaflets are delivered to the Germans by plane and by artillery shells which explode and scatter the sheets well over the heads of enemy units in the line. (OWI)

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On the Leningrad front, west of the Estonian city of Narva, German troops have been cleaned out of the entire isthmus area between Lake Peipus and the Gulf of Finland. This push linked up with Russian troops advancing along the western shores of the lake.

Southward, around Jelgava (Mitau), where a second Russian Baltic salient is closing in on Hitler's trapped northern armies, large Nazi counter-attacks were under way late today. The Soviet communique said these attacks, supported by tanks, were being repelled.

Red Army troops striking over the northern Carpathians from southern Poland made further gains south and southeast of Krosno, liberating several Slovakian towns.

In western Rumania, Russian and Rumanian troops over-ran more than 100 inhabited localities, including the rail town of Lipava, as they continued their push toward Hungary.

In Hungary itself, the Red Air Force last night carried out another heavy raid on the town of Debrecen. Bombs struck the rail junction and military depots in the center and east of the city. Three military trains were blown up, along with fuel and ammunition dumps. Many fires were started.

Still other Russian bombers attacked the rail junction city of Cegl, causing fires and explosions «of great violence.» (Reuter)

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RUSSIANS SEIZE NAZI AMBASSADOR

SOFIA, September 21 — The German Ambassador to Bulgaria, Heinz Beckerle, has been arrested by Russian military authorities.

The Bulgarian news agency said tonight that Beckerle was found with 36 other Fascist and Nazi diplomats on the Turk-Bulgarian frontier, waiting for permission to cross into Turkey. (PWB)

U.S. INFORMED OF RUMANIAN NEGOTIATIONS

WASHINGTON, September 21 — U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull said at a press conference yesterday that the State Department was kept fully advised during Soviet negotiations of the Allied-Rumanian armistice, particularly in connection with the return of northern Transylvania to Rumania.

Hull added that final disposition of northern Transylvania will depend on confirmation in a general peace settlement after the war.

He said that this follows the American policy that territorial settlements should be a matter of general discussion and decision after the end of hostilities. This point,

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be stated, was discussed while the terms were being drawn up.

Northern Transylvania was transferred from Rumania to Hungary at the dictation of Hitler in the Vienna «Agreement» of 30 August 1942. (OWI)

ALLIES BOMB SUMATRA; LIBERATORS SMASH CONVOY

CHUNGKING, September 21 — Carrier-borne planes, supported by units of the British Eastern Fleet, have carried out a smashing attack on the Japanese-held city of Sigli, in Sumatra.

This attack, made three days ago against the most important rail-junction city on the island, met no opposition from either Japanese aircraft or surface units.

Large fires were started in the railway maintenance shops, and the entire target area was left enveloped in dense billows of black smoke.

Meanwhile, heavy bombers of the 14th USAAF have sunk more than 14,000 tons of Japanese shipping in the Strait of Formosa, in an attack on a convoy headed for the supply bases along the so-called «invasion coast» of China. Still another ship was left listing, and was believed to have sunk.

Reports from this coastal area said today that the Japanese are strengthening their defenses all the way down the shore from Shanghai to Amoy — in preparation for what they believe is an imminent Allied assault from the sea.

In the Palaus, east of the southern Philippines, American invasion troops were said to have most of the island of Peleliu under control. Admiral Chester Nimitz announced that 7,645 Japanese have been killed in Palau fighting thus far.

On Morotai, in the Moluccas, south of the Philippines, General Douglas MacArthur's engineers have all but completed their work on landing fields, and none but Japanese snipers remain for infantrymen's mopping-up.

In China's Kwangsi Province, one Japanese column headed for the southern fortress city of Kweilin has been stopped by Chinese forces east of the city. But from the northeast, Japanese troops continued to push onward, although Chungking headquarters said Chinese resistance had slowed the advance.

In Burma, Indian troops tonight continued their advance into the Chin Hills in pursuit of Japanese fleeing southeastward toward Mandalay. Despite unfavorable weather, planes of the Eastern Air Command supported Indian attacks. (OWI - Reuter)

JAPS SAY THEIR FLEET IS IN TRAINING

WASHINGTON, September 21 — Radio Tokyo said today that the Japanese Navy has not spent the last two years «in vain,» despite the fact that it has failed to offer battle against Allied naval attacks on the Marshalls, the Gilberts, the Marianas, the Carolines, and the Bonins.

The Japanese Imperial Navy, said Tokyo, has been in training. (OWI)

AMERICAN MISSION TO CHINA SUCCESSFUL

NEW YORK, September 21 — Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek has accepted United States recommendations for the increase of China's industrial contribution to the United Nations, it was revealed today in Chungking.

President Roosevelt's emissaries were Board Chairman Donald Nelson, and Major General Patrick Hurley, who arrived in China on September 6, on an economic and military mission for the President.

The spokesman who made the announcement said that

ture of the vast navies and armies that are steadily being marshalled against them. That they are beginning to wonder about the impossibility of the task before them is hinted in the policy of the Koiso Defense Cabinet, giving people more information and allowing them to participate in the government to a greater degree.

The Koiso Government has been forced by the changing course of the war to make these concessions. It has not suddenly been granted an increasing degree of political wisdom; it has simply been forced to be more honest with the people.

The Koiso Defense Cabinet is not acting to give the people greater enlightenment in the true sense of the word. It is telling them more facts about the course of the war. It says that it is giving the people a greater share in the government. But it has not acted to give them experience in self-rule or understanding of the ideas of the Western world. To do so, would mean that the Koiso Government would be undermining the very sources of its power — authoritarianism and militarism, on which the Japanese Government has been almost completely based since the Manchurian Incident 13 years ago.

Concerning the predicament of the Japanese militarists, General MacArthur said: «When the public in Japan realizes its generals and admirals have failed in the field in actual combat and campaigning, the revulsion produced in Japanese thought will be terrific. Therein lies the basis for the ultimate hope of the Japanese citizen's ceasing his almost idolatrous worship of the military, and readjusting his thoughts along more rational lines.» (OWI)

ALLIES HAVE OVERWHELMING SEAPOWER

LONDON, September 21 — The latest edition of the authoritative publication on naval information, the 1943-44 *Jane's Fighting Ships*, published today, indicates the overwhelming seapower being amassed by the United Nations.

A foreword to the new edition says: «In the United States Navy, expansion continues at a tremendous rate. Two more 45,000-ton battleships in 1944 will bring the total up to 24. Aircraft carriers already in service number more than 100, and many more are in various stages of construction.»

The publication revealed that the American Navy numbers more than 4,167 ships, not including 80,000 landing craft, with several cruisers recently added.

Britain, too, has increased its naval strength since the war began, and now possesses more than 40 escort carriers.

The French 35,000-ton *Richelieu* has been refitted, and her sister ship, the *Jean Bart*, is now undergoing repairs.

On the enemy's side, the book pointed out that 500 German U-boats are known to have been sunk since the beginning of the war, and with the *Graf Spee* and *Tirpitz* disabled, the Germans no longer have capital ships in fighting condition.

Jane's Fighting Ships said that Japanese ship-building facilities were manifestly unequal to the task of keeping abreast of the Allied production in replacing her great losses. (PWB)

LIBERATED ITALY

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ROME, September 21 — The death penalty was pronounced tonight on Pietro Caruso, former Rome Fascist police chief, by an eight-man special court which had been hearing evidence for the last two days.

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The spokesman who made the announcement said that recommendations proposed definite plans to bring more of China's presently-available industrial potential to bear on the combined effort for the defeat of Japan at the earliest possible moment. He pointed out that material produced in China frees air transport tonnage over the hump from India for vital materials which China cannot produce herself.

Nelson and Hurley praised the "complete candor" which prevailed during the discussions in China, and said they had received the wholehearted cooperation of the Chinese Government. (OWI)

JAPANESE BEGIN TO DOUBT

NEW YORK, September 21 — Admiral Yarnell, in his weekly summary to the Allied Press on Japan's position, said, "Despite the fact that she is as strong as leaders can make her, Japan's certain defeat cannot be doubted by anyone who has followed the course of events in the Pacific during the last year."

Home propaganda, on the other hand, said Yarnell, has been telling the Japanese people that the Imperial Navy had been luring the U. S. Navy into a position where a single gigantic battle will decide the course of the war. The Japanese people have not been given a complete picture of actual combat and campaigning, the revulsion produced in Japanese thought will be terrific. Therein lies the basis for the ultimate hope of the Japanese citizen's ceasing his almost idolatrous worship of the military, and readjusting his thoughts along more rational lines." (OWI)

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Roberto Occhieto, Caruso's accomplice in a series of six crimes, was sentenced to 30 years in prison.

There was no demonstration in the crowded courtroom when the court announced the verdict at 2010 hours, after considering the evidence for exactly two hours. Only Caruso showed any emotion. His face turned a milky white when the court announced its verdict. His former colleague displayed a faint smile after hearing that he had cheated death.

The two men were convicted of a series of crimes, the principal one of which was turning over 50 Italian political prisoners to the Germans for massacre as hostages. Recently, a total of 336 bodies were found by Italian Government authorities in the Ardeatine Caves, where the Germans carried out the massacre.

Other charges of which the two were found guilty were violating the extra-territorial rights of the Vatican by raiding a monastery, rounding up innocent Italian citizens for labor battalions in Germany, giving aid and assistance to the Germans, and authorizing militiamen, one of whom was Occhieto, to attend a Nazi sabotage school in Germany.

The attorney for Occhieto, Ottavio Libotte, delivered a three-hour plea for his client, in which he again raised the question of Occhieto's role — which, he insisted, was that of secret intelligence operative for the Patriot Movement,

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rather than a Nazi pawn as he was depicted in prosecution testimony.

Even Caruso's attorney, Francesco Spezzano, admitted the guilt of his client in a two-hour speech to the court, pleading for a term of life imprisonment instead of a death sentence. He reiterated that Caruso had done nothing but follow the orders of his superiors.

Mario Berlinguer, the state's prosecutor, today asked the death penalty for both Caruso and Caruso's secretary and associate, Occhietto.

Addressing the special court in historic Palazzo Corsini, presided over by President Lorenzo Marroni, Prosecutor Berlinguer brushed aside the defenses of the two men as «inadequate,» and added: «Italy knows how to punish its terrorists and murderers!»

During the testimony yesterday, counsel for Caruso insisted he was «acting under orders» and was «abnormal» because of insanity in his family, while Occhietto's attorney maintained that his client was really a secret member of the Italian Patriot Intelligence Corps. However, the state's prosecutor said that Occhietto's work in behalf of the Patriots was «too secret,» because no one seemed to know directly that Occhietto, allegedly operating under the alias of Raviola, was doing such work.

Prosecutor Berlinguer, in summing up the charges, stated: «Germany will never be able to wash away the shame of the massacres in the Ardeatine Caves.»

The prosecutor pointed out that Caruso confessed in yesterday's testimony that he knew the 50 innocent people were to be shot by the Germans, adding that when both Caruso and Occhietto participated in the random labor pickups they knew that most of the innocent Italians rounded up would never return alive from their slave labor in Germany.

Both defendants were called «traitors» by the prosecutor, who said that Occhietto went off to study in a Nazi sabotage school after the Italian Government, under Premier Badoglio, had declared Germany an enemy of Italy. (UNN)

CROCE SPEAKS ON ITALY'S FUTURE

ROME, September 21 — Benedetto Croce, President of the Liberal Party in Italy, declared today that the Allies have made the Italian Government ineffective by failing to grant it the power necessary to its functions.

The aged historian also declared that Italy has atoned, and is atoning still, for the part her Fascist- forced her to play in this war.

Croce said Italy now wishes «to be recognized legally, as we are in fact, as allies,» and that she wishes the right to share with other Allied peoples in the councils of the new order in Europe.

Croce spoke before a large crowd in the Eliseo Theater here. He added, in part:

«Mr. Churchill, in his trip to Italy, had a favorable impression of the Government, and of its members... and manifested the desire and the wish that it should be lasting. But how can a government last, if the forces necessary to govern are withdrawn from it?

«What does Italy ask for? Help, certainly, to set going our communications and our key industries, in order that we may not be precipitated into famine and the convulsions of famine. I do not doubt that this help will be given in the best way possible, for we are aware of the difficulties the Allies themselves have to face in this field. But, above all, we ask for the restoration of the dignity of our country; because a people, if it does not acquire once more its dignity, is intolerant, agitated.»

Croce asserted that the war now raging is less a war among nations than it is a civil war — a fight against

UNITED NATIONS

CHURCHILL AND ROOSEVELT RETURN TO CAPITALS

WASHINGTON, September 21 — President Roosevelt has returned here from his conference with combined British and American military staffs at Quebec.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill has returned to England and will make a report to the House of Commons on the conference and the war situation in general.

The BBC reported that two days have been assigned for debate on Mr. Churchill's report. (OWI - BBC)

U.S. ENVOY TO DE FACTO FRENCH GOVERNMENT

WASHINGTON, September 21 — President Roosevelt today appointed Jefferson Caffery to be the U. S. representative, with a personal rank of Ambassador, to the «de facto French authority» now established in Paris.

The announcement stated that there was no change in the American position regarding General Charles de Gaulle's French Committee of National Liberation.

Caffery succeeds Edwin C. Wilson, who was the U. S. representative to the French Committee in Algiers. (OWI)

HULL SAYS U.S. IS READY FOR TROUBLE IN GERMANY

WASHINGTON, September 21 — Secretary of State Cordell Hull said today that the United States is ready to meet any chaos, civil war, or other trouble in Germany after she collapses and the Allies have occupied the Reich.

The Secretary would not reveal details of the Allied plans of occupation, saying that many phases of the subject were still being considered.

Hull added that the Germans have been warned not to scorch the earth of lands they still occupy outside their frontiers. He said they have been told they will have to reimburse their victims in fuel, clothing, and other necessities. (OWI)

VICHY EDUCATION LAWS TO BE REVISED

NEW YORK, September 21 — The F.C.N.L. Commission for Education asked the National Council of Resistance yesterday to study the question of the revision of Vichy's education laws, and to propose the policy to be followed, a dispatch from Paris to the *New York Times* said today.

«The Council will do so in the confidence that it can speak for the entire Patriot movement on this delicate issue,» the dispatch added.

Commenting on this role of the Resistance Council, the dispatch said: «The fact that the F.C.N.L. consults the Council on the formation of official policy on this and other questions reveals the role that the Council plays today, and expects to continue to play at least until national elections have restored in full those republican institutions that were suspended by Pétain.

«The Council is not a governing authority, nor is it a parliament. But, in the absence of a Parliament, it serves as the only approximately representative body so far constituted in France on which the F.C.N.L. may rely for something closely resembling popular endorsement in the form both of general support and the support of particular measures.» (OWI)

FRENCHMAN ADMITS INVENTING FLYING-BOMB

NANCY, September 21 — The French scientist, Georges Claude, who was arrested here last week, has admitted that he invented the flying-bomb being used by the Germans against Britain.

He is said to have confessed also that he surrendered

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was doing such work.

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Croce asserted that the war now raging is less a war among nations than it is a civil war — a fight against Fascist forces, which, he said, have been «burning or smouldering in the bosom of all the nations of Europe.»

He held that, for this reason, Italy, although defeated on the field of battle, cannot consider herself as a defeated nation. He said, on the contrary, that her support of the Allies, and the sympathies of the masses of her people, entitle her to be considered among the victors in the struggle. (UNN)

MORE GRAIN VIOLATORS GIVEN STIFF SENTENCES

ROME, September 21 — Vito and Salvatore Tunello were sentenced to three years and three months in jail and fined 1,413,000 lire for withholding 60 quintals of grain from the Granaries of the People. (UNN)

CASATI'S CONDITION GROWS WORSE

ROME, September 21 — It was announced today that the condition of Ettore Casati, President of the High Court of Justice, has suddenly taken a turn for the worse.

Because of his illness, he was unable to preside at the trial of Pietro Caruso. (UNN)

representative to the French Committee in Algiers. (OWI)

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«The Council will do so in the confidence that it can speak for the entire patriot movement on this delicate issue,» the dispatch added.

Commenting on this rôle of the Resistance Council, the dispatch said: «The fact that the F.C.N.L. consults the Council on the formation of official policy on this and other questions reveals the rôle that the Council plays today, and expects to continue to play at least until national elections have restored in full those republican institutions that were suspended by Pétain.

«The Council is not a governing authority, nor is it a parliament. But, in the absence of a Parliament, it serves as the only approximately representative body so far constituted in France on which the F.C.N.L. may rely for something closely resembling popular endorsement in the form both of general support and the support of particular measures.» (OWI)

FRENCHMAN ADMITS INVENTING FLYING-BOMB

NANCY, September 21 — The French scientist, Georges Claude, who was arrested here last week, has admitted that he invented the flying-bomb being used by the Germans against Britain.

He is said to have confessed, also, that he surrendered his patents to the Germans. (BBC)

FRENCH-DUTCH REPATRIATION AGREEMENT

LONDON, September 21 — An agreement to expedite and facilitate the mutual repatriation of deportees, was signed in London yesterday by the Netherlands Government and the F.C.N.L.

The agreement applies to French and Dutch nationals who have been displaced as a result of the war, and who, at the time of liberation, and thereafter, will be found in both territories. (PWB)

PRINCE CHARLES ELECTED REGENT OF BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, September 21 — Prince Charles, Count of Flanders and younger brother of King Leopold of the Belgians, was elected Regent of Belgium yesterday.

His election took place at a joint session of the Belgian Parliament in Brussels, pending the return of the King from captivity in Germany, reported Sonia Tomara in a dispatch to the *New York Herald Tribune*.

Prince Charles will take the oath of office today.

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

The BBC reported today that Prince Charles was a member of the Belgian Forces of the Interior. He disappeared three months ago into the Ardennes, the broadcast said, in order to help with the fight against the Germans inside Belgium. (OWI)

BELGIAN PREMIER REPORTS TO PARLIAMENT

BRUSSELS, September 21 — Belgian Premier Hubert Pierlot today made a full report of the work of the Belgian Government in London to the first Parliament meeting since 10 May 1940, when Germany invaded the country.

The meeting marked Belgium as the first liberated country of the European Continent to return to a constitutional regime.

The Premier stated that Belgium's gold reserve was intact, and that 15,000 million francs remain in Great Britain and the United States. (OWI)

U. S. N. TAKES OIL FROM CALIFORNIA RESERVES

LOS ANGELES, September 21 — The United States Navy Department revealed today that 20 new oil wells have been opened in the Oak Hills Reserve, near here.

The Navy expects within a short time to take 65,000 barrels of oil from the reserve daily. (OWI)

U.N.R.R.A. CONFIDENT OF SOLVING FOOD PROBLEMS

MONTREAL, September 21 — The combined United States, United Kingdom, and Canada Food Board, reporting to their members of the UNRRA Council, have expressed confidence that Europe's major food problems in 1945 may be solved, given necessary cooperation between the governments.

The report said: It is not meant that Europe as a whole can move from its present diet, but adequate calory supply and some improvement in the quality of the diet can be assured.

Factors which cannot be determined in advance, either in size or timing, are expected to increase the availability of certain foods in 1945. The first decline in current needs of the armed forces, once the liberation of Europe has been achieved, will enable the release of present stocks (including those of the European theaters), as well as decrease new requisitions.

Second, the cessation of hostilities in Europe should also permit the reduction of various stocks other than those held by, or on behalf of, the armed forces, supplies which have been accumulated in the United Nations against wartime contingencies. (OWI)

OCCUPIED AREAS

BROTHER OF TOGLIATTI HELD BY FASCISTS

LONDON, September 21 — The German Transocean News Agency, broadcasting from Milan, said today that Jose Togliatti, brother of Palmiro Togliatti, minister without portfolio in the Bonomi Government, has been taken into custody by the Fascist police.

Transocean said Togliatti has been taken into custody along with 50 other persons, to be held — and executed — should death sentence be pronounced in Rome against Pietro Caruso, one-time Fascist chief of police. (PWB)

DANISH GENERAL STRIKE SPREADS

STOCKHOLM, September 21 — The general strike in Denmark, called Tuesday by the Freedom Council in protest of German measures against the Danish police force, has young people above 17, as they are "considered a link in the German labor mobilization program."

Norwegian Nazis have unsuccessfully attempted to bribe hostile motor repair workers with extra rations to increase their production. An underground paper called the move "a clumsy attempt to create dissension" and urged the workers to decrease production as "each hour's work for the Germans prolongs the war and our own slavery." (OWI)

FRENCH LIST FOODSTUFFS PLUNDERED BY NAZIS

PARIS, September 21 — The Germans took millions of tons of foodstuffs from France during the past four years, and thus deprived the French population of essential commodities, it was announced yesterday by the French Ministry of Agriculture.

Included in the plundered supplies were more than 2,538,000 tons of wheat; 2,774,000 tons of meat; 3,389,000 tons of oats; and 36,000 tons of fish.

Also, 643,000 horses; 40,000,000 liters of milk; 147,000,000 eggs; 51,957,000 kilos of butter; 33,296,000 kilos of cheese; and 42,521,000 liters of oil.

More than 597,000 tons of potatoes were taken out of France, as well as an additional 200,000 tons of other vegetables.

One hundred and eighty million kilos of sugar were taken by the Germans. They also removed 40,613,000 kilos of chocolate and cocoa; 8,895,000 kilos of coffee; 902,000,000 liters of wine; 39,000,000 liters of brandy; and 323,000,000 liters of beer. (PWB)

LYON SEEKS NEWS OF HERRIOT

LYON, September 21 — The city of Lyon asked for news of its mayor, Edouard Herriot, in a letter sent on September 12 to the International Red Cross, a UNN correspondent reported today.

The letter, sent by Acting Mayor Justin Godart, asked the help of the Red Cross in discovering Herriot's whereabouts, and appealed for assurances of his well-being.

Herriot, former Premier of France, was reelected mayor by the people of Lyon shortly after their liberation, although he had previously been carried off by Germans. He was last reported in forced residence at Nancy. (UNN)

INSIDE GERMANY

HITLER CALLS "EMERGENCY" COUNCIL

MADRID, September 21 — Hitler was said today to have called an emergency meeting of his High Command to study Field Marshal von Rundstedt's report about Wehrmacht conditions on the western front.

The once-dismissed von Rundstedt, who resumed command in the west several days ago, told Hitler that he found poorly trained troops, inferior equipment, and a low state of morale when he returned to field duty.

Dispatches to Spain said the Führer called for an immediate council of war. (PWB)

NAZIS ARREST POTENTIAL OPPOSITION LEADERS

LONDON, September 21 — The Nazis continue to make large-scale arrests of potential opposition leaders, who are being sent to concentration camps, neutral press reports state.

Among those arrested were Field Marshal von Mannstein; Dr. Pope, former Prussian finance minister; and all members of the various Landtagen (provincial parliaments) who held office before 1933. The arrest of all pre-1930 Reichstag members has already been reported. (OWI)

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

The Navy expects within a short time to take 85,000 barrels of oil from the reserve duty. (OWI)

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DANISH GENERAL STRIKE SPREADS

STOCKHOLM, September 21 — The general strike in Denmark, called Tuesday by the Freedom Council in protest of German measures against the Danish police force, has become total in Copenhagen and has spread to other Danish cities, the Swedish radio reported last night.

The railways are now affected and the postal service has been suspended. Water, gas, electricity, and telephone services are still functioning, however.

A Nazi-controlled Danish broadcast stated that the Danish light ship *Schultze Grund* was severely damaged by two explosions and must undergo major repairs before it can be used.

Clashes between Danish and German police took place today around police stations in Copenhagen, which have been taken over by Gestapo agents, SS men, and Danish Nazis.

All bridges linking Amager Island with the remainder of Copenhagen were barred, press reports state. (OWI)

NAZIS MAKE MASS ARRESTS IN SOUTHERN NORWAY

STOCKHOLM, September 21 — The Gestapo recently conducted a mass arrest of the citizens of Halden in south Norway in an attempt to track down a Norwegian Patriot organization, the Swedish paper *Svenska Dagbladet* stated yesterday.

Norwegians have boycotted commercial schools for all France, as well as an additional 200,000 tons of other vegetables.

One hundred and eighty million kilos of sugar were taken by the Germans. They also removed 40,615,000 kilos of chocolate and cocoa; 8,895,000 kilos of coffee; 80,000,000 liters of wine; 30,000,000 liters of brandy; and 320,000,000 liters of beer. (PWB)

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WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 21 — Today's communique:

Land:

Fighting continues on the Adriatic and coastal sectors with the same intensity. The enemy is clinging desperately to his defense positions.

Canadian troops of the 8th Army have made more progress by clearing the enemy from a number of towns in the vicinity of San Fortunato, as have British troops in the vicinity of San Marino.

In a day of heavy fighting, troops of the 5th Army increased their breach in the Goth Line and are approaching the town of Firenzuola.

Air:

Rail communications in Hungary and targets in Czechoslovakia were attacked yesterday by strong forces of escorted heavy bombers.

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

The objectives included the railyards at Halvan and Gyor, railroad bridges at Budapest and Szob, aerodrome at Malacky, and oil installations at Bratislava.

Although aerial communications were curtailed by unfavorable weather, fighter-bombers and fighters attacked close-support targets, road bridges, and motor transport in the Italian battle area.

Aircraft of the Balkan Air Force were active over Yugoslavia and Greece, attacking motor transport, gun positions, and troop concentrations.

Last night, medium and heavy bombers attacked railyards at Hegyeshalom, in northwestern Hungary.

From these operations, seven of our aircraft are missing.

MAAF flew approximately 1,400 sorties.

Naval:

It is reported from the south coast of France that in addition to the bombardment of San Remo announced in yesterday's communique, the United States destroyer *Hilary P. Jones* on September 18 also carried out a successful shoot at Porto Maurizio, about 11 miles eastward of San Remo. Eight small craft were sunk or damaged, an ammunition dump was hit and exploded, and an oil storage tank was set on fire. An enemy battery was also silenced.

On the same day, the Medaws obtained direct hits on a merchant ship anchored near Port Maurizio and set her on fire. The *USS Ludlow* neutralized an enemy battery.

In all these engagements, there was considerable retaliatory fire from the shore.

On the night of 18/19 September, in the Aegean, *HMS Aurora* bombarded Suadia harbor in Crete and the airfield at Heraklion.

On 19 September, naval aircraft carried out armed reconnaissance of Rhodes and Cos and destroyed nine enemy motor vehicles. This brings the total score since operations started to 68 vehicles destroyed and 10 damaged.

Other naval aircraft attacked the harbor at Rhodes, obtaining a direct hit with a bomb on a depot ship. Several hits were also obtained on a mole, and a Junkers-52 on the ground was damaged by gunfire. (UNN)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, September 21 — Today's communique:

There has been heavy fighting in the area of Nijmegen, where Allied ground and airborne forces have linked up.

The base of the Allied salient has been widened, and airborne landings have been further reinforced.

Fighters and fighter-bombers provided escort and support for ground forces.

Allied troops in Belgium advanced to the line of the Leopold Canal, and made substantial gains to the Scheldt, west of Antwerp.

Mopping up continues in the Boulogne area, south of the Liane River.

The German garrison and fortified positions at Calais were subjected to strong and concentrated attack yesterday afternoon by heavy bombers, one of which is missing.

In southern Holland, our ground forces have crossed the German border to Scharpenhell, five miles northeast of Hesplen under heavy German artillery fire.

Stubborn fighting is in progress at other points along the front, particularly at Stolberg, east of Aachen and in the outskirts of Riesdorf, east of the Luxembourg town of Dieken, where an earlier strong enemy counter-attack was repulsed, and 17 German tanks were knocked out.

In the Moselle Valley, heavy enemy resistance is being encountered south of Metz, with fighting centering around and also occupied in fighting over 300 other populated localities, including Ageri, Kapsila, Kadrine, Tausti, Ragma, Laitvery, Roity, Simuna, Vaikre-Maorje, Rake, and Iknurme, and the railway stations of Ageri, Vaikula, and Rake.

Troops advancing west of Narva completely cleared of the enemy the isthmus between the Lake of Chudskoje and the Gulf of Finland, and joined the troops advancing along the western shore of the Lake of Chudskoje.

Northwest and west of Valga, our troops occupied in fighting several populated localities.

West of Jelgava (Mitava), our troops successfully repelled strong enemy tank and infantry attacks.

South and southeast of Krospe, our troops captured the populated localities of Tedorusko, Uhla, Jetsenko, Kalyari, Svaru, Shuneik, Moshanets, Savne, and Novosulki.

In the western part of Rumania, our troops, jointly with Rumanian troops, occupied in fighting nearly 100 populated localities, including the town and railway station of Lipova; the populated localities of Incus, Shikova, Teleus, Pinkope, Sirjye, Shendor, Vinge, Telate, and Verecherpu, and the railway stations of Incus, Mokre, Tarnoc, Pinkope, Sirjye, Shiller, Vinga, Hopota, Marute-Shuare, Vate-Menuave, Semeskene, and Hoden.

On all other sectors of the front, patrol reconnaissance took place.

During September 20, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 47 German tanks. In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 11 enemy planes were shot down.

On the night of September 20-21, our long-range Air Force carried out massive raids on the city and railway junction of Debrecen, in Hungary, and on the city and railway junction of Csop, located 25 kilometers south of Uzhorod. In the bombardment of Debrecen Soviet fliers subjected to bombardment the railway junction and military warehouses in the central and western part of the city. As a result of the bombardment, many fires were started, of which 10 were of large size.

On the railway junction, three military trains and two warehouses of fuel and ammunition were blown up. Huge explosions occurred in the warehouses. The flames of the explosion rose up to 1,000 meters.

On the railway junction of Csop, as a result of bombardment, fires were started, and platforms and railway cars were left burning. Among the fires several explosions were observed, including three explosions of high magnitude, in the northwestern part of the railway junction.

(Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT COMMUNIQUE

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, September 21 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

The renewed Allied offensive against the last German line of defence in the northern Apennines resulted in considerable increase of Patriot activity.

From Spezia to north of Rimini, Patriots are launching attacks against isolated Nazi-Fascist garrisons and are hindering enemy communications.

The reconstruction of demolished bridges is being prevented by the intervention of Patriots and by the lack of specialized workers, who prefer taking to the Maquis rather than helping the Germans.

German traffic across the Po River is being severely curtailed by Patriots.

Some time ago, in a sector located behind the German lines, a small group of Patriots succeeded in stopping a train and freed 300 Italian soldiers who were being deported to Germany. The same group blew up two highway bridges and captured a few prisoners from among withdrawing Germans.

In the fighting at Quarto Pretoria, in Val d'Aosta, Patriots killed or wounded 400 Germans.

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

tank was set on fire. An enemy battery was also silenced.

On the same day, the Mosquitos obtained direct hits on a merchant ship anchored near Port Maurizio and set her on fire. The USS Ludlow neutralized an enemy battery.

In all these engagements, there was considerable retaliatory fire from the shore.

On the night of 18-19 September, in the Aegean, HMS Aurora bombarded Soudia harbor in Crete and the airfield at Heraklion.

On 19 September, naval aircraft carried out armed reconnaissance of Rhodes and Cos, and destroyed nine enemy motor vehicles. This brings the total score since operations started to 56 vehicles destroyed and 10 damaged.

Other naval aircraft attacked the harbor at Rhodes, obtaining a direct hit with a bomb on a depot ship. Several hits were also obtained on a mole, and a Junkers-52 on the ground was damaged by gunfire. (UNN)

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The German garrison and fortified positions at Calais were subjected to strong and concentrated attack yesterday afternoon by heavy bombers, one of which is missing.

In southern Holland, our ground forces have crossed the German border to Scharpenhell, five miles northeast of Heerlen under heavy German artillery fire.

Stubborn fighting is in progress at other points along the front, particularly at Stolberg, east of Aachen and in the outskirts of Diesdorf east of the Luxembourg town of Diekch, where an earlier strong enemy counter-attack was repulsed, and 17 German tanks were knocked out.

In the Moselle Valley, heavy enemy resistance is being encountered south of Metz, with fighting centering around Silleguy.

Our forces are also engaged in the vicinity of Chateau Salins, 18 miles from Nancy.

Our troops, advancing northeast of Charmes have reached the towns of Moyen and Magnieres.

Gains have been made along the entire sector northwest of Belfort. Opposition has been slight, and the enemy is relying principally on lightly-defended road blocks to delay our advance. Several small towns have been occupied.

The enemy, south of Belfort, has confined his activity to patrolling with moderate support from artillery and mortars.

A force of 19,312 enemy troops, under General Elster, has been taken prisoner after the mass surrender south of the Loire River. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, September 21 — Tonight's communique:

During today, in the direction of the city of Tallinn, troops of the Leningrad Front, developing their offensive, captured the town and railway station-junction of Rakvere, took place.

During September 20, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 47 German tanks. In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 11 enemy planes were shot down.

On the night of September 20-21, our long-range Air Force carried out massive raids on the city and railway junction of Debreczen, in Hungary, and on the city and railway junction of Csap, located 25 kilometers south of Uzhorod. In the bombardment at Debreczen Soviet fliers subjected to bombardment the railway junction and military warehouses in the central and western part of the city. As a result of the bombardment, many fires were started, of which 10 were of large size.

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Some time ago, in a sector located behind the German lines, a small group of Patriots succeeded in stopping a train and freed 300 Italian soldiers who were being deported to Germany. The same group blew up two highway bridges and captured a few prisoners from among withdrawing Germans.

In the fighting at Quarto Pretoria, in Val d'Aosta, Patriots killed or wounded 400 Germans.

Patriots carried out surprise attacks in the Imperia sector, causing serious losses to the Fascist traitors of the San Marco Battalion.

Large-scale mopping-up operations undertaken by the Nazi-Fascists in the Padua and Alto Polesine sectors were strongly opposed by Patriot units. (UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, September 21 — The High Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

In Central Holland, the 1st British Airborne Division, in spite of further airborne reinforcements, has been nearly entirely wiped out in the Arnhem area. Remnants of the division were forced into a narrow sector, and, until now, 2,000 prisoners have been taken, amongst them the divisional commander.

At Nymwegen, our troops are fiercely fighting the enemy attacking with tank support from the Eindhoven area. South of the mouth of the River Scheldt, the enemy succeeded in achieving a local penetration.

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

In the Aix-la-Chapelle sector, strong enemy attacks were repulsed everywhere yesterday. Northeast of the town, a gap in our front line was sealed off. In the course of these operations, during a three-day period, 47 enemy tanks were knocked out.

After several days' fighting, the enemy bridgehead across the Sauer, northeast the town of Echternach, has been eliminated with exception of small enemy detachments.

In the Luneville area, our own attack encountered superior enemy armored forces. After fluctuating fighting, our own forces in Luneville were ordered to withdraw toward the eastern outskirts of the town.

Between Epinal and the Swiss border, only local fighting activity took place.

Enemy attacks against Boulogne and Calais were repulsed.

The final resistance of the Brest garrison, on the Le Crozon Peninsula, has reached its end. In heaviest battles, lasting for several weeks, the heroic garrison, consisting of troops of all Wehrmacht branches, and inspired by the exemplary leadership of the fortress commander, General of the Parachute Troops Ramcke, has held the fortress against an enemy far superior in men and material. By their resistance, the enemy was able to occupy not a harbor, but only a heap of ruins.

The heroic resistance of the garrison of Brest will go down in history.

Three German speedboats protecting the flanks of a convoy, attacked superior units of light British naval forces near Dunkirk, during the night of September 19/20. By this attack, the speedboats secured the safe and undamaged arrival of our convoy at their port of destination. The three speedboats were sunk in fulfilment of their task.

The V-1 retaliation fire on London was continued.

Italy:

In Italy, heavy defensive fighting with undiminished strength is still in progress in the area north of Florence, as well as on the Adriatic coast.

In the course of bitter fighting, and under heavy losses for both sides, numerous enemy attacks were repulsed. South and southeast of Firenzuola a larger enemy penetration was sealed off.

On the Adriatic coast, the enemy, attacking with heavy air and naval artillery support, scored several deep penetrations which, however, were partly sealed off by counter-attacks. An enemy break-through was again frustrated.

In the course of these battles, 57 enemy tanks were destroyed yesterday, 100 prisoners were taken.

Eastern Front:

In the northern part of the Szekler salient, Soviet attacks were partly frustrated by counter-attacks.

In west Rumania, our battle plane formations destroyed 24 enemy tanks, as well as numerous guns and vehicles.

The fierce defensive battle for possession of the Carpathian passes continues in the area north of Sanok-Krosno.

Near Warsaw, Bolshevist groups on the western bank of the river were wiped out, and a total of 69 storm and landing craft either destroyed or captured.

Northeast of Warsaw, at the Bobra River, and northwest of Bialystok, enemy attacks failed.

The attack of our armored units southwest of Mitau gained further ground, in spite of stubborn enemy resistance. During the last three days, 48 tanks and storm guns, as well as large amounts of other weapons, were either destroyed or captured here.

In Latvia and Estonia, the enemy, reinforced by fresh reserves, continued his strong attacks, which, however, were stemmed or frustrated by our brilliantly fighting troops' counter-attacks.

In the course of this defensive battle, which lasted for seven days, 600 Soviet tanks are reported destroyed up to now.

Air:

Eleven enemy bombers were shot down during daylight attacks of enemy bombers against the areas of Budapest, Raab, and Pressburg, as well as during night sorties of weaker enemy forces over the Hungarian area.

Enemy aircraft attacking the town of Trier with bombs inflicted losses in lives. (Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMAN HOME SERVICE

Appeal from Pro-Nazi Bulgarian Government-in-Exile: - Budapest: Prime Minister Tsankov again spoke to the Bulgarian people. In his proclamation he says: 'The Bulgarian Army, which was strong and intact, has been forbidden to defend its Fatherland by the Government of Capitulation. This abominable condition can be defined as the result of a feeble policy of a treacherous clique.' The proclamation of the Nationalist Bulgarian Government of Tsankov ends with an appeal to all honorable Bulgarians to oppose with all means available the destructive mania of Bolshevism. »

TRANSOCEAN AND D.N.B.

Western Front: » In central Holland in the Nijmegen-Arnhem area, German troops Wednesday continued their concentric attacks against enemy forces, which, though receiving small reinforcements from the air, again suffered heavy losses... There was no material change in the situation in the central part of southern Holland yesterday... The focal point of yesterday's fighting on the western front continued to be in the Aachen area... Heavy fighting continued for the Metz-Luneville area. »

Eastern Front: The correspondent von Oiberg writes: » The big battle in the Baltic region — the only battle raging at present in the East — is characterized by mobile warfare on both wings, while the centre, in the region around Modohn and Valga, became stationary. »

FASCIST RADIO

The War in Italy: The Fascist Radio stresses the intensification of enemy pressure all along the front. The focal points of the struggle are still north of Florence and south of Rimini. The Allied Command clearly betrays its intention of obtaining a definite success before autumn.

In the Adriatic sector, British and Canadian troops have carried out an attack. The enemy bridgehead on the Marano River has been enlarged. The town of Rimini, however, is still in German hands.

In the Apennines, German counter-attacks are in progress, but Allied pressure is strong southeast of Firenzuola. North of Lucca, only local engagements are reported.

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

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The fierce defensive battle for possession of the Carpathian passes continues in the area north of Sanok-Krosno.

Near Warsaw, Bolshevist groups on the western bank of the river were wiped out, and a total of 69 storm and landing craft either destroyed or captured.

Northeast of Warsaw, at the Bobra River, and northwest of Bialystok, enemy attacks failed.

The attack of our armored units southwest of Mitau gained further ground, in spite of stubborn enemy resistance.

Appeal from Pro-Nazi Bulgarian Government-in-Exile:

Budapest: Prime Minister Tsankov again spoke to the Bulgarian people. In his proclamation he says: The Bulgarian Army, which was strong and intact, has been forbidden to defend its Fatherland by the Government of Capitulation. This abominable condition can be defined as the result of a feeble policy of a treacherous clique.' The proclamation of the Nationalist Bulgarian Government of Tsankov ends with an appeal to all honorable Bulgarians to oppose with all means available the destructive mania of Bolshevism.»

TRANSOCEAN AND D.N.B.

Western Front: »In central Holland in the Nijmegen-Arnhem area, German troops Wednesday continued their concentric attacks against enemy forces, which, though receiving small reinforcements from the air, again suffered heavy losses... There was no material change in the situation in the central part of southern Holland yesterday... The focal point of yesterday's fighting on the western front continued to be in the Aachen area... Heavy fighting continued for the Metz-Luneville area.»

Eastern Front: The correspondent von Oiberg writes: »The big battle in the Baltic region — the only battle raging at present in the East — is characterized by mobile warfare on both wings, while the centre, in the region around Modohn and Valga, became stationary.»

FASCIST RADIO

The War in Italy. The Fascist Radio stresses the intensification of enemy pressure all along the front. The focal points of the struggle are still north of Florence and south of Rimini. The Allied Command clearly betrays its intention of obtaining a definite success before autumn.

In the Adriatic sector, British and Canadian troops have carried out an attack. The enemy bridgehead on the Marano River has been enlarged. The town of Rimini, however, is still in German hands.

In the Apennines, German counter-attacks are in progress, but Allied pressure is strong southeast of Firenzuola. North of Lucca, only local engagements are reported.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785221

Interior S.E.

INFORMATION DIVISION

BASIC NEWS

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

Psychological Warfare Branch, FNC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

Thursday — 21 September 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — British armor crosses Rhine: Arnhem drive opens: Americans batter six-mile-wide breach in center of Goth Line: Three Dalmatian islands liberated in combined operations: Italy-based heavies hit Budapest: Clark congratulates Brazilians: South African Deputy Prime Minister visits Italian front: Red Army starts a second Baltic offensive: Polish Premier thanks Allies for aid to Warsaw: Finnish Diet approves armistice terms: RAF makes smashing raid on Mandalay.

LIBERATED ITALY — Caruso admits knowing that 50 he turned over to Germans were innocent: Naples prepares Purge trials: Grain Law violators sentenced: Housing Commission for Naples created: American elected President of Rome's Foreign Press: Troops' curfew extended to 2400 hours.

UNITED NATIONS — Plans for World Council completed: Leopold to be King again: Government representatives go to Greece.

OCCUPIED AREAS — Danes smash Nazi attempt to kidnap King Christian.

NEUTRAL — Swiss deport all SS and Gestapo refugees.

WAR FRONTS

BRITISH ARMOR CROSSES THE RHINE DRIVE TO ARNHEM BEGINS

SHAEF, September 20 — Armored forces of the British 2nd Army and the 1st Airborne Army today crossed the lower Rhine in Holland at Nijmegen, five miles from the German border. They are hitting north toward Arnhem on

Heavy German air attacks have been launched at Eindhoven. The bridgehead north of Gheel is also under heavy attack.

The Germans are ferrying troops across the Rhine in barges all the way south from Emmerich to the Ruhr in order to defend the road to Berlin. RAF Mosquitos have been making a number of attacks on the barge traffic, but the weather has been bad for air operations.

The Allied offensive threatens 60,000 to 70,000 German troops south of the Zuider Zee. The Germans are now faced with the prospect either of breaking through the Allied spearhead, which would be difficult, due to their inferior mobility, or of retiring to coastal ports and establishing "sacrifice pockets" such as that at Le Havre.

To the west of the British spearhead into Holland, the Canadian advance north of the Leopold Canal toward the mouth of the Scheldt is going ahead steadily. The advance is slow because of the nature of the ground, much of which has been flooded. Driving 10 miles east from Eccloo, they have captured Assanede on the Dutch border, and forward elements are reported in Holland.

The Canadian 1st Army are now within two miles of the river's estuary and threaten to split the German force to the south in two.

Polish units at the northern end of the coastal front have reached the Scheldt on a six-mile front. They are reported on the outskirts of Terneuzen.

Down the coast, General Crerar's troops have captured Boulogne, but heavy fighting continued southwest and north of the city, where German pockets are still holding out.

Canadians Invest Dunkirk

Canadian troops have completed the investment of Dunkirk and are closing in on Calais. The big guns on the Dover coast in England continued to fire across the Channel at German gun positions. The Cape Gris Nez garrison is still holding out, and their large coastal guns are in action.

Siegfried defenses north from Maastricht have been rendered practically untenable with the crossing into Germany from Sittard. Farther south, American 1st Army units have reached Amstenrade.

Southward at Aachen, where fighting still continues in the surrounded town, American forces are now battling in the factory area of Stolberg. The Germans have been strongly counter-attacking from the main defenses of the Siegfried Line. As the Americans advance slowly in this sector, Allied planes struck ahead of them at railway and other transport targets, disrupting German troop and supply movements.

Düren, an important road junction 15 miles east of Aachen, has been under heavy fire from American artillery.

Repeated German infantry counter-attacks along the entire 1st Army front have been thrown back, and the breaches in the Seigfried Line have been held.

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

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For the fourth consecutive day substantial supplies and equipment were dropped to the Allied airborne army, despite indifferent weather.

The initial assault phase of the airborne invasion of Holland and of the ground forces bid to smash across the waterways to Germany's northwest plain is ended. The second phase, to retain and extend the advances, has begun. The Germans, recovering from their first surprise, are fighting back against positions from which they were dislodged in General Miles Dempsey's drive from the Escaut Canal to Nijmegen.

The British 2nd Army has established an armored corridor throughout Holland to the banks of the Waal River, the continuation of the Rhine in Holland. The base of the corridor at the Escaut Canal has been extended to Duizel and Wilreit, 10 to 12 miles southwest of Eindhoven. With the inclusion of Geldrop, east of Eindhoven, the corridor has a width of about 15 miles.

Airborne and armored units have been disposed all along the corridor to defend it against strong German counter-attacks aimed at cutting through. The heaviest fighting on the flanks of the corridor was reported to be at Best, seven miles northwest of Eindhoven.

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LATE BULLETINS

ANGAUR ISLAND CONQUEST COMPLETED

WASHINGTON, September 20 — Japanese resistance on the island of Angaur in the Palau Group has ceased. The United States Navy Department said tonight that troops of the 81st Infantry Division had thoroughly invested the island late yesterday, and that mopping up was proceeding.

Angaur is the southernmost island of the Palau Group. Landings there were made simultaneously with those on the Island of Peleliu, immediately north. Angaur fell after 3 1/2 days of what the Navy said was relatively light opposition. Fighting on Peleliu continues. (OWI)

RAF BOMBS CALAIS GARRISON

LONDON, September 20 — Strong forces of RAF Lancasters and Halifaxes today attacked the German garrison and fortified positions at Calais, it was announced here tonight. The bombing began at 1600 hours and lasted about 2 1/2 hours. (OWI)

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To the south, heavy rains from the Luxembourg area to the Swiss border have turned the battle area into a quagmire, which has stalled all major thrusts of the American 1st, 3rd, and 7th Armies.

Bitter fighting is in progress in the Moselle River sector east of Nancy. A large tank battle is developing 18 miles northeast of Nancy, in the area of Château Salins and Moyenvic, in the foothills of the Vosges Mountains. The American 3rd Army is advancing in the direction of Dieuze.

Southeast of Nancy, the town of Luneville was liberated, and the Americans are now only 40 miles from the Rhine in the vicinity of Baccarat. They are meeting with heavy resistance and thoroughly blocked roads.

On the Brittany Peninsula, all organized resistance in the great Atlantic port of Brest has ceased, and mopping up operations are continuing against isolated German pockets. There was no immediate announcement of the number of prisoners taken from the garrison, which once had up to 18,000 men. (OWI-Reuter-BBC)

ALLIED PLANES SUPPLY AIRBORNE TROOPS

LONDON, September 20 — Despite bad flying weather, British-based planes today carried more supplies to the airborne troops in Holland and bombed Germans in the Calais area, while attacks on the enemy's lines of communication were maintained by day and by night.

Last night, RAF Lancasters concentrated on the Rhineland towns of Rheydt and München-Gladbach, in the van of the advancing Allied armies, and left large fires blazing. These towns, only two miles apart, are on the main route from Aachen and Cologne to southeast Holland.

Mosquitoes made attacks on enemy road and rail movements deep inside Germany and also attacked trains and road convoys in the area of Emmerich, on the Dutch border. One formation of Mosquitoes caught a convoy of enemy barges ferrying troops across the Rhine between Emmerich and Dinslaken and riddled the boats with cannon and machine-gun fire, leaving several ablaze.

The night's operations cost the RAF five aircraft.

Earlier yesterday, 8th USAAF planes had delivered some of the heaviest attacks of the war on five strategic railway junctions through which German troops pass on their way to the front. In all five junctions — Hamm, Soest, Eschweiler, Düren, and Merzenich — the marshalling yards were jammed with freight cars. Aircrews said flames shot hundreds of feet into the air after the attack, and the yards were reduced to wreckage. Ten Allied bombers were lost.

Germans Bomb Eindhoven

The Germans attempted to block Allied reinforcement columns last night by bombing Eindhoven. The attack was a heavy one, with the Germans throwing more of their aircraft into the fight than have been seen for some time. They lost 26 of them to Mustangs and Thunderbolts of the 8th USAAF.

The British Air Ministry announced today that RAF Coastal Command planes and rescue launches battled through bad visibility and rough seas yesterday to rescue airborne soldiers who fell into the sea when their gliders broke loose from their tow planes en route to Holland. Planes from one RAF base were responsible for the rescue of 60 survivors. Two coastal planes spotted survivors standing on the wings of four crashed gliders and quickly directed launches to the rescue.

Last night, a surprise attack was made on an enemy convoy in a Norwegian Fjord by RAF Beaufighters escorted by Mosquitoes. Of the seven ships in the convoy, one large merchant ship, believed to be a troop transport, and two escort vessels were hit and left burning furiously. There was heavy flak from the shore batteries. One Beaufighter [illegible] on the 600 mile round trip.

GERMANS DEFY NAZI ORDER TO EVACUATE

WITH U. S. 1ST ARMY, GERMANY, September 20 — German civilians are remaining in their homes in direct disobedience to the Nazi Party command to evacuate German territory threatened by the Allied armies.

An AP correspondent with the 1st Army said today: «This was the first crucial test of Nazi authority over millions who have been forced to adhere to party discipline, and Hitler has failed in it.

«The civilians were ordered, under threat of death as traitors, to evacuate the Cologne-Aachen area in advance of the American drive, but many are refusing to leave.

«There is no way to estimate just what percentage of the civil population is defying the order, but it is considerable, and reflects passive disobedience on a large scale to Hitler's authority.»

Official documents have been seized ordering all civilians, except those of military age, from the Aachen and Cologne areas, reported an International News Service dispatch today.

Official estimates were that nearly two million persons were involved.

German soldiers are said to have been spreading reports about the defeats of the German armies on the western front. These soldiers were attacked in the German newspaper *Westdeutscher Beobachter* recently.

The paper said that many of these soldiers travel back into Germany in cars, buses, and lorries, or by bicycle. They stay with relatives and spread many stories of the predicament of the German armies on the western front and «this talk grows like an avalanche and spreads throughout the country.»

The article urged that such reports about conditions at the front be stopped, because people became «upset and nervous.» (OWI)

AMERICANS BATTER SIX-MILE BREACH IN GOTH LINE THREATEN WHOLE ENEMY POSITION IN ITALY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 20 — Little over a week after the start of their all-out, frontal assault on the center of the Goth Line, American forces of 5th Army have battered a six-mile wide breach in the German mountain defenses north of Florence, it was officially announced here this morning.

With the capture of the most important hill features of the enemy's Apennine defense zone, the «whole enemy position» guarding the broad Valley of the Po and industrial north Italy is threatened, the official reports stated.

German resistance, which for more than a week has maintained a savage intensity greater than any ever before encountered in the Italian campaign, has already begun to weaken as artillery and air force units take a mounting toll of the shaken German forces.

On the Adriatic coast, 8th Army troops have penetrated to the center of the Republic of San Marino, reaching the outskirts of its capital, and have swung in a widening arc along the last line of hills barring entrance to the Valley of the Po, to approach within a mile and a half of the German coastal citadel of Rimini.

American forces of the 5th Army are now only 28 miles south of Bologna, one of the oldest and most prosperous of north Italian cities, and are within three miles of Firenzuola, key road junction from which branch two roads leading down into the Po Valley at Imola, and at Bologna itself. The westernmost road, that to Bologna, joins Highway No. 65 at a point four miles northeast of the Futa Pass, main German defensive position in the Apennines. American troops advanced nearly two miles yesterday on each side of the Florence-Firenzuola mountain road, pressing through the Il Giogo defile northward to storm the slopes of lofty Monte Castel Guerrino and Monte [illegible] flanking the road near the village of Rifredo.

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

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The Germans sent flying-bombs against southern England, including the London area, shortly after midnight last night. Damage and casualties have been reported.

Discussing the strategy of the air war against Germany, a British commentator pointed out: "Having played a leading rôle in the great task of breaking the power of Germany in France and Belgium, and in the landing of powerful forces of liberation in Holland, the Allied air forces now move forward to their next job: the softening up of defenses and communications for the Battle of Germany. In this, the last battle of the war, all the accumulated experience of over five years' campaigning has gone into the assault." (OWI)

BRITISH PRISONERS SHOT BY S.S.

LONDON, September 20 — It was disclosed today that a party of uniformed British parachutists, captured while on a special mission behind the German lines in Normandy, were shot by S.S. police.

The BBC said that the story was revealed by one of the party who escaped. He stated that many of the prisoners were tortured before being shot, while those who had been wounded were refused medical aid. (BBC)

reports about the defeats of the German armies on the western front. These soldiers were attacked in the German newspaper *Westdeutscher Beobachter* recently.

The paper said that many of those soldiers travel back into Germany in cars, buses, and lorries, or by bicycle. They stay with relatives and spread many stories of the predicament of the German armies on the western front and "this talk grows like an avalanche and spreads throughout the country."

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Official reports emphasized that no large-scale breakthrough was yet apparent on the 5th Army front, and that the enemy had reinforced the threatened sector of the Apennines. More than 600 prisoners were reported taken in the past 48 hours. Heavy fighting still centered around the turret-top pillboxes and concrete gun emplacements along the mountain crests and hand-to-hand fighting was actually taking place within these fortifications hewn out of the mountainsides, the official reports indicated.

British and Indian troops of the 5th Army, pushing through the Apennines a few miles east of the Americans, were reported to be in the vicinity of the village of Razzala, within 27 miles of the Po Valley at Faenza. These troops also captured the more-than-3,000-foot-high Femina Morte feature, overlooking the road to Faenza along the Lamone River Valley.

On the Ligurian coastal sector, 5th Army forces advanced six miles northeast of Viareggio to capture the town of Camalore, on the road from Lucca to the coast.

Eighth Army forces have now drawn a four-mile arc from the coast inland, partially enveloping the enemy strongpoint of Rimini, eastern terminus of the lateral highway along the southern edge of the Po Valley linking up Milan and industrial North Italy with the Adriatic.

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

Allied forces are now fighting within three miles of this main highway, Route No. 9, at San Fortunato, where German forces are clinging desperately to their last hill positions guarding the Plain of the Po.

Field Marshal Albert Kesselring has massed a total of nine divisions on the Adriatic front to stem the Allied drive which has pressed forward relentlessly along the coastal corridor since August 26. Although seriously reduced in numbers, these Nazi forces, which include the veteran 1st Parachute Division and the 29th and 26th Panzer Divisions, have fought bitterly to hold every yard in this threatened sector. More than 6,300 prisoners have been taken by the 8th Army in this heavy fighting.

It was announced today that Canadian forces of the 8th Army captured the key hilltop village of San Martino in Monte l'Abate, under assault for three days, during a final night attack on Monday, in which the Canadian troops cleared the last enemy forces from the village under heavy shellfire.

Ausa, Budrioli Crossed

These forces pushed on northwest of San Martino, to cross the Ausa River at a point only a mile and a half due south of Rimini. Fighting continued west of this advance, in the hills stretching to the San Marino border. British troops were reported across both the Ausa and the Budrioli rivers, a quarter-mile north of the former stream, in this sector.

British troops advanced into the northeastern portion of the tiny Republic of San Marino yesterday to capture the villages of Serravalle and Domagno, the latter two miles northeast of San Marino, capital of the small state. British and Indian troops were reported to be within a mile of the capital city in their approach from the south.

Greek troops, operating along the Adriatic coast, yesterday occupied the entire area of the Rimini Airfield, heavily mined and defended by pillboxes and gun positions in the ruins of hangar and repair shop buildings.

The airfield, one of the strongest enemy positions along the coast road leading directly to Rimini, has been the center of a bitter struggle for nearly a week. The Greek troops, consolidating their hold on the cratered landing area, advanced 1,000 yards north along the coast, to within less than two miles of the Adriatic port of Rimini.

It was announced today for the first time that it was troops of the Irish Regiment of Canada who captured the fortress town of Cutrano, where German Panzer Grenadiers fought a 10-day delaying action in positions in tunnels, cellars, and ruins atop the ridge across the low coastal plain some five miles south of Rimini. (PRO)

ISLANDS LIBERATED IN COMBINED OPERATIONS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 20 — The three Dalmatian islands of Mljet, Korcula, and Brac have been liberated by a combined air, sea, and land force assault on enemy-garrisoned islands along the coast of Yugoslavia, it was officially announced here today.

The attacks, which began on September 12, have brought to four the number of Yugoslav islands liberated from the German occupying forces. The island of Vis, or Lissa, was liberated in August. Only the islands of Hvar, one of the largest in the group, and Solet, are still in enemy hands.

Considerable casualties were inflicted on the enemy garrison forces, it was stated. The Royal Navy, units of Land Forces Adriatic and aircraft of the Balkan Air Force cooperated closely with the Yugoslav Army of National Liberation in the operations, which are still continuing, it was said. (PRO)

ITALY-BASED HEAVIES HIT BUDAPEST

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 20 — Up to 750 fighter-escorted heavy bombers today struck at three rail ting German forces in Poland's capital. RAF planes had previously made the long haul from Italian bases to Warsaw and return to supply the Polish Resistance Movement.

RAF bombers dropped about 25,000 incendiaries among rolling stock and supplies piled up in the rail yards at Szekesfehervar, about 40 miles southwest of Budapest, in an attack last night. The yards are an important junction center for rail lines about Budapest, and were subjected to their first air attack of the war in last night's assault.

Photo reconnaissance reports today indicated that one and possibly both of the Zup Morava and Gitnica Rivers' bridges in Yugoslavia attacked yesterday by 15th AAF heavy bombers had been destroyed.

Bad weather yesterday cancelled operations of nearly all medium bombers of the Tactical Air Force, but fighters and fighter-bombers flew sweeps over Northern Italy and carried out attacks in support of the 8th Army. Light bombers and some mediums attacked enemy concentrations near Rimini. (PRO)

DESTROYERS BOMBARD SAN REMO
CRETE BLOCKADED

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 20 — Two U. S. destroyers, bombarding enemy targets on the right flank of the Allied 7th Army in the area between Ventimiglia and San Remo, more than 20 miles east of Nice and more than 10 miles within the Italian border, have sunk 13 enemy vessels and destroyed huge stores of materiel and ammunition, it was announced here today.

The destroyers *Edison* and *Hilary P. Jones* continued their bombardment for two days, September 16 and 17, and on the third day the *Jones* attacked the harbor of San Remo alone. A ship alongside a quay piled with ammunition was hit, with tremendous explosions resulting, and 12 smaller craft, some of them motor-torpedo boats, were set afire.

Attacks were also carried out against an enemy convoy in the vicinity of Genoa Harbor by Allied light coastal forces, and two F-lighters were torpedoed and exploded.

In the Aegean, the British Gunboat *Aurora* bombarded the harbour of Melos on September 17, and on the following day joined with the destroyer *Terpsichore* to attack an enemy wireless station on the same island. Naval carrier aircraft, in attacks against enemy transport on the large, enemy-occupied island of Crete, destroyed or damaged 36 enemy motor vehicles.

It was officially announced today that Crete is being closely blockaded by Allied ships and planes to prevent the escape of its enemy garrison. (PRO)

FIRST CARGO SHIP ARRIVES AT MARSEILLES

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 20 — The first Allied cargo ship to arrive and unload at Marseilles since the liberation of this second-largest city in France was an American Liberty ship under charter to the British, it was announced here today. The vessel inaugurated the direct ships-to-shore handling of commodities within 16 days after salvage operations began on the great Mediterranean port. (PRO)

GENERAL CLARK CONGRATULATES BRAZILIANS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 20 — Lieutenant General Mark Clark, Commanding General, 5th Army, today addressed a congratulatory message to Major General Joao Baptista Mascarenhas, commander of the Brazilian Expeditionary Force, on the confidence, initiative, and determination with which Brazilian troops had entered their first combat.

General Clark wrote that "within a matter of hours, Brazilian troops had captured a town, and that he was confident that this was only the first of many military objectives which will be listed as captured by the Brazil-

(PRO)

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

advance in the hills stretching to the San Marino border. British troops were reported across both the Ausa and the Budrioli rivers, a quarter-mile north of the former stream, in this sector.

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Greek troops, operating along the Adriatic coast, yesterday occupied the entire area of the Rimini Airfield, heavily mined and defended by pillboxes and gun positions in the ruins of hangar and repair shop buildings.

The airfield, one of the strongest enemy positions along the coast road leading directly to Rimini, has been the center of a bitter struggle for nearly a week. The Greek troops, consolidating their hold on the cratered landing area, advanced 1,000 yards north along the coast, to within less than two miles of the Adriatic port of Rimini.

It was announced today for the first time that it was troops of the Irish Regiment of Canada who captured the fortress town of Cormano, where German Panzer Grenadiers fought a 10-day delaying action in positions in tunnels, cellars, and ruins atop the ridge across the low coastal plain some five miles south of Rimini. (PRO)

ISLANDS LIBERATED IN COMBINED OPERATIONS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 20 — The three Dalmatian islands of Mljet, Korcula, and Brac have been liberated by a combined air, sea, and land force assault on enemy-garrisoned islands along the coast of Yugoslavia, it was officially announced here today.

The attacks, which began on September 12, have brought to four the number of Yugoslav islands liberated from the German occupying forces. The island of Vis, or Lissa, was liberated in August. Only the islands of Hvar, one of the largest in the group, and Solet, are still in enemy hands.

Considerable casualties were inflicted on the enemy garrison forces, it was stated. The Royal Navy, units of Land Forces Adriatic and aircraft of the Balkan Air Force cooperated closely with the Yugoslav Army of National Liberation in the operations, which are still continuing, it was said. (PRO)

ITALY-BASED HEAVIES HIT BUDAPEST

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 20 — Up to 730 fighter-escorted heavy bombers today struck at three rail bridges in and around Budapest, and formed a bottleneck for all supplies for German forces on the south Russian front, it was announced here late this afternoon.

Flying Fortresses bombed the Szob and the Budapest north and south rail bridges over the Danube River, in the second attack in three days. Other bombers attacked a fighter field and the Apollo oil refinery at Bratislava, in Czechoslovakia.

Liberator bombers struck at the Hatvan rail yards northeast of Budapest and at the Gyor yards on the west of the city. Early reports indicated that the planes had not met a single enemy fighter. (PRO)

SHUTTLE-FORTS BOMB HUNGARIAN RAIL YARDS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 20 — The Mustang-escorted force of 8th AAF Flying Forts which dropped food and weapons to battling Warsaw Patriots in a flight from England to Russia, bombed the Solznok, Hungary, railyards on the first leg of the return flight to England via Italy, it was announced here today.

The flight, the fourth Britain-Russia-Italy shuttle mission carried out by the 8th AAF, marked the first American aid to the Warsaw Patriots, holding out against surround-

flank of the Allied 7th Army in the area between Ventimiglia and San Remo, more than 20 miles east of Nice and more than 10 miles within the Italian border, have sunk 13 enemy vessels and destroyed huge stores of materiel and ammunition, it was announced here today.

The destroyers *Edison* and *Hilary P. Jones* continued their bombardment for two days, September 16 and 17, and on the third day the *Jones* attacked the harbor of San Remo alone. A ship alongside a quay piled with ammunition was hit, with tremendous explosions resulting, and 12 smaller craft, some of them motor-torpedo boats, were set afire.

Attacks were also carried out against an enemy convoy in the vicinity of Genoa Harbor by Allied light coastal forces, and two F-lighters were torpedoed and exploded.

In the Aegean, the British Gunboat *Aurora* bombarded the harbour of Melos on September 17, and on the following day joined with the destroyer *Terpsichore* to attack an enemy wireless station on the same island. Naval carrier aircraft, in attacks against enemy transport on the large, enemy-occupied island of Crete, destroyed or damaged 38 enemy motor vehicles.

It was officially announced today that Crete is being closely blockaded by Allied ships and planes to prevent the escape of its enemy garrison. (PRO)

FIRST CARGO SHIP ARRIVES AT MARSEILLES

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 20 — The first Allied cargo ship to arrive and unload at Marseilles since the liberation of this second-largest city in France was an American Liberty ship under charter to the British, it was announced here today. The vessel inaugurated the direct ship-to-shore handling of commodities within 16 days after salvage operations began on the great Mediterranean port. (PRO)

GENERAL CLARK CONGRATULATES BRAZILIANS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 20 — Lieutenant General Mark Clark, Commanding General, 5th Army, today addressed a congratulatory message to Major General João Baptista Mascarenhas, commander of the Brazilian Expeditionary Force, on the confidence, initiative, and determination with which Brazilian troops had entered their first combat.

General Clark wrote that "within a matter of hours," Brazilian troops had captured a town, and that he was confident that this was only the first of many military objectives which will be listed as "captured by the Brazilian Expeditionary Force." (PRO)

FIGHTER GROUP WINS THIRD CITATION

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 20 — A veteran Lightning fighter group serving in Italy was awarded its third official citation yesterday for the record long-range fighter-bomber attack on the Romanian-American oil refinery at Ploesti, it was announced today.

The unit, the 82nd Fighter Group, flew more than 650 miles at tree-top level to the target in an attack on June 10. (PRO)

SOUTH AFRICAN DEPUTY P. M. VISITS ITALIAN FRONT

LONDON, September 20 — The South African Deputy Prime Minister Jan H. Hofmeyr, who is visiting troops on the Italian front, saw General Sir Harold Alexander yesterday.

In a statement to the people of South Africa, General Alexander said that he had South African troops under him ever since he assumed command in the Middle East, and he knew of no better fighting men. He said that their engineers and airmen impressed him particularly. (BBC)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759021

CANADIAN DESTROYER AS INVASION FLAGSHIP

LONDON, September 20 — A Canadian destroyer *HMS Prince Henry*, served as a flagship for American Admiral Chandler during the invasion operations off southern France.

Naval dispatches said today that the American admiral boarded the Canadian vessel at Naples on August 6, and later led the task assault group which was assigned to wiping out heavy gun emplacements on the islands of Levant and Port Gros. (OWI)

FIGHTING ALONG BULGARIA-YUGOSLAV BORDER

LONDON, September 20 — Along the whole length of the Yugoslav-Bulgarian border, the Germans are attempting to hold a number of points controlling lines of communications.

Marshal Tito's communique reported today that Partisan forces in southeastern Serbia have cleared the area of the upper Bregalnica, southeast of Skolpje. Other Partisan forces, in their advance northward from Stip toward Kriva Palanka, have liberated Kratovo and Zletovo.

To the southwest, in the Prilep area, fierce fighting continues, as the Germans are attempting a break-through from Greece to the north. The Bulgarian communique reported today that the Bulgarian 15th Infantry Division is assisting the Partisans in this sector. The Balkan Air Force, operating from bases in Italy, gave direct support to their operations and bombed German strongpoints.

In the frontier zone between Italy and Yugoslavia, German forces are under attack from Patriot brigades. Marshal Tito reported the capture of a German aerodrome after an attack in which 54 were killed and 28 prisoners taken.

In the Poborje Hills, along the Austria-Yugoslav border, the Germans are displaying nervousness at the threat to their communications by Partisans operating in this area. (OWI)

RED ARMY STARTS A SECOND BALTIC OFFENSIVE

MOSCOW, September 20 — A new Russian offensive led by Marshal Govorov was smashing through Nazi defenses north of Tartu in Estonia tonight, aimed at giving the coup de grace to German resistance in the Baltic Socialist Soviet Republics.

An order of the day issued by Marshal Stalin said that this Tartu offensive, linked with those driving toward Riga to the south, was launched four days ago, and that almost 2,000 inhabited places have since been liberated.

Under heavy artillery and aerial support, Govorov's Leningrad Front troops have driven up to 43 miles into German defenses along a 75-mile front — matching gains made up to a late hour last night by General Bagramyan's forces smashing their way through Latvia.

Simultaneously, other forces of the Leningrad Front have begun an offensive around Narva, between the upper reaches of Lake Peipus and the sea. This drive had overrun more than 300 small towns and villages at a late hour tonight.

Nine Miles from Riga

BBC said the Latvian drive of General Bagramyan's divisions had reached to within nine miles of Riga early today. The Soviet communique added that more than 50 inhabited localities have been taken in the area since yesterday.

Reuter described the multiple pushes on the Baltic front as the final drive to split Hitler's northern army group, estimated at about 30 divisions, into isolated pockets relatively easy to annihilate.

"Just ahead of the Russian push on the southern front,

On the far-northern front, United Press dispatches said tonight that Russian troops have entered Finland to enforce their country's armistice terms. Helsinki dispatches repeated reports of Russian clashes with Nazi troops in northern regions of the front. (Reuter - BBC)

POLISH PREMIER THANKS ALLIES

LONDON, September 20 — Premier Stanislaw Mikolajszyk, of the Polish Government in London, yesterday paid tribute to the Allies for their aid to the Polish Patriots in Warsaw. The premier made a broadcast speech, which was quoted by the American Broadcasting Station in Europe.

He spoke of the joy which must have been felt in Warsaw, ABSIE said, on the 48th day of its struggle against the Germans when the American airmen appeared. He also had high praise for the British and South African pilots who flew through clouds, winds, and ice, over high mountains, and in the dark of night, to give the Polish fighters arms.

ABSIE also quoted Mikolajszyk's mentioning the Soviet Air Force, which attacked the Luftwaffe over Warsaw, and brought fresh supplies of arms and ammunition to the Patriots. (PWB)

COMPLETE FINNISH ARMISTICE TERMS PUBLISHED

MOSCOW, September 20 — Here are the complete Russo-Finnish armistice terms as broadcast by Radio Moscow:

1. Finnish troops to withdraw to 1940 border.

2. Finland to disarm German troops and hand them over as prisoners. German and Hungarian citizens in Finland to be interned.

3. Finland to place aerodromes on the south and southwest coasts at the disposal of the Allies, in addition to lending her naval bases.

4. Finland to place her army on a peace-time basis.

5. Finland to break with the remaining German satellites.

6. The 1940 treaty with the Soviet Union to hold good, with some indicated changes.

7. Finland to return Petsamo to Russia.

8. The Soviet Union to renounce its right to Hangö, but to lease the Pokala area for 50 years.

9. The 1940 treaty to apply to the Aaland Islands.

10. Finland to hand over all Allied prisoners of war. Finnish prisoners to be released.

11. Damages caused by Finland to be paid for to the amount of three hundred million dollars over a period of six years. Payment is to be made in goods, as well as money.

12. Finland to restore the rights and property of citizens of the United Nations on Finnish territory on a pre-war basis.

13. Finland to cooperate with the Allies in holding war criminals for trial.

14. Finland to return within a fixed period all valuables removed from Soviet territory.

15. Finland to hand over all German property in Finland, not including merchant ships.

16. Finland not to allow the export or expropriation of property of German or Hungarian citizens without permission of the Soviet High Command.

17. The Finnish merchant fleet to be placed under Soviet military control, with the object of using the vessels in the common interest of the Allies.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 82-0221

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Just ahead of the Russian push on the southern front, Red Air Force heavy bombers carried out further attacks against the Hungarian capital of Budapest and the Hungarian rail-junction city of Satu-Mare last night.

Dozens of fires were started in the capital, four of them described by the Soviet communique as of vast extent. Fires were observed in the area of the gas plant, and around the city's large rubber factory. Returning airmen said they could see the flames for a distance of 125 miles.

At Satu-Mare, Russian bombs struck three enemy trains loaded with ammunition. They were on junction tracks at the time, and the subsequent explosions started fires over a large area.

Russian and Rumanian troops driving up through western Rumania toward Hungary were said tonight to be within a single day's forced march of the frontier, and within 160 miles of Budapest, with comparatively easy fighting country between them and the Hungarian capital.

German news reports said that Russian troops have entered Warsaw. The Soviet communique had nothing to say of fighting around the Polish capital. But General Bor's Partisan communique said that Russian planes have driven the Luftwaffe out of the sky around Warsaw, and that the city has been free of German raids for two days. It spoke also of continued Russian shelling of German positions.

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17. The Finnish merchant fleet to be placed under Soviet military control, with the object of using the vessels in the common interest of the Allies.

18. Finland to hand over to the Allies all United Nations merchant ships in her possession.

19. Finland to supply material and make available production facilities which may be of use for war purposes of the Allies.

20. Finland to free immediately all persons imprisoned for pro-Allied sympathies, and to abolish discriminatory legislation.

21. Finland to dissolve immediately all pro-Hitler organizations.

22. An Allied control commission to be established to see that these terms are carried out under the direction of the Russian High Command.

23. The present agreement to come into force immediately upon signature.

The Finnish armistice delegation, having completed its peace talks, left here today from the Moscow aerodrome, bound for Helsinki. (PWB)

FINNISH DIET APPROVES ARMISTICE TERMS

WASHINGTON, September 20 — A Radio Helsinki broadcast today announced that the Diet had approved the Russian-Finnish armistice at two special, closed sessions early yesterday morning after giving the Government a vote of confidence.

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The armistice was laid before the Diet at the first session, but in accordance with Finnish constitutional procedure, it was tabled until the following session, one hour later, when the Diet voted to pass over to the «ordinary agenda.»

Finnish ratification of the armistice was announced almost simultaneously with a Soviet broadcast reporting the signing of the agreement in Moscow.

Terms of the agreement and their acceptance had been disclosed to the Finnish people in a broadcast late last night by Acting Premier Ernest von Born, who described the date as «one of the hardest days in Finnish history,» but added:

«We must try to build up our future on what has been left to us. We are Russia's neighbor, and must always take this into account.»

Referring to the reparations payment of 300 million dollars over a six-year period as «the most important point» of the peace conditions from Finland's viewpoint, the Premier went on to say that Finland must also be prepared to help the Allies with deliveries of material.

«It is a serious matter,» he added, «that we have to disarm German troops in Finland and hand them over to the Allies, and this although we must prepare hastily for the army to return to peacetime footing.»

The only immediate indications available of how the disarming was proceeding came from Swedish sources. The newspaper *Svenska Morgonbladet* said yesterday that two companies of German troops in northern Finland had voluntarily surrendered. The Germans asked to be interned, and were disarmed by Finnish detachments, the report said.

The Stockholm *Aftonbladet* reported yesterday that Finnish troops had been sent prior to September 15 to the Finnish cities of Pori, Vaasa, and Oulu on the Bay of Bothnia, and that all these coastal towns were in Finnish hands.

Aftonbladet also said that German submarines had opened fire against Finnish warships on a recent undisclosed date, adding that the Finnish vessels replied and sank two of the U-boats. The action was said to have taken place in the Aalands Islands.

Nya Dagligt, another Stockholm paper, yesterday reported the presence of a strong German naval detachment in the waters guarding the mouth of the Gulf of Finland.

(OWI - Reuter)

FINNS BREAK RELATIONS WITH NAZI SATELLITES

STOCKHOLM, September 20 — The Finnish Government has broken off diplomatic and consular relations with Hungary, Croatia, and Slovakia, it was stated today by the Helsinki correspondent of the Swedish News Agency.

(Reuter)

BULGARIAN ARMISTICE DELEGATION IN SOFIA

CAIRO, September 20 — Two members of the Bulgarian armistice delegation, which came here to receive the Allied armistice terms, have returned to Sofia for new instructions from their government, it was officially announced today.

(OWI)

R.A.F. MAKES SMASHING RAID ON MANDALAY

KANDY, CEYLON, September 20 — Heavy bombers of the Eastern Air Command, in support of the over-all Allied offensive to clear the Japanese out of Burma, struck hard yesterday at rail yards in and around the vital junction city of Mandalay.

It is over the road to Mandalay that the Japanese carry most of their supplies for troops holding central portions of Burma and the western end of the old Burma Road. The

Seven Japanese aircraft were shot down. One was damaged. From all these operations, only one of Chennault's fighters failed to return.

On the Palau Islands, 1,500 miles from China, American Marines made further gains yesterday, and on the island of Angaur, only two small pockets of Japanese troops were holding out late tonight. The American naval communique said Japanese resistance continued to be stiff — well supported by mortar fire from emplaced positions. Troops on Peleliu now hold most of the eastern coastal area.

At the same time, American aircraft carried out further raids on the Kuriles, and on the Marcus and Marshall island groups. They reported light flak. They scored hits on gun positions, barracks, airfield strips, and storage depots. One plane strafed a Japanese warship on its return flight.

After the sixth day of the American's invasion of Morotai, today's Pacific communique still did not mention any Japanese ground resistance, although American patrols were seeking the fleeing Japanese in the hills.

General MacArthur's communique today announced that heavy and light Allied bombers attacked aerodromes on Amboina, in the Ceram Group. A large ammunition dump exploded.

Fighter patrols swept the coast, destroying a coastal vessel and canoes carrying enemy personnel.

The Celebes Islands, in the Dutch East Indies, were again subjected to another heavy pounding from the air, when Allied heavy and medium units dropped 145 tons of bombs on Langoan airfield. Installations were severely damaged, and an enemy bomber was destroyed on the ground. There were no interceptions, and escorting fighters strafed revetments, destroying two planes and probably a third. One Allied fighter was lost.

(OWI-Reuter)

U.S. NAVY LOSES THREE SHIPS IN THE PACIFIC

WASHINGTON, September 20 — Three United States Navy warcraft have been lost in the Pacific, two of them as a result of enemy action, the Navy Department announced last night.

The minesweeper *Perry* was lost off Palau during the recent landing operations. The submarine *Flier* has gone to the bottom, with only one announced survivor. The auxiliary transport *Nen* was sunk in a collision with an American destroyer at an undisclosed spot in the Pacific.

(OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

CARUSO ADMITS KNOWING 50 HE TURNED OVER TO GERMANS WERE INNOCENT

ROME, September 20 — Pietro Caruso, Fascist chief of police in Rome, blandly admitted at the opening of his trial today he knew that the 50 innocent political prisoners he handed over to the Germans were to be murdered. These 50 were among the 335 Italians murdered by the Germans in the Ardeatine Caves.

Caruso went on trial this morning with his former associate and secretary, Roberto Occhetto, in the Palazzo Corsini before an eight-man special court presided over by President Lorenzo Maroni. The surrounding streets and all entrances to the court building were heavily guarded by Italian Carabinieri and mounted Rome police to prevent a recurrence of Monday's incident, when Donato Carretta, a prosecution witness, was killed by a frenzied crowd. Carretta was chief warder of the Regina Coeli Prison, from which the 50 political prisoners were taken.

While admitting all the charges against him, Caruso based his defence on the ground that he was acting under orders. Mostly, he blamed Guido Buffarini-Guidi, Minister

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

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It is over the road to Mandalay that the Japanese carry most of their supplies for troops holding central portions of Burma and the western end of the old Burma Road. The city is a vital supply base for the Japanese forces now retreating southward into the Chindwin Hills.

Southeast Asia Command headquarters said today that this retreat has begun to look like a rout, that Japanese fleeing before advancing Indian forces pushing down the Tiddim Road have broken into flight. The enemy is using light tanks in an effort to clear his escape path from Allied troops harassing his flanks deep in the rear.

All over China today, other aircraft of the 14th USAAF and of the Chinese-American Wing led by General Claire Chennault struck at Japanese convoys along the rivers and roads, and smashed at Japanese coastal shipping as far south as the Indo-China shore.

Chennault's fighter-bombers bombed and strafed a convoy of 300 trucks near Changsha. They destroyed 90 of the vehicles and damaged most of the others. More than 60 small river craft were destroyed, along with two small steamers. Other vessels, large and small, were shot up along the inland waterways. Railways, ammunition dumps, and warehouses were also hit. Returning pilots reported large fires spattered over the face of China.

In tactical support of Chinese troops resisting the Japanese push southward toward the Kwangsi city of Kweilin, medium bombers carried out attacks against Japanese positions near Chuanhsien. Nipponese interception was light.

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Caruso went on trial this morning with his former associate and secretary, Roberto Occhietto, in the Palazzo Corsini before an eight-man special court presided over by President Lorenzo Maroni. The surrounding streets and all entrances to the court building were heavily guarded by Italian Carabinieri and mounted Rome police to prevent a recurrence of Monday's incident, when Donato Carretta, a prosecution witness, was killed by a frenzied crowd. Carretta was chief gaoler of the Regina Coeli Prison, from which the 50 political prisoners were taken.

While admitting all the charges against him, Caruso based his defence on the ground that he was «acting under orders.» Mostly, he blamed Guido Buffarini-Guidi, Minister of the Interior under the Fascist régime, and Giovanni Travaglio, Vice-commissioner of the Rome police. The second part of Caruso's defense offered by his attorney, Francesco Spezzano, was the defendant's «abnormality,» as evidenced by the insanity of Caruso's uncle, brother, and sister.

Caruso told the court of his appointment as chief of police of Verona in February, 1943 adding that 15 days later he was called to Rome by Mussolini and made the capital's chief of police. He gave affirmative answers to every charge, admitting also that the money, gold, diamonds, and other jewelry found in his pocket when arrested belonged to some of those he turned over to the Nazis to be murdered.

Occhietto's defense revolved around his insistence that he was an Italian Patriot in Fascist clothing. Rather than the «Fascist terror» as he was pictured by the prosecutor, Mario Berlinguer, Occhietto said that he was working for the Allies behind the lines and even went to a Nazi school for saboteurs in Holland, so that he could help the Allies prevent sabotage.

Describing the circumstances surrounding the taking of the 50 political prisoners from his custody, Caruso said he was confronted by the Nazi SS Chief, Colonel Kappler, who told him that 320 hostages were needed to carry out the orders of Marshal Kesselring, who wanted 10 Italians killed

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for each of the 32 German soldiers killed during an explosion in Rome.

Caruso remained completely impassive when Prosecutor Berlinguer asked:

«Did you know that the 50 citizens you handed over would be murdered?»

Caruso answered: «Yes.»

However, the defendant did grimace and show considerable discomfort as Professor Attilio Ascarelli, a criminologist, testifying as the prosecution's first witness, stated that 335 bodies has been found in the Ardeatine Caves, of which 255 had been identified. As the professor recited the details of the exhumation, the autopsies, and the identifications, Caruso buried his face in his hands.

«All of them had been shot at the base of the skull,» Professor Ascarelli reported.

Testimony that Caruso supervised a torture session in which three Rome policemen were the victims was given at the late afternoon session by the three officers, one of whom, Giovanni Scotti, said they were beaten and tortured in a pensione on Via Principe Amedeo. The actual torture, he added, was carried out by the notorious Koch, known as the most brutal man in the Italian Questura.

Then followed a parade of character witnesses including a priest, who pictured Caruso as «a sweet man» they knew at the age of 16 and 17. Caruso is now 45 years of age. One said Caruso was «a fine man,» because the defendant had once given him a ride in an automobile.

Two colonels appeared in defense of Occhietto, who, they swore, was a secret agent for the Italian Patriot movement in Rome. Colonel Giuseppe Bertone said that through Guido Garulli, now under arrest on suspicion, Occhietto, under the alias of Raviola, had warned many anti-Fascists in advance of police searches for them. He added that Occhietto or Raviola has received no compensation for this service.

The second colonel, Ugo Lucca, of the Carabinieri, testified that Occhietto, or Raviola as the witness knew of him, was actually a member of the Patriot Intelligence section, furnishing the Patriots with much valuable information.

Prosecutor Berlinguer, however, told the court that he rejected the testimony of both colonels for lack of more specific information, since neither of the witnesses had ever dealt directly with Occhietto.

Earlier in the trial today, the court rejected the plea of Francesco Melito, an attorney and vice president of the Italian Patriot Union, to allow him to interject in the current trial a civil claim for damages against Caruso for 500,000 lire in behalf of the family of Giuseppe Trucidato, one of the 50 political prisoners turned over by Caruso to be murdered by the Germans.

The trial is expected to be completed tomorrow morning, when the opposing attorneys make their final pleas. (UNN)

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE CARRETTA DEATH

ROME, September 20 — Emanuele Riga, President of the Rome District Court of Appeals, will head the Commission appointed to investigate and report on the events surrounding the death of Donato Carretta, former Regina Coeli Prison warden, it was announced here tonight.

The other members of the commission are Carlo Rosati, a Prefect, and Crispino Agostinucci, lieutenant general of the Carabinieri Corps. (UNN)

NAPLES PREPARES PURGE TRIALS

NAPLES, September 20 — Pre-trial investigation of several persons accused of collaboration with the Germans, or of attacks against anti-Fascist newspapers, was under way here today.

The office of the Assistant Crown Attorney revealed [illegible] former Director General of the

The announcement said the office was formed to find dwellings for refugees. A census of suitable or adaptable housing accommodations will be undertaken immediately. (UNN)

AMERICAN PRESIDENT FOR ROME'S FOREIGN PRESS

ROME, September 20 — Reynolds Packard, Mediterranean Bureau manager for the *United Press* and chief of the Rome office of this American news agency for more than three years before Italy's entry into the war, has been elected president of the Foreign Press Association in Rome, it was announced today.

The American correspondent, who with his wife Eleanor covered the Ethiopian Campaign and the Civil War in Spain, was elected at a meeting of the association last night.

It chose as vice presidents Christopher Lumby, correspondent of the *Times* of London, and Jean d'Hospital, of Agence Francaise de Presse.

The secretary of the association, elected at the same meeting, is miss Gunhild Bergh, representing the Swedish newspaper *Göteborgs Handels-och Sjöfartstidning*.

Councilors elected are Alexander Visnevsky, Tass Agency, Alfred Keppler, *Der Bund*, Basle newspaper, and Julio Merlones, Spanish *A.B.C.* Newspapers. (PRO)

WATER TO BE CUT OFF IN TWO ROME DISTRICTS

ROME, September 20 — Starting at 1700 hours tomorrow, no water will be supplied in the Monte della Farnesina and Monte Mario districts of Rome during repairs that will require about 12 hours.

Residents of those districts today were advised by the Rome Allied Area Command to store sufficient water.

Repairs include the removal and replacement of the pipe line over the Romulus Bailey Bridge. (UNN)

TROOPS' CURFEW EXTENDED TO 2400 HOURS

ROME, September 20 — Brig Gen. Thoburn K. Brown, head of the Rome Allied Area Command, announced today that the curfew for troops in Rome area has been extended to 2400 hours, effective immediately. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

PLANS FOR WORLD COUNCIL COMPLETED

WASHINGTON, September 20 — A State Department spokesman announced here tonight that the make-up of the projected World Council had been agreed upon by delegates to the Dumbarton Oaks World Security discussions. (Reuter)

LEOPOLD TO BE KING AGAIN

LONDON, September 20 — King Leopold, now a prisoner in Germany, is to return to the Throne of Belgium, Belgian Prime Minister Hubert Pierlot announced yesterday at the first meeting of the Belgian Parliament in Brussels since the German occupation in 1940. (BBC)

GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES GO TO GREECE

CAIRO, September 20 — Representatives of the Greek Government have left Cairo for Greece, it was officially announced here last night.

The Greek Prime Minister, George Papandreou, has [illegible] upon the Greek police to keep order until the arrival

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

Then followed a parade of character witnesses including a priest, who pictured Caruso as "a sweet man" they knew at the age of 16 and 17. Caruso is now 45 years of age. One said Caruso was "a fine man," because the defendant had once given him a ride in an automobile.

Two colonels appeared in defense of Occhietto, who, they swore, was a secret agent for the Italian Patriot movement in Rome. Colonel Giuseppe Bertone said that through Guido Garalli, now under arrest on suspicion, Occhietto, under the alias of Raviola, had warned many anti-Fascists in advance of police searches for them. He added that Occhietto or Raviola has received no compensation for this service.

The second colonel, Ugo Lanca, of the Carabinieri, testified that Occhietto, or Raviola as the witness knew of him, was actually a member of the Patriot Intelligence section, furnishing the Patriots with much valuable information.

Prosecutor Berlinguer, however, told the court that he rejected the testimony of both colonels for lack of more specific information, since neither of the witnesses had ever dealt directly with Occhietto.

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The office of the Assistant Crown Attorney revealed that Giuseppe Feignani, former Director General of the Bank of Naples, and Roberto Carloni, Colonel of the Bersaglieri, are among the accused. (UNN)

COLLECTION TAKEN FOR PATRIOTS

CAGLIARI, September 20 — The *Unione Sarda*, daily newspaper in Sardinia, has collected 2,161,000 lire to be used for the benefit of Patriots fighting Nazi-Fascists. (UNN)

GRAIN LAW VIOLATORS SENTENCED

PALERMO, September 20 — Calzza Sebastiano has been sentenced to three years and four months in jail and fined 10,000 lire by the Caltanissetta Tribunal for witholding 215 kilograms of flour from the Granaries of the People.

The Enna Tribunal sentenced Ettore Paterno to three years in jail and fined him 2,000,000 lire for violation of the grain laws. (UNN)

HOUSING COMMISSION CREATED FOR NAPLES

NAPLES, September 20 — The Prefect of Naples today announced the creation of a Housing Commissioner's office charged with the task of studying housing conditions in Naples and adjacent municipalities.

Julio Morionos, Spanish *A B C* Newspapers. (PRO)

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The Greek Prime Minister, George Papandreou, has called upon the Greek police to keep order until the arrival of the Government.

The Greek Government have appointed representatives for the liberated districts of Greece, with very wide powers to bring about unity among the people and to maintain order and to reestablish the administration of the Greek State.

The representative's chief mission is to ensure food supplies and to care for the health of the Greek State. (OWI)

OCCUPIED AREAS

DANES SMASH NAZI ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP KING

LONDON, September 20 — The Germans have been forced, by fierce Danish resistance, to abandon their attempt to kidnap King Christian of Denmark, the BBC announced today.

German troops attacked the King's castle yesterday, but when they found that their action was provoking a people's revolt, they withdrew their troops from the palace and announced that the clash was due to a misunderstanding. (BBC)

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

NEUTRAL

SWISS DEPORT ALL S.S. AND GESTAPO REFUGEES

LONDON, September 20 — The Swiss newspaper *Der Tag* said today that by order of the Swiss Government, all SS men and members of the Gestapo who crossed into Switzerland requesting internment during the fighting along the French-Swiss border have been sent back into France. (BBC)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 20 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

After a week of intensive fighting in the Goth Line north of Florence, American troops of the 5th Army have now breached this line on a front of six miles, and are now within three miles of the important road center of Firenzuola. American, British, Indian, and Brazilian troops of the 5th Army, on the flanks of this breach, continue to make progress against strong opposition.

In the Adriatic sector, against continued stubborn enemy resistance, Canadian and Greek troops of the 8th Army are approaching the defenses of Rimini and are assaulting the village of San Fortunato. On their left, British and Indian troops have advanced to the outskirts of the town of San Marino, and have captured the village of Serravalle, north of this town.

Combined Communique, Balkan Air Force:

On 12 September, operations began against the enemy garrisons in the Dalmatian Islands. The islands of Mljet, Korcula, and Brac have now been liberated. The Royal Navy, units of Land Forces Adriatic, and aircraft of the Balkan Air Force cooperated closely with the Yugoslav Army of National Liberation in the successful operation, and considerable losses were inflicted on the enemy. Operations continue.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Forces of heavy bombers yesterday attacked railroad bridges in Yugoslavia and enemy positions near Rimini. Heavy bombers of the 8th Air Force, flying from Russian bases, landed in Italy after attacking railyards in Hungary.

Tactical aircraft were active against close-support targets in the battle area, and carried out armed reconnaissances in Northern Italy. Other aircraft attacked enemy communications, shipping, and port installations in Yugoslavia.

Last night, our bombers attacked Szekesfehervar rail yard in Hungary. On the night of 18/19 September, medium and heavy bombers attacked enemy concentrations in the Rimini area.

In these operations, one enemy aircraft was destroyed and two of ours are missing.

MAAF flew approximately 1,050 sorties.

Naval:

It is reported from the south of France that on 17 September the U. S. destroyers *Edison* and *Hilary P. Jones* carried out successful bombardments of enemy targets on the right flank of the army in the area Between Ventimiglia and San Remo. Enemy light coastal craft in San Remo were heavily fired upon, and there was a large explosion in the quay. The attack on San Remo was continued by the *Hilary P. Jones* on 18 September with most successful results. One ship alongside the mole was set on fire and exploded with an enormous column of flame and

Continuing their operations against transport in Crete, naval aircraft destroyed 25 motor vehicles, including three staff cars. All our aircraft returned safely.

Crete is now being closely blockaded, to prevent the escape of the enemy garrison. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, September 20 — Today's communique:

The advance of the Allied forces in Holland has continued rapidly. Ground troops made contact yesterday with more airborne formations.

Eindhoven is in our hands, and our armored units have advanced nearly 40 miles to the area of Nijmegen.

Strong enemy counter-attacks were beaten off near Best and in our bridgehead north of Gheel.

Fighters and fighter-bombers again supported and covered the airborne operations, and attacked road and rail transport over a wide area of Holland.

According to reports so far received, 26 enemy aircraft were shot down for the loss of nine of our fighters.

To the west, the enemy is still resisting stubbornly south of the Scheldt, but our troops made progress in the area of the Axel-Hulst Canal.

On the coast, we have captured the citadel and Mont Lambert in Boulogne.

In southern Holland, our troops have liberated Sittard and Amstenrade, northeast of Maastricht, meeting moderate opposition.

East of Aachen, fighting is in progress in the factory area of Stolberg, and enemy pressure is being met near Rushach.

Operating in advance of our ground forces, medium and light bombers attacked railway yards at Eschweiler, Duren, and Merzenich on the Aachen-Cologne line.

Mopping up of enemy pillboxes and pockets of resistance continues east of Rotgen and in the Hofen and Alzen areas south of Monschau. Enemy counter-attacks in this area were unsuccessful.

Heavy and determined resistance has been encountered east of the German-Luxembourg border. East of Bellalf, an enemy pocket was wiped out.

In the Moselle Valley, we have made gains south of Metz against stubborn resistance. Mopping up is in progress six miles northeast of Pont Mousson.

Farther south, our forces have liberated Gerbeville, 14 miles northeast of Charmes.

In Brittany, all organized resistance has ceased in Brest and Recouvrance, and our troops have cleared the enemy from the Crozon Peninsula. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, September 20 — Tonight's communique:

Land:

Troops of the Leningrad Front, launching their offensive from the area of the northern Tartu, broke through the strongly fortified enemy defence, and, during the four days of offensive, advanced up to 70 kilometers, expanding the break-through up to 120 kilometers in frontage, and liberating over 1,500 populated localities, including Kaulaste, Mustve, Irigeve, Varnye, Kapite, Kote, Varro, Kestula, Vaiekolye, Alatskevach, Larva, Magdaleena, Kogis, Pala, Pishede, Taluvere, Tovare, Palabuere, Stanisa, Avinurme, Misma, Leckeluye, Suala, and Petra; and the railway stations of Avinurme, Mustve, Vladiva, Petja, Iguva, Soltye, Tarve, Kierve, Nava, Paleverre, and Kerknak.

Simultaneously, west of Narva, troops of this front, during the three days of offensive, advanced up to 60 kilometers, and occupied over 300 populated localities, including Ichvi, Tuila, Vatseverre, Koerine-Tuila, Vuike-Maarja, Limala, Sonda, Rastva, Rietsekula, Izaku, Vigona, Tatatse, and Surru; the railway junction of Sonda; and the railway

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On the night of 17/18 September, Allied light coastal craft operating in the Gulf of Genoa attacked another enemy convoy. Two "F" lighters were hit by torpedoes and blew up. There was heavy and fairly accurate return fire from the enemy, but our force suffered neither casualties nor damage.

It is reported from the Aegean that the harbor at Melos was again successfully bombarded by *HMS Aurora* on 17 September. On the same day, naval aircraft from the escort carrier force attacked enemy transport in Crete, destroying 11 motor vehicles and damaging others. One JU-52 was destroyed on the ground. All our aircraft returned safely.

On 18 September, the *Aurora* with the destroyer *Terpsichore* bombarded an enemy wireless station at Melos and obtained direct hits.

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Northwest and south of Valga, our troops continued their advance and occupied over 50 populated localities, including Hodre, Prantu, Gaubye, Koszhenye, Sakyluzne, and Veni.

East of Riga, our troops occupied in fighting over 100 populated localities, including Savats, Krimjene, Imermake, and Ergli, and the railway stations of Lauma and Urieshti.

West of Jelgava (Metavn), our troops succesfully beat back strong enemy infantry and tank attacks.

South and southeast of Krosno, our troops captured the following populated localities: Lubatuvka, Rimanuv, Nevko, Seniava, Odzhehove, Repkovelkye, Chistogor, and Jasel.

On all other sectors of the front, patrol activities and, on several sectors, fighting of local importance took place.

During September 19, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 48 German tanks. In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 14 enemy planes were shot down.

Air:

On the night of September 19/20, our long-range Air Force carried out massive raids on the capital of Hungary,

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Budapest, and the railway junction of Satu-Mare, in northern Transylvania. Military industrial objects were subjected to bombardment in Budapest.

As a result of bombardment, dozens of fires were set, of which four were of a very large size. Many fires were observed in the area of the gas-works, the rubber-factory, and the railway station in the northern part of the city. Amongst the fires several explosions of high magnitude occured. Our pilots observed the flames from a distance of 200 kilometers.

On the railway junction of Satu-Mare, by direct bomb hits three freight trains of war material were blown up. As a result of bombardment, and the explosions of the freight trains, a considerable part of the railway station was enveloped by flames. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, September 20 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

Patriots launched a strong attack on the German garrison at Dogliani, and forced it to retire. Two tanks were destroyed and a considerable amount of war supplies was captured. Thirty German soldiers were killed in a clash along the road to Acqui. Near Geva, in the course of an engagement, 10 Fascist militiamen were killed and two transports destroyed.

During recent operations, Patriots took many Nazi-Fascist prisoners at Cengio. The bridge over the river Tanaro, on the Ceva-Mondovi Road, was blown up. Three motor vehicles were destroyed on the road between Montezemolo and Lera.

Another bridge was blown up again near Piani di Carniglia, in the Spezia area, after the Germans, following a previous Patriot attack, had put it back in to service. Traffic here will be suspended indefinitely, since the explosion caused a 30-yard break in the bridge.

Telegraph lines were cut in 35 different places along the highway leading to Feltre.

Further information reveals that the train derailed two miles south of Rosna was composed of 38 cars. The locomotive and five cars were completely destroyed. The remaining ones were overturned, causing damage to 350 yards of the right-of-way.

Colonel Bartolomeo Fronteddu, an active Nazi collaborator, was killed by Patriots during an air alert in Padova. In reprisal, 10 hostages were shot.

As a result of Patriot activity, navigation in the Lake Maggiore and Ticino areas has been prohibited by German authorities. (UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, 20 September — The High Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

In the central part of the Netherlands, the enemy forces which landed from the air, were forced further together in concentric attacks in the area of Arhnem. Well supported by German fighter formations, heavy losses in men and material were inflicted on the enemy. Up to now, more than 1,700 prisoners have been taken. From the area of Eindhoven, the enemy pressed forward to the northeast with all forces. German troops have opened a counter-attack there, too.

To the northwest of Aix-la-Chapelle, the enemy, who employed strong armored forces, was able to widen his penetration. To the southwest of the town, all enemy attacks were repelled, partly at the cost of heavy losses for the enemy.

Our counter-attack is gaining ground slowly.

[illegible] Aix-la-Chapelle, the heavy and fluctua- break-through, partly in new positions. To the north and northeast of Florence, enemy attacks were repulsed and local penetrations were eliminated by counter-attacks.

Eastern Front:

In southeast Transylvania, and in the Szekler salient, attacks of the Bolshevists failed.

In the sector of Krosno-Sanokour our troops repelled fierce attacks of the Soviets, sealed off several penetrations, and destroyed 27 tanks.

At Warsaw, the enemy tried to cross the Vistula at several points under cover of smoke-screens. The attempts to cross the river were frustrated, and units which had reached the western bank were cut off. Northeast of the town, repeated Bolshevist attacks broke down under our fire.

Attacks to the southwest of Mitau brought small improvements in our positions, after enemy counter-attacks were repelled.

In Latvia and Estonia, the attacks of the Bolshevists, which were supported by numerous tank units and battle-planes, were either warded off or stemmed, and numerous tanks were destroyed.

In three days of forest-fighting, our grenadiers wiped out two enemy bridgeheads by fierce counter-attacks in the Kandalaksha sector.

Air:

At noon, yesterday, United States bombers launched attacks against several localities in northern and northwestern Germany. Damages and casualties were caused, particularly in the district of the town of Koblenz.

Last night, enemy terror raids were directed against Munich-Gladbach, and Budapest. Air defence forces shot down 37 enemy aircraft.

Sea:

In the Channel, and in the Indian Ocean, our submarines sank four vessels totalling 26,000 BRT, and two frigates. A further three ships were heavily damaged by direct hits. (Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMAN OVERSEAS RADIO

The Panther Panzer. - The new German tank model, the "Panther", is now being built in mass production and will soon appear at the front. The "Panther" has reached the mass production stage in the amazingly short time of only eight months after it was first designed. Before long, many thousands of these "Panthers" will be ready for use against enemy armies. -

TRANSOCEAN AND D.N.B.

Western Front. - During the past hours in the area south of Aix-la-Chapelle, the Germans launched counter-attacks against the Americans, gaining ground at several places. This halted the Americans, who were engaged in starting an outflanking attack from the area of Verviers and Eupen toward Stolberg. In the fighting which followed, the Germans recaptured several fortifications, in the forefield of the Siegfried Line, which had been lost on the previous days. -

Eastern Front. - The Rumanians and Soviets, in consequence of their exhaustion, suspended their thrusts in the direction of the Torenburg area. Southeast of Sanok, the Soviets crossed the San. On the northern wing of the eastern front, the Soviet thrusts did not yield the attempted break-through. The Soviet offensive came to a standstill west of Modohn. -

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Our counter-attack is gaining ground slowly.

In the area of Nancy-Luneville, the heavy and fluctuating fighting continues. Nancy was lost. Bitter fighting is in progress in Luneville.

There was only local fighting on the other sectors of the front.

The repeated attacks of the enemy against the fortresses of Calais, S. Nazaire, and Boulogne, were warded off.

After the termination of the battle in the completely destroyed town, and harbor area, of the fortress of Brest, a few groups in bitter fighting yesterday held the last strongpoints on the peninsula of Le Crozon.

The V-1 retaliation fire against London continues.

Italy:

In Italy, heavy defensive battles in the area on the Adriatic have reached their climax. Again, yesterday, our heroically fighting troops were able to prevent the enemy [illegible] the Kandalaksha sector.

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NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMAN OVERSEAS RADIO

The Panther Panzer: «The new German tank model, the "Panther", is now being built in mass production and will soon appear at the front. The "Panther" has reached the mass production stage in the amazingly short time of only eight months after it was first designed. Before long, many thousands of these "Panthers" will be ready for use against enemy armies.»

TRANSOCEAN AND D.N.B.

Western Front: «During the past hours in the area south of Aix-la-Chapelle, the Germans launched counter-attacks against the Americans, gaining ground at several places. This halted the Americans, who were engaged in starting an outflanking attack from the area of Verviers and Eupen toward Stolberg. In the fighting which followed, the Germans recaptured several fortifications, in the forefield of the Siegfried Line, which had been lost on the previous days.»

Eastern Front: «The Rumanians and Soviets, in consequence of their exhaustion, suspended their thrusts in the direction of the Torenburg area... Southeast of Sanok, the Soviets crossed the San... On the northern wing of the eastern front, the Soviet thrusts did not yield the attempted break-through... The Soviet offensive came to a standstill west of Modohn.»

FASCIST RADIO

Western Front Stabilized: The situation on the western front is fairly stabilized. The airborne divisions, landed in Holland, have been surrounded. All attacks of the ground forces, attempting to breach the German lines and link up with the airborne troops, failed against determined German resistance.

Heavy Losses in Italy: A particularly violent battle was fought in the Adriatic sector. Both sides suffered exceptionally heavy losses. The Anglo-Canadian bridgehead across the Marano was slightly enlarged.

Cave Artillery Hampers Allied Advance: In the Apennine sector, German heavy artillery, embedded in rock-caves and immune to all shelling and air attacks, is successfully hampering all Allied advance.

Local encounters took place north of Lucca.

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

Interior S.C.

BASIC NEWS

2 SEP 1944

United Nations News Service — Psychological Warfare Branch, INC, AFHQ

Compiled by PWB — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

Wednesday 20 September 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — U.S. 1st Army makes two new penetrations into Siegfried Line; 5th Army within 30 miles of Bologna; Destroyers support 7th Army near Franco-Italian frontier; RAF bombers hit Rimini area; Allied T.U. leaders visit 5th Army front; Germans in Yugoslavia and Greece trying to escape; Red Army reopens Baltic offensive, gains 25 miles; Russian-Finnish armistice signed; Greek Patriots capture Missolonghi; U.S. subs sink 29 more Japanese ships; Japanese close on Kweilin; Stilwell reopening Burma.

LIBERATED ITALY — Allies win battle against malaria; Another railway line restored; Italian parachute silk sent to England; Ciano's property to be confiscated; Grain Law offenders given prison terms; Caruso Trial to be resumed; Three Ardeatine Caves bodies identified.

UNITED NATIONS — Two Czechoslovak Cabinet Ministers resign; Governor Dewey unhurt in train wreck.

OCCUPIED AREAS — Armed rebellion spreads in Denmark.

WAR FRONTS

U.S. 1ST ARMY MAKES TWO NEW PENETRATIONS INTO SIEGFRIED LINE

SHAEF, September 19 — Allied forces are steadily pushing the enemy back along a front extending through Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, and France in their drive on Germany from the west.

General Courtney Hodges' 1st Army made two new penetrations into the outer defenses of the Siegfried Line in twin drives eastward from the Duren appendix which juts into Belgium. The northernmost penetration was made just east of Sittard. The second crossing into German territory was made at Simpelveld, six miles north of Aachen, and threatens the German garrison still holding out at the

out the orders of the Netherlands Government in London, has paralyzed German communication lines leading into Holland. The airborne army, spreading out from their landing areas, are taking hundreds of prisoners, as well as road junctions and canal bridges, in their drive to open another road to Berlin.

To the southwest, other units of the British 2nd Army have made further gains in their drive northward over the Escaut Canal. One column has driven across the Dutch border north of Lommel, and has entered Luyksgestel and Wilreit, two miles to the northwest.

The American 1st Army has completely surrounded Aachen, defense bastion of the Siegfried Line. Press reports stated that less than 20,000 Germans now remain in the city.

The German High Command has issued evacuation orders to two million Germans in the Cologne-Aachen area.

The Germans counter-attacked strongly in the Stolburg sector east of Aachen yesterday in an attempt to gain time to throw up defenses on the western side of the Rhine. A heavy American artillery barrage hurled the German forces back.

German Counter-Attack Crushed

On the Luxembourg front, the Germans pushed the American line back two miles last night. Early this morning, however, Allied soldiers retook the lost ground and are continuing their drive eastward.

Progress was made in the Prum area, where American troops captured Brandscheid and advanced eastward to Honilheim. Huttingen, between Prum and Trier, was also taken.

American 3rd Army forces, on the southern flank of the Allied front, made a new attack across the Moselle River north of Epinal and were reported to be making good progress.

Armored and infantry battles were being fought north and east of Nancy today as the German command threw men and tanks into the line in an effort to delay the advance into Germany. Late reports placed American troops 20 miles east of Nancy, indicating that they have passed through the Lorraine Gap on the way to Strasbourg.

Heavy German opposition is still being encountered in the Metz area, and one German counter-attack below the city was repulsed.

On the Channel coast, Canadian 1st Army troops fought their way across the Liane River into the southern part of Boulogne, and are advancing slowly toward the southwestern defenses. The port facilities are in Allied hands. Over 2,000 prisoners have so far been captured in this new drive.

LATE BULLETINS

BRITISH TROOPS ON OUTSKIRTS OF NIJMEGEN

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759027

bombers hit Rimini area; Allied T. U. leaders visit 5th Army front; Germans in Yugoslavia and Greece trying to escape; Red Army reopens Baltic offensive, gains 25 miles; Russian-Finnish armistice signed; Greek Patriots capture Missolonghi; U. S. subs sink 29 more Japanese ships; Japanese close on Kweilin; Stilwell reopening Burma.

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Airborne Forces at Arnhem

Airborne reinforcements and supplies were dropped for the third consecutive day into the big attack zones in Holland. Troops of the firmly joined Allied 1st Airborne Army and the British 2nd Army, after liberating Eindhoven, are fighting their way over the Netherlands network of waterways.

Allied armored columns are two miles from Nijmegen on the banks of the Waal River, on the lower reaches of the Rhine. Once the Allies hold Nijmegen, all Germans west and south of the river will have to fight their way through Allied lines to Germany.

One element of the airborne army has gone into action beyond the Rhine at Arnhem, 20 miles above the northern flank of the Siegfried Line.

The original junction of the British 2nd Army and the 1st Airborne Army was made at Veghel, directly north of Eindhoven. In Eindhoven itself, mopping up operations are continuing against isolated German units.

The Germans have been rushing in heavy artillery in a desperate attempt to halt the forward push of the airborne army. The Dutch Resistance Movement, carrying

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LATE BULLETINS

BRITISH TROOPS ON OUTSKIRTS OF NIJMEGEN

SHAEF, September 19 — British 2nd Army troops have joined units of the 1st Airborne Army and are operating in the outskirts of Nijmegen, on the lower reaches of the Rhine, it was reported late tonight.

These two armies have almost cut the whole of Holland south of the Rhine in halves. (BBC)

AMERICANS SHELLING DUEREN

4130

SHAEF, September 20 (Wednesday) — American heavy artillery have begun shelling Duren, 17 miles east of Aachen and only 20 miles from Cologne, it was announced here this morning.

The 1st Airborne Army headquarters has established communications contact with all airborne units landed in the Netherlands. (OWI)

RADIO FLORENCE TO BROADCAST TODAY

FLORENCE, September 20 (Wednesday) — Radio Florence will resume broadcasting today at 0800 hours, following repairs of the serious damage caused to the station by the Germans. (UNN)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785027

In direct support of Canadian troops besieging Boulogne, Cape Gris Nez, and Calais, Dover's big 14 and 15-inch guns fired across the Channel into German gun batteries and anti-aircraft gun positions. Spotting of targets was done by air and from the ground.

It was announced here that Allied forces on the western front have captured 457,346 German soldiers since D-day and that the total is rising daily. (OWI-Reuter - AP - BBC)

HAMM, SOEST, AND BREMERHAVEN BOMBED

LONDON, September 19 — Flying Fortresses, 700 strong, today attacked the German rail centers of Hamm and Soest, through which enemy reinforcements must pass to reach the invasion zone of Holland by the most direct route.

At the same time, hundreds of other Allied planes, protected by fighters and fighter-bombers, reinforced and supplied the airborne army now in its third day in Holland. The Luftwaffe has so far made no serious attempt to attack the flying columns.

Hamm is on the main Berlin-Cologne line just behind the pierced Siegfried defences. Soest is 25 miles east of Dortmund. About 700 fighters escorted the bombers, making the armada 1,500 or more strong. The escorting Lightnings, Mustangs, and Thunderbolts strafed and dive-bombed German anti-aircraft batteries in Holland and on the way home attacked communications targets.

Last night, nearly half a million incendiary bombs were dropped on the outer port of Bremen by Lancasters and Halifaxes of RAF Bomber Command. At the end of the attack, air crews reported that the fires appeared to be completely out of control, and that the whole target area was ablaze. Bremerhaven, the outer port of Germany's second-largest harbor, has become doubly important to the Germans since Emden was so severely damaged. It has been used extensively for some time by a large number of naval and other vessels, including E-boats, minesweepers, and escort vessels, and the two great pre-war liners, *Europa* and *Bremen*.

While fire-bombs fell on Bremerhaven, 4,000-pound bombs were dropped on Berlin by RAF Mosquitoes in the 179th raid on the German capital.

The Flying Fortresses which dropped supplies on Warsaw yesterday and then flew on to Russia today landed on Italian bases after bombing targets in Hungary. The flight was the second leg of the fourth triangular trip for Fortresses of the 8th USAAF in England.

On the battlefront, Allied bombers today attacked enemy positions in a wide semicircle in the vicinity of Aachen, in support of the United States 1st Army near Stolberg.

American Thunderbolt fighter-bombers are now equipped with a new type of high-velocity rocket developed by the U. S. Navy, and its performance has exceeded expectations in use against enemy armor, say reports from the battlefront.

In a review of the achivements of the 9th USAAF in the last 11 months, it is revealed that this force flew more than 200,000 sorties and dropped more than 400,000 bombs on the enemy in western Europe. More than 15,000 enemy vehicles have been damaged, and thousands of Nazi troops killed or wounded. At least 1,200 enemy planes have been destroyed in combat or on the ground by 9th USAAF aircraft. (OWI - Reuter)

R.A.F. ATTACKS «TIRPITZ» AGAIN

LONDON, September 19 — RAF Lancasters last Friday made a surprise attack on the German battleship *Tirpitz* lying in a Norwegian fjord, the Air Ministry announced tonight.

The Lancasters carried out the attack without fighter

Hill said that U. S. Lieutenant Colonel Billings is running the town, located just across the border from Belgium, and that:

«Colonel Billings has found the German population there very amenable to American rule. At first, Billings said, the Germans here were apprehensive. They were not sure how we would treat them. But they soon saw that — as they could read in proclamations posted over U. S. General Dwight Eisenhower's name — 'We come as conquerors, but not as oppressors.'

«Now they [the Germans] are discarding their fears. One sees children, just as in Belgium, waving at American soldiers who drive by in trucks and jeeps. Officially, the American Army is making no effort to be friendly with the Germans. They are to be given justice and fair play, that is all. Billings believes there will be little trouble with ordinary German civilians,» concluded the correspondent. (OWI)

VON RUNDSTEDT EXPLAINS GERMAN FAILURE

LONDON, September 19 — Field Marshal von Rundstedt has issued a report outlining the main reasons for the failure of the Germans to withstand the Allied drive across Europe, and the report, stated the American Broadcasting Station in Europe, has fallen into Allied hands.

The reasons von Rundstedt gave were: first, the Allies' complete mastery of the air; second, the skilful and large-scale employment of Allied parachute and airborne troops; third, the flexible and well-directed support of the land troops by ships and artillery; fourth, the rehearsal of Allied units for their task, and their most precise knowledge of the coast; and, fifth, the swift building up of superiority in numbers and material on the beachhead in just a few days. (OWI)

BELGIAN PATRIOTS TAKE 5,000 PRISONERS

SHAEF, September 19 (UNN) — More than 5,000 prisoners have been taken by Belgian Patriots, it was disclosed here today.

It was also revealed that during the German occupation, Belgian Patriots derailed 875 locomotives and wagons and destroyed 88 trains; cut railway lines in at least 1,000 places; cut hundreds of telephone cables; and damaged bridges, lock gates, turntables, and pumping stations. They also attacked 300 industrial targets.

In all of these operations, they had only 75 casualties. (PWB)

DUTCH COMMANDOS IN AIRBORNE ATTACK

WITH ALLIED FORCES, NETHERLANDS, September 19 «Substantial numbers» of Dutch Commandos joined with Allied airborne troops in the landings on Netherlands soil, it was disclosed here today.

Allied officers said their services had been offered by Prince Bernhard, commander of the Netherlands Forces of the Interior. «It was clear,» said the Allied officer, «that these soldiers feared the war would be over before they could get a chance to kill any Nazis. They jumped at the chance — literally.»

This headquarters disclosed also that exact information about many German gun positions had been obtained from the Dutch people. As a result, emplacements dangerous to the success of the airborne invasion were neutralized by bombers before the troops parachuted. (OWI)

DE GAULLE VISITS F.F.I. HEADQUARTERS

ALGIERS, September 19 — General de Gaulle, accompanied by André Diethelm, French Minister of War, left Bordeaux by air Monday morning for Cognac, whence he proceeded by road to Saintes, said Algiers French National

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

man anti-aircraft batteries in Holland and on the way home attacked communications targets.

Last night, nearly half a million incendiary bombs were dropped on the outer port of Bremen by Lancasters and Halifaxes of RAF Bomber Command. At the end of the attack, air crews reported that the fires appeared to be completely out of control, and that the whole target area was ablaze. Bremerhaven, the outer port of Germany's second-largest harbor, has become doubly important to the Germans since Emden was so severely damaged. It has been used extensively for some time by a large number of naval and other vessels, including E-boats, minesweepers, and escort vessels, and the two great pre-war liners, *Europa* and *Bremen*.

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LONDON, September 19 — RAF Lancasters last Friday made a surprise attack on the German battleship *Tirpitz* lying in a Norwegian fjord, the Air Ministry announced tonight.

The Lancasters carried out the attack without fighter cover and without loss. Their six-ton bombs hit the German battleship, but an intense smoke screen made detailed observation of the results difficult. (Reuter)

R.N. COASTAL FORCES SINK THREE E-BOATS

LONDON, September 19 — Three German E-boats were sunk last night 35 miles north of Dunkirk by the British frigate HMS *Stayner* and light coastal forces, the Admiralty announced tonight.

One of the E-boats was hit repeatedly by gunfire and finally sunk by the frigate. The other two E-boats were intercepted and engaged by motor torpedoboats, which sank them after an action fought at close-range.

All the British ships returned safely to harbor, one having suffered several casualties. (Reuter)

ROTGEN CITIZENS BECOME AMENABLE TO A.M.G.

NEW YORK, September 19 — «The majority of the 3,000 inhabitants of Rotgen, first German town captured by the Americans, turned down an opportunity to leave», said the New York *Herald Tribune* today, quoting a despatch sent by Russel Hill, its correspondent in Rotgen.

The reasons von Rundstedt gave were: first, the Allies' complete masters of the air; second, the skillful and large-scale employment of Allied parachute and airborne troops; third, the flexible and well-directed support of the land troops by ships and artillery; fourth, the rehearsal of Allied units for their task, and their most precise knowledge of the coast; and, fifth, the swift building up of superiority in numbers and material on the beachhead in just a few days. (OWI)

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Monday evening, De Gaulle visited the headquarters of the French Forces of the Interior for Southwestern France, and conferred with the leaders of the FFI, the radio added. (PWB)

EGYPT-FRANCE-BRITAIN AIR SERVICE RESUMED

CAIRO, September 19 — The air service between Britain and Cairo, across France, was resumed yesterday when an RAF Transport Command plane flew the 2,650-mile journey in 14 hours flying time. (PWB)

5TH ARMY WITHIN 30 MILES OF BOLOGNA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 19 — American forces of Lt. General Mark Clark's 5th Army have seized three dominating fortress peaks of the enemy Goth Line in the first great success of their eight-day, frontal assault on the German Apennine positions guarding Bologna and the great Valley of the Po, it was announced here today.

In fierce, bloody fighting, as bitter as any in the hard-fought Italian campaign, the American forces have battled their way up steep, heavily-defended mountain slopes to capture the towering, fortified crests of three peaks domina-

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

ting southern sections of the mountain roads to Bologna and Imola, and only 20 miles south of Bologna itself, one of the oldest and most prosperous cities in Italy. British and Indian troops of the 5th Army, flanking the American thrust, contributed materially to the success of the assault, it was stated.

Eighth Army troops, widening their bridgehead across the Marano River to a front of 10 miles, yesterday entered the tiny Republic of San Marino at Faetano, on the easternmost of the 38-square-mile state's entrance roads. Allied forces were reported to have penetrated a distance of a mile toward the capital city of San Marino by Sunday evening.

German forces already massed within the borders of the tiny neutral state launched several counter-attacks in the area of Le Grotte, a small village about a mile northwest of Faetano. A captured German testified that all enemy reinforcements for this inland sector passed through San Marino.

Although heavy fighting still raged around the hilltop town of San Martino, Monte L'Abate, overlooking the port of Rimini, Canadian troops penetrated enemy positions west of San Martino to reach the banks of the Ausa River at a point three miles southwest of the Adriatic terminus of the Po Valley road and rail network. Farther southwest, British troops crossed the Ausa River at two places, with tanks and infantry forces, and the Monte Olivo ridge, dominating the upper reaches of the small stream, passed completely into Allied hands with the disorganization of enemy forces at Cerasolo, a mile and a half to the northeast.

5th Holds Watershed

With the capture of the three peaks of Monte Pratone, Monte Alturzo, and Monte Ceili, General Clark's forces have reached the highest point in the Apennine range between Florence and Bologna to the north. Monte Pratone, more than 3,800 feet high, is the watershed of the range in this sector, and dominates the upper stretches of the Santerno River, running northeast into the Po plain at Imola.

Two of the captured heights, Monte Alturzo and Monte Ceili, flank the road from Florence to Firenzuola at a point five miles south of this road junction town, where the mountain highway winds through tortuous defiles known as Il Giogo — the yoke — just before entering a narrow valley formed by two tributaries of the upper Santerno. Monte Pratone, highest of the captured peaks, is about three miles to the east of the pass. All three peaks lie about six to nine miles southeast of the Futa Pass, where the main Goth Line defenses guard the direct road north to Bologna.

The capture of the three main heights along one of the five roads through the Apennines in the sector north of Florence is the first gain announced by the 5th Army since September 13, when it was reported that 5th and 8th Army forces advancing north of Florence had reached the threshhold of two of the five main passes through the heart of the German mountain defense zone. Neither of these two passes was identified.

American forces are now some 22 miles northeast of Florence, and have reached the northernmost point of the Allied advance. Additional gains were reported in the central and coastal sectors of the 5th Army, particularly in the Serchio River Valley.

Brazilian troops continued their advance in their sector of the front.

On the Adriatic coast, Greek troops reached the northern end of the Rimini airfield, after overcoming German pillboxes mounting Panther tank 88-mm. gun turrets, sited all over the field to guard the southern approaches to Rimini. Desert Air Force bombers demolished many of these strong positions with direct, pin-point hits, some of them effected with 1,000-pound bombs only 400 yards in advance of foremost Allied troops. (PRO)

Mitchell medium bombers of the Tactical Air Force yesterday bombed, for a six-hour period, a German troop and gun concentration northwest of Rimini, toward which 8th Army forces advancing along the Adriatic coastal corridor are battling. (PRO)

SHUTTLE-BOMBERS ARRIVE AT ITALIAN FIELDS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 19 — Flying Fortresses of the 8th AAF landed at Italian bases this afternoon on the second leg of a shuttle flight in which they carried supplies from England to Polish Patriots fighting in Warsaw, it was announced here this afternoon.

The bombers, which left England yesterday, bombed targets in Hungary on their flight from Russia to Italy.

Fifteenth AAF Liberators today bombed two bridges at Kraljevo and Mitrovica on the north-south rail line through Serbia from Macedonia and Greece, it was announced. Only one enemy aircraft was encountered by the bombers and their escort of Lightning fighters. (PRO)

THREE 15TH AAF COMMANDERS MADE BRIGADIERS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 19 — The commanders of three Liberator bomber wings of the 15th AAF have been promoted to the rank of brigadier generals after confirmation by the U. S. Senate, it was announced here today.

The three, who formerly held the rank of colonel, are Brig. Gens. George A. Acheson, who was once a private in the U. S. Army, and Hugo P. Rush and Fay R. Upthegrove. (PRO)

ALLIED LABOR LEADERS VISIT 5TH ARMY FRONT

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 19 — The four labor leaders of Great Britain and the United States who have been studying Italian labor conditions visited the 5th Army front today.

The four — Luigi Antonini of the American Federation of Labor, George Baldanzi of the C.I.O., and Thomas O'Brien and Will Lawther of the British Trades Union Congress — were shown the deep defenses of the Goth Line, into which American troops have now fought their way. (PRO)

GERMANS IN YUGOSLAVIA TRYING TO ESCAPE

LONDON, September 19 — Between 17 and 20 German divisions remaining in eastern Yugoslavia and northern Greece are today moving northward in an attempt to reach Hungary by way of Skulpje, Nis, and Belgrade, a Reuter correspondent in Sofia wrote today.

Russian forces advancing across northern Bulgaria, along a line roughly parallel with the Danube River, threaten to cut off German escape roads between Nis and Belgrade. Marshal Tito's forces are operating against German lines of communication and are seriously hampering the German withdrawal.

The Bulgarian Army is engaged in fierce fighting with German divisions detailed to cover the eastern flank of the escape corridor.

Another Russian force is reported to be threatening the northeastern flank of German troops in Greece by their operations on the rail line directly north of Salonika. (Reuter)

RED ARMY REOPENS BALTIC OFFENSIVE GAINS 25 MILES ON 75-MILE FRONT

MOSCOW, September 19 — Red Army troops pushing forward in a new offensive had gained 25 miles on a 75-mile front southeast of the Latvian capital of Riga tonight.

[illegible] of the day issued by Marshal Stalin said that

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

British troops crossed the Arno River at two places with tanks and infantry forces, and the Monte Orlo ridge, dominating the upper reaches of the small stream, passed completely into Allied hands with the disorganization of enemy forces at Corsola, a mile and a half to the northeast.

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U. S. DESTROYERS SUPPORT 7TH ARMY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 19 — The United States destroyers *Edison* and *Hilary P. Jones* continued their gunfire support of 7th Army forces nearing the Franco-Italian border Saturday, it was announced here this afternoon.

The warships fired more than 400 rounds at enemy batteries, troops, ammunition dumps, bridges, and road traffic, and also gave support to minesweepers clearing coastal waters in this sector, it was said.

The same announcement reported that the British destroyer *Lookout* again bombarded the Rimini area in support of the 8th Army advance yesterday. (PRO)

R.A.F. BOMBERS HIT RIMINI AREA IN BLITZ ATTACK

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 19 — RAF Wellingtons, Liberators, and Halifaxes last night dropped over 300 tons of bombs in a five-minute "blitz" attack on German troop concentrations in a three-square-mile area near Rimini, it was announced here today.

The heavy bombers carried their maximum loads in the night assault, which encountered only very feeble anti-aircraft fire, it was said.

members of these [illegible] have been promoted to the rank of brigadier generals after confirmation by the U. S. Senate, it was announced here today.

The three, who formerly held the rank of colonel, are Brig. Gens. George A. Acheson, who was once a private in the U. S. Army, and Hugo P. Ruhm and Fay R. Upthegrove. (PRO)

ALLIED LABOR LEADERS VISIT 5TH ARMY FRONT

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 19 — The four labor leaders of Great Britain and the United States who have been studying Italian labor conditions visited the 5th Army front today.

The four — Luigi Antonini of the American Federation of Labor, George Baldanzi of the C.I.O., and Thomas O'Brien and Will Lawther of the British Trades Union Congress — were shown the deep defenses of the Goth Line, into which American troops have now fought their way. (PRO)

GERMANS IN YUGOSLAVIA TRYING TO ESCAPE

LONDON, September 19 — Between 17 and 20 German divisions remaining in eastern Yugoslavia and northern Greece are today moving northward in an attempt to reach Hungary by way of Skolpje, Nis, and Belgrade, a Reuter correspondent in Sofia wrote today.

Russian forces advancing across northern Bulgaria, along a line roughly parallel with the Danube River, threaten to cut off German escape roads between Nis and Belgrade. Marshal Tito's forces are operating against German lines of communication and are seriously hampering the German withdrawal.

The Bulgarian Army is engaged in fierce fighting with German divisions detailed to cover the eastern flank of the escape corridor.

Another Russian force is reported to be threatening the northeastern flank of German troops in Greece by their operations on the rail line directly north of Salonika. (Reuter)

RED ARMY REOPENS BALTIC OFFENSIVE GAINS 25 MILES ON 75-MILE FRONT

MOSCOW, September 19 — Red Army troops pushing forward in a new offensive had gained 25 miles on a 75-mile front southeast of the Latvian capital of Riga tonight.

An order of the day issued by Marshal Stalin said that General Bagramyan's forces of the 1st Baltic Front began their new drive four days ago, and that, with strong artillery and aircraft support, they have overrun the towns of Baiska, Iecava and Jaunjelgava, and 2,000 other populated places.

Still another order of the day announced the fall of Valga, Estonian rail junction city 87 miles northeast of Riga. Thus, the Red Army presses toward the sea in its efforts to annihilate the remnants of 30 German divisions trapped in the Latvian-Estonian pocket. Stalin's order said German defenses were deeply staggered.

Reuter said tonight that the whole area is pitted, scarred, and blackened by day and night battles, and that strewn wreckage of German panzers lies everywhere. The German News Agency said that the Russians are within 16 miles of Riga.

Except for further gains of Russian and Rumanian troops in northern Transylvania, the Soviet communique said action over the rest of the Russo-German front was limited to reconnaissance. The BBC said earlier that another 30 populated places had been captured by Red Army units operating out of southern Poland toward central Slovakia.

General Bor's Partisans in Warsaw reported German artillery fire of lessening intensity within the beleaguered

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city. More food and ammunition have been dropped by Flying Fortresses. Russian shelling and aerial bombardment of German positions continued on a large scale.

The Finnish radio reported clashes between German and Russian forces on the far-northern Finnish frontier. The radio added that the civilian population of Lapland is being evacuated to Sweden to get it out of the way of oncoming battles.

The latest gains of Russian troops in Transylvania put General Malinovsky's 2nd Ukrainian Army in the city of Temisoara, 30 miles from the Hungarian border, and on the main railway line running northward into Budapest. Malinovsky is now well into the central European plain, and in position for a major drive across central Europe toward the Hungarian capital.

The Red Air Force carried out a massed raid on Budapest last night, starting many large fires, the Soviet communique said. Other Russian aircraft raided the town of Csap, hitting trains and ammunition dumps, and starting more than 30 fires and several explosions, one of them "of great strength." (Reuter)

RUSSIAN-FINNISH ARMISTICE SIGNED

MOSCOW, September 19 — The armistice between Russia and Finland was signed here today, the Soviet radio reported.

Late tonight the Finnish Acting Prime Minister, in a special broadcast, announced the terms of the armistice. The main points are:

Finnish troops will immediately withdraw to the 1940 frontier. The seaport of Petsamo is to be given up, and the Pokala Peninsula and a parallel line of land on the Gulf of Finland are to be leased to the Soviet Union for 50 years.

Airfields in south and southwest Finland, as well as the Finnish merchant fleet, will be placed temporarily at the disposal of the Allies.

German troops still in Finland are to be disarmed, and the Finnish Army will be placed on a peace-time footing.

Finland will pay an indemnity of 300 million dollars to the Soviet Union over a period of six years.

Radio Moscow also announced that the condition of Finnish Premier Antti Hackzell had taken a turn for the worse, and his condition was described as serious. Hackzell suffered a paralytic stroke shortly after arriving in Moscow to conduct the armistice negotiations. (BBC-Reuter)

CZECHOSLOVAKS ATTACK NAZI COMMUNICATIONS

LONDON, September 19 — Czechoslovak forces launched a counter-attack against German strongpoints in Slovakia between Vrutcky and St. Martin, vital sectors on the main German escape railway from Budapest to Berlin, the Czechoslovak communique announced today. Czechoslovak forces are gaining ground, despite strong German opposition.

In the Nitra Valley, two German attacks were thrown back with a loss of five German tanks and three dive-bombers which were supporting ground operations.

Operations continue to the east in the Hron Valley and a German attempt to counter-attack was frustrated with heavy losses.

The Swedish paper *Morgontidningen* reported today that a large number of Austrians and workers and deserters from the German Army in Austria have crossed into Czechoslovakia to join Patriot forces. The paper said that pamphlets had been found in several Austrian towns appealing to workers to fight actively against Hitlerism. (OWI)

GREEK PARTISANS CAPTURE MISSOLONGHI

HALSEY COMMANDS PALAU OPERATIONS

NEW YORK, September 19 — Admiral William F. Halsey is in command of the American landings in the Palau operations, as well as in command of the United States 3rd Fleet, which is supporting the landings, a United Press correspondent reported today. (OWI)

JAPS CLOSE ON KWEILIN; STILWELL REOPENING BURMA

CHUNGKING, September 19 — Japanese troops were reported tonight to have made further gains into Kwangsi Province in their effort to capture the defense base of southern China, the city of Kweilin.

The Chinese High Command said Japanese forces were within 40 miles of the city on the northeast, while another Japanese column, approaching from the east, had reached the suburbs of Kwanyang, 51 miles away.

This Japanese drive, in the face of which American airfields and operating personnel have been moved westward, threatens to cut China in halves.

That would be the immediate tactical effect of a Japanese juncture at Kweilin; but Japanese inability to maintain long supply lines over Chinese territory would make even capture of the city of little long-term strategic importance to the battle of China.

Chinese troops were reported tonight to be building pillboxes and other defenses around Kweilin, in determination to beat off the forthcoming assault.

Meanwhile, the campaign of General Joseph Stilwell's 14th Army in northern Burma was entering a new phase tonight as American engineers pushed their construction of the Ledo Road toward Myitkyina. Thus far, they have put down 238 miles of roadbed from India toward China, and they were laying the last of a 33-mile stretch into Myitkyina today.

This road is to be the Bange-on-Mandalay by-pass into Kunming and the heart of China, joining with the old Burma Road in the area of recently retaken Lungling.

It was recalled here today that General Stilwell vowed, after his defeat in Burma in 1942, to return to blast the Japanese out — and to avenge what he described as "a hell of a beating" suffered by his forces on their long retreat into India.

Aircraft supporting the campaign to free Burma today blasted Japanese rail lines and positions around Prome, on the left bank of the Irrawaddy River, less than 150 miles north of Rangoon. (OWI)

POSTHUMOUS MEDAL OF HONOR AWARDED

WASHINGTON, September 19 — The War Department announced today the posthumous award of the Congressional Medal of Honor to Sgt. Troy McGill, who fought to his death to hold a vital position in Los Negros Island in the Admiralty Group.

In the early hours of March 4 last, McGill, with eight men, occupied a trench which bore the brunt of a furious attack by about 200 drink-crazed Japanese troops. All members of the squad except McGill and another man were killed or wounded. McGill ordered the other man to retire and went on firing until his ammunition was spent. He then charged the enemy and clubbed them with his rifle until he was killed. (OWI)

MARSHALL SAYS CAMPAIGN NOT YET AT FULL FURY

CHICAGO, September 19 — General George C. Marshall, United States Army Chief of Staff, told the American Legion convention here yesterday that there are now more than four million Americans in war zones, and that their numbers will soon be heavily increased.

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GREEK PARTISANS CAPTURE MISSOLONGHI

CAIRO, September 19 — Greek Partisans have captured the important harbor of Missolonghi, at the entrance to the Gulf of Corinth, a Hellenic News Bureau report said today. The entire German garrison and its commanders were captured.

Greek Partisans are fighting in many districts of western Thrace. They have also captured the towns of Komotini and Xanthi near the coast of northeastern Greece, and a fierce battle is raging in the harbor town of Kavalla. (Reuter)

U.S. SUBS SINK 29 JAPANESE SHIPS

WASHINGTON, September 19 — American submarines operating in Pacific waters have sunk 29 more Japanese vessels, including two destroyers and an escort cruiser.

In the remainder were a large cargo transport, 11 medium cargo vessels, nine small cargo ships, two medium transports, and three medium tankers.

The Navy communique said this was the greatest total of any separate operational period thus far. It brings to 761 the number of Japanese vessels sent to the bottom by American submarines alone. (OWI)

Importance to the battle of China.

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Marshall said more than 60 divisions have been committed to combat, in addition to one million Air Force men in 1,000 squadrons. Besides these, he said, there are newly-trained squadrons of Super Fortress personnel ready to take the field for long-range destruction of Japan.

The general said that any doubts the Germans may have had "about our military competence or willingness to fight will soon be dispelled in an unmistakable and final manner."

Marshall declared that the Allies are determined to increase the size and fury of their attacks. "The pressure on the enemies," he said, "must not be eased for a single moment, until their last squad is battered into a state of helplessness."

The American Chief of Staff said that success has been made possible only by Allied coordination — coordination of the armies of Russia, the British Empire, the United States, and China. (OWI)

NEW U.S. ARMORED CAR IN USE

LONDON, September 19 — A new American armored car called "Staghound", whose speed and firepower combine the features of tanks and reconnaissance cars, has been in action in France and Italy, and proved particularly successful against enemy supply lines and in eliminating machine gun

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nests, it was announced yesterday. The car mounts a cannon and two machine guns. Its top speed is comparable to that of a passenger car, and it has a cruising range of several hundred miles. It carries a crew of five, and weighs 14 tons. (PWB)

R.A.F. ACE DIES IN CRASH

LONDON, September 19 — One of Britain's most efficient, most colorful fighter pilots — Squadron Leader J. J. (Chris) Le Roux — has been killed in a flying accident while on duty with the Tactical Air Force in Belgium.

Le Roux, a 26-year-old veteran of the 1939-40 Battle of Britain, was credited with having shot down 23 Nazi aircraft during five operational tours of duty. He was a resident of the Transvaal, South Africa. (Reuter)

PALESTINIAN BATTLE UNIT FORMING

LONDON, September 19 — The British War Office has authorized the formation of a Palestinian infantry brigade to take part in battle operations. Request for the formation of the unit came from the Jewish Agency of Palestine. Basic battle training has already started, Reuter said tonight. (Reuter)

LIBERATED ITALY

ALLIES WIN BATTLE AGAINST MALARIA

ROME, September 19 — The Allies have won another important battle in Italy, inflicting a heavy defeat on the Germans and on the ally recruited by the enemy for behind-the-lines sabotage — the malaria-bearing anopheles mosquito.

The Allied victory was achieved «despite the chaos of total war and all that the Germans could do to intensify the malaria potential,» reported Colonel Paul F. Russell of the U. S. Army, chief malariologist of the Allied Control Commission. Colonel Russel is on leave to the Army from the Rockefeller Foundation.

In announcing the Allied victory over the two enemies, he said the Germans had sent two well-known Nazi entomologists into areas which the Italians over a period of years had drained of mosquito-breeding places. Soon after their visit the German Army reflooded the reclaimed marshes, thus increasing the spread of malaria.

The Germans did succeed in trebling and quadrupling the malaria rate among Italian civilians in some areas but the prompt work of Allied medical officers and engineers saved thousands of lives among the civilian population and the Allied soldiers, Colonel Russel stated.

Effects of German Sabotage

«In the Pontine Marshes and the Agro Romano areas, malaria rates have been higher than for many years. This has been directly due to German sabotage with consequent flooding of the reclaimed marsh areas. The season of maximum malaria-mosquito breeding had arrived before the area could be entered by the ACC. Mines, booby traps, lack of transport, complete disruption of civil organization, the return of infected refugees, the destruction of screening, — these and other factors have made it impossible to carry out more than palliative measures.

«However, by September 1, several thousand hectares of land had been drained, airplane larvicriding was being done at Ostia and Terracina, tons of Paris green dusted, and over five million atabrine tablets distributed.

«The situation, bad as it had been, might have been infinitely worse, with complete paralysis of civilian reconstruction activity and serious malaria in Rome itself.»

In a report to the ACC covering the nine-month period beginning January 1, Colonel Russel stated:

Colonel Russel reported that the Germans turned the clock back 60 years for the Italian people when they deliberately sabotaged the extensive reclamation projects begun in 1887. The report to the ACC declared:

«One of the great tragedies of the war has been the systematic destruction by the German Army of the great land reclamation projects or *bonifiche* of Italy. Not only has this smashing of pumps, blocking and mining of canals, and deliberate reverse diversion of sea and river water greatly increased the breeding of anopheles malaria mosquitoes. It has also driven from their homes thousands of peasants; has flooded thousands of acres of farm land, and has set back disastrously the economy of vast areas. The area of farm land in south Italy flooded by the Germans is estimated at 37,000 hectares, or 93,000 acres. This figure includes only the areas south of Rome.

«This wanton destruction did not hamper Allied transport, but it dealt a terrible blow to the Italian peasants and it increased the malaria potential enormously. It is no exaggeration to say that in some areas, as in the Agro Romano, the appearance of the land when the Germans were driven back was what it had been in 1880 before the earliest advances in land reclamation had been made.»

Colonel Russell paid tribute to the soundness of Italian engineering in the land reclamation projects which made the speedy action, stimulated by the ACC, more effective in achieving considerable salvage. «But complete recovery must await pumps not now available in Italy. It will then take some years for the land to sweeten again.» (UNN)

ANOTHER RAILWAY LINE RESTORED

ROME, September 19 — The Taranto-Gioia railway line has been put into service again, it was announced today by the Ministry of Communications.

From Gioia another line runs to Bari.

Daily passenger train service will soon be started between Metaponto and Reggio Calabria. (UNN)

ITALIAN PARACHUTE SILK SENT TO ENGLAND

ROME, September 19 — Ten tons of parachute silk from Calabria weaving sheds has been shipped to England and from 15 to 20 additional tons will follow soon as part of Italy's contribution to the United Nations' war effort, the Allied Control Commission announced today.

Silk factories in southern Italy were able to resume production after silkworms had been imported from Turkey by plane. (UNN)

U.S.A. OFFICERS «FATHERS» TO REFUGEE CHILDREN

BARI, September 20 — Three American medical officers have become «fathers» to a group of 33 battle-shocked refugee children, whom they have restored to health after the children literally rushed into the arms of American soldiers while fleeing from their Nazi pursuers.

The parents of the children have all been killed by the Germans in Italy, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Poland, Greece, and Yugoslavia.

Today, the children are safe from the Germans in liberated southern Italy, where they are students at an agricultural school financed by an American philanthropic organization. It was at this school that the doctors found the children, practically all of whom were suffering from malnutrition, nervous exhaustion, and battle hysteria. Some of the children had hidden from the Nazis for as long as a year in the immediate vicinity of the battle line, until rescued by American soldiers.

The three American medical officers volunteered to spend their free time with the children when they discover-

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of the unit came from the Jewish Agency of Palestine. Basic battle training has already started, Reuter said tonight. (Reuter)

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In a report to the ACC covering the nine-month period beginning January 1, Colonel Russel stated:

«The results of the intensive malaria-control program of ACC correlated with military malaria control have kept this disease effectively in check in Sicily, Sardinia, and southern Italy (below the Pontine areas), although the malaria potential was much greater than normal.»

Examples of how well the ACC malaria program operated were Sardinia and Foggia, where the incidence of malaria has been from one-third to one-half that of 1943.

No civilian in liberated Italy suffering from malaria in 1944 went untreated because of the lack of specific medicines. More than 11,000,000 atabrine tablets from the United States were made available to civilians through the U. S. Army's Medical Supply Branch in cooperation with ACC's Malaria Control Branch. In addition, 125,000 ampoules of quinine were set aside for civilian use. This supply was augmented by drugs captured from the Germans and by moderate amount of quinine and Italchina remaining to local authorities from 1943.

With the aid of the Italian Government in liberated Italy, the drug supplies were made available to every provincial capital south of the battle-line. The civilian government cooperated in cleaning and redigging 2,000,000 meters of canals, draining 20,000 hectares of flooded land, repairing or replacing 15 pump units, applying 20 tons of Paris green, and applying 200,000 gallons of oil.

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The three American medical officers volunteered to spend their free time with the children when they discovered the school.

The children, ranging in age from seven to 15, were treated by one of the officers for all their medical ills, while another put them through a series of treatments for the battle shock, fear and hysteria the children suffered after their experiences — particularly in the cases of those who had witnessed the cruelties imposed on their parents by the Germans. The third officer planned and supervised the installation of a sanitary system for the school to safeguard the children's health.

Now the doctors spend all their spare time with the children, who are responding to treatment and soon will be able to carry on as normal children. (UNN)

CIANO'S PROPERTY TO BE CONFISCATED

ROME, September 19 — The properties of Count Galeazzo Ciano are to be confiscated, according to a statement by Mario Cingolani, Deputy High Commissioner for the confiscation of Fascist profits. (UNN)

GRAIN LAW OFFENDERS GIVEN PRISON TERMS

ROME, September 19 — Reports today from Naples and Sicily told of heavy fines, prison terms, and arrests in cases of circumvention of the Grain Laws.

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In Catania, Sicily, one offender was sentenced in absentia to four years and a fine of 278,000 lire for concealing wheat and other cereals. A second got one year, and was fined 265,000 lire.

In Naples, four persons were arrested and 35 others were reported to the police for offenses of the same nature. (UNN)

CARUSO TRIAL TO BE RESUMED

ROME, September 19 — The trial of Pietro Caruso, charged with handing over 50 Italian political prisoners to the Germans for murder in the Ardeatine Caves, will be resumed at an early date.

Meanwhile, an autopsy was performed today on the body of Donato Carretta, in the presence of the Crown Attorney. The results of the post mortem are expected to be announced shortly, police stated.

Carretta, the state's principal witness in the trial of Caruso, was dragged from the Palace of Justice yesterday by a frenzied mob and slugged and beaten before his unconscious body was thrown into the Tiber. The body was later retrieved and hung at the entrance to the Regina Coeli Prison, where he formerly served as warden.

An official Italian Government statement issued late last night said that adequate police protection would be provided when the trial is resumed. It was also stated that a thorough investigation would be made of the mob violence and reported lack of control over the courtroom spectators.

It was reported late last night that the inmates of the Regina Coeli Prison attempted to stage another demonstration within the jail but were suppressed by police. (UNN)

THREE ARDEATINE CAVES BODIES IDENTIFIED

ROME, September 19 — Three Fosse Ardeatine bodies have been identified as the remains of Navy Lieutenants Fiorenzo Semini, Agostino Napolitano, and Augusto Zironi, it was announced here today.

On September 8, the three officers left a north Italy naval base and came to Rome. After several vain attempts to pass through the German lines, they joined the Underground Movement against the Nazis. In March, they were arrested by the SS and taken to Via Tasso, where they were cruelly tortured, and on the 24th of the same month, along with some 320 other hostages, they were assassinated by the Germans. (UNN)

VATICAN COURIER CARRIES P.W. MESSAGES

VATICAN CITY, September 19 — A courier left the Vatican Information Bureau today with thousands of messages from war prisoners and civilian internees in various parts of the world addressed to next of kin in Belgium, Holland, and Germany. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

TWO CZECH CABINET MINISTERS RESIGN

LONDON, September 19 — General Sergei Ingr, commander-in-chief of the Czechoslovak armed forces, and General Rudolf Viest, commander of the Czechoslovak 1st Army, have resigned their posts in the Czechoslovak Government, in which they were Minister of Defense and Minister of State, respectively.

Deputy Prime Minister Jan Masaryk, who already holds the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, is temporarily taking the post of National Defense.

The changes in the Czechoslovak Cabinet were announced tonight by Msgr. Jan Sramek, the Prime Minister, with the approval of Dr. Edward Benes, the Czechoslovak said «any change in the national administration next January will involve no change in the military leadership of the war.»

«What this election campaign will do,» he continued, «is to prove to our enemies that we can fight total war and speed the final victory. It will drive home to Japan — and to Germany — the bitter lesson that every day they delay their surrender will make more onerous the terms of their defeat.» (Reuter)

U.S. MINISTER TO SYRIA AND LEBANON NAMED

WASHINGTON, September 19 — President Franklin D. Roosevelt today nominated George Wadsworth to be the first United States Minister to the Lebanese and Syrian republics.

Wadsworth has been in diplomatic work at Beirut and Damascus, and worked with the U. S. State Department at Istanbul, Sofia, and Cairo.

The United States has not had a diplomatic representative to Syria or Lebanon, as they were formerly mandated territories under French protection.

Announcing the recognition of the Syrian and Lebanese republics by the American Government, Secretary of State Cordell Hull stated:

«The recognition of the independence of Syria and Lebanon is a matter of gratification to the people and government of the United States. The eventual right of Syria and Lebanon to independence was recognized by the terms of the mandate entrusted to France.

«Since the proclamation, issued at Damascus and at Beirut, regarding their independence, effective powers have been transferred to the governments of both countries, subject to the exigencies of war.» (OWI)

AUSTRALIAN LEND-LEASE TO U.S. INCREASED

CANBERRA, September 19 — It was officially stated here yesterday that reciprocal lend-lease by Australia to the United States had been set at 355,300,000 dollars for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1945.

This will bring to 902,400,000 dollars the amount allotted to United States troops in Australia since the war. (OWI)

COSTA RICA-PANAMA BOUNDARY AGREEMENT

WASHINGTON, September 19 — «The presidents of Costa Rica and Panama are meeting today at a point near the border of their two countries to celebrate an auspicious event — the final demarcation of their common boundary,» said Secretary of State Cordell Hull in a statement today.

«As a tribute to the collaboration of the Chilean adviser to the boundary commissions, they have selected today, a Chilean national holiday, to celebrate the conclusion of this task. In arriving by mutual agreement at a definitive settlement of this old and difficult problem, the governments of Costa Rica and Panama have not only shown great statesmanship, but have also demonstrated the effectiveness of the inter-American principle of the settlement of disputes by peaceful means, and have provided another example of the practical value of hemisphere solidarity and cooperation. (OWI)

OCCUPIED AREAS

ARMED REBELLION SPREADS IN DENMARK

LONDON, September 19 — A full revolt of Danish Patriots was said tonight to have broken out in Copenhagen. Reuter dispatches from Stockholm said that fighting between Danes and Nazi troops occurred in other Danish cities since noon today, and that clashes continued.

Telephoned reports to Stockholm said late tonight that

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

An official Italian Government statement issued late last night said that adequate police protection would be provided when the trial is resumed. It was also stated that a thorough investigation would be made of the mob violence and reported lack of control over the courtroom spectators.

It was reported late last night that the inmates of the Regina Coeli Prison attempted to stage another demonstration within the jail but were suppressed by police. (UNN)

THREE ARDEATINE CAVES BODIES IDENTIFIED

ROME, September 19 — Three Fosse Ardeatine bodies have been identified as the remains of Navy Lieutenants Fiorenzo Semini, Agostino Napoleone, and Augusto Zironi, it was announced here today.

On September 8, the three officers left a north Italy naval base and came to Rome. After several vain attempts to pass through the German lines, they joined the Underground Movement against the Nazis. In March, they were arrested by the SS and taken to Via Tasso, where they were cruelly tortured, and on the 24th of the same month, along with some 320 other hostages, they were assassinated by the Germans. (UNN)

VATICAN COURIER CARRIES P.W. MESSAGES

VATICAN CITY, September 19 — A courier left the Vatican Information Bureau today with thousands of messages from war prisoners and civilian internees in various parts of the world addressed to next of kin in Belgium, Holland, and Germany. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

TWO CZECH CABINET MINISTERS RESIGN

LONDON, September 19 — General Sergei Ingr, commander-in-chief of the Czechoslovak armed forces, and General Rudolf Viest, commander of the Czechoslovak 1st Army, have resigned their posts in the Czechoslovak Government, in which they were Minister of Defense and Minister of State, respectively.

Deputy Prime Minister Jan Masaryk, who already holds the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, is temporarily taking the post of National Defense.

The changes in the Czechoslovak Cabinet were announced tonight by Mgr. Jan Sramek, the Prime Minister, with the approval of Dr. Edward Benes, the Czechoslovak President. (OWI)

GOVERNOR DEWEY UNHURT IN TRAIN WRECK

CASTLE ROCK, WASHINGTON, September 19 — Thomas E. Dewey, Republican Party candidate for the Presidency of the United States, escaped injury today when his special train rammed a freight train near here.

The locomotive drawing Dewey's string of cars buried itself halfway into the wreckage. No one was killed. (Reuter)

WAR IN EUROPE TO END THIS YEAR, DEWEY SAYS

SEATTLE, September 19 — Thomas E. Dewey, Republican candidate for the Presidency of the United States, said last night that it seemed already clear that this year would see the end of the war in Europe. He continued, in part:

"As we have so long wanted to do, we shall be able to throw all of our energy and might into the war in the Pacific."

Stating that the elections in the United States would not hinder the forward march to victory, and paying high tribute to the military leadership in the Far East, Dewey Cordell Hull said:

"The recognition of the independence of Syria and Lebanon is a matter of gratification to the people and government of the United States. The eventual right of Syria and Lebanon to independence was recognized by the terms of the mandate entrusted to France.

"Since the proclamation, issued at Damascus and at Beirut, regarding their independence, effective powers have been transferred to the governments of both countries, subject to the exigencies of war." (OWI)

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Telephoned reports to Stockholm said late tonight that dead bodies were to be seen everywhere on the streets of Copenhagen. Ferry and air connections with Sweden have been broken. One news source said a new general strike has been proclaimed, to begin tomorrow morning.

Late this afternoon, Danish police were still holding out under German fire in the castle of Amalienborg, where the royal family is living. The Danish Press Service said German efforts to storm the buildings were resisted bitterly, and that fighting — described as a great struggle — continued late today.

Other dispatches from Stockholm said the Germans had occupied all Government building, including Parliament quarters and all police stations, shortly before noon.

Simultaneously, the Germans decreed a state of emergency throughout the nation. This action came on the heels of the two-day strike (which ended late yesterday) in protest over the removal of Danish political prisoners from Danish territory to the Reich.

Reuter said the Nazi state-of-emergency decree provides the death penalty for unauthorized possession of firearms, and prohibits all movement of motor cars without Nazi-issued permits.

The decree accused Danish policemen of having assisted saboteurs. (OWI - Reuter)

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

300,000 MURDERED AT MINSK BY NAZIS

MOSCOW, September 19 — The Soviet Commission of Enquiry into German Atrocities reports that more than 300,000 persons were murdered at Minsk by the Germans. The victims included thousands of prisoners of war. They were killed by carbon monoxide gas, shooting, and starvation.

Among those named as being responsible for the atrocities are the German commandant of Minsk, Lt. General P. D. Specring; SS Police Chiefs Schlager and Strauss; and the commander of the 18th Motorized Division, Lt. General Schubagen.

A member of the commission wrote in the Soviet Army newspaper *Red Star*, today:

"Hitler, and all those guilty of these monstrous crimes, will suffer in full measure the punishment they deserve."
(BBC)

NEUTRAL

VON PAPEN REPORTED IN MADRID

GENEVA, September 19 — German ex-ambassador to Ankara, Franz von Papen, is in Madrid, it is reported from journalistic circles here.

According to this information, Papen arrived in Madrid some time ago, and intends to remain there. He will probably replace the present Hitlerite Ambassador to Madrid, Dieckhoff.
(TASS)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 19 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

The day has again been characterised by extremely heavy fighting in the central and Adriatic sectors of the front of the Allied Armies in Italy.

American troops of the 5th Army have made significant gains north of Florence, and have captured another key feature — Monte Pratone.

In the Adriatic sector, British and Canadian troops of the 8th Army have considerably enlarged their bridgehead over the River Marano, and have captured the villages of Cerasolo and Faetano.

Navy:

Allied light coastal craft continued to harass the enemy convoys moving close in-shore in the Gulf of Genoa. Two engagements took place on the night of 16/17 September, an F-lighter being sunk in each case. On each occasion, there was heavy return fire from the enemy which caused no casualties and only superficial damage to one boat. Thanks to these constant and successful attacks, the Germans are finding it more and more difficult to supply their armies by sea.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Medium forces of escorted heavy bombers yesterday attacked rail yards and bridges in northeastern Yugoslavia and central Hungary.

Medium bombers and fighter-bombers were active against rail and road communications in the Po Valley, as well as troop concentrations, gun positions, and strong-points in the battle area.

Coastal aircraft attacked shipping in the Gulf of Genoa and the Adriatic. Other aircraft attacked communications in Yugoslavia.

From these operations, 11 of our aircraft are missing.

Opposition to the advance of our ground troops was stubborn.

In the area west of Antwerp, Allied troops, now fighting on Dutch soil, are advancing in spite of stiff opposition.

Fighting continues in Boulogne, where we have made further progress into the town.

In southern Holland, our troops advanced northwest of Maastricht against resistance from enemy infantry, artillery, and dug-in tanks.

Elements further east have reached Ubachsberg and Simpelfeld against moderate resistance.

In Aachen, hard fighting continues. Southeast of the city, we have cleared the town of Bushach, and units northeast have met strong opposition.

The mopping up of the Germans is in progress east of Rotger, across the border from Eupen, and we have captured Hofen.

East of Saint Vith, our forces in Germany are meeting stiffening resistance and increasing artillery fire.

Brandscheid has been taken, and we have advanced to Hontheim, nine kilometers east of the border.

Our armored units moving across the Luxembourg-German frontier have taken the town of Huttingen.

In the Moselle Valley, we have further reinforced our troops to the east of the river.

West of the Belfort Gap, our troops, in an advance of more than eight kilometers eastward from Loup-sur-Semouse, have entered the town of Fougerolles. An enemy attack near Pont de Roide was repulsed.

According to reports so far received, 32 enemy aircraft were destroyed in Monday's overall air operations. Thirty-three of our fighters are missing.
(Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, September 19 — Tonight's communique:

Land:

During today, troops of the 3rd Pre-Baltic Front, launching their offensive, broke through the enemy defence, and captured the town and important railway junction of Valga, mighty strong-point of the German defence in the southern part of Estonia, and also occupied in fighting over 200 other populated localities, including the town of Sirva and the localities of Taude, Alma, Borzula, Lepe, Irzhe, Golumuzhe, and Lielkiene.

East of Riga, our troops captured the town and railway junction of Plavina, and also occupied in fighting over 600 other populated localities, including Berena, Loizdun, Jaugulidiene, Sesviene, Jaunulidienda, Ledre, Ishry, and Ochuzene, and the railway stations of Elste, Jaunulidiene, Degas, and Trinchevo.

Troops of the 1st Pre-Baltic Front, launching their offensive with support of massive blows of artillery and aviation, broke through the strongly and deeply-echeloned enemy defence southeast of Riga, and during the four days of offensive, advanced up to 40 kilometers, expanding the break-through up to 120 kilometers in frontage. In the course of their offensive, troops of this front captured the following important streng-points of the Germans: Bauska, Iecava, Vesmuiza, and on the river of the West Dvina, Jaunielgava and Petava, and also occupied in fighting over 2,000 other populated localities, including Kurmene, Patslame, Bardelesh, and Utash, and the railway stations of Jaucieva, Palsuban, Lapetish, Podsmuzhe, and Mitajershava.

West of Jelgava (Metavia), our troops successfully beat back enemy tank and infantry attacks, inflicting on the enemy heavy losses in men and material.

In the western part of Rumania, our troops, jointly with Rumanian troops, occupied the city and important railway junction of Timisoara.

On all other sectors of the front, patrol activities and

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From these operations, 11 of our aircraft are missing. Two aircraft are missing from operations of the night of September 17/18.

MAAF yesterday flew over 2,000 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, September 19 — Today's communique:

The landing of Allied airborne troops in Holland continued yesterday. Supplies were also landed, and our positions strengthened and consolidated.

The operations are proceeding, and in one area, our ground forces have already linked up with the airborne troops.

In advance of the airborne operations, fighters and fighter-bombers attacked flak boats and positions, troops, and transports.

Other fighters maintained patrols and provided escort and cover for transport aircraft and gliders.

More than 70 flak boats and positions were put out of action.

Many motor and horse-drawn vehicles were destroyed, and an ammunition dump was blown up.

In the Moselle Valley, we have further reinforced our troops to the east of the river.

West of the Belfort Gap, our troops in an advance of more than eight kilometers eastward from Loup-sur-Semouse, have entered the town of Fougerolles. An enemy attack near Pont de Roide was repulsed.

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West of Jelgava (Metava), our troops successfully beat back enemy tank and infantry attacks, inflicting on the enemy heavy losses in men and material.

In the western part of Rumania, our troops, jointly with Rumanian troops, occupied the city and important railway junction of Timisoara.

On all other sectors of the front, patrol activities and fighting of local importance took place.

During September 18, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 121 German tanks. In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 21 enemy planes were shot down.

Air:

On the night of September 18/19, our long-range Air Force carried out massive raids on the capital of Hungary, Budapest, and on the town and railway junction of Csap, located 25 kilometers south of Uzhorod.

Military freight trains and warehouses of the Germans and Hungarians were subjected to bombardment.

As a result of the bombardment of Budapest, over 30 fires were set, of which five were of very large size. In the area of the marshalling freight station, by direct bomb hits two warehouses of war material were blown up; also, big explosions were observed in the area of the North Freight Station.

On the railway junction of Csap 16 fires were started by bombardment.

In the western and eastern parts of the railway junction, railway cars and platforms were burning. Amongst the fires, several explosions were observed, of which one was of large size. (Radio Moscow)

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

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, September 19 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

Patriots are continuing their attacks behind the German lines. Isolated enemy patrols were captured or scattered in Emilia and in Liguria. German prisoners declared that highway and railway traffic has been made extremely difficult because of Patriot activity.

Near Feltre, a car belonging to the General Staff was ambushed. Seven German officers were killed, three wounded and taken prisoner.

Patriots planted a bomb in the offices of the Fascist Party of Bologna. The explosion completely destroyed the building. Three Fascist militiamen were killed and others wounded.

At Milan, the Germans took 250 hostages, whom they threaten to shoot following the killing of 25 German soldiers. The Archbishop of Milan has taken steps to try to prevent this new massacre.

Manganiello, a noted Fascist hierarch, who had recently ordered savage atrocities against the civilian population, was captured by Patriots while he was seeking to escape to the north. (UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, September 19 — The High Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

In central Holland, the enemy has reinforced his troops employed in the rear front areas by new landings of airborne forces. Our own attacks against the landing points are slowly gaining ground against stiff enemy resistance.

From the Neerpelt bridgehead, the enemy pushed north with strong armored forces and has entered the town of Eindhoven. 40 tanks were destroyed in bitter fighting.

Northwest of Aix-la-Chapelle, the enemy, in spite of strong artillery and tank support, could achieve only small gains in territory. West and south of the town, all attacks were repulsed.

In the Luneville area, our own counter-attacks are making satisfactory progress.

Only local fighting activity is reported from the remaining sectors of the front.

Yesterday, too, the enemy, supported by strong artillery and air forces, attacked Boulogne and Brest. In Boulogne, he succeeded after fierce fighting in entering the town. He was, however, soon dislodged from several battery positions. The town and harbor of Brest were left in ruins. The surviving garrison retreated toward the Le Crozon Peninsula, and is still fighting on.

Enemy attacks directed at Lorient and St. Nazaire were frustrated.

From its base, at the mouth of the Gironde, a German battalion raided the town of Royan and destroyed large fuel and ammunition depots of the enemy there.

Italy:

In Italy, heavy defensive battles continue with undiminished fury, in the area north of Florence and on the Adriatic coast. In the course of this fighting, the enemy scored penetrations through our lines, which were sealed off. The intended break-through yesterday was also frustrated.

Hard fighting, with heavy losses on both sides, is continuing.

Eastern Front:

In the northwest corner of Rumania, counter-attacks of [illegible] units threw back the enemy into

At Thorenburg, and in the Szekler salient, attacks of several Soviet infantry divisions were frustrated.

At Sanok and Krosno, renewed enemy attacks were also repulsed by counter-attacks. At one point, 24 enemy tanks, which had succeeded in breaking through, were knocked out.

Northeast of Warsaw, all Soviet attacks failed.

Southwest of Mitau, our troops destroyed 28 enemy tanks in defensive actions against enemy counter-attacks.

In Latvia and Estonia, our hard-fighting divisions yesterday again frustrated all enemy break-through attempts. One hundred forty-nine tanks were destroyed during the last two days' fighting.

Air:

Enemy bombers launched terror attacks against Wesermünde and Budapest, as well as other localities in the Serbo-Hungarian area. Nineteen enemy aircraft were shot down by fighters and flak artillery. (Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMAN OVERSEAS RADIO

Boulogne Fights On: « On Monday, the enemy attacked Boulogne with strong artillery and bombing planes. Heavy British guns supported attacks by infantry and by tanks. Bitter hand-to-hand fighting raged in the streets of the town. The streng-points and the harbor remain firmly in German hands. »

TRANSOCEAN AND D. N. B.

Western Front: According to the military commentator Dr. Max Krull, « fighting in central Holland still overshadows all other events on the military fronts. Thus far, Allied efforts to outflank the defence line on the left bank of the Rhine have not succeeded despite continuous reinforcement from the air and the use of all types of weapons transportable by aircraft, including small tanks. Although the enemy has pushed to the southern part of Eindhoven, he has so far been unable to establish contact with paratroops which landed to the north of the town. The fighting south, southeast, and northwest of Aix-La-Chapelle is becoming more and more intense, but the enemy has been unable to gain further ground. »

Eastern Front: « Although the Soviets in the Baltic area are sacrificing approximately 60 divisions in repeated onslaughts, there has been no change in the situation. The German command has shortened the front line for the purpose of better exploiting the terrain and of economizing reserves. German and Hungarian troops have achieved remarkable successes in fighting on the Rumanian border and in the Transylvanian area. »

FASCIST RADIO

Growing Resistance: The resistance of German troops in the west is steadily increasing. Units of the Wehrmacht counterattacked in several sectors and recaptured very important ground.

Enemy Successes near Florence: The battle on the southern front is approaching a new climax. North of Florence, the enemy scored new successes and was able to achieve some more infiltrations. South of Rimini, the battle has assumed a more serious character. However, the enemy did not succeed in breaching our lines.

The Lynching of Carretta: The impotence of the so-called Bonomi Government, together with the criminal effect of the propaganda of hatred spread in invaded Italy, had a tragic epilogue in Rome. A mob of women and urchins, led by a few fanatics, broke into the court house and lynched Dr. Carretta. The personal responsibility for this crime falls on Count Sforza, who is guilty of constantly stirring up hatred.

The Allies have warned the Bonomi Government that unless the Italian authorities are capable of maintaining [illegible]

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

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Eastern Front:

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Boulogne with strong artillery and bombing planes. Heavy British guns supported attacks by infantry and by tanks. Bitter hand-to-hand fighting raged in the streets of the town. The strong-points and the harbor remain firmly in German hands."

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The Allies have warned the Bonomi Government that unless the Italian authorities are capable of maintaining public order, the occupation authorities will have to take matters into their own hands.

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

Italian S. C.

INFORMATION DIVISION
ACC

1944

BASIC NEWS

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

Psychological Warfare Branch, I N C, A F H Q — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512

Tuesday — 19 September 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS. — British establish contact with airborne troops; 7th Army takes Lure, west of Belfort; Allied planes drop supplies to Holland and Warsaw; Eisenhower broadcasts to Germans; 8th Army holds eight-mile Marano bridgehead; MAAF strikes Goth defenses, Brescia rail yards; Allied fliers released from Bulgaria arrive in Italy; Red Air Force softens Hungarian front; Allied approach to Philippines cuts Japanese sea lanes.

LIBERATED ITALY — Sforza announces resignation of Caruso Trial judge; Government issues statement on Caruso Trial; Shortages break Italy's economy, say visiting T. U. leaders; Italian war veterans visit Allied wounded.

UNITED NATIONS — Eden back in London; French resolutions call for arrest of Pétain; Holland to have 100 million dollar credit for rehabilitation; 2,000 collaborators arrested in Brussels and Nancy; Polish delegate elected to UNRRA.

OCCUPIED AREAS — Germans seize 250 hostages in Milan.

NEUTRAL — Allies send protest note to Sweden.

INSIDE GERMANY — Finnish officers report Nazi crisis growing.

WAR FRONTS

CONTACT ESTABLISHED WITH AIRBORNE TROOPS

SHAEF, September 18 — General Miles Dempsey's British 2nd Army tonight established contact with the Allied airborne troops which landed in Holland yesterday.

Some of the forces were entirely unopposed, while others met fierce machine-gun fire. The only reinforcements the Germans were able to muster were small groups of company strength, either men just back from south of the Scheldt, or troops who had been quickly switched from one area to defend another where the danger was greater.

Allied aircraft operating in conjunction with yesterday's airborne operation lost only two bombers and 16 fighters out of the 3,000 sorties flown. It was announced that the British 7th Armored Division, the original «Desert Rats,» participated in the landings. It was also disclosed that British Hamilcars, the largest military gliders in the world, were used.

Opposition to the landings was so light that the troop carriers were parked wing tip to wing tip in orderly lines. Dutch people came out into the fields to help unload the supplies, which included tanks and anti-tank guns, armored vehicles, and jeeps.

Valkenburg Liberated

On the southern flank of General Dempsey's forces, American ground forces pushing into Holland have liberated Valkenburg, six miles beyond Maastricht.

South of this column, at the point of deepest penetration into Germany, German troops from the Russian front counter-attacked on a small scale but were repulsed. Stolberg, east of Aachen, was heavily hit by heavy Allied guns and fighter-bombers.

The Americans are grimly holding their positions 20 to 25 miles from the Rhine city of Cologne, turning back waves of strong German counter-attacks. Allied guns knocked out 14 German tanks in one attack, and stopped every German effort to regain a foothold within the Siegfried Line.

North of Trier also the Germans are strongly opposing the American advance, but engineers have virtually blown apart the Siegfried Line, effectively wrecking what it took the Germans years to build.

New penetrations into Germany have been made at the frontier town of Echternach, 20 miles northeast of the city of Luxembourg and at Hollendorf, to the northwest of Echternach.

With the breaching of the Siegfried Line, the German Army is faced with the problem of withdrawing to another line in an effort to defend Germany. The next line is the Rhine, one of the most important waterways of Europe.

LATE BULLETINS

BRITISH MAKE FURTHER ADVANCES IN HOLLAND

SHAEF, September 18 — British troops who broke into Holland today have advanced three miles north of Valkenswaard to capture Aalst, it was reported late tonight.

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to Germans; 8th Army holds eight-mile Marano bridgehead; MAAF strikes Goth defenses, Brescia rail yards; Allied fliers released from Bulgaria arrive in Italy; Red Air Force softens Hungarian front; Allied approach to Philippines cuts Japanese sea lanes.

LIBERATED ITALY — Sforza announces resignation of Caruso Trial judge; Government issues statement on Caruso Trial; Shortages break Italy's economy, say visiting T. U. leaders; Italian war veterans visit Allied wounded.

UNITED NATIONS — Eden back in London; French resolutions call for arrest of Pétain; Holland to have 100 million dollar credit for rehabilitation; 2,000 collaborators arrested in Brussels and Nancy; Polish delegate elected to UNRRA.

OCCUPIED AREAS — Germans seize 250 hostages in Milan.

NEUTRAL — Allies send protest note to Sweden.

INSIDE GERMANY — Finnish officers report Nazi crisis growing.

participated in the landings. [illegible] and British Hamilcars, the largest military gliders in the world, were used.

Opposition to the landings was so light that the troop carriers were parked wing tip to wing tip in orderly lines. Dutch people came out into the fields to help unload the supplies, which included tanks and anti-tank guns, armored vehicles, and jeeps.

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WAR FRONTS

CONTACT ESTABLISHED WITH AIRBORNE TROOPS

SHAEF, September 18 — General Miles Dempsey's British 2nd Army tonight established contact with the Allied airborne troops which landed in Holland yesterday. The British troops swept forward from their bridgeheads across the Scheldt-Meuse Canal in an attack closely coordinated with the airborne action.

Latest reports stated that British troops were seven miles inside Holland on the road to Eindhoven at Valkenswaard, breaking through strong German resistance. The Germans started savage counter-attacks from the surrounding woods, but formations of RAF Typhoons strafed them until their resistance ceased.

German opposition on other parts of the Escaut Canal weakened, and the British made a new crossing at an undisclosed location.

The Allied 1st Airborne Army, which landed in Holland yesterday, has captured its initial objectives and taken prisoners, according to preliminary reports received tonight. Additional airborne troops, heavy equipment, and supplies were landed by glider today to aid in consolidating the airborne troops' positions behind the German lines. There was some Luftwaffe opposition, and at least 26 German planes were shot down.

The operation is going much better than expected as to the progress and personnel losses which are the lowest ever experienced in such an airborne venture.

Within an hour after the original landing, a number of unidentified Dutch villages were taken and vital bridges, canal crossings, and rail and highway junctions were taken.

LATE BULLETINS

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SHAEF, September 18 — British troops who broke into Holland today have advanced three miles north of Valkenswaard to capture Aalst, it was reported late tonight. Other forces have by-passed Eindhoven, and are now northwest of the city.

The American 1st Army penetrated into Germany northwest of Aachen, the *BBC* reported. (OWI)

NEW CROSSING INTO GERMANY
GERMAN FORTRESS NEAR BOULOGNE SURRENDERS

SHAEF, September 18 — Troops of the American 1st Army made another crossing of the German frontier east of Simpelveld, seven miles north of Aachen, it was reported late tonight. Another column, 13 miles northeast of Maastricht, is within four miles of the German border.

East of Boulogne, the fortress of Mont Lambert surrendered to the Canadian 1st Army tonight. The whole of the town east of the Liane River is virtually in Canadian hands, and the main sector is being mopped up. The chief German strongpoint still holding out is a gun position west of the river. (Reuter)

5,000 JAPS KILLED ON PALAUS

PEARL HARBOR, September 18 — American troops fighting in the Palaus have killed 5,000 Japanese since they landed on the Japanese Pacific base four days ago. The figures were released tonight from United States Fleet headquarters here. (OWI)

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They are bringing up troops from other sectors, including boys of 13 and men of 85. These « home guards, » together with seasoned fighting men out of hospitals, have been sent to fight beside paratroop units in an effort to prevent more break-throughs.

To the south, General George Patton's 3rd Army is reported 18 miles east of Nancy, indicating that they are now well through the historic Lorraine Gap between the Ardennes and the Vosges.

German resistance is stiffening along the Moselle River in the area east of Pont a Mousson.

Allied forces are reorganizing and building up strength along the line of the Moselle from Nancy to Thionville. At Metz, heavy artillery duels are continuing.

On the Channel coast, the Canadian 1st Army shock troops broke through the perimeter defenses of the French port of Boulogne, and ferried themselves across the harbor and the Liane River from the north. Hundreds of prisoners have been captured in this new all-out assault on the port city. The Canadians are reported to have reached the dock area.

Polish troops of the Canadian 1st Army, fighting above the canal between Hulst and Axel, were forced back across the waterway, but later reestablished their bridgehead. The Germans are desperately trying to hold their last avenue of escape across the mouth of the Scheldt River.

(OWI - Reuter - BBC)

7TH ARMY TAKES LURE, WEST OF BELFORT

SHAEF, September 18 — French and American troops of the 7th Army, on the southern flank of the Allied front, today drove the Germans out of Lure, 17 miles west of Belfort.

Between Epinal and Vesoul, the town of St. Loup sur Semouse was liberated by an Allied column driving northward.

The liberation of Lure threatens the strong German forces holding Belfort, main escape route into Germany. Tanks are being used by the Germans in an effort to stem the Allied advance.

To the south, along the French-Italian frontier, American troops advanced four miles from the newly liberated town of Modane, rail terminus of lines leading through the Mt. Cenis Pass into the Turin plain. Their advance took them to the town of Lans le Bourg. Stiff resistance was being met from German units trying to halt the Allied advance, which threatens the German armies in Italy.

(OWI)

SUPPLIES DROPPED TO HOLLAND AND WARSAW

LONDON, September 18 — Scarcely had RAF bombers returned from their night raids on Bremen and enemy airfields on the Continent this morning when a steady stream of Allied bombers and transport planes began to fly to Holland to carry supplies to the Allied airborne army which landed yesterday north of the Rhine.

Some 250 Liberators and hundreds of transports and gliders participated in resupplying Lt. Gen. Lewis Brereton's 1st Allied Airborne Army. They were intercepted in the Maastricht area, and engaged in a series of dogfights, in which Allied fighters kept the enemy away from the cargo planes.

They destroyed 27 out of 60 German fighters which tried to interfere.

Another force of Flying Fortresses also flew eastward from Britain today to drop supplies of ammunition and food for the Polish Patriots fighting the Germans in Warsaw. The bombers flew on to Russia, while the fighters escorting them returned to Britain. This was the first time supplies had been flown to Warsaw from Britain.

While RAF Mosquitoes blasted Bremen with two-ton bombs last night, starting many fires in the city, night fighters shot up enemy airfields on the continent and destroyed two Nazi fighters. Before dusk, a small force of British heavy bombers attacked an ammunition depot in Holland. All these operations were carried out without loss.

The besieged German garrison in the French port of Boulogne was bombed for four hours yesterday by Lancasters and Halifaxes, which dropped more than 3,500 tons of explosives on this German outpost.

Gun positions and garrison forces on Walcheren Island in the Rhine delta of the Netherlands, were attacked by a strong force of RAF heavies last night. They dropped 784 tons of bombs on the enemy positions guarding the entrance to the vital port of Antwerp. Mosquitoes of 2nd TAF attacked three strategically important canal gates and heavy guns south of Calais.

Beaufighters attacked enemy shipping in the Heligoland Bight, off the mouth of the Elbe, blowing up one ship and getting fire to another, the Air Ministry announced today.

A brief air raid alert plunged London and the southern counties into darkness again last night when the Germans launched a few flying bombs. Allied night fighters shot a number of them down.

(OWI - Reuter)

EISENHOWER BROADCASTS ORDERS TO GERMANS

LONDON, September 18 — General Eisenhower has issued a message, broadcast this afternoon by the *BBC* to the people of western and southwestern Germany. The text follows:

Allied Military Government is established in the theater under my command, to exercise in occupied German territory, the supreme legislative, judicial, and executive authorities invested in me as Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force, and as Military Governor.

The immediate task of the Allied Military Government, during the course of military operations, will be to secure the lines of communication of the Allied Armies, and to suppress any activities in the occupied areas of Germany that could impair the speedy conclusion of the war.

Simultaneously, the Allied Military Government will begin the task of destroying all National Socialism. It will remove from responsible posts all members of the Nazi Party, of the SS, and others who have played a leading part in the National Socialist regime. This process begins immediately upon the arrival of the Allied Armies in each area, and the inauguration of the Allied Military Government.

The civilian population will, as far as possible, continue in their normal occupations. Detailed instructions to them will be issued by the Allied Military Government in each area.

(BBC)

EISENHOWER LAUDS ALLIED TEAMWORK

CHICAGO, September 18 — General Dwight Eisenhower paid tribute today to the teamwork of Allied armies, navies, and air forces in a message to the 26th annual convention of the American Legion, being held here.

The general said it was this « excellent teamwork » which has driven the Nazis back to their own borders, and he predicted that the defeat of the Nazi war machine is not far off.

(OWI)

8TH ARMY HAS EIGHT-MILE MARANO BRIDGEHEAD

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 18 — British, Canadian, and Greek troops of the 8th Army in heavy fighting yesterday expanded their bridgehead across the Marano River to a width of eight miles between the Adriatic Sea and the eastern boundaries of the tiny Republic of San Marino.

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

The Germans are desperately trying to hold their last avenue of escape across the mouth of the Scheldt River.
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Third Shuttle Flight

Meanwhile, Fortresses and Mustangs returned to Britain from Italy, completing their third triangular shuttle mission from England to Russia and the Mediterranean. These Fortresses had bombed an armament plant near Dresden on September 11 on the way to Russia and two days later attacked another armament works at Diosgyor in Hungary, on the run to Italy. No bombs were dropped on the homeward flight.

Reviewing yesterday's gigantic air operations, SHAEF revealed that more than 4,000 sorties, exclusive of airborne operations, were flown over the Continent yesterday, with 7,500 tons of bombs dropped on the enemy. RAF Bomber Command, 2nd TAF, Air Defense of Great Britain, and 8th and 9th USAAF took part in the day's supporting and bomber operations, and lost only two bombers and 16 fighters. They destroyed at least nine enemy fighters. More than 3,000 of the sorties were flown against targets in Holland in support of skytroops before and after they arrived. The Germans put up only a token resistance in the air.

The British Air Ministry announced that during the 12 hours beginning at 0859 yesterday, RAF Bomber Command sent well over 1,250 planes on bombing missions without the loss of a single aircraft.

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Focal points of the fierce battle were still the airfield, on the coast, some three miles southeast of Rimini, where German forces have fought off Canadian and Greek troops for four days, and the hilltop village of San Marino in Monte Titano, a little more than a mile to the west.

Today, Canadian and Greek troops were reported to have reached the northwest corner of the airfield but, despite bitter fighting, the German parachute forces and the lumbering, 60-ton Tiger tanks — serving as mobile blockhouses amid the rubble of the shattered village — still held San Marino on the second day of the Allied assault.

Farther inland, British troops made considerable gains, capturing the village of Cerasola and the nearby high ground dominating the Ausa River Valley and the Rimini-San Marino highway that winds along it.

Heavy fighting was reported for the height of Monte Oliva, a spur of Monte Titano, dominating feature of the mountain republic of San Marino. Heavy casualties were being inflicted on the enemy forces holding this sector, and numerous prisoners were being taken. Just east of the two-mile stretch of the Marano River which forms the southeastern border of San Marino, German forces were reported to have fallen back toward the boundaries of the neutral state after the 8th Army's capture of the village of

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

Travisi and a height one half mile west of the village of Montescudo.

Although the 8th Army's relentless thrust along the Adriatic coast toward the southeastern edges of the valley of the Po swept around the borders of San Marino, an official statement today made plain that German forces marching through the tiny neutral state had been subjected to heavy air attack from Allied planes. The official statement declared that prisoners from the 356th German Infantry Division, rushed forward to reinforce the near-annihilated 98th Infantry Division, had reported their march through San Marino as a "Nightmare of constant bombing and strafing".

Stiff Resistance to 5th Army

On the 5th Army front, where for the past five days a frontal assault on the main Goth Line defenses north of Florence has been in progress, fierce enemy resistance still held British, American, Indian, and Brazilian troops to limited gains.

Although these forces, in close, bloody combat, have now fought their way into the powerful German defensive zone, an official statement today declared that enemy forces apparently intend neither to withdraw nor surrender, but to fight to the death in their mountain fastnesses. Ensconced in well dug-in positions, behind extensive minefields and barbed wire entanglements, and backed by heavy fire from artillery, mortars, and machine-guns in the mountain passes above them, the German 4th Parachute Division is putting up a savage, fanatic defense to hold the mountain gateways into the Po Valley and industrial north Italy. They have launched several strong counter-attacks, pouring forth from their mountain battlements to try to stem the Allied advance up the slopes by their desperate sacrifice of life.

The Brazilian troops of the 5th Army were identified inferentially today as holding the western sector of the 5th Army front.

Official reports stated that the troops of the Brazilian Expeditionary Force exhibited "considerable aggressive ability" in their first day of combat, and had advanced more than a mile to take a town along their sector of the front. (PRO)

T.A.F. BOMBERS HIT GOTH DEFENSES

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 18 — Medium bombers of the Tactical Air Force, striking only 500 yards ahead of 8th Army forces within a mile of Rimini, lashed savagely today at German positions still holding the Allied thrust along the Adriatic coast toward the valley of the Po.

The attacks, carried out by Mitchell bombers, covered the low hills southwest of the terminus of the Po Valley highway to Milan with fires and explosions, sending huge columns of smoke more than 3,000 feet into the air.

Other medium bombers and fighter-bombers attacked German transport and bridges along the Po Valley.

Up to 500 heavy bombers today attacked communications targets, including two rail bridges and a rail yard in Budapest, and a bridge over the Danube in Yugoslavia. (PRO)

R.A.F. BOMBERS STRIKE BRESCIA RAIL YARDS

ADVANCE AFHQ September 18 — R.A.F. Wellington, Liberator, and Halifax bombers last night struck at the Brescia rail yards, between Milan and Verona, where hundreds of loaded railway cars have jammed up as a result of damage to tracks and bridges along the valley of the Po.

Both incendiary and high explosive bombs were used to blast the important yards and the tons of material unable to get forward to the hard-pressed German forces defending the Goth Line.

by Lt. Colonel John W. Richardson from the Bulgarian Government, shortly after the Russian declaration of war on that Axis satellite.

Major General Nathan F. Twining, Commanding General of the 15th AAF, met the returning airmen at the south Italy field. Most of the prisoners were imprisoned in a small barracks near Shumen, in eastern Bulgaria, and were kept on a meager diet of black bread and cabbage soup during their imprisonment.

A group of nearly 1,000 Allied airmen were liberated from Rumanian prison camps on September 1. (PRO)

TITO LIBERATES LARGE SERBIAN TOWN

LONDON, September 18 — Marshal Tito's Yugoslav forces have liberated the large western Serbian town of Valjevo after several days of bitter fighting, Tito's communique said the town was occupied yesterday.

The statement added that 400 Nazis were killed and 300 captured in fighting in Macedonia and that a German column in Slovenia was smashed. Another 100 Germans were killed and 19 trucks were destroyed in an area north of Belgrade.

The *BBC* said tonight that Tito's forces have liberated the three largest islands off the Dalmatian coast, and that Yugoslav control of these islands cuts off the last German escape route from Adriatic areas. (BBC)

WAR IN YUGOSLAVIA OVER SOON, VELEBIT SAYS

LONDON, September 13 — A confident prediction that the war in Yugoslavia will end in a month, or at the utmost in six weeks, was made today by Major General Vladimir Velebit, head of Marshal Tito's Military Mission to London. He added:

"That does not mean that Marshal Tito will stop fighting. It does not matter if our country is liberated tomorrow. We shall continue the war. We are prepared to invade Germany and if necessary go on until we reach Berlin with the rest of the Allies."

Velebit was more cautious in giving a date for the end of the war in Europe, and said he was not very optimistic that it would end this year. "Most probably it will be next spring", he added. (Reuter)

RED AIR FORCE SOFTENS HUNGARIAN FRONT

MOSCOW, September 13 — Heavy bombers of the Red Air Force carried out massive raids on the Hungarian cities of Debrecen and Satu-Mare last night, making direct hits on warehouses and rail facilities. The Soviet communique said tonight that large fires were started, and that thunderous explosions burst from the midst of flames.

Debrecen and the northern Transylvania town of Satu-Mare lie in the area now being squeezed by Russian troops pushing over the mountains from Sanok and Krosno in southern Poland, and other Russian and Rumanian forces driving northward out of the lower Carpathians in Rumania.

More than 30 villages and the city of Ustriki-Dolnye fell to Russian troops pushing southward in the Sanok area in the last 24 hours. Except in the Baltic area, said the communique, fighting of only local importance took place on the rest of the long Russo-Nazi front.

In the Baltic salient, Russian dispatches said, German attacks have been repelled with heavy losses to the enemy in the area of Jelgava (Mitau).

The German radio said today, of the same area, that Russian attacks at and around Jelgava had reached an "unheard-of intensity." The Nazi broadcast added that Russian tank penetration of German positions near Bauska, 40 miles south of Riga, had created a critical situation for the German armies.

General Bor's forces inside Warsaw said tonight that

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The night attack followed heavy daylight blows by bombers of the Tactical Air Force against German positions near Rimini and the center of the front. Mitchell bombers, attacking in nine waves for three hours yesterday forenoon, hit enemy troop concentrations and gun positions northwest of Rimini and astride the Rimini-Bologna road and railway. The attack was erroneously described in yesterday's preliminary reports as northwest of Regina.

Spitbombers, Kitty Hawks and Baltimores of the Desert Air Force attacked troops of the German 26th Panzer Grenadier Division and the 1st Parachute Division in dug-in positions atop the San Fortunato Ridge south of Rimini, and in positions northwest of this Adriatic port. (PRO)

ALLIED FLIERS FROM BULGARIA ARRIVE IN ITALY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 18 — Some 342 Allied airmen, mostly American, but including British, Yugoslav, Greek, Polish, and five Italian fliers held captive in Bulgaria, were transported from Cairo to a South Italy air base yesterday, after a gruelling nine-day trip from prison camps in eastern Bulgaria and Sofia, it was announced here today.

The fliers, grim, fatigued and solemn, were brought by train, boat, and plane after their release had been secured

Yugoslav control of these islands cuts off the last German escape route from Adriatic areas. (BBC)

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General Bor's forces inside Warsaw said tonight that they had gained some ground, with the aid of Russian artillery fire. (Reuter)

CZECHS EVADE NAZI GUARDS TO JOIN C.F.I.

LONDON, September 18 — Many Czechoslovak Patriots from the so-called Protectorate have slipped through the German frontier guards and joined the Czechoslovak Forces of the Interior fighting in Slovakia, a Soviet radio correspondent in liberated Banska Bystrica reported yesterday.

The correspondent also said that postal, telegraph, and telephone services are working normally in liberated territory, while trains and buses are running on a time table set by the military command.

In Banska Bystrica, all factories are working at full speed and several newspapers are being published, he added. (PWB)

RUSSIANS INTERN WAR CRIMINALS

MOSCOW, September 18 — Marshal Antonescu, members of his government, and German military representatives in Rumania were interned by the commander of the Red Army in Rumania, as they «may prove to be suitable

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candidates for inclusion in the list of war criminals, the Soviet Information Bureau stated today.

The names of those interned are:

Marshal Ion Antonescu, former Rumanian dictator; Mihai Antonescu, former Rumanian foreign minister; Vasiliu, former inspector general of the Rumanian gendarmery; General Pantazi, former Rumanian war minister; Aleterescu, former chief of Bucharest police; Dr. Clodius, German economic envoy to Bucharest; Cavalry General Hansel, chief of the German military mission to Rumania; Admiral Tilefsen, chief of naval liaison headquarters in Rumania; Lieut. Gen. Geratenberg, chief of the German Air Force in Rumania, and Major General Stagel, German commandant of Warsaw in 1944. (BBC)

JAP SEA LANE CUT BY ALLIED APPROACH

AFHQ, September 18 — Dispatches from operational areas in the Pacific pointed out today that the conquest of Morotai Island in the Moluccas, and the imminent control of the Palaus, now threaten to close Japanese sea lanes eastward of the Philippines.

These dispatches to the Melbourne *Times* said the Japanese will hereafter have to confine most of their vital supply shipping to the waters of the China Sea, and even these waters, it was pointed out, are becoming increasingly hazardous because of the stepped-up activity of heavy bombers of the 14th USAAF along the so-called «invasion coast» of China.

Late reports from Morotai, where General Douglas MacArthur's Allied forces landed three days ago, said that airfield construction was progressing rapidly, and that by-passed Japanese troops on the main Moluccas island of Halmahera, immediately adjoining Morotai to the south, are now threatened with extinction.

American Marines on the Palau island of Peleliu have taken the dominating mountain from which Japanese defenders had been able to impede the American advance. In their latest gains they have overrun Japanese power and radio installations.

Radio Tokyo last night virtually admitted that the Palaus are lost. The Americans, said Tokyo, continue their attack with «amazing» material strength, such as incessant aerial attacks, and a continuous heavy-calibre shelling at the rate of 80 to 120 rounds a minute.

The broadcast described American naval strength as «swarms of warships,» and said that reinforcements were pouring in. Admiral Chester Nimitz's communique late this afternoon said, however, that Japanese opposition in the Palaus was still heavy.

Chinese and Allies Linked

On the Chinese land front, Japanese troops have been driven out of Lungling, a Yunnan Province garrison town lying south of the Burma Road, 220 miles northeast of Mandalay. And on the other side of the Burma Road, north of Lungling, Chinese and Allied troops have linked up for the first time in 2½ years.

Chungking added that Chinese troops have broken into the Chekiang Province city of Wenchow, and that they had temporarily blocked Japanese efforts to get control of the Wu River seaport. Other Chinese units have retaken the Chekiang town of Lishui.

Heavy bombers of the 14th USAAF have carried out another heavy attack against the Japanese-held city of Changsha, causing many fires and explosions. Other attacks were made on Japanese positions northwest of Changsha, and on the Japanese ferry crossing at Chunhsien, where enemy troops are driving down on the Kwangsi city of Kweilin, threatening to join their east and west forces and tactically slice China in halves.

Reuter said today that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has agreed to an increase of several divisions in the strength

least 320 Roman citizen-hostages taken by the Germans last April, had resigned as a result of dissatisfaction with his handling of preliminary arrangements for the trial.

According to Count Sforza, it was the president of the court who issued the invitations to the bereaved women, wives or close relatives of victims of the German outrage, who set off the wave of popular frenzy which resulted in the ex-warden's death.

Count Sforza also revealed that a police inquest had been held in connection with the lynching of Carretta, and that several members of the Carabinieri, police and petty officials had been placed under arrest for failing to take more vigorous action against the violence of the mob.

The inquest had convinced officials that the ex-warden was hated as a cruel and vicious gaoler, and had infuriated the courtroom crowd by his arrogant conduct at the witnesses' bench, Count Sforza stated.

Count Sforza also drew the attention of the foreign correspondents to the threats made today on the Republican Fascist Radio to execute 40 political prisoners held in northern Italy if Caruso should be sentenced and executed. Such «savagery,» Sforza said, was «the natural end of over 20 years of Fascist brutality.»

Reconvenes in Rome

As result of the lynching of Carretta, the trial of Caruso will be reconvened in a much smaller court chamber, Sforza said. He indicated also that better police protection would be afforded, and that the attendance of widows and families of the victims would be reduced to a much smaller percentage, to avoid the incitement of further mass hysteria.

The trial will continue to be held in Rome, Count Sforza insisted, in order to vindicate the natural sense of justice under which the prosecution of the Fascist criminals has been undertaken.

Eyewitnesses stated to police that the crowd which had gathered outside the court building became impatient and broke into the courtroom, chanting, «We want Caruso! We want justice!» They overflowed into the jury box and occupied every available seat and all standing room. Police were reported to have disarmed several spectators within the courtroom.

At this point, a woman spectator recognized Carretta and pointed him out as the direct cause of her son's death. The fury of the mob turned on the ex-warden of the prison, and he was beaten, kicked, and dragged from the room to the Tiber, where the infuriated mob threw him into the swirling waters.

As Carretta's unconscious body floated down the river, a handful of people followed it in a row boat, striking it with the heavy oars.

Shortly afterward, the body was retrieved from the Tiber and dragged to the Regina Coeli Prison, where it was hung up at the entrance. (PRO - Reuter)

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON CARUSO TRIAL

ROME, September 18 — The Italian Government in a statement released late tonight announced that a thorough investigation would be carried out to fix the responsibility for the mob lynching of Donato Carretta, former warden of the Regina Coeli Prison, who was beaten and thrown into the Tiber River before being hanged at the entrance to the prison earlier today.

The Government statement also said that the investigation would seek to determine if adequate police protection had been provided for at the trial.

In the meantime, all persons suspected of having been involved in the mob violence today are being held, pending further investigation. (UNN)

SHORTAGES BREAK ITALY'S ECONOMY

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

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Reuter said today that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has agreed to an increase of several divisions in the strength of the Chinese People's Government Army, the Communist Army — provided that they operate under Central Government orders.

Again from Radio Tokyo, the Jap High Command on the Philippine island of Mindanao was reported to have quit the city of Davao — the repeated target of American bombers — for a safer place in the Mindanao hills.

(OWI - Reuter)

LIBERATED ITALY

RESIGNATION OF CARUSO JUDGE ANNOUNCED

ROME, September 18 — Count Carlo Sforza, High Commissioner for the punishment of Fascist crimes, announced tonight that the trial judge for the trial of Pietro Caruso, accused of delivering the victims of the Fosse Ardeatine murders to the Germans, has resigned as a direct result of the mob lynching of Donato Carretta, ex-warden of the notorious Regina Coeli Prison, in front of Rome's Palace of Justice this morning.

Count Sforza, in a press conference, declared that Ettore Casati, President of the court which was to try Caruso, former police chief, for his part in the assassination of at

As result of the lynching of Carretta, the trial of Caruso will be reconvened in a much smaller court chamber, Sforza said. He indicated also that better police protection would be afforded, and that the attendance of widows and families of the victims would be reduced to a much smaller percentage, to avoid the incitement of further mass hysteria.

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(UNN)

SHORTAGES BREAK ITALY'S ECONOMY

ROME, September 18 — American, British and international trades union representatives, who have just completed a survey of labor and living conditions in liberated Italy, declared today that a broken national economy, inadequate communications, and an undeveloped industrial structure have resulted in a social and economic state of affairs « impossible to describe. »

The statement, issued jointly, and apart from separate reports to be made to their respective organizations, declared that widespread corruption, looting, and black-market activities are the only alternatives to starvation for a large mass of the Italian people.

The union representatives, who began their survey on August 29, and who have since visited Naples, Bari, Lucera, and Taranto in southern Italy, and Palermo and Catania in Sicily, are: Walter Schevenels of the International Federation of Trade Unions; Will Lawther and Thomas O'Brien of the British Trade Union Congress; Luigi Antonini of the American Federation of Labor; and George Baldanzi of the (American) Congress of Industrial Organizations.

In each of the cities visited, the labor men held meetings with Italian union leaders and with the political party groups that in many cases control the labor organizations. They talked with workers on farms, in factories, and in shipyards.

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

They obtained vital statistics and word-of-mouth information from laborers themselves. They listed their findings in five sections:

1. Despite the stabilization of the lire at 400 to the pound sterling and at 100 to the dollar, money has no real meaning. The majority of the people are without normal employment. The food ration is insufficient to maintain a minimum standard of health, especially for those who work. Supplementary food must be bought in the free market of the unrationed foodstuffs, or on the black market.

A modest meal in a third-class restaurant costs between 100 and 200 lire. Rationed olive oil (important commodity in the Italian diet) costs four lire a litre when available. Black market prices for oil range from 50 to 550 lire. A pair of leather shoes costs between 3,500 and 4,500 lire.

Compare these prices with the 65 to 150-lire daily earnings of the average worker. Civil servants, judges, carabinieri, and police are paid less than 65 lire daily. A real basis for social life is lacking.

The result is corruption, looting and black-market activities on a large scale; or starvation.

2. Except for parts of Sicily and Naples Province, there is no means of transportation or communication worth mentioning, apart from those run by the military and Allied Control Commission authorities. There is also considerable shortage of raw materials of all kinds, especially coal, most of which had to be imported before the war. There is a shortage of power. The result is a meager prospect for improving employment possibilities — and hence the social condition of the workers.

Unionism Survived Fascism

3. The trade union spirit encountered everywhere by the delegation was much higher and more alive than was expected, despite 20 years of Fascist oppression of free thinking. It should also be remembered in connection with trade union consciousness, that liberated sections of Italy are less developed, from the industrial and social point of view, than most other eastern and central European countries.

Despite these two unfavorable factors, a substantial part of the Italian working class has responded spontaneously to the call of the trade union organization. It is true to say, however, that a larger part of the working class has not yet been brought into the movement; and it may even be assumed that these workmen have not yet been reached by the trade unions. For the north of Italy, there are many indications that the revival of trade unionism will be quicker.

4. The Part of Rome: The first attempts to reorganize the trade unions were initiated mainly from three important political parties — Socialist, Communist, and Christian-Democrat. In the pre-Fascist period and even during Fascism, these different ideologies had kept the workers apart. These three main political ideologies have now pledged themselves to the establishment of a united, national trade union movement.

5. Solemn pledges have been given by the trade union leaders belonging to the already-mentioned parties to abstain from all political interference in the labor movement, and to keep all forms of party politics out of the reborn trade union movement. (UNN)

ITALIAN AGENCY SET UP FOR CIVIL RELIEF

ROME, September 16 — A National Agency for Distribution of Relief Supplies in Italy has been set up to provide food, clothing, and medicines to needy civilians throughout liberated Italy this coming winter.

Formation of the agency was announced today by Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi, honorary chairman of the organization. The greater part of the organization's immediate function will be to distribute supplies donated by "American Relief for Italy, Inc.," of which Myron Taylor,

CHILDREN'S HOME GIVEN NEW SITE

ROME, September 18 — In their hasty retreat from this city on June 4 the Germans dynamited a garage next to a home for orphaned and abandoned girls in Via Maggiore. The home was rendered uninhabitable, but, as if by miracle, none of its inmates was killed.

Founded some 15 years ago by a lady who wishes to remain unknown, the home increased the scope of its activity, and the number of girls cared for kept increasing, especially during the months when the war swept toward Rome and north of the city.

Today, the children are sheltered in a school in the Piazza del Popolo district turned over to their exclusive use by the municipality. (UNN)

ITALIAN WAR VETERANS VISIT ALLIED WOUNDED

ROME, September 18 — Under auspices of the Rome Area Allied Command, the Italian Wounded Veterans of the last World War over the weekend made visits to Allied wounded in military hospitals in the Rome area.

A committee representing the Italian veterans made the visits to express good wishes and goodwill. Accompanying them, a delegation of young women from the Italian Red Cross brought fruit and flowers for the wounded. (UNN)

A.C.C. WARRANT OFFICER DECORATED

ROME, September 18 — Chief Warrant Officer Henry L. Ellenbast, of HQ Regiment, Allied Control Commission, has been awarded the U. S. Army Legion of Merit for outstanding service with military government forces in Italy, it was announced yesterday.

Ellenbast planned and directed the supply lines to all units and individuals of the regiment in its far-flung operations in the Italian theater. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

EDEN BACK IN LONDON

LONDON, September 18 — British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden returned here today from Quebec, where he participated in the conference between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill. (PWB)

HITLER ON WAR CRIMINAL LIST, HULL SAYS

WASHINGTON, September 18 — Hitler and his arch criminal associates are already on the Allied list of Axis war criminals who will be tried after victory, Secretary of State Cordell Hull told a press conference today.

He was replying to a question about reports that these principal war criminals had been left off the list prepared by the Allied War Crimes Commission in London.

"They are the last persons who will be overlooked," he declared.

Asked whether an Allied Control Commission would be set up in Germany after the war, he said the question was being reviewed by the appropriate governments, with the whole question of post-war Germany and Japan. Rumors become wilder each day, he added. (OWI)

RESOLUTIONS CALL FOR ARREST OF PETAIN

PARIS, September 18 — Resolutions calling for the immediate arrest of collaboration leaders, including Marshal Petain, and for far-reaching changes in the French administration, army, and economy were passed yesterday by the French Committee, Paris Radio has announced.

Following are the resolutions:

1. Immediate arrest of all "collaboration and capitulation ministers," including the head of the so-called French

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shortage of raw materials of all kinds, especially coal, most of which had to be imported before the war. There is a shortage of power. The result is a meager prospect for improving employment possibilities — and hence the social condition of the workers.

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Immediately augmenting these supplies are initial donations of 10 million lire from the Italian Government, and five million from the Vatican. Mr. Taylor himself contributed two-million lire. Officials of the National Agency said today that added funds were expected.

The agency's executive board consists of nine members, three representing the Italian Government, three the Vatican, and three the Italian Red Cross. (UNN)

ART EXHIBIT DRAWS HUNDREDS

ROME, September 18 — A United Nations in miniature may be seen at Rome's Palazzo Venezia, where the varied uniforms of soldiers and sailors of many Allied countries lend color to the stream of 1,500 persons who daily visit the first exhibition, held on the soil of liberated Italy, of masterpieces of Italian painting.

On Sundays, the number of visitors doubles. If the attendance of this show, opened on August 27, continues at its present level until the curtain falls on October 31, more than 110,000 persons will have seen this splendid Renaissance collection that doubtless never can be brought together again. (UNN)

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Following are the resolutions:

1. Immediate arrest of all "collaboration and capitulation ministers," including the head of the so-called French state, Pétain. All are to be tried on charges of treason and abetting traitors.

2. Confiscation of all property belonging to traitors or their accomplices.

3. Severe punishment of persons who used national property for the benefit of the enemy or of a few privileged people.

4. Immediate action against illegal profits.

5. Purge and reform of the principal state services.

6. Creation of mixed committees in administrative departments to give the workers a share in the direction of the national economy.

7. Nationalization of heavy industries, large banks, insurance companies, and natural sources of power.

8. Renovation of the army, with the French Forces of the Interior forming the core of the new army. (PWB)

WARRANT ISSUED FOR DARNAND'S ARREST

WASHINGTON, September 18 — Monsieur Martin, examining magistrate responsible for legal enquiry into the assassination of Georges Mandel — French Minister of the Interior in the government of Paul Reynaud — has issued

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several warrants, including one for the arrest of Joseph Darnand, Vichyite head of the French "Militia", said Radio Paris yesterday.

Radio Lyon reported from Paris yesterday that three officials of the former Vichy Government — Marcel Peyrouton, Pierre Etienne Flandin, and Tixier Vignancourt — have been transferred to Paris from Algiers, to be tried as collaborationists. (OWI)

ART WORKS SAVED IN DUTCH TOWN

MAASTRICHT, September 18 — Hidden before the Germans invaded Holland and moved again when their hiding place was destined to become part of the Germans' Atlantic Wall, 1300 paintings from the priceless Ryks Museum collection in Amsterdam have been preserved safely during the war in an air-conditioned sandstone cavern on the outskirts of Maastricht, the *United Press* reported yesterday.

Among the masterpieces in the underground vault are the works of Rembrandt, including his famous *Night Watch*, and works of Van Dyke, Hals, Rubens, Tintoretto, Van Gogh, Murillo, El Greco, Monet, Van Ruisdael, Steen, Vermeer, Van Scorel, and Lavmar. (OWI)

HOLLAND TO HAVE 100 MILLION DOLLAR CREDIT

NEW YORK, September 18 — The Netherlands Government is completing arrangements with a group of 14 New York banks and trust companies for a credit of 100 million dollars for reconstruction, according to a joint announcement by the Netherlands Information Bureau and Winthrop Aldrich, chairman of the Chase National Bank, which heads the group of banks concerned.

The *Wall Street Journal* quoted the announcement as saying that the credit, to be used only for purposes of reconstruction, is fully secured by the free assets of the Netherlands Government and will run for three years at an interest rate of 1½ per cent annually. The Netherlands, however, has the privilege of repaying the credit at any time before the end of the three-year period without premium or penalty, on 30 days' notice.

It was emphasized that the Netherlands Government considers the credit as a temporary arrangement. "As soon as practicable after the liberation of the Netherlands, negotiations will be initiated contemplating the refunding of the present proposed credit with an unsecured credit," the announcement said.

Aldrich said that he had discussed the credit, the first to be granted a foreign government since the outbreak of war, with Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, and that the U. S. Treasury had taken a most constructive and cooperative position. He added that the credit had also been discussed with the State Department, in view of the international aspects involved. (OWI)

1,500 COLLABORATORS ARRESTED IN BRUSSELS

BRUSSELS, September 18 — Fifteen hundred collaborators have already been arrested here alone, but many more are still in hiding, Belgian Minister of the Interior August de Schryver announced today.

Other officials said the Belgian Government is anxious that Leon Degrelle, who is in Germany, be brought to justice as soon as possible for the crimes committed by the pro-Nazi Black Brigade, of which he was the leader. (PWB)

FFI ARREST 500 COLLABORATORS AT NANCY

WASHINGTON, September 18 — French Forces of the Interior have imprisoned more than 500 collaborators in the Nancy area and are holding them for questioning, an Associated Press dispatch said today. Some of the group resisted arrest, and sporadic battles between them and the FFI occurred during the past three days.

Many of those arrested had fought alongside the Ger-

TWO U.S. DESTROYERS LAUNCHED

KEARNY, NEW JERSEY, September 18 — Two 2,200-ton destroyers, the USS *Compton* and *Gainard* were launched yesterday at the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company's shipyards here.

The vessels were the 60th and 61st destroyers built at the yards since 7 December 1941. (OWI)

GENERAL PERSHING'S CONDITION IMPROVES

WASHINGTON, September 18 — General John J. Pershing, who has been ill for several days, "shows some improvement," the War Department said today. The 84-year-old General of the Armies is at the Army Medical Center here. (OWI)

U.N.R.R.A. ELECTS POLISH DELEGATE

MONTREAL, September 18 — Jan Ciechanowski, Polish Ambassador to the United States, was among those named yesterday to the procedure committee of the UNRRA meeting here.

It was the first time that a Polish delegate has been named to a United Nations procedure committee, and the selection met with the approval of the Russian delegate, M. Sergeev.

Representatives to the conference suggested that the appointment might mean that Poland is shortly to get relief. At present, the only way of sending relief to Poland is through Murmansk and over Russian railroads. (OWI)

OCCUPIED AREAS

GERMANS SEIZE 250 HOSTAGES IN MILAN

WASHINGTON, September 18 — The Swiss Telegraph Agency said today that the Italian Clandestine Socialist newspaper *Avanti*, circulated in German-occupied northern Italy, had appealed to workers in Turin and Milan "to prepare the final details for the imminent general insurrection."

Avanti particularly stressed the importance of preventing the German Army from carrying out destruction or seizing industrial installations.

The agency reported in another dispatch that the Germans in Milan yesterday seized 250 hostages "taken from all circles of the Milan population," following the killing of 25 German soldiers by Italian Patriots. The agency added that it was feared these hostages would be shot. Milan's Cardinal Schuster had appealed to the German authorities to "prevent this summary execution," the Swiss agency added. (OWI)

NEUTRAL

ALLIES SEND PROTEST NOTE TO SWEDEN

WASHINGTON, September 18 — A strong note of protest has been sent to Sweden by the British, Soviet and U. S. governments regarding the sending of supplies from Sweden to Germany, U. S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull told a press conference today.

The same situation existed in the case of Spain, which continued materially to help the Nazis, Mr. Hull told correspondents. (OWI)

NAZI LEADER BUYS ARGENTINE HIDEOUT

WASHINGTON, September 18 — A broadcast from the Free German National Committee in Moscow, recorded here by U. S. Government monitors, said that Robert Ley, Nazi Labor Front leader, has secretly purchased a large farm

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785287

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Many of those arrested had fought alongside the Germans against Russia, and had been deserted by the fleeing Germans in France, despite an appeal by Pierre Laval to German officials in Nancy to have the collaborators taken into Germany.

French resistance forces in eastern France are now using four tanks they made in a factory at Clermont Ferrand, right under the noses of the Germans, a French Press Agency dispatch said yesterday.

The bodies of the tanks were made from camouflaged tractors. The tank components were hidden in different parts of the factory until they could be assembled. They are excellent for surprise attacks and for reconnaissance purposes, the dispatch added. (OWI)

TWO C.G. VESSELS, DESTROYER SINK IN HURRICANE

WASHINGTON, September 18 — The U. S. Navy announced last night that two small Coast Guard vessels and the destroyer USS *Warrington* sank at sea during the recent Atlantic hurricane. The Navy did not announce the locations in which the vessels were lost, but said some survivors were picked up by rescue vessels.

The Coast Guard vessels were the *Jackson* and the *Bedloe*. They were small patrol craft and had normal complements of about 35 men. (OWI)

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Representatives to the conference suggested that the appointment might mean that Poland is shortly to get relief. At present, the only way of sending relief to Poland is through Murmansk and over Russian railroads. (OWI)

OCCUPIED AREAS

GERMANS SEIZE 250 HOSTAGES IN MILAN

WASHINGTON, September 18 — The Swiss Telegraph Agency said today that the Italian Clandestine Socialist newspaper *Avanti*, circulated in German-occupied northern Italy, had appealed to workers in Turin and Milan «to prepare the final details for the imminent general insurrection.»

Avanti particularly stressed the importance of preventing the German Army from carrying out destruction or seizing industrial installations.

The agency reported in another dispatch that the Germans in Milan yesterday seized 250 hostages «taken from all circles of the Milan population,» following the killing of 25 German soldiers by Italian Patriots. The agency added that it was feared these hostages would be shot. Milan's Cardinal Schuster had appealed to the German authorities to «prevent this summary execution,» the Swiss agency added. (OWI)

NEUTRAL

ALLIES SEND PROTEST NOTE TO SWEDEN

WASHINGTON, September 18 — A strong note of protest has been sent to Sweden by the British, Soviet and U. S. governments regarding the sending of supplies from Sweden to Germany, U. S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull told a press conference today.

The same situation existed in the case of Spain, which continued materially to help the Nazis, Mr. Hull told correspondents. (OWI)

NAZI LEADER BUYS ARGENTINE HIDEOUT

WASHINGTON, September 18 — A broadcast from the Free German National Committee in Moscow, recorded here by U. S. Government monitors, said that Robert Ley, Nazi Labor Front leader, has secretly purchased a large farm near Bahia Blanca, Argentina.

The broadcast quoted an Argentine paper, identified as *Diario de la Plata*, as saying that Ley intended to use the farm as a post-war refuge. (OWI)

INSIDE GERMANY

FINNISH OFFICERS REPORT NAZI CRISIS GROWING

LONDON, September 18 — A specially constructed U-boat capable of reaching Japan is reported to be waiting in a heavily-guarded pen to take away Hitler or other high Nazis when Germany collapses, according to Finnish officers recently returned from Berlin and quoted by a *Daily Mail* correspondent in a dispatch from Stockholm. The report continued:

The *Daily Mail* dispatch included excerpts from a report on the political and military crisis in Germany drawn up by the Finnish liaison officers, who were told of the submarine by a high German staff officer during a visit to East Prussia. He said that the submarine is waiting at the Polish port of Gdynia, and that it is commanded by a leading German U-boat ace.

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

The Finnish officers said that, despite the thousands of arrests ordered by Himmler since the attempt on Hitler's life on July 20, the anti-Hitler movement is steadily growing, particularly in the Army, and expressed the belief that the Army may well make another attempt to overthrow the Nazi regime.

According to the Finnish officers, discipline in many sections of the German Army is disintegrating. Both officers and men have been seen trading their weapons or Wehrmacht property on the black market for coffee, cigarettes, or other luxuries. (BBC)

MINERS REPORTED REVOLTING IN SAARBRUECKEN

ZURICH, September 18 — Revolt has broken out among the miners in the German city of Saarbrücken, near the French frontier, the news paper *La Suisse* said today.

It added that many foreign workers have escaped from the German frontier districts while a state of panic is reported in Cologne, where many of the residents are trying to leave the city. Allied troops are only about 25 miles from Cologne. (PWB)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ ITALY, september 18 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy

In the Adriatic sector, troops of the 8th Army have made important progress in the high ground on the left of the sector, and now hold a bridgehead over the River Marano on a frontage of eight miles.

In the 5th Army sector, American, British, Indian, and Brazilian troops are still engaged in fierce fighting within the enemy Goth Line positions.

On the remainder of the front, there is no material change in the situation.

Navy:

Supporting the army in the Rimini area yesterday, His Majesty's Ships *Loyal* and *Lookout* effectively engaged enemy gun positions and troop movements with more than 900 rounds. Minesweepers working in the area were fired upon by a coastal battery until it was silenced by the *Loyal*.

It is reported from the Aegean that on 16 September, naval aircraft accompanying a force of escort carriers operating under the command of Rear Admiral Troubridge, R.N., made low-flying attacks on enemy motor transport in Crete. Twenty-three vehicles were destroyed and others damaged.

Off the island of Milos, 80 miles northward, they sank three large and two small sailing craft and damaged a merchant ship with near misses and gunfire.

All our aircraft returned safely.

On the same day, Milos was bombarded by H.M.S. *Aurora* which reported three hits on a merchant vessel afterwards beached. Three other small ships were reported sunk and two more beached.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force.

Medium forces of escorted heavy bombers yesterday attacked rail yards and oil refineries in Budapest.

Tactical aircraft attacked enemy communications, troop concentrations, and other military objectives in northern Italy, and in the battle areas, as well as in Yugoslavia.

Last night, our bombers attacked Brescia rail yards in northern Italy.

In these operations, 11 of our aircraft are missing.

Enemy casualties approximately 1,750 sorties. (PRO)

and cleared Lure of the enemy. North of Lure, the enemy used tanks in resisting the advance. Local engagements took place in the area of Pont de Roide.

In the Higher Alps we have driven several miles up the Maurienne Valley after capturing the Modane and have reached Lunslebourg after still fighting.

Air:

Striking in advance of our airborne forces yesterday, heavy, light and fighter-bombers, in very great strength, attacked anti-aircraft batteries, gun positions, communications, troops, and transport throughout Holland, while fighters swept a path for the aerial transports and gliders, and provided umbrella cover for the landings.

As the enemy's guns opened fire, our fighters and fighter-bombers dived to silence them in low-level strafing and bombing attacks.

Many motor vehicles, locomotives, railway cars, and barges were destroyed or damaged, and bridges and supply dumps were hit.

According to reports so far received, nine enemy aircraft were shot down in combat by our fighters.

Later in the day, gun positions and troops on the Island of Walcheren were attacked by strong forces of heavy bombers.

Coastal aircraft struck at shipping off the Frisian Islands.

Fortified positions and garrison troops at Boulogne were bombarded for four hours by other heavy bombers, which dropped more than 3,500 tons of high explosives. Intense anti-aircraft fire was encountered at times, but there was no opposition in the air.

Strong-points at Brest were attacked during the day by small forces of fighter-bombers.

Other fighter-bombers hit several locomotives and railway cars in western Germany. (OWI – Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, September 18 — Tonight's communique:

Loval:

During today west of Jelgava (Mietava), our troops successfully beat back enemy tank and infantry attacks.

South and southeast of Sunok, our troops continued their advance, and captured the district center of Drohobyces Region, the city and railway station of Ustrik-Dolnye, and also occupied over 30 other populated localities, including Nadulanye, Novokanee, Ukotsko, Kurliku, Ulashnye, Michkovkee, Ubrukye, Labodesh, and Ustynova.

On the other sectors of the front, fighting of local importance and reconnaissance activities took place.

During September 18, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 134 German tanks. In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 62 enemy planes were shot down.

Air:

On the night of September 17-18, our long-range air force carried out massive raids on the city and railway junction of Debreceu in Hungary, and on the city and railway-junction of Satu-Mare, in northern Transylvania.

The Soviet pilots bombarded military trains and warehouses of the Germans and Hungarians. As a result of bombardment of the railway junction of Debrecen, many fires were started, of which five were of large size. Flames enveloped railway cars and platforms, and also a big warehouse of ammunition. By direct bomb hits, a warehouse of war material was blown up.

On the railway junction of Satu-Mare, over 30 fires were set by bombardment. A large number of explosions were observed amongst the fires. Fuel tanks and military warehouses were blown up.

During daylight on September 16, the aviation of the Red Banner Fleet carried out a raid on the port of Liepaja

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Navy:

Supporting the army in the Rimini area yesterday, His Majesty's Ships *Loyal* and *Lookout* effectively engaged enemy gun positions and troop movements with more than 300 rounds. Minesweepers working in the area were fired upon by a coastal battery until it was silenced by the *Loyal*.

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In these operations, 11 of our aircraft are missing.

MAAF flew approximately 1,750 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, September 18 — Today's communique:

Land:

Allied airborne troops were landed in Holland yesterday after powerful air operations in which the Allied air forces operated in great strength.

First reports show that operation is going well.

Our ground forces near the Belgium-Dutch frontier are continuing to make progress.

Farther south, we have mopped up pockets of resistance on the outskirts of Aachen. Heavy fighting continues in the city. Elements pushing on east to the town are encountering determined resistance.

Advances have also been made across the Luxembourg-German frontier.

In the Moselle Valley, our troops are clearing the area west of the river of isolated groups. North of Nancy, progress has been made and enemy counter-attacks near Pont-a-Mousson were repulsed.

The German are fighting hard in the Belfort Gap. Our troops have occupied the town of St. Loup-sur-Semouse.

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On the other sectors of the front, fighting of local importance and reconnaissance activities took place.

During September 18, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 134 German tanks. In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 82 enemy planes were shot down.

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On the railway junction of Satu-Mare, over 30 fires were set by bombardment. A large number of explosions were observed amongst the fires. Fuel tanks and military warehouses were blown up.

During daylight on September 16, the aviation of the Red Banner Fleet carried out a raid on the port of Liepaja (Libau), and bombarded enemy vessels in the port. As a result of bombardment, three enemy transports totalling nearly 12,000 tons, and three German submarines, were sunk. Also two big transports and one floating dock were damaged. Large fires were started in the port. Warehouses of war material of the enemy were left burning. In aerial combats in the area of the port, the Soviet pilots shot down 19 enemy planes. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, September 18 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

Operations of the Garibaldi Brigades in the Lake Maggiore area are part of a strategic plan to liberate entire regions. The Patriot offensive is now developing on four main sectors. These are in the Turin and Novara provinces, in the Ligurian Riviera, and in the Lake Maggiore district. In all these sectors, Patriots are registering notable successes with regard to control of both enemy territory and enemy movements. The number of Germans and Fascists killed here during the past few week goes into the thousands.

Bold thrusts against German garrisons are being made in other sectors also, thus preventing the enemy from freely concentrating or shifting his forces. The dispersion of forces

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and the difficulty of freely maneuvering them are aggravating the already difficult position of the Wehrmacht, which is therefore compelled to fight in a hostile country under the continuous threat of Patriot activity from their rear. It appears that the German High Command is preparing to abandon wide areas of northern Italy and to limit its occupation to strategic points and key positions only which will ensure the withdrawal of the German divisions now in Italy when they will have to fall back into German territory.

Most recent Patriot activity includes the destruction of a highway bridge four miles east of Borgotaro. Another bridge near Togh, south of Pontremoli, was also destroyed.

Twenty-four German prisoners, including a captain, were taken on the west bank of Lake Iseo. These were released following an agreement with the German command which assured that no reprisals would be carried out against the population, and authority was given for transferring the wounded to a civil hospital.

On August 30, a group of Patriots captured 60 Fascist militiamen taking refuge in the Piedimulera barracks. At Omegna, on Lake Orta, a truce has been declared between Patriots and the Germans. A clash which resulted in casualties on both sides occured near Andorno between Fascist Republican guards and Patriot detachments. A train was wrecked between Novara and Arona, causing the death of four Fascists and wounds to five others.

Patriots captured the mayor of Cogaola, near Biella. He was executed for atrocities committed while in the service of the Germans.

A Patriot group carried out a surprise attack on the railway station in the town of Gazzaniga, in Valseriana, in the province of Bergamo. The passengers of trains arriving at the station were searched and, as a result, a German lieutenant, a German official, an Italian Air Force officer, three militiamen, and many other Fascists were taken to the mountain headquarters of the Patriots. Following this incident, Nazi-Fascist troops poured into Valseriana. A violent battle ensued which lasted four hours and cost both sides heavy losses.

Colonel Marabini, commander of the Forli Fascist Republican Guard, was killed in an engagement. Two Patriots taken prisoner on this occasion were hanged in a Forli public square and their bodies were left exposed for many days.
(UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER's HEADQUARTERS, September 18 — The High Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

In the Dutch area, the enemy yesterday at noon, after having made heavy air attacks, dropped parachutists and airborne troops behind our front, with focal points near Arnheim, Nymwegen, and Eindhoven.

Yesterday afternoon, the enemy attacked between Antwerp and Maastricht-Nordern, to establish contact with these airborne formations. Embittered fighting developed, especially in the area of Neerpelt. The enemy succeeded in making slight gains of ground toward the north. Concentric German counter-attacks are in progress against the landed airborne troops of the enemy.

Between Maastricht and Aachen, as well as in the area of Nancy, our troops are still engaged in heavy defensive fighting with strong enemy forces. On other sectors of the western front, numerous minor attacks of the enemy were repulsed.

The enemy, who had penetrated into Luneville, was thrown out again.

A German counter-attack, south of the city, is making good progress.

In the ruins of Brest, our heroic garrison, although concentrated in a narrow space, is still holding its own against extremely severe enemy attacks. In Boulogne, too, attacked during the whole day in the region north of Florence. All his attempts to break through, were frustrated and severe losses inflicted on him.

Eastern Front:

At the Bulgaro-Serbian border, there were several local engagements in which 10 Bulgarian tanks were destroyed.

In the southern part of Transylvania, enemy attacks supported by tanks were foiled, too, yesterday.

Renewed Soviet attacks near Sanok and Krasno were repulsed. Salients effected by the enemy were sealed off, in counter-attacks.

In Latvia and Estonia, fighting is going on with extreme violence. A big attack, launched by the Soviets, has now been extended also to the Dorpat area. It was checked after heavy fighting.

German battle-plane formations effectively supported our defensive fights in the Baltic area. Last night, German bomber and battle-plane formations, with telling effect attacked Soviet troop concentrations; 75 Soviet aircraft were downed in aerial combat and by flak artillery yesterday.

On Lake Peipus, German naval artillery boats sank one Soviet gunboat and damaged another.

Air:

North American bombers made a terror attack on the city of Budapest.

During the night, enemy planes dropped bombs on Bremen and the Dortmund area, as well as on Debreczen in Hungary.
(Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMAN HOME RADIO

Landings in Holland: «To hamper the enemy's landing attempts from the seas, a large coastal section has been submerged... The enemy attacking on the Albert and Meuse-Scheldt Canals, could not break through our lines in spite of the concentration of 12 divisions in a small place... On Sunday, when the enemy tried to make light his stagnant operations in northern Belgium by landing air-borne troops and paratroop units, our troops checked the attempt promptly. When they were flying over the coasts, numerous cargo gliders were shot down or forced to land upon the submerged areas.»

TRANSOCEAN AND D.N.B.

Western Front: Military commentary by Dr. Kroll: «The British landing operation in the Dutch area, with its gravity centre in the branches of the Rhine Estuary near Arnheim and Nimwegen, gave a new aspect to the battle in the northern sector of the western front... The constantly stiffening German defence between Antwerp and Maastrient had decreased enemy pressure toward the Netherlands to such an extent that the enemy thought he could reach a decisive success only by means of unusual measures. The thrust in the rear of the German front was supposed to bring relief...»

Eastern Front: «The general attack in the Baltic area was extended by the enemy, with another center of gravity at Dorpat. No changes are reported from Warsaw and from the Krasno and Sanok areas. The same applies to the Transylvanian area.»

FASCIST RADIO

No Change in the West. The situation on the western front remains fundamentally unchanged. The Allies had to effect a landing in Holland in view of their failure to breach the German lines along the Scheldt. The Germans have taken effective counter-measures against the newly landed troops.

No Progress in the South: Allied attacks along the Italian front continue, but the heavy losses suffered by the

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A German counter-attack, south of the city, is making good progress.

In the ruins of Brest, our heroic garrison, although concentrated in a narrow space, is still holding its own against extremely severe enemy attacks. In Boulogne, too, there is heavy fighting raging. The enemy, after air attacks lasting for hours, succeeded in achieving, from the western direction, a salient which was sealed off.

Enemy attacks against Dunkirk were frustrated.

V-1 retaliation fire on the city of London is being continued.

Italy:

On the Italian front, enemy attacks in the Lucca-Pistoia sector were unsuccesful. Supported by strong artillery and air force formations, the enemy, wave after wave,

North American bombers made a terror attack on the city of Budapest.

During the night, enemy planes dropped bombs on Bremen and the Dortmund area, as well as on Debreczen, in Hungary. (Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

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No Progress in the South: Allied attacks along the Italian front continue, but the heavy losses suffered by the Allies during their continuous offensive have now became perceptible. In the central sector, a large unit of the 5th Army was surrounded and wiped out.

Mussolini on the Administration of Italy: Addressing the new Mayor of Milan, Giuseppe Spinelli (or Schinelli), a simple worker, the Duce emphasized that in future, all responsible positions in the administration, as well as in the management of food-supplies, will be entrusted to men from the working classes. Mussolini also pointed out that the two deputies of Spinelli are not members of the Fascist Party.

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Interim S.C.

INFORMATION DIVISION
1 SEP 1944

BASIC NEWS

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

Psychological Warfare Branch, FNC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

Monday — 18 September 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — 20,000 Germans Surrender in France: Allied Airborne army landed west of German-Dutch frontier: Germans taken by surprise: New landings may be decisive factor: 7th Army reaches Belfort: Eisenhower warns Germans: Montgomery says German defeat certain: Brest Germans refuse to surrender: Orders given to the Dutch: 8th Army nearing Rimini: Nazis wrecking Finnish ports: Allies prepare for final assault: Budapest rail yards bombed: Dutch order general strikes: Tito accepts Bulgarian aid: Destroyers sink two Nazi convoys: Japanese leaders try new strategems.

UNITED NATIONS — Churchill's message to India defence council: Reconstruction of Belgium: No sanctuary for Hitler: More collaborationists arrested: UNRRA'S tasks defined: Atlantic coast hurricane kills 39.

INSIDE GERMANY — Concentration camp murders: Japs tell truth about Germany: Appeal made to the Austrians: Germans seize 300 Norwegians.

LIBERATED ITALY — Rome streets renamed: Italy to claim stolen gold: Generals relieved of duties: Jews hold first Rosh Hashanah services: Labor delegates received by Pope.

WAR FRONTS

TRAPPED NAZI GENERAL AND 20,000 MEN SURRENDER TO U. S. 83RD DIVISION

HEADQUARTERS, U. S. 3RD ARMY, September 17 — A German general and his 20,000 trapped men surrendered this afternoon to the U. S. 83rd Infantry Division on the

Lt. Magill said, «I wrote out a proclamation explaining this was a mass surrender, and the French people gathered in great crowds to watch the march of the Germans. They just stared angrily at them.»

The prisoners include several women, and a special stockade has been prepared for them. (OWI)

AIRBORNE TROOPS LAND IN HOLLAND

SHAEF, September 17 — Strong Allied forces of the 1st Airborne Army, protected by a vast air umbrella, were landed at noon today west of the German-Dutch frontier, on the northern bank of the Rhine River, it was officially announced today.

The landing of paratroopers was followed by the descent of countless gliders.

This is the first Allied airborne operation carried out by General Eisenhower's forces since the original descents on D-Day. It is also the first airborne operation since the British and American forces were combined into one command under Lieut. Gen. Brereton.

The landing was preceded by an attack by more than 700 protective Flying Fortresses, escorted by forces of Mustangs, against enemy gun positions over a wide area in Holland. Last night, strong forces of Lancasters attacked airfields in Holland and Germany.

A Reuter military correspondent wrote that it was possible that the operations are aimed at «leapfrogging» the great water belt which separates the northern and southern Netherlands, described by the Germans as the strongest defense line in western Europe.

Split-Second Timing

The air attack preceding the landings started yesterday afternoon when Allied bombers struck Dutch dykes with the probable object of releasing flood waters to impede German concentrations and reinforcements. RAF escorted heavy bombers carried on the attack in the evening, bombing and strafing German airfields in the surrounding area.

Just before the airborne troops were landed, fighter, medium and heavy bombers attacked German barracks and anti-aircraft gun positions. Flying Fortresses bombed just ahead of the troop-carrying transports and gliders in split-second timing. Except for a few German fighters thrown off at the beginning of the operation, the Luftwaffe failed to appear and there was no interference during the landing operations. Antiaircraft fire was weak.

At least 15,000 airborne troops were dropped in the first landing and a half hour later thousands of gliders landed guns, bicycles and light tanks. There was stiff German opposition at many points and the Allied troops went down through fierce fire. It was a completely self-contained unit including motor transports and supply services.

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by surprise; New [illegible] factor; 7th Army reaches Belfort; Eisenhower warns Germans; Montgomery says German defeat certain; Brest Germans refuse to surrender; Orders given to the Dutch; 8th Army nearing Rimini; Nazis wrecking Finnish ports; Allies prepare for final assault; Budapest rail yards bombed; Dutch order general strikes; Tito accepts Bulgarian aid; Destroyers sink two Nazi convoys; Japanese leaders try new strategems.

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WAR FRONTS

TRAPPED NAZI GENERAL AND 20,000 MEN SURRENDER TO U. S. 83RD DIVISION

HEADQUARTERS, U. S. 3RD ARMY, September 17 — A German general and his 20,000 trapped men surrendered this afternoon to the U. S. 83rd Infantry Division on the south bank of the Loire, near Orleans, Press dispatches reported tonight.

The surrender of the 20,000 was made at Beaugheney to Maj. Gen. Robert B. Macon by the German commander, Maj. Gen. Erich Elster, who said: «The situation obliges me to surrender my group and its supplies to the American Army.» He handed over his revolver and the surrender was completed.

General Macon told a Columbia Broadcasting System reporter that credit should go to Lt. Samuel W. Magill, who initiated the surrender without the loss of a single life. Magill, while on patrol with his platoon south of the Loire, learned from the Maquis that the Germans were willing to surrender. He drew up the terms of surrender and sent them to the German headquarters. General Elster accepted the terms, but would not surrender to a lieutenant. Magill then arranged the riverside meeting with General Macon.

The junction of the American 3rd and 7th Armies had trapped General Elster and his army to the south.

A German colonel who came into the American lines to negotiate the surrender said, «This is the most extraordinary military situation ever.»

The Germans are in the utmost confusion. Only part of them have arrived in the American lines. The remainder are en route, with all the fight taken out of them.

The Germans had been heavily strafed by crews of the 19th Tactical Air Command under General O. P. Weyland.

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The landing of paratroopers was followed by the descent of countless gliders.

This is the first Allied airborne operation carried out by General Eisenhower's forces since the original descents on D-Day. It is also the first airborne operation since the British and American forces were combined into one command under Lieut. Gen. Brereton.

The landing was preceded by an attack by more than 700 protective Flying Fortresses, escorted by forces of Mustangs, against enemy gun positions over a wide area in Holland. Last night, strong forces of Lancasters attacked airfields in Holland and Germany.

A Reuter military correspondent wrote that it was possible that the operations are aimed at «leapfrogging» the great water belt which separates the northern and southern Netherlands, described by the Germans as the strongest defense line in western Europe.

Split-Second Timing

The air attack preceding the landings started yesterday afternoon when Allied bombers struck Dutch dykes with the probable object of releasing flood waters to impede German concentrations and reinforcements. RAF escorted heavy bombers carried on the attack in the evening, bombing and strafing German airfields in the surrounding area.

Just before the airborne troops were landed, fighter, medium and heavy bombers attacked German barracks and anti-aircraft gun positions. Flying Fortresses bombed just ahead of the troop-carrying transports and gliders in split-second timing. Except for a few German fighters thrown off at the beginning of the operation, the Luftwaffe failed to appear and there was no interference during the landing operations. Antiaircraft fire was weak.

At least 15,000 airborne troops were dropped in the first landing and a half hour later thousands of gliders landed guns, bicycles and light tanks. There was stiff German opposition at many points and the Allied troops went down through fierce fire. It was a completely self-contained unit including motor transports and supply services.

It is estimated that six German divisions in Holland were cut off by the landings. Almost the entire Dutch coastal region has been flooded. All of Holland's big cities, contain-

LATE BULLETINS

AIRBORNE TROOPS TAKE DUTCH TOWNS

SOMEWHERE IN HOLLAND, September 17 — The 1st Airborne Army, which landed near the Dutch-German frontier today, has liberated several Dutch towns, it was reported late tonight by a combined Press correspondent.

Fifty strong units of General Brereton's army dropped near the German border have cleared the enemy from these towns and established their positions, the report said. (OWI)

RAF ATTACKS IN WALCHEREN ISLE

LONDON, September 17 — A strong force of Lancaster bombers this evening attacked gun positions and the German garrison on Walcheren Isle. They dropped nearly 700 tons of high explosive bombs. Weather was clear and the targets visually identified. (Reuter)

4128

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

ing a greater part of the Dutch people, as well as any remaining V-sites Germany has in this area, are situated north of this waterbelt.

Attacks on bridgehead Slacken

On the British 2nd Army sector, troops continued to pour into Holland after securing three strong bridgeheads over the Escaut Canal. The latest points secured inside Holland have not been disclosed.

German efforts to attack the bridgehead north of Gheel show a slight slackening. During the last 36 hours, however, British troops on the northern bank of the canal have been subjected to heavy artillery fire and a number of counter-attacks. None of them succeeded but shelling of the bridgehead continued.

Other sectors of the British 2nd Army front, where the Germans have not formed their dispositions in battle groups, are quiet. Prisoners taken do not know their own units, and information as to their composition and strength is difficult to obtain.

On the northern flank of the Allied front, the Canadian 1st Army widened its bridgehead across the Leopold Canal and advances were made between Antwerp and the sea. There are signs that the Germans' whole position on the west bank of the Scheldt is loosening and that they are preparing to evacuate.

Polish patrols have probed into the area of Hulst across the Dutch border. They are reported to have cut the road leading out of Hulst to Saaftenbeek. Polish troops moving up have liberated St. Jan Steen, two miles south of Hulst. To the west, they are operating in the area of Wachtbeke, 10 miles northeast of Gheel.

Aachen under shellfire

On the Channel coast, Canadian troops today launched an all-out attack on the German garrison of Boulogne. In stiff fighting they fought their way through the outer defenses and now dominate the town from the northeast.

American 1st Army units are continuing their pressure through the Siegfried Line toward the Rhine. Forces which penetrated the whole width of the line south of Aachen are reinforcing the position taken as they emerged from the second line of defenses. They are reported to be 25 miles from Cologne. To the rear of the break-through, forces have penetrated into Aachen and are shelling the city. They hold all high points dominating the city.

Other American units pierced the German defenses below Rott, eight miles southeast of Aachen, and are advancing into the Rotgen Forest. Only moderate opposition is being met by American troops across the German frontier in the area of Prum, but farther south they are encountering heavy resistance.

Frontline dispatches said indications point to the small faith the Germans placed in their ability to hold the Siegfried Line against fast and heavily armored tanks. They are reported to be preparing for a last-ditch battle along the Rhine.

Allied Pincer Movement

On the 3rd Army front to the south, American units captured Lunéville, south east of Nancy, against sporadic resistance. Other American tanks and infantry were streaming across the Meurthe River, 30 miles below Metz, threatening to cut off German troops remaining between the two cities.

Allied troops are moving their heavy concentration of armor across the Moselle eight miles below Metz to form the southern prong of a pincer movement to encircle the city. The Germans are preparing for a delaying action in [illegible] push into Germany. The

for enemy barracks. Mustangs went down to draw anti-aircraft fire and, with a strong force of Fortresses, attacked every gun position that showed fight.

The attack on ack-ack gun positions was said to be novel; groups of six to 12 planes were assigned to dozens of targets, each group knowing beforehand which targets to attack.

24 Hours of Air Attack

British Lancasters and Halifaxes today attacked the Germans at Boulogne, dropping more than 3,300 tons of bombs.

Today's tactical bombing of targets in Holland followed 24 hours of widespread air activity in which Allied fliers attacked a variety of German targets by day and by night. Outstanding among their missions was an attack yesterday afternoon on Dutch dykes, aimed at releasing flood water to impede German concentrations and reinforcements. Marauders and Havocs of the 9th USAAF dumped 300 tons of bombs on the isthmus and dyke connecting Walcheren Island in Antwerp harbor with the mainland.

In the evening, 200 Lancasters and Mosquitos raided four airfields — Lewarden and Steenwijk in Holland and Hopsten and Salzbergen near Osnabrueck in Germany. After them came 100 more heavies of the Bomber Command in raid areas of Dortmund, Brunswick and Moerdijk.

Fighter-bombers of 9th USAAF made attacks on Brest, and for the first time encountered no flak. Twelve enemy gun positions were bombed and strongpoints were hit.

Both 8th and 9th USAAF aircraft claimed a heavy score of damage to enemy transport and communications yesterday. Heavy bombers strafing rail and road communications in western Germany behind the Siegfried Line destroyed 73 oil tank cars, knocked out or damaged 200 rail cars, disabled 56 locomotives and wrecked 30 motor vehicles. Fighter-bombers destroyed 12 enemy aircraft, 27 enemy guns, two locomotives, six observation posts and a number of railroad cars and horse-drawn vehicles. They cut railroads in western Germany in four places.

«Catastrophe Stocks»

As a result of the incessant Allied air attacks on western Germany's communications, railway traffic there has been rendered «completely chaotic» and orderly evacuation is impossible, according to a Berne dispatch to *NYA Dagligt Allehanda* yesterday. Transport of food has become unmanageable, and the authorities in Cologne and Wuppertal have been compelled to dip into their so-called «catastrophe stocks» intended as a last reserve. Hitler youth members are reported to have been instructed to remain in threatened districts to «destroy everything hitherto undestroyed if the enemy should come.»

In operations over the Channel ports area yesterday, aircraft gave close support to the ground troops. At Cap Gris Nez the lighthouse used as an enemy observation post was attacked with rockets and bombs, and the Casino at Dunkirk, converted into a strong point, was bombed and strafed. Supply depots, ammunition dumps and shipping were also attacked. Four merchant ships in the harbor of Terneuzen, north of Ghent, were strafed and left on fire and badly damaged. One was reported to be in a sinking condition.

No flying-bomb warnings were sounded in England today, the Associated Press reported. (Reuter-OWI)

NAZIS TAKEN BY SURPRISE

NEW YORK, September 17. — An eye-witness account of the Allied airborne landing in Holland today was given in a dispatch by Judson Quinn, representing the combined American Press.

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Allied troops are moving their heavy concentration of armor across the Moselle eight miles below Metz to form the southern prong of a pincer movement to encircle the city. The Germans are preparing for a delaying action in an effort to slow the eastward push into Germany. The Metz garrison, composed of the German officer cadet corps, are holding on despite concentrated shelling and bombing.

To the north, 3rd Army troops liberated the western section of Thionville, seizing a section of the Maginot Line. French 105-millimeter guns were found intact and were swung around to fire into the German-held section of the city. (OWI - BBC - Reuter - AP)

BOMBERS PREPARE THE WAY

LONDON, September 17 — Up to 1,000 Flying Fortresses escorted by Mustangs this morning prepared the way for the first airborne landing of strong Allied forces in Holland, pouring bombs into German gun positions across a wide area of the country.

As the American bombers went in to attack, they met RAF heavy bombers returning from missions over Germany. Only a few hours earlier strong forces of RAF Lancasters had attacked enemy airfields in Germany and Holland, while Mosquitos bombed Brunswick. Three Allied bombers are missing from the night raids.

There was magnificent timing between the 2nd TAF aircraft and the 8th USAAF heavies before the airborne landing. Spitfires strafed German barracks in the area where the landings were made. Mitchells and Bostons also went [illegible] them came 100 more heavies of the Bomber Command to raid areas of Dortmund, Brunswick and Moerdijk.

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«Parachute troops and glider-born infantrymen of the 1st Allied Airborne Army surprised the German defenders,» he said, «and landed with negligible opposition.»

His dispatch continued: «I watched the Troop Carrier Command drop thousands of parachutists from hundreds of planes. The multi-colored parachutes glittered gaily in the bright noon-day sun as they fluttered to the earth with men, arms and supplies.

«Flying in tight, low formations, these sky-trains slipped over the coast of Holland from the North Sea and reached the drop area before the Nazis manned their anti-aircraft guns. By the time the second and third formations began dropping, light flak was shooting up into the sky fleets. We did not see a single German fighter and the only airfield I saw was so pockmarked with bomb-craters it was unusable.

«Lt. General Brereton, commander of the 1st Airborne Army, and Major General Williams, commander of the Allied Troops Carrier Command, flew with the spearheads.» (OWI)

LANDINGS MAY BE DECISIVE FACTOR

LONDON, September 17 — Lieut. Gen. Brereton, commander of the 1st Airborne Army which landed in Holland today, told his men before they took off that they were

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participating in one of the greatest operations in military history.

He said: «On the success of your mission today, on the navigation and flying skill and courage of the air crews and the speed of the landing force, rests the difference between a quick decision in the west and a long-drawn-out battle. I know I can depend on all of you. Godspeed to you.» (Reuter)

MONTGOMERY SAYS NAZIS BEATEN

LONDON, September 17 — Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery said in a message to his troops tonight that the German people know their position is already hopeless and that they have little wish to continue the struggle.

The Allies are closing in on Germany from the east, the south and the west, said the field marshal. «Our American Allies are fighting on German soil — and pretty soon we shall all be there.»

Montgomery added: «No human endeavor can now prevent complete and utter defeat of the armed forces of Germany. Their fate is certain and their defeat will be absolute.

«The triumphant cry is now "Forward into Germany". Good luck to you all — and good hunting.»

The field marshal revealed that the total of German prisoners taken in the France campaign thus far is nearly 300,000. He added that many more, yet to be rounded up, would swell the number. He said the enemy's losses have been so great that it is problematical how long he may be able to continue the battle. (Reuter)

EISENHOWER WARNS GERMANS

SHAEF, September 17 — A message defining the status of the Netherlands Resistance Forces now fighting side by side with the Allied forces in the Netherlands was addressed to officers and men of the German forces in the Netherlands today by a member of SHAEF.

The message issued on behalf of the Supreme Commander, said: «Powerful Allied forces are fighting on Dutch soil. I, therefore, address to you the following statement. Netherlands Forces of Resistance now fighting side by side with Allied forces are instructed to conduct their operations against you in accordance with the rules of war. They are commanded by their own officers under the leadership of Prince Bernhard, appointed by me as their commander. They are regarded by me as an army under my command.

«I am determined that every effort shall be made to trace the authors of any atrocities committed against members of the forces under my command. The guilty will be brought to justice.» (Reuter)

7TH ARMY NEARING BELFORT

SHAEF, September 17 — Forces of the American 7th Army are slowly driving on Belfort, the defensive center of the German escape gap into their homeland.

To protect Belfort, the Germans are forming a defense line around Luxeuil, 25 miles northwest of the city, and are reported to be fortifying the gap. One spearhead of the 7th Army, driving eastward from Vesoul, liberated Meurcourt, about seven miles west of Luxeuil, and captured Quers, five miles to the south.

Other American columns are driving before them a conglomerate German army containing naval units, labor battalions and miscellaneous troops evacuated from the southern coast of France.

Another 7th Army column is consolidating with the American 3rd Army in great depth at the southern end of Germany's western front. They have reached Chaumont.

«To the south, the 7th Army is now threatening the lateral communications of the German forces in headlong retreat, racing in panic for the Belfort-Mulhouse gap, the vital gateway into the Reich.

«Here the retreat has come to a forced end. Here the German army is committed to a stand, for, although Belfort and Mulhouse are still on French soil, these bastions are the outer defenses of Germany proper. If they are lost the full strength of the Allied armies of the south will be poised along the Rhine River ready for the final assault on Germany.

«FFI scouts have passed through the German lines from Belfort and have reported that intensive preparations are being made for the defense of this key strongpoint.

«Today, in a little village not far from the German lines, reports from Maquis scouts are being posted on a large map while Partisans leaders, seated at children's desks in the rural schoolhouse, hold council on plans for continuing their harassing attacks on the enemy.» (UNN)

BELGIAN PRINCE FOUGHT WITH PATRIOTS

BRUSSELS, September 17 — Prince Charles of Belgium, brother of King Leopold, has returned here after having fought with the Patriot Forces that aided the Allies in the liberation of his country, Brussels Radio announced today. (OWI)

RUSSIAN-FINNISH TERMS

LONDON, September 17 — The Finnish diplomat who brought the Soviet peace terms to Helsinki has returned to Moscow, taking the Finnish reply, says Norman Macdonald, BBC Stockholm correspondent. (BBC)

BREST GERMANS REFUSE TO SURRENDER

BREST, September 17 — The German commander of the Nazi-held port of Brest has suffered tremendous losses since the siege began, wrote Louis Wulf, Reuters correspondent, in a delayed dispatch.

Wulf said: «An American colonel went into the German lines on Wednesday, to ask General Ramcke, commander of the doomed German garrison which has been besieged for three weeks, to surrender.

«But Ramcke, arrogant commander of the 2nd Parachute Division, sent back a six-word answer, refusing curtly the American terms, and on Thursday the American artillery resumed firing into the part of the town in German hands. Meanwhile, close and fierce hand to hand fighting rages in all the streets leading toward the harbor and the U-boat pens where the Germans have their strongholds.

«There was an air almost of the wars of olden days when the American colonel set out with the invitation from his general to the Nazi commander to lay down his arms. The colonel went with another colonel and a lieutenant in a small command car with a white flag at the side. In spite of this, a German sentry took a pot shot at the car of truce just as it entered the Nazi lines. The three officers dismounted, and finished their journey on foot in single file.

«When they had explained their mission, each of them was blindfolded, and led to a German command point where they were received by a major. The American envoys were not allowed to see Ramcke himself, and had to wait while the message was taken to him. Back came the refusal.

«There were about 25,000 Germans in Brest when the siege began. Now there are no more than 8,000. The Americans have taken 16,000 prisoners and have buried 1,000 dead. Some of the remnants are escaping by sea.

«This is the hardest hand-to-hand fighting the U.S. forces have met so far, and they are fighting magnificently against some of the toughest of the Nazis.» (OWI)

DUTCH MONEY FOR ALLIED TROOPS

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Another 7th Army column is consolidating with the American 3rd Army in great depth at the southern end of Germany's western front. They have reached Chaumont.

To the south, the 7th Army is now threatening the German armies fighting in Italy by the capture of Modane, French railway junction three miles from the Italian northwest frontier. They are advancing up steep Alpine slopes to the 6,800 high Mont Cenis.

The Germans in that area are withdrawing toward the Mt. Cenis pass, 10 miles east of Modane, and they are reported to have blocked the eight-mile long tunnel which carries lines from Modane to the Turin plain. American troops nearing the Italian border found the Germans well entrenched in pillbox fortifications. The tunnel was twice the target for heavy attacks by RAF Lancasters last year.

(BBC – OWI – Reuter - AP)

ALLIES PREPARE FOR FINAL ASSAULT

WITH THE MAQUIS SOUTH OF BELFORT, September 17 — Here in the Jura Alps, south of Belfort, the opening stages of the battle of Germany are being prepared, stated UNN Correspondent David Schoenbrun in a delayed despatch.

« The battle of France is strategically at an end, with one of the most disastrous and swiftest defeats the Wehrmacht has suffered in this war, » wrote Schoenbrun.

« From the French Riviera, where the 7th army landed less than a month ago, the German army has fled northeast

(OWI)

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« This is the hardest hand-to-hand fighting the U.S. forces have met so far, and they are fighting magnificently against some of the toughest of the Nazis. (OWI)

DUTCH MONEY FOR ALLIED TROOPS

WASHINGTON, September 17 — The Netherlands government has made Dutch currency and coin available to Gen. Eisenhower for use in the liberation of the Netherlands, it was announced in a joint statement of the Dutch Treasury and War Department released yesterday.

(PWB-PW)

8TH ARMY NEAR RIMINI

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 17 — Canadian and Greek troops of the 8th Army, pressing relentlessly northward along the Adriatic coast toward the broad valley of the Po, were battling fiercely yesterday against powerful German tank forces striving to hold San Martino, last hilltop village south of Rimini.

Within two miles of Rimini, and overlooking the port at the edge of the Adriatic's gleaming sands, these 8th Army forces were fighting lumbering German Panther and Tiger tanks, massed on the hilltop to give strength to battered infantry forces, weary and weakened in nearly two weeks of desperate fighting to hold the 8th Army drive up the coastal corridor toward the Po.

The 8th Army's bridgehead across the Marano River is now six and a half miles wide, and at places more than two miles deep. German forces apparently still held out

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in the wrecked hangars and buildings of Rimini airfield, three miles south of the town along the coast, but everywhere else 8th Army Forces pressed northward.

Heavy Fighting

At a point five miles inland, British leading elements established themselves with little opposition on a low ridge within 500 yards of the highway between Rimini and San Marino, meanwhile, troops of the 2nd Gurka Rifles, supported by British tanks, crossed the Marano River to seize the ridge running northeast from the village of Mulazzano. South of the upper Marano River, where for a two-mile stretch this stream forms the southeastern boundary of the Republic of San Marino, 8th Army forces captured two hamlets northeast of Montescudo. Stiff fighting took place between Montescudo and the river, one mile to the west, but there was no indication that Allied troops had entered the republic, although German forces were reported to have massed guns in its outskirts.

On the Ligurian coast, 5th Army forces made a six-mile advance from positions north of the Serchio River to occupy the resort town of Viareggio, 14 miles northwest of Pisa. This area has apparently been the scene of bitter delaying action by German troops. Forward elements of the 5th Army were reported to have thrust past Lake Massaciuccoli to the town's southern and southeastern outskirts on September 13.

Brazilians in Battle

Further inland, Brazilian, American, British and Indian troops were meeting savage enemy resistance from Goth Line positions in the Apennines heights. Infantry forces, working their way uphill through elaborate, interwoven defense works described as «the strongest prepared defensive positions encountered in Italy,» scored small, but significant gains yesterday.

Troops of the Brazilian Expeditionary Force, under command of Major General Da Mascarenhas, entered into battle for the first time along the face of the Goth Line, it was reported today.

German forces again rallied, this time centering their resistance around the village of San Lorenzo in Correggiano, some three miles south of Rimini. With the capture of this position, only the low ridge topped by the village of San Martino in Monte L'Abate remains between the advancing 5th Army and the port of Rimini itself. Fighting for this feature was reported today. (PRO)

BUDAPEST RAIL YARDS BOMBED

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 17 — Up to 500 escorted heavy bombers of the 15th AAF today bombed rail yards and oil refineries in Budapest, following the bombardment of targets in the Hungarian capital by planes of the Soviet Air Force last night.

The rail yards struck were the Rakos, Kobanya and Ferencvaros yards, in all of which explosions and fires were reported. Oil refineries of the Magyar and the Shell plants were the oil targets.

Tactical Air Force bombers attacked enemy guns and troop concentrations just northwest of Regio.

In an attack which lasted over three hours, Mitchell bombers concentrated on one strongly held enemy area.

In other attacks today, fighter-bombers struck at railway transport, and Marauder bombers hit at four key rail bridges in north Italy. (UNN)

TITO ACCEPTS BULGARIAN AID

LONDON, September 17 — Marshal Tito, in a telegram to the Bulgarian Premier, Georgiev, said that he gladly accepted the co-operation of the Bulgarian people in the [illegible] for the expulsion of the German invaders

his nails were torn out, one lung was burst, his eyes had been gouged and there were 19 bullets in his body.

«Her mother was found riddled with three bursts of machine-gun fire. Marie was then arrested at Grenoble and for 17 days she endured hunger and thirst but said nothing to her questioners.

«She later escaped to Paris and joined the resistance movement.»

For her action in attacking German blockhouses with hand grenades and for killing three Germans, Marie has been awarded the Order of Chad by General Leclerc. (Reuter)

BOMBERS HIT GERMANY

LONDON, September 17 — Following up the past week's crushing air blows against Germany and occupied Europe, the RAF struck again at Germany and Holland last night.

Very strong forces of Lancasters attacked German airfields in Holland and Germany while Mosquitoes pounded Brunswick.

Three bombers are reported missing from the night's raids.

Flying Fortresses escorted by fighters bombed German gun positions over a wide area in Holland this morning.

In support of the Allied armies in Germany, fighters and fighter-bombers fanning out for hundreds of miles behind the Siegfried line yesterday sprayed destruction over German locomotives, tank cars, trucks and barges rushing reinforcements and supplies to the enemy defenses.

Simultaneously Marauders and Havocs of the U. S. 9th Air Force in a two-pronged attack dumped 300 tons of bombs on the isthmus and dike connecting Walcheren Island in Antwerp harbor with the mainland to prevent the German garrison from making a fortress of that position.

There was heavy anti-aircraft fire from ships in the estuary and two bombers failed to return. (Reuter)

ORDERS GIVEN TO THE DUTCH

LONDON, September 17 — A member of General Eisenhower's staff, speaking from London this afternoon, broadcast the following statement to the people of Holland:

«The following message, dated September 17, 1944, is issued by order of the Supreme Commander and is addressed to the people of the Netherlands.

«First, to the people of the southern region of the Netherlands, south of the river Lek and the Rhine: the hour for which you have been waiting so long has struck. Your qualities of courage and discipline which have brought such magnificent results since the landing in Normandy began are now called upon for one last supreme effort.

«Now that Allied forces are on your soil and Netherlands forces are acting with them, your full assistance and obedience to orders of the Supreme Commander are essential for the early liberation of the Netherlands.

«I therefore make the following statement to Netherlands forces of resistance operating south of the River Lek and the Rhine, firstly, conduct your operations against the enemy according to the rules of war. In the event of any atrocities committed against you by German forces, collect all available evidence, especially names and units of perpetrators, so that those guilty can be brought to justice by the forces of the Allies.

«Follow Orders»

«Secondly, follow precisely the orders you have received from your leader, Prince Bernhard, and from your local commanders. Do not indulge in any unorganized outbursts of violence, avoid as far as possible action against superior enemy formations.

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delaying action by German troops. Forward elements of the 5th Army were reported to have thrust past Lake Massaciuccoli to the town's southern and southeastern outskirts on September 13.

Brazilians in Battle

Further inland, Brazilian, American, British and Indian troops were meeting savage enemy resistance from Goth Line positions in the Apennines heights. Infantry forces, worming their way uphill through elaborate, interwoven defense works described as «the strongest prepared defensive positions encountered in Italy,» scored small, but significant gains yesterday.

Troops of the Brazilian Expeditionary Force, under command of Major General De Mascarenhas, entered into battle for the first time along the face of the Goth Line, it was reported today.

German forces again rallied, this time centering their resistance around the village of San Lorenzo in Correggiano, some three miles south of Rimini. With the capture of this position, only the low ridge topped by the village of San Martino in Monte l'Abate remains between the advancing 8th Army and the port of Rimini itself. Fighting for this feature was reported today. (UPO)

BUDAPEST RAIL YARDS BOMBED

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 17 — Up to 500 escorted heavy bombers of the 15th AAF today bombed rail yards and oil refineries in Budapest, following the bombardment of targets in the Hungarian capital by planes of the Soviet Air Force last night.

The rail yards struck were the Rakos, Kobanya and Ferencvaros yards, in all of which explosions and fires were reported. Oil refineries of the Magyar and the Shell plants were the oil targets.

Tactical Air Force bombers attacked enemy guns and troop concentrations just northwest of Regini.

In an attack which lasted over three hours, Mitchell bombers concentrated on one strongly held enemy area.

In other attacks today, fighter-bombers struck at railway transport, and Marauder bombers hit at four key rail bridges in north Italy. (UNN)

TITO ACCEPTS BULGARIAN AID

LONDON, September 17 — Marshal Tito, in a telegram to the Bulgarian Premier, Georgiev, said that he gladly accepted the co-operation of the Bulgarian people in the joint struggle for the expulsion of the German invaders from the Balkans.

The telegram read: «We are very glad that the Bulgarian people have succeeded in throwing off the yoke of the German invaders, and of all those traitors who sold their soil to the most mortal enemy of the Slavs.

«I believe that the great historic hour has struck when the plans of all those who spread dissension among the Bulgarian people have been destroyed in a joint struggle against the enemy. Eternal friendship and brotherhood will be forged.» (PWB)

WOMAN IS TANK GUNNER

PARIS, September 17 — Probably the only woman machine gunner in western Europe serving with tank forces, 20-year old Marie Pain was enrolled in the French Army as a soldier by General Leclerc when his forces entered Paris, Paul Bewsher, Daily Mail correspondent reported.

Bewsher wrote: «General Leclerc allowed this unusual procedure simply because he had heard her story. Her father founded the first resistance group in Savoy and Isere Departments. On November 26, 1943, he was arrested. The next morning his body was found 10 miles from Grenoble. His legs were twisted, his arms were broken,

Flying Fortresses escorted by fighters bombed German gun positions over a wide area in Holland this morning.

In support of the Allied armies in Germany, fighters and fighter-bombers fanning out for hundreds of miles behind the Siegfried line yesterday sprayed destruction over German locomotives, tank cars, trucks and barges rushing reinforcements and supplies to the enemy defenses.

Simultaneously Marauders and Havocs of the U. S. 9th Air Force in a two-pronged attack dumped 300 tons of bombs on the isthmus and dike connecting Walcheren Island in Antwerp harbor with the mainland to prevent the German garrison from making a fortress of that position.

There was heavy anti-aircraft fire from ships in the estuary and two bombers failed to return. (Reuter)

ORDERS GIVEN TO THE DUTCH

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«Follow Orders»

«Secondly, follow precisely the orders you have received from your leader, Prince Bernhard, and from your local commanders. Do not indulge in any unorganized outbursts of violence; avoid as far as possible action against superior enemy formations.

«Thirdly, your orders now are to protect, not to sabotage, factories, mines or other industrial installations. Safeguard these especially — stores of petrol, oil and lubricants — against destruction by the enemy. All these facilities will soon be needed by the people of the Netherlands and their Allies.

«Fourthly, as soon as you make contact with Allied troops, render them every assistance and obey precisely the orders of Allied military commanders.

«Fifthly, those of you who find yourselves within an area liberated by the Allied Armies can assist them by maintaining complete discipline and remaining quiet until you receive your orders from your leaders as to the exact action required of you.

Supreme Moment

«To the population of still unliberated areas south of the River Lek and the Rhine I say: Do not attempt any mass rising. Give all the help you can to your own forces of resistance. Provide them with shelter. Give them information about the enemy's activities and movements. Many Dutchmen in key posts will now be going into hiding to avoid being captured or killed by the enemy.

«Sixthly, to the people of the Netherlands north of the River Lek and Rhine and not in the area of active military

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

operations, I say: Your time for action is not yet. It will come. When it comes you will receive your news and instructions. Until then, you must remain absolutely quiet and refrain from any action or demonstration.

« Finally, to all people of the Netherlands, I say: This is your supreme moment, fulfill your task loyally. If all play their part the liberation of the Netherlands will be achieved soon. Long live the Netherlands. »

DUTCH ORDER GENERAL STRIKE

LONDON, September 17 — The Netherlands government tonight ordered a general strike of all railway personnel in Holland, the Associated Press reported.

The announcement said that the Dutch government is fully aware of its great responsibility. After careful consultation with the high command, however, the Government was of the opinion that the act is of such primary military importance that it can no longer be delayed. The statement emphasized that the people were left to carry out the instruction in accord with their own judgment.

Over 50,000 foreign workers have escaped from German factories, Moscow Radio said yesterday, and are hiding in the Austrian mountains and woods. Some of them have formed armed units.

Moscow radio said: « Foreign workers who escape from German factories are much attracted to Austria because they hope to reach Yugoslavia or Switzerland via Austria. Armed units have attacked German policemen and military depots, shot at German frontier guards, and damaged railway installations. » (OWI)

DESTROYERS SINK NAZI CONVOYS

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, September 17 — Two British destroyers wiped out two German Aegean convoys in a two-hour running fight last Wednesday night and early last Thursday, *Associated Press* reported late last night.

The first convoy consisted of three schooners, and the second was made up of a merchantman and two armed escorts. All were sunk without damage or loss to the British ships. (OWI)

AIR DAMAGE AT PLOESTI

LONDON, September 17 — It was disclosed here last night that Allied bombing had reduced the oil production in Ploesti by two-thirds.

The American 15th Air Force, in 18 attacks, dropped 12,975 tons of bombs on the oil fields, losing 223 heavy bombers and 33 fighters. One hundred and eighty-eight German planes were destroyed in the air.

The RAF in 123 night attacks on Ploesti, lost only 15 heavy bombers. (OWI)

RED ARMY DEEP IN TRANSYLVANIA

MOSCOW, September 17 — German defenses along the southern Hungarian frontier were beginning to crumble tonight as Russian forces drove deeper into Transylvania, thrusting out attacks which in some instances have penetrated to areas behind the Nazi lines.

One unit of Cossacks operating about 50 miles forward of main Russian and Rumanian positions cabered all the occupants of a German staff headquarters far to the rear of the enemy front.

At the same time, Red Air Force bombers carried out what were described as massive raids on Hungarian rail-junction cities, including Satu, in northern Transylvania, starting huge fires in railway structures and warehouses. Huge ammunition dumps were hit as well as trains loaded with ammunition and other military supplies.

Inside Warsaw, General Bor's Patriots said tonight that they have taken the initiative in some sections of the city [illegible] of Russian artillery and air support. Russian

JAPANESE LEADERS TRY NEW STRATEGEMS

NEW YORK, September 17 — A survey of recent news from Japan reveals that Japanese leaders, while casting about for new ways and means to delay defeat, are still trying the old method of shuttling their military chiefs from post to post, to a chorus of increasingly pessimistic Press and radio comment about the war.

Latest attempt of the Japanese Fascists to induce Japan to lift herself by her own bootstraps was disclosed by *Domei*, the Japanese news agency, which said today that the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society (the parliamentary wing of Japan's ruling Fascist party), in order to combat a « more intense » war situation, has launched a mass campaign with six aims.

The aims are: increased war production, increased food production, making the « people's livelihood secure, » the strengthening of transportation, the mobilization of public opinion, and « appropriate measures » to defend the Japanese mainland.

The drive began today with a mass meeting in Tokyo, according to *Domei*.

The Tokyo domestic radio revealed today the most recent of the now frequent shifts in high-ranking Japanese naval personnel. It said Admiral Naokuni Nomura, who was reported yesterday to have been relieved of his duties as commandant of the Yokosuka Naval Station, had been named commander-in-chief of the « Supreme Headquarters of Sea Escort. »

Relieved of his Post

This command, a *Domei* dispatch said, was established in November, 1943, to « direct matters pertaining to the protection of sea transportation. »

This is the third job in two months for Admiral Nomura. A member of Japan's Supreme War Council, Nomura was appointed to the Yokosuka post on August 2, after serving a few days in July as Navy Minister.

Tokyo Radio also announced that Commander Tashiro has been relieved of his post as general staff officer and member of the naval Press section and has been sent to « an undisclosed front line post » on sea duty with the Japanese fleet, which has not been seen at sea since the battle of the eastern Philippines last June 19.

Two more appointments were reported by Tokyo Radio, which said that Vice Admiral Tsukahara is now commander of the Yokosuka Naval Base and Vice Admiral Tozuka is the new chief of Naval Aviation Headquarters.

In the meantime, the Japanese people are getting a considerably franker and more discouraging picture of the war from their propagandists.

Tokyo Radio told them on Friday that the American offensive in the Pacific is extending toward the Philippines with « increasing tenacity. » In a broadcast to Germany the same day, the radio said that Allied attacks in the Pacific « are not yet comparable to those in Europe, » but added, « soon, however, the fighting in the Pacific and the remainder of East Asia will assume the scale of that in Europe today. »

SECOND LANDING MADE IN PALAUS

PEARL HARBOR, September 17 — American forces have landed on Anguar island to establish a second beachhead in the strategic Palau group, 600 miles east of the Philippines, a Pacific Fleet announcement said today.

Infantrymen of the 81st Division went ashore at Anguar, southernmost of the Palaus, under cover of heavy fire from cruisers and destroyers, and seized their initial objectives against resistance which so far has been « relatively light, » the announcement said.

Meanwhile the Marines who made the original landings in this westernmost island group in the Carolines have killed more than 1,400 Japanese and have taken the airport on the southern end of Peleliu island.

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

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Inside Warsaw, General Bor's Patriots said tonight that they have taken the initiative in some sections of the city as a result of Russian artillery and air support. Russian planes continued to drop supplies.

Late dispatches from the Polish capital said the Alexandrowski bridge across the Vistula was still intact. Presumably it was over this bridge that Russian patrols this morning were reported to have crossed into Warsaw. North of the suburb of Praga, bitter fighting continued in the Vistula-Bug River triangle.

Moscow tonight failed to confirm German reports of a new and large Russian offensive in the area of Riga, on the Baltic front. The Soviet communique instead said that German counter-attacks in the region of Mitava (Jelgava), about 20 miles southwest of Riga, had been beaten back with heavy losses to the enemy.

From Istanbul, by way of the Turkish Exchange Telegraph, came reports that Red Army troops have crossed the Bulgarian-Greek frontier in the direction of Salonika. Penetration deep into this relatively flat country, said Istanbul, would cut off German forces in northeastern Macedonia.

From the Czech Government tonight came a message hailing the linking of Russian and Czechoslovak forces in eastern Slovakia. An official spokesman said: «This was great and joyful news for the whole Republic.»

(Reuter-BBC)

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The airport is reported by the Associated Press to be one of the finest in the western Carolines.

The communique made no mention of American casualties. It said that several Japanese tanks had been destroyed and that severe fighting was continuing. Several strong enemy counter-attacks have been thrown back and the Marines fought their way ahead through strong defenses in depth.

Planes Start Fires

Carrier-based planes are continuing to give close support to the ground forces. On Friday they pounded Japanese troop concentrations, gun positions and supplies and flew north to bomb airfields at Babelthuap, largest of the Palaus. Several fires were started.

The Nimitz communique also announced air attacks by land-based planes over broad stretches of the Pacific. Heaviest assault was delivered against targets in the Truk Atoll, where Liberators dropped more than 70 tons of bombs. Other attacks were carried out against Paramushiru in the Kuriles, Wotje Atoll in the Marshalls, and Pagan Island, in the Marianas.

General MacArthur announced today that American troops on Morotai Island in the Moluccas less than 300 miles

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from the Philippines, have consolidated their positions without encountering Japanese opposition.

The majority of the Japanese troops formerly stationed on the island had been moved to Halmahera in the belief that the attack would be made there. The few defenders left on Morotai were reported by MacArthur to have fled into the steep, wooded hills.

Meanwhile American engineers were rushing work on the captured airstrip on the island and expressed the belief that it would soon be in shape.

At the same time American heavy bombers dropped 125 tons of bombs on Halmahera to "neutralize" two airfields there. Heavy damage was inflicted and there were no reports of interceptor opposition.

A still heavier attack was carried out against the Maranget airdrome on Celebes, main flanking Japanese base to Halmahera, where 185 tons of bombs were dropped. A medium freighter was damaged in the attack.

BULGARIA REPEALS PRO-NAZI MEASURES

SOFIA, September 17 — New measures in Bulgaria to wipe out the consequences of the previous regimes' pro-Nazi policies were announced on Friday and Saturday by the new Government over Bulgaria radio. (OWI)

UNITED NATIONS

RUMANIA AND UNITED NATIONS

BUCHAREST, September 17 — Rumania has a profound desire to live on good terms with the Russian people and will never allow her relations with the Soviet Union to be disturbed, Grigore Bunescu, Rumanian Foreign Minister, said in a statement broadcast today by the Rumanian Radio.

Rumania is eager to collaborate with the United Nations in the work of world reconstruction, he added. (PWD)

APPEAL TO AUSTRIANS

LONDON, September 17 — The people of Austria today were urged by an Austrian prisoner of war speaking over the BBC to stop making useless sacrifices for the lost cause of the Nazis.

He said: "I particularly want to impress upon peasants, who will be called upon by the Nazis, not to be stupid enough to leave off harvesting to help dig German defenses. Take care to get your crops under cover to tide you over until the next harvest."

He urged that they should keep the crops for themselves and refuse to let the Nazis take them. "Now that the war is near its end, it would be nonsense to make further purposeless sacrifices for the Nazis." (PWD)

UNRRA'S TASKS DEFINED

MONTREAL, September 17 — UNRRA is now ready to answer calls for assistance as the Allied armies liberate United Nations territory, the newly elected chairman, L. Pearson, said yesterday in his first statement.

Among the issues which will come up for determination is UNRRA's policy of bringing relief to the citizens of ex-enemy nations. Another question will be the part UNRRA will play in aiding persons of United Nations citizenship who have been driven into enemy territory. (OWI)

ATLANTIC COAST HURRICANE KILLS 39

NEW YORK, September 17 — The hurricane, which swept the Atlantic coast of the United States last Friday, has resulted in an estimated death-roll of 39. (Reuter)

The launchings since the start of this year include 73 Victory ships and 527 Liberty ships, the remainder being special and miscellaneous types. (OWI)

STEAMER FOR SWISS RED CROSS

WASHINGTON, September 17 — The Panama steamer *El Oriente* will be transferred by the War Shipping Administration to the Swiss Foundation of the International Red Cross, it was announced yesterday by the Maritime Commission, which has given its approval for the transfer.

The Commission said the ship would be used principally for delivery of parcels of food and supplies to United States citizens who are prisoners of war in German-occupied countries. (OWI)

NO SANCTUARY FOR HITLER

LONDON, September 17 — The *Sunday Express*, commenting today on the possibility that Hitler might flee to Argentina after Germany's collapse, warned that country not to give him refuge.

"The editorial said: "It is time to use plain words to that Nazi-inclined country. We in Britain, in common with our Allies, do not intend that Hitler shall find in any land any sanctuary short of the grave." (PWB)

CHURCHILL MESSAGE TO INDIA

LONDON, September 17 — Winston Churchill, British Premier, in a message today to the Hyderabad India Defence Council said: "Though our successes are great and growing there is still hard fighting to be done — especially against our Japanese foe, who has now been driven from India and with whom we are determined to settle our account." (PWB)

MORE COLLABORATORS ARRESTED

WASHINGTON, September 17 — Five more collaborators have been arrested by French authorities, the five include three Vichy militiamen charged with murdering Georges Mandel, former French cabinet member, and suspected of the murder of Jean Zay, French Minister of National Education, it was stated in press reports arriving here today.

Georges Claude, a member of the French Academy, who invented the flying torpedo, has been arrested near Nancy. It was also reported that several launching sites for these torpedoes were located near the place where Claude was seized.

The American Broadcasting Station in Europe announced today that Pierre Taittinger, president of the Paris Municipal Council during Nazi occupation, has been arrested and charged with collaboration. The functions of the council have been taken over by the French Committee.

In a later brodcast, ABSIE said that Zay had been murdered on the same day as Mandel and in similar circumstances.

An Associated Press report from Paris yesterday stated that four members of the Vichy-directed police force were involved in Mandel's murder, one of whom was later killed by the Gestapo. The other three were arrested yesterday on order of a Paris grand jury after an investigation report by a Versailles group had been made public. (AP - ABSIE)

SPELLMAN IN PARIS

PARIS, September 17 — Archbishop Spellman, of New York, celebrated mass in Notre Dame Cathedral today. An AP dispatch said the services were held before an overflowing attendance of American soldiers.

INSIDE GERMANY

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ATLANTIC COAST HURRICANE KILLS 39

NEW YORK, September 17 — The hurricane, which swept the Atlantic coast of the United States last Friday, has resulted in an estimated death roll of 39.

Damage is estimated at 50-million dollars. (Reuter)

RECONSTRUCTION OF BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, September 17 — The first openly published and freely circulated issue of the Patriot newspaper *La Libre Belgique* has appeared with a joint proclamation from the Socialist, Liberal and Catholic parties pledging their «whole-hearted support» for the reconstruction of Belgium.

The proclamation said that the three parties wish to maintain those national institutions «whose elasticity permits necessary reforms,» and that they will devote themselves to the «strengthening of bonds» with Belgium's colonies and to the repair of war damage.

The proclamation promised «swift and severe» justice to Belgian traitors and collaborators. (OWI)

24 NEW CARGO SHIPS

WASHINGTON, September 17 — The United States Maritime Commission yesterday announced the launching of 24 more cargo ships since September 7, raising to 1,116 the number of launchings this year.

The total launched since December seventh, 1941, is 3,840.

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(AP - ABSIE)

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INSIDE GERMANY

CONCENTRATION CAMP MURDERS

WASHINGTON, September 17 — *Stockholms-Tidningen*, quoting «private» sources, said yesterday that Ernst Thaelmann, former German Communist leader, and Dr. Breitscheid, former Socialist leader and Prussian Minister of the Interior, had been murdered in the Buchenwald concentration camp on September 19.

The dispatch said that Thaelmann and Breitscheid had been killed along with 280 others on the order of Himmler, and referred to the executions as part of an extermination campaign for the elimination of «all those who, after Nazism's collapse, might play a prominent role.»

The dispatch also said that since July a total of 2,500 persons have been liquidated in German concentration camps.

The *BBC* today quoted a report reaching London which said that workers in the Daimler-Benz works at Steyr, Austria, went on strike when they heard of the murder of Thaelmann. The report said that the strikers damaged machinery before they were dispersed by tear gas. Because of the acute labor shortage, no arrests were made, but the workers were deprived of a week's rations. (OWI-BBC)

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GERMANS SEIZE 300 NORWEGIANS

LONDON, September 17 — As the Allied armies press forward into the Reich, Nazi panic is spreading in the Scandinavian countries where Germans are reported to be carrying out mass arrests and executions.

Norwegian Government circles reported that following the widespread arrests on Thursday in Denmark, the Germans seized 100 Norwegians at Namdalen, Namsen and Roervik in the Trondheim area, and 200 others at Halden.

The desperate shortage of manpower in Germany is stressed by a report from Radio Oslo, stating that all men between the ages of 18 and 45 belonging to the Nasjonal Samling — Quisling's former national party — would be called up at any moment. Explanation given for this move is that the «acute situation» makes it necessary. (OWI)

JAPS BEGIN TO TELL TRUTH ABOUT NAZIS

WASHINGTON, September 17 — In its daily summary of European war news yesterday, the Tokyo Radio quoted the official Soviet communique — a new departure for the Japs.

The Japanese paper, *Yomiuri Hochi*, of Tokyo, published an article yesterday from their correspondent inside Germany who said that: «the Germans are not of late placing high hopes in the new weapons as they once did.»

Commenting on other aspects of Germany's deteriorating situation, the correspondent said that the German rations had been reduced because «refugees and troops from the eastern front, the Balkans, France and other lost territories must be fed in Germany in the future.»

He concluded: «Never before have I seen such serious looks as the German people have today. Ears are tuned in on the radio and their eyes are glued to the newspapers for war news.» (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

ROME STREETS RENAMED

ROME, September 17 — Many streets and avenues in Rome will be given new names, it was decided yesterday by a special Commission. Adolf Hitler Avenue will become Fosse Ardeatine Avenue, while Piazza Mattiri Fascisti will be named for Don Giovanni Minzoni, a priest who was beaten to death by the Fascists in the early days of the regime.

Both the Impero Fascista and Mussolini Forum will have their names altered, becoming respectively, the Foro Italico and the Campo Olimpico. (UNN)

COLLABORATOR ARRESTED

ROME, September 17 — Costantino Sidanza was arrested yesterday for collaborating with the Germans and for denouncing Patriots. (UNN)

ITALY TO CLAIM STOLEN GOLD

ROME, September 17 — The Foreign Affairs Ministry has informed neutral and friendly countries of its intention to lay claim to the 95 tons of gold reserves and huge sums of paper currency taken from the Bank of Italy vaults in Rome by the Nazis during their occupation of the city, the Government Press and Information Service announced today. (UNN)

BRIG. GENERAL HUME RECEIVES MEDAL

FLORENCE, September 17 — Brig. General Edgar Hume, commanding the 5th Army Military Government, was presented with the Academic Medal of Florence University by the new president, Professor Piero Calamandrei, at a University reception yesterday.

Republican Fascist police carried off linen, money, watches, cameras and books. They found a few trucks, gasoline and tires, which provided Nazi-Fascist propaganda with an excuse to state that large quantities of war material had been deposited in the monastery.

Questioned by a Vatican representative, the Republican Fascist Police Chief, Pietro Caruso, could offer no justification for this incident, but said, «I am acting for my government.»

Only after 11 hours did Police Chief Caruso and his subordinates, including a German lieutenant, leave the Basilica.

The damage suffered by the Basilica amounted to one million lire. (UNN)

GENERALS RELIEVED OF DUTIES

ROME, September 17 — Sixteen Italian Air Force generals have been relieved of their duties, together with 30 colonels, 122 superior officers and many civilian employees, in conformity with the Epuration laws.

The official announcement added that Epuration Commissions will consider the cases of all these officers who in any way derived material benefits from the Fascist Regime, and all who received Fascist honors and showed their sympathy for the regime. (UNN)

FOOD REACHES FLORENCE

FLORENCE, September 17 — This city's food situation has been notably improved by the arrival here of 140 tons of supplies. The deliveries were made possible by the intervention of A.M.G., which was also responsible for the restoration of electric lighting services tonight. (UNN)

FORMER ARMY MEN CALLED UP

ROME, September 17 — All former army personnel up to the rank of sergeant born within the years 1915 to 1924, inclusive, have been called up again for military service.

The call-up order was issued by the War Ministry in full accord with the Allied Control Commission. (PWB)

JEWS HOLD FIRST ROSH HASHANAH SERVICES

ROME, September 17 — The first Rosh Hashanah services in Italy since Allied liberation were held tonight throughout liberated Italy by Jews of more than 25 nationalities, who celebrated both the advent of the Jewish New Year, 5705, and the practice of freedom of religion, one of the four freedoms guaranteed by the Atlantic Charter.

The services were conducted in Rome, Naples and Bari, in recently liberated Florence and Leghorn, and in every large military establishment in liberated Italy. There also were special services held at the front lines by the Jewish chaplains of the Allied armies.

To the Jews of Rome, Rosh Hashanah marked the first High Holiday service held since the Germans made a nightmare of their existence a year ago — almost to the day. At that time, the Germans extorted 50 kilos of gold from the Jewish community under the threat of massacre or deportation. The promise meant nothing to the enemy. They deported 1,827 Jews, including 200 children, from Rome. Nothing has been heard from this group since.

At the service tonight in the Grand Synagogue on the banks of the Tiber, these victims of the Nazis were not forgotten. While the New Year was welcomed as a year which would bring complete freedom to Italy and the people of all the world, more than 4,000 members of the congregation intoned the Kaddish for their lost co-religionists — the Jewish prayer for the dead.

The Grand Rabbi of Rome, Dr. Israel Zolli, who successfully hid from the Nazis for nine months by posing as the father of a famous Italian soprano, said prayers of

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

hopes in the new weapons as they once did.»

Commenting on other aspects of Germany's deteriorating situation, the correspondent said that the German rations had been reduced because «refugees and troops from the eastern front, the Balkans, France and other lost territories must be fed in Germany in the future.»

He concluded: «Never before have I seen such serious looks as the German people have today. Ears are tuned in on the radio and their eyes are glued to the newspapers for war news.» (OWI)

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In a short speech, Gen. Hume expressed the hope that the University would soon resume its activity. President Calamandrei then spoke of the future in store for the University under the new liberal regime.

Posthumous honors were awarded to the memory of the Italian and Allied students who had fallen during the war for the liberation of Tuscany. (UNN)

CHURCH VIOLATED BY FASCISTS

ROME, September 17 — Particulars are now available regarding the violation of the extra-territoriality of the Roman Basilica of San Paolo, during the Nazi-Fascist occupation last winter, by Fascist Republican Police with the pretext of searching for refugees who had taken shelter there.

Refugees and persons residing in the neighborhood say that on the night of February 3, the perimeter of the Basilica was surrounded by 300 Republican police while a few succeeded in entering the monastery by subterfuge and forced some of the monks to come downstairs. They, together with the Palatine Guards, were questioned, mistreated and insulted.

All rooms were searched, several doors were torn down, closets were smashed and suitcases were forced open. The sympathy for the regime.

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The Grand Rabbi of Rome, Dr. Isreal Zolli, who successfully hid from the Nazis for nine months by posing as the father of a famous Italian soprano, said prayers of thanks for the Allied liberation and added: «Soon the whole world will enjoy the freedom we enjoy now in Rome.»

A sound stage of Italy's Hollywood at Cinecitta, on Rome's outskirts, was the scene for the Rosh Hashanah services for Jewish refugees from 12 countries. For some of this group it was the first High Holiday service in 11 years. They had spent the intervening years either in Nazi concentration camps or fleeing or hiding from the enemy.

Walls of Jericho

In the congregation were Jews from Poland, Germany, Yugoslavia, Great Britain, Rumania, Greece, Turkey, France, Belgium, Hungary and Russia.

More than 2,000 Jews of the Allied armies gathered in a large Roman theatre for the Rosh Hashanah services. Two Yugoslav girls lit the candles symbolic of the beginning of the service.

In the congregation were men and women of the Allied armies from the United States, Great Britain, Poland, South Africa, Palestine, France and Canada. The services were conducted jointly by the American chaplain, Captain Jacob Hochman of Chelsea, Mass., and Pottsville, Pa., and by Captain Meyer Berman of London.

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Brigadier General Thoburn K. Brown, Rome Area Allied commander, was present at the services at the invitation of the two chaplains. He was accompanied by Colonel Charles Poletti, AMG regional commissioner in Rome.

General Brown told the military congregation that the service, in addition to commemorating a traditional Hebrew holiday, was a reiteration of the strong belief of all Allied nations «that every man is entitled to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness.»

Chaplain Hochman, commenting on the Allied assault on Germany itself, said: «Hitler doesn't read the Bible. But he certainly has heard of the walls of Jericho and the walls of his Jericho are tottering, and they will come crumbling down. That will be the end of the nightmare that he has brought down on the human race.» (UNN)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, September 17 — Today's communique:

Land:

Advances were made by Allied troops yesterday between Antwerp and the sea. Our bridgehead over the Meuse-Escaut Canal continues to be subjected to enemy counter-attacks but we are holding firm.

Farther south on the German frontier, our forces are fighting in the southern outskirts of Aachen and strong elements have broken through the Siegfried defences east of the city against heavy resistance.

We have also pierced the defences below Rott and have advanced into Rotgen.

Moderate resistance is being met across the frontier, east of Saint Vith, but our forces farther south, near Brandscheid, are encountering heavy resistance.

In the Moselle Valley, our forces are now across the river in strength, and elements have advanced a considerable distance east of Nancy.

The advance from southern France is making progress against varying resistance.

Elements have pushed, without opposition, to Chaumont, but advances northeast of Vesoul, at the western approaches to the Belfort Gap, were made against defenses that the enemy has been strengthening.

In the Alps, Allied troops have entered Modane, at the western entrance of the Modane railway tunnel linking France with Italy.

The enemy is withdrawing in the direction of the high Mont Cenis Pass.

Air:

In Holland, the Arnemuiden and Bath Dykes, linking by road and rail the island of Walcheren to the Dutch mainland, were attacked yesterday by medium and light bombers.

Other medium bombers struck at two strongpoints north of Boulogne. Fighters and fighter-bombers attacked transportation targets in Holland. (Reuter)

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 17 — Today's communique:

Land:

In a day of heavy fighting, the 5th Army has increased its bridgehead over the Marano River. Several strong enemy counter-attacks against this bridgehead have been beaten off with heavy losses to the enemy.

American, British, Indian and Brazilian troops of the 5th Army are still engaged in fierce fighting on a wide sector of the Goth Line.

entered Lucca found the city in the hands of Patriots, who, after mopping up the remnants of the Nazi-Fascists, attempted to re-establish order. North of Lucca, overpowered by preponderant enemy forces, Patriots were forced to withdraw into the mountains, where they are continuing the fight with extreme vigor. In this sector Patriots killed five German officers and took four prisoners, inflicting other losses on the enemy in men and materiel. Five vehicles were destroyed.

Fighting is proceeding in the southern slopes of the Ligurian Alps where German troops are making desperate attempts to keep open the mountain passes. Patriots are engaging the enemy everywhere attacking communications lines, depots and isolated garrisons, while strong contingents of the Wehrmacht are evacuating Turin and Alessandria and are heading for the French border. An open battle took place in Val d'Osta in the vicinity of Quarto Pretoria. The enemy lost 400 men. Patriot losses were very heavy. After carrying out their task, the Patriot groups engaged in the fighting received orders to withdraw to the contiguous valleys which lend themselves better to guerrilla warfare.

Patriots blew up the Milan-Turin electric railway line on August 13 causing the derailment of a train full of goods and serious damage to telegraphic and railway installations. On August 13 the electric plant of Vezza d'Oglio was blown up. The next day a stretch of railroad between Lecco and Sondrio was torn up.

On August 18 two trainloads of goods were derailed between Arona and Borgo Ticino.

In Brescia Province, Patriots attacked barracks of the Republican Fascist Guards at Capodiponte, capturing all the garrison, arms, ammunition and food supplies. (UNN)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, September 17 — Tonight's communique:

During today, north of Jelgava (Mitava), our troops repelled strong enemy tank and infantry attacks, inflicting on the enemy heavy losses in men and material.

In northern Transylvania, our troops, jointly with Rumanian troops, occupied in fighting several populated localities, including Blazheria, Burchiu, Brachunesh, Nikolesht, and the railway station of Burchiu.

On the other sectors of the front, fighting of local importance and patrol activities took place.

During September 16, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 106 German tanks. In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire 101 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

TRANSOCEAN AND DNB

Allied Paratroop Landings in Holland: The Anglo-Americans having tried in vain during the past few days to break through the German barrier at the Scheldt estuary and at the Meuse, have landed to-day, Sunday afternoon, strong airborne formations in the area of Tilburg, Eindhoven and Nijmegen. The landing was made under great air umbrella, and enemy paratroops were followed by numerous cargogliders. German troops in this area immediately engaged the enemy encircled formations and annihilated already a considerable part of them. The first prisoners taken were parachutists belonging to the First Allied Army of Airborne troops. Enemy losses are heavy.

Western Front: On either side of Nancy, still fighting took place. German counter-attacks tore a large gap into the northern flank of the enemy penetration area. The French Second Tank Division which is driving on Epinal suffered heavy losses in German counterthrusts and was unable to make any further advance.

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Air:

Medium bombers yesterday attacked fuel and supply dumps near Bologna, while both medium and light bombers were active against defense positions in the Rimini area. Fighters and fighter-bombers carried out armed reconnaissances over the battle zone, attacking rail lines, roads motor transport, rail rolling stock, guns and enemy positions.

Other aircraft attacked communications and gun positions in Yugoslavia. Heavy bomber operations were prevented by bad weather.

From these operations, four of our aircraft are missing.

MAAF flew about 1,200 sorties. (PRO)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, September 17 — Today's communique:

Groups of patriots took part in the recent operations of the 5th Army north of Florence. American troops who

up. The next day a stretch of railroad between Lecco and Sondrio was torn up.

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Western Front: On either side of Nancy, stiff fighting took place. German counter-attacks tore a large gap into the northern flank of the enemy penetration area. The French Second Tank Division which is driving on Epinal suffered heavy losses in German counterthrusts and was unable to make any further advance.

Eastern Front: Correspondent Karl Bluecher reports that severe defensive fighting on the Eastern Front continued also during the past 24 hours. It is said that German troops on the whole were able to ward off all Russian assaults. Only north of Bauske, the enemy managed to make a deep breach. This sector was subjected to extreme pressure since the beginning of the Soviet offensive in the Baltic countries. Fighting there has been especially stiff for the crossings of the river Narew.

German Troops Withdraw from Kandalaksha Sector: The complete withdrawal of German troops from the old Kandalaksha front has now been concluded. German competent circles now give an account of these German detachment movements showing the difficulties caused by the Soviets who by a sweeping encirclement from the north tried to bottle up the bulk of German troops in this sector. However frictionless cooperation between German and Finnish posts enabled a rapid execution of military measures and within the shortest time, most of the German supplies could be removed and military establishments dismantled or destroyed.

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

Interior 1 2

BASIC NEWS

INFORMATION DIVISION
12 SEP 1944

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

Psychological Warfare Branch, I N C., A F H Q — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512

Sunday — 17 September 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — U.S. 1st Army breaks through Siegfried Line; Brest garrison of 12,000 surrenders; Germans lose 500,000 men in France since landings; Canadian and Greek forces extend Marano bridgehead; Bulgarians welcome Red Army in Sofia; Czechoslovaks establish contact with Red Army; Finns disarm German troops; Morotai airfield taken; Gains made on Palau; Churchill and Roosevelt pledge devastation to Japan.

LIBERATED ITALY — Bonomi visits Florence; Trades Union conference ends; CIO chief sends message to Italian Labor; Minister Casati comments on epuration in Army.

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INSIDE GERMANY — Nazis call up boys of 15.

WAR FRONTS

U.S. 1ST ARMY BREAKS THROUGH SIEGFRIED LINE BREST GARRISON OF 12,000 REPORTED SURRENDERED

SHAEF, September 16 — The American 1st Army today broke through the Siegfried Line and are now fanning out into the country in the rear of this much-vaunted zone of defenses, it was reported late tonight.

The port city of Brest on the Brittany Peninsula was reported by Radio Paris late tonight to have been captured, together with a force of 12,000 Germans.

In less than 48 hours after Lieut. Gen. Courtney Hodges' forces began their armored drive against the

It was reported late tonight that a third crossing of the Escaut Canal had been made by the British 2nd Army in the area north of Moll. Assault boats and rafts were used to force the crossing. A mighty force of artillery and tanks is lined up along the southern bank of the canal, ready to hurl its weight against any active German resistance.

To the south of the American 1st Army, General Patton's forces rolled past liberated Nancy and Epinal, threw an armored drive against the fortress city of Metz, and struck down toward the Belfort Gap to join the American 7th Army in a push toward the gateway to southwestern Germany. Belfort is reported to have been reached by the 7th Army.

In one thrust across the Moselle, the 3rd Army pushed 10 to 15 miles beyond Nancy in an armored drive threatening the entire German position in this area.

In the Metz sector, the German position was growing hourly more desperate as the Americans drove in from the south and pushed down from the northwest.

Panzer Division Destroyed

Near Epinal, the German 113th Panzer Division has been almost totally destroyed as a fighting unit by the suddeness of General Patton's push southward. About 4,000 men were killed, and nearly as many captured.

Along and near the Channel coast, Polish forces of the Canadian 1st Army sent patrols across the Dutch border southwest of Hulst in an effort to cut off the German corridor of retreat across the Scheldt Estuary. The Germans are now confined to a strip some eight to 10 miles in depth, and it is estimated that this pocket contains the elements of four German divisions.

Canadian infantry won a strong new bridgehead over the western branch of the Leopold Canal near Eecool, narrowing the German hold on the south side of the Scheldt River, which is denying the Allies an access to Antwerp from the sea. German resistance in this area seemed to be weakening.

In the Dunkirk area, the Canadians reduced two German strongpoints on the northeastern perimeter of the port. Other troops gained positions astride coastal routes south of Cap Gris Nez.

(BBC-OWI-Reuter-AP)

NEARLY 1,000 NIGHT BOMBERS ATTACK KIEL

LONDON, September 16 — Night air fleets numbering nearly 1,000 RAF and Canadian bombers last night rounded off one of the most intensive weeks in bombing history with heavy attacks on the German Baltic port and submarine base of Kiel, still smoldering from Tuesday's attack by U. S. heavy bombers.

Other RAF aircraft were out on an extensive minelaying program, and yet others attacked Lubeck and Berlin. Eleven aircraft are missing from the night's operations.

A great load of explosive and incendiary bombs was

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landings; Canadian and Greek forces extend Marano bridgehead; Bulgarians welcome Red Army in Sofia; Czechoslovaks establish contact with Red Army; Finns disarm German troops; Morotai airfield taken; Gains made on Palau; Churchill and Roosevelt pledge devastation to Japan.

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In less than 48 hours after Lieut. Gen. Courtney Hodges' forces began their armored drive against the Siegfried Line with the aid of special secret devices, they ripped open a six-to-eight-mile-deep gap through the zone and were fanning out rapidly to cover the forces following them. They have now taken up positions on the east side of the line for a drive toward the Rhine Valley and the industrial heart of Germany.

The thrust through the 10 mile wide breach beyond Aachen was one of four developing drives into the Reich. American troops have reached Stolberg, east of Aachen, and have captured Lammersdorf to the southeast.

The Germans are resisting very strongly in the Prum area, but it was reported that several small towns southeast of the city have been captured by General Hodges' troops.

British Strengthen Bridgehead

On the northern flank of the American 1st Army, the Germans have twice counter-attacked the British bridgehead over the Escaut Canal at Gheel. Both attacks were thrown back, and the British have strengthened the bridgehead steadily. The importance Germany places on preventing a large-scale Allied break-through into Holland is shown by the constant waves of counter-attacks in this area.

The Germans are also desperately counter-attacking in the area of Hechtel, where the British have a second bridgehead across the canal. Despite heavy mortar fire, Allied units have held firmly.

7th Army in a push toward the gateway to southwestern Germany. Belfort is reported to have been reached by the 7th Army.

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Other RAF aircraft were out on an extensive minelaying program, and yet others attacked Lubeck and Berlin. Eleven aircraft are missing from the night's operations.

A great load of explosive and incendiary bombs was dumped on Kiel, a naval base now of particular importance to the Germans in their attempt to bring back by sea troops marooned in Finland and elsewhere in the Baltic.

LATE BULLETINS

FINNISH PREMIER'S CONDITION GROWS WORSE

WASHINGTON, September 16 — The condition of the Finnish Premier, Antti Hackzell, has grown considerably worse, the Finnish radio announced late tonight.

Hackzell suffered a paralytic stroke Thursday night while in Moscow as a member of the Finnish armistice delegation.

(OWI)

NAZIS EVACUATING CRETE

CAIRO, September 17 (Sunday) — The German garrison of Crete is now massed in the Canea area, on the north side of the island, awaiting evacuation to the mainland. The rest of the island has been almost, if not completely evacuated, said British United Press late Saturday night.

(BUP)

4427

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

Although the Germans tried to defend the naval base by putting up a smoke screen and a heavy barrage, and sent up many fighters, bombing was very concentrated and fires broke out that were visible for 100 miles. At Berlin there was intense flak, but over Lübeck the defenses were comparatively weak.

Despite misty weather yesterday, 9th USAAF fighter-bombers flew 363 sorties, mainly behind the German lines from Strasbourg to Cologne, and accounted for hundreds of rail and road vehicles. The day's total included the destruction or disabling of over 400 motor trucks, 17 locomotives, 125 railroad cars, 10 armored vehicles, a barge, gun positions, and a fuel dump. The fighter-bombers were not once challenged by German fighters, and only one is missing.

Spitfires patrolling over Holland last night smashed at a concentration of barges near Beure, after Allied airmen the whole day long had attacked shipping and harbors on the Scheldt Estuary. Rocket-Typhoons and bomb-carrying Spitfires of 2nd TAF provided close support for ground forces investing the port of Dunkirk.

The British Air Ministry disclosed today that planes from the RAF Command alone dropped well over 14,500 tons of bomb on German industrial targets during the tremendous and continuous five-day assault from Sunday to Thursday of this week. At one time during that period, fires were burning simultaneously at Münster, Stuttgart, Frankfurt, and Osnabrück, while Darmstadt was still smoldering. The fires were so fierce that smoke blew all the way from Germany to England, the Air Ministry said. It is still too early to assess the devastation done during these assaults, owing to the great clouds of smoke still covering part of the five cities during reconnaissance.

Greatest Aerial Destruction

This «greatest aerial destruction the world has ever known,» as an official report from SHAEF described it, was made by the combined bombing fleets of the RAF, the 8th USAAF, the 15th USAAF, and the 9th USAAF. Between them, they dropped more than 40,000 tons of explosives on German soil. The RAF dropped 18,000 tons; the 8th USAAF 14,428 tons; the 15th USAAF 4,226 tons; and the 9th USAAF 2,500 tons.

The combined assault was made possible by the collapse of the German armies in France and Belgium, which released bombers from close supporting operations with the Allied armies.

«The Allied Air forces are now teeing-up for the final battle to knock the Luftwaffe right out,» a *News Chronicle* correspondent said today. «Defeated in every theater of war, what is left of the German Air Forces is back home in Germany and settling down into air bases, many of which are not well suited to the requirements of modern aircraft and air operations. Its best and most modern air bases have been lost — they were not in Germany.»

Meanwhile, clinging to vain hopes that new weapons will stave off their inevitable end, the Germans sent more flying bombs over southern England today, the first for more than two weeks. It is thought that they were launched from the air over the North Sea from specially-adapted Heinkels.

Duncan Sandys, chairman of the Anti-Flying-Bomb Committee, said this form of attack could be carried on from airfields in the heart of Germany.

Lord Woolton, British Reconstruction Minister, today warned the people of London that they would be foolish to assume that «the enemy has exhausted his capacity to invent devilish instruments that can be discharged from a safe distance until the RAF finds out their hiding place.»

German cross-Channel gunners are estimated to have fired upward of 1,000 shells toward the Dover area during last week. The last attack, which lasted 13 hours, ceased shortly after [illegible] Friday. Dover residents were warned

quarter of a million German prisoners. General Jacob L. Devers' 6th Army Group captured 82,000 Germans since the landings on the Mediterranean coast, and Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery's 21st Army Group, composed of the Canadian 1st Army and the British 2nd Army, have taken 70,000 prisoners.

In addition, scores of thousands of Germans are locked up in Channel ports, at Brest, and along the southern banks of the Scheldt River. Few have any hope of getting back to Germany before the end of the war. (Reuter)

PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER HONORED

SHAEF, September 16 — General Dwight Eisenhower today awarded the Legion of Merit to Col. R. Ernest Dupuy of New York, in charge of SHAEF Public Relations, which handled the greatest volume of news in military history during the landings in France.

Colonel Dupuy directed publicity from Allied headquarters when Brig. Gen. Thomas Davis became ill just before D-day. (OWI)

FRENCH UNITS JOIN AT CHAUMONT

LANGRES, September 16 — Fighting Frenchmen from two units joined hands Thursday morning in Chaumont, 33 kilometers north of Langres, effecting a new contact between the northern and southern armies in France, stated a delayed dispatch from UNN Correspondent William Doerflinger.

From near Langres, liberated on Wednesday afternoon after a sharp battle, five French soldiers drove up the winding highway into Chaumont, where, after an uneventful trip, they arrived at 0930 hours to inform the French unit holding Chaumont that other French forces had moved up from Langres to a point on the highway between the two cities. So, for all practical purposes, the gap between Chaumont and Langres was closed. (UNN)

BLACKOUT ENDS IN ENGLAND

LONDON, September 16 — Tonight is the last night of the complete blackout in England, the BBC announced.

After more than five years, the rigid blackout restrictions have been relaxed to permit the use of ordinary instead of blackout curtains in houses, and streets may be lit up. London, however, will not get its extra street light immediately, the BBC said, because it has too many lighting systems, many of them without a master switch.

Under the dimout orders issued by the Ministry of Home Security, the blackout will continue in most of the coastal areas of Britain. (BBC)

FRENCH DECORATE ALLIED PARACHUTISTS

LONDON, September 16 — Allied officers who were dropped by parachute in the Limoges region to fight with the Maquis will receive French decorations at Limoges tomorrow, the French National Radio said yesterday. (OWI)

CANADIAN, GREEK FORCES EXTEND MARANO BRIDGEHEAD

ADVANCE AFHQ ITALY, September 16 — Canadian and Greek troops of the 8th Army yesterday widened to five miles their bridgehead across the Marano River, and pushed along the Adriatic coast to within three miles of Rimini, eastern terminus of the main lateral highway along the Po Valley to Milan and industrial north Italy.

In the fighting north of the Marano River, the twin villages of Ospedaletto and Parrignano have been captured, and 8th Army forces were reported to be fighting for a third hamlet, San Lorenzo in Correggiano, one mile north of the river on the coastal plain. Greek forces have reached

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to Thursday of this week. At one time during that period, fires were burning simultaneously at Münster, Stuttgart, Frankfurt, and Osnabrück, while Darmstadt was still smoldering. The fires were so fierce that smoke blew all the way from Germany to England, the Air Ministry said. It is still too early to assess the devastation done during these assaults, owing to the great clouds of smoke still covering part of the five cities during reconnaissance.

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(OWI - Reuter - BBC)

VON RUNDSTEDT BACK AS COMMANDER

U. S. 3RD ARMY HQ, September 16 — It was reported here today, stated John Wilhelm, of Reuter, that Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt, who was relieved of his post as German Commander-in-Chief after the Allied breakthrough at St. Lô, is once again commanding the German army in the west.

Marshal von Rundstedt had been replaced by General von Kluge.

General von Kluge was said to be retiring on account of his health, but it was later reported that he was under house arrest. (Reuter)

GERMANS LOSE 500,000 MEN IN FRANCE

SHAEF, September 16 — Hitler has lost half a million soldiers in vain attempts to keep United Nations forces from Germany's western frontiers.

General Omar Bradley's 12th Army Group, consisting of the U. S. 1st and 3rd Armies, accounted for nearly a

35 kilometers north of Langres, effecting a new contact between the northern and southern armies in France, stated a delayed dispatch from UNN Correspondent William Doerflinger.

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In the fighting north of the Marano River, the two villages of Ospedaletto and Petrignano have been captured, and 8th Army forces were reported to be fighting for a third hamlet, San Lorenzo in Correggiano, one mile north of the river on the coastal plain. Greek forces have reached the edge of Rimini airfield, where German troops have barricaded themselves in wrecked shops and hangar buildings.

With enemy infantry forces battered and disorganized by the savage onslaughts of 8th Army ground and air forces, the Germans have rushed forward Mark IV and Panther tanks and heavy self-propelled guns in last-minute attempts to stem the threatening Allied break-through into the vulnerable Valley of the Po.

Although heavy fighting was reported on the 5th Army front, with American, British and Indian troops reported to have fought their way into the Gothic Line defenses, only small gains were mentioned. Enemy resistance was said to have stiffened considerably, and every approach toward the prepared enemy positions high on the Apennine slopes had been bitterly contested. Extensive minefields were being encountered, it was reported.

In addition to the gains made north of the Marano River, 8th Army forces made considerable gains in the sector north and west of Gemmano, some eight miles inland.

British troops captured the village of Casticio, three miles south of Petrignano, southernmost point of the Marano River bridgehead, and the nearby community of Il Poggio. Monte Colombo, a hilltop village just north of the Conca River, was wrested from the battered remnants of the 98th German Infantry Division, now reduced to a few hundred

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«Reatives. These same 8th Army troops pushed on two miles to the west to capture the village of Montescudo. German reinforcements rushed forward failed to save this latter place.

Just a few hundred yards west of Gemmano, former anchor-point of the German defenses across the coastal corridor, 8th Army forces retook the fiercely contested Hill 449, and then pressed forward to seize the villages of Zollara, one mile west of Gemmano, and Taverna, northwest of the town and on the north banks of the Conca River.

It was announced today that more than 5,500 prisoners have been taken since the start of the 8th Army's Adriatic offensive on August 26. It was also revealed today that the 46th British Division, commanded by major General «Ginger» Hawkesworth, had formed the spearhead of the original attack that had breached the center of the enemy's prepared defenses across the coastal corridor south of Pesaro.

On the Ligurian coast, 5th Army patrols reported contact with enemy forces near the seaside resort town of Viareggio. German heavy and medium artillery were active in this sector. (PRO)

D.A.F. STRIKES ENEMY POSITIONS OUTSIDE RIMINI

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 16 — Light bombers of the Desert Air Force, called into action despite stormy weather, attacked late yesterday afternoon the «last remaining German positions south and west of Rimini» it was announced here today.

Baltimore bombers, switched from other tasks at Army request, bombed enemy artillery and anti-tank positions at San Lorenzo in Correggiano and at San Fortunato. Heavy fighting for San Lorenzo was reported by 8th Army this morning. San Fortunato is three miles farther northwest, and only two miles from Rimini itself.

Photo reconnaissance over the three Greek airfields attacked by heavy bombers yesterday showed 77 enemy planes destroyed and 20 damaged. Of the destroyed aircraft, 60 were Ju-52's, German transport planes.

At the Salamis naval base, a destroyer and a torpedo boat were set afire, and over 10,000 square feet of an ammunition building group were destroyed. (PRO)

GERMAN PRISONERS INDEX TO 8TH ARMY'S SUCCESS

WITH 8TH ARMY, September 16 — An infallible guide to the success of any military operation is the number of prisoners taken, and the fact that the 8th Army collected over 1,200 in one day's recent fighting on September 13, indicates that the stiff German resistance in the Adriatic sector is being overcome, writes a UNN correspondent.

The correspondent added that the capture of so many prisoners in a single day is not surprising in view of the tremendous concentration of artillery fire which the 8th Army had employed the previous night. To the terrific barrage was added the impact of a large-scale aerial bombardment during daylight.

One German prisoner was so grateful he had survived the ordeal that he cheerfully pointed out on a map the positions of many important German command posts. Spitfires took off at once and the targets received individual poundings.

The German attempt to hold the Allied advance between San Marino and Rimini, thus barring progress to the Lombards plains, is being shattered piece by piece, the correspondent concluded, although the enemy is perfectly aware that an Allied break-through here will be the beginning of the end of his whole campaign in Italy. (UNN)

YUGOSLAVS ON OFFENSIVE IN SERBIA

LONDON, September 16 — Yugoslav Army of Liberation [illegible] offensive in all sectors in Serbia.

Heavy fighting between Yugoslav forces and the Germans in east Serbia is in progress in the south Morava River sector near Leskovac, 35 miles south of Nis.

To the northwest, Patriot units liberated six towns, including Zvornik on the Drina River, which is on the main route from Belgrade to Sarajevo.

German communications were attacked in Montenegro between Podgorica and Niksic, near the Albanian border.

Marshal Tito's communique reported that since the beginning of the offensive, large numbers of Germans have been killed or captured. (OWI-BBC)

BULGARIANS WELCOME RED ARMY IN SOFIA

MOSCOW, September 16 — The Red Army, cutting across the Balkans toward central Europe, passed through Sofia today, and was wildly cheered as its trucks and tanks rolled onward through the decorated, flag-lined streets of the Bulgarian capital.

The Soviet communique said Russian forces entered the city at 1800 hours, swept through it, and pushed onward toward eastern Serbia.

The only large-scale operations mentioned in the Russian communique were continued advances by Rumanian and Red Army forces in northern Transylvania, and in the triangle bounded by the confluence of the Bug and Vistula Rivers northwest of Praga.

Five large towns and several other populated places in the salient north of Warsaw were overrun by Russian forces joined by elements of Polish General Berlinger's 1st Army. In this area the Germans were being driven backward through one of the most heavily defended areas of the long Russo-German front — on a line described by the Nazis as part of the inner defenses of the Reich.

In the path of the continued advance in Rumania and Transylvania, Russian bombers last night carried out a smashing raid on the Hungarian rail junction town of Debrecen, in eastern Hungary.

Nearly 50 fires were started, said the communique — 10 of them large, visible to outgoing Soviet pilots for almost 100 miles. Rail yards and other military objectives were hit. Large explosions were observed.

Front-line dispatches to Moscow earlier today confirmed the entry of Russian troops into Czechoslovakia, and said they had joined with Czech forces fighting in eastern Slovakia. Strong elements of Russian troops were said to have crossed into Yugoslavia.

In the course of mopping-up operations far behind the southern front lines, another German general has fallen into Russian hands. Moscow identifies him as Infantry General Rushenhagen, commander of the Nazi 52nd Army Corps. He was said to have been hiding in a wood.

(Reuter - BBC)

CZECHOSLOVAKS MAKE CONTACT WITH RED ARMY

LONDON, September 16 — Czechoslovak forces fighting in western Slovakia have established contact with Red Army advanced elements which crossed the Czechoslovak-Polish frontier, the Czechoslovak communique announced today.

For the first time, Czechoslovak aircraft were engaged in fighting the German Air Force, the communique also said.

Several German attacks in the Vah Valley, important German route of retreat from Hungary, were repulsed. To the east, in the Nitra Valley, heavy fighting continued. German tank units were strongly supported by artillery and aircraft in an attack on Czechoslovak positions, but were repulsed with heavy losses. (CWI)

FINNS DISARM GERMAN TROOPS

[illegible] German troops in southern

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YUGOSLAVS ON OFFENSIVE IN SERBIA

LONDON, September 16 — Yugoslav Army of Liberation forces are continuing on the offensive in all sectors in Serbia, and, after having captured the town of Negotin, have driven on to within 10 miles of the Rumanian border near Maidanpek, a communique from Marshal Tito's Headquarters stated today.

Farther south, the advance on Nis has made progress, and a German column trying to fight through to the north was routed in the Kimanovo-Kresevo sector. A second strong German column was handed a set-back in the Demir Kapija area.

The communique also reported attacks on communications in Serbia, the Valjevo-Belgrade railway having been destroyed for a distance of six miles by Partisan fighters.

In the Sandjak, moving northwest from liberated Bielopolje, Tito's forces are driving on the town of Plevlje, in Herzegovina.

Yugoslav troops in Dalmatia have liberated two towns on the Knin-Bihac railway line, Kuprovo and Dobro Selo, killing 350 enemy soldiers. « With this operation, » the communique said, « this sector, which has been of great importance to the Germans, is now cleared of the enemy. »

Another 180 enemy troops were wiped out at the Dalmatian town of Benkovac, which has also been occupied by the Partisans.

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FINNS DISARM GERMAN TROOPS

LONDON, September 16 — German troops in southern Finland have been rounded up and disarmed by Finnish civil police, according to dispatches quoted by the Swedish radio.

The action was ordered by the Finnish Ministry of the Interior, said the radio, in accordance with the Moscow agreement calling for the disarming and internment of German military personnel after September 15.

In a special announcement from Hitler's headquarters today, the Germans admitted that they have failed to carry out the Finnish demand that they evacuate all troops by midnight last night, and threatened that German troops left in Finland will protect their security « against all attackers. »

The German announcement said the Finns allowed too little time for total evacuation, claiming that troops in central Finland would need 20 days to march unopposed to the Gulf of Bothnia, and at least 30 days to reach the Norwegian frontier.

The official Finnish report about the fighting on Suursari Island between German and Finnish forces is tantamount to a declaration that a state of war now exists between Finland and Germany, the Times correspondent in Stockholm said today, quoting semi-official reports from Helsinki.

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The correspondent pointed out that by opening hostilities on Thursday, the Germans themselves brought about this situation, for the time limit fixed by the Finnish-Russian preliminary armistice agreement did not expire until midnight yesterday.

The Russian armistice conditions have now arrived in Helsinki, the correspondent added.

Finnish Foreign Minister Carl Enckell has left Helsinki by plane for Moscow, where he will meet the heads of the Finnish delegation charged with discussing Finland's withdrawal from the war, the Swedish radio said today, quoting a Helsinki report.

Prime Minister Antti Hackzell, who was head of the Finnish delegation, was reported seriously ill after suffering a stroke on Thursday.

The Finnish radio today appealed to Austrian soldiers in the German Army in Finland to lay down their arms and to refuse to be transferred elsewhere «to fight Germany's last battle.»

The broadcast told the Austrian troops: «The time granted you by the Finnish Government to complete the evacuation of Finnish territory has expired. From now on, the Finnish Government is under obligation to round you up, either alone, or with the aid of Russian troops, and to hand you over to the Allies as prisoners of war.

«When Finnish or Russian troops order you to lay down your arms, surrender to them. Refuse to be transferred to Norway, or to be sent to Germany to fight Germany's last battle.

«Officers and men of the 2nd, 6th and 7th Mountain Divisions! You owe it to your families and to your homeland not to die for Germany, but to live for Austria.»

(OWI-Reuter)

NAZIS CLOSE FINNISH-SWEDISH FRONTIER

STOCKHOLM, September 16 — The Germans have closed the northern part of the Finnish-Swedish frontier, it was officially announced here last night.

German troops told Swedish frontier guards that they would prevent any Finnish refugees from crossing into Sweden, and they stopped all contact between the Finns and Swedes over the border. (OWI-Reuter)

RUSSIA CONSIDERING BULGARIAN ARMISTICE

LONDON, September 16 — Seven Russian military experts have arrived in Sofia, stated a United Press correspondent over the Bulgarian telegraph yesterday. At the same time, the Bulgarian delegation that asked General Tolbukhin for an armistice returned to Sofia. They reported that they had been received with great amity.

The conclusion of an armistice between Russia and Bulgaria has not yet been announced. The latest news was that the Soviet Government was prepared to consider Bulgaria's request for an armistice. (PWB)

GREEK PATRIOTS LIBERATE TWO TOWNS

CAIRO, September 16 — Patriots have liberated the towns of Kalamata and Pyrgos in the Peleponnesus, the Greek Government announced here Friday, according to a British United Press dispatch.

The Patriots forced German troops to withdraw and captured a Greek quisling battalion in the action, BUP said. (BUP)

MOROTAI AIRFIELD TAKEN; PALAU GAINS MADE

AFHQ NEW GUINEA, September 16 — General Douglas MacArthur's American and Australian forces had overcome initial Japanese resistance on the island of Morotai today, and had swept inland to take over the first of the island's

At the same time, the British Eastern Fleet continued its sweeps along the main supply lines of waters north of the Indies and in the Indian Ocean. This fleet, which includes units of the British, Australian, French, Dutch, and American navies, has sunk several more Japanese warships and supply vessels in the Malacca Straits, between Sumatra and Malaya.

This quickly tightening control of the Southwest Pacific brought nervous warnings of imminent danger from Japanese radios. The Nipponese-controlled Radio Manila said today that civilians of the Philippine city had been warned to build air raid shelters. The radio complained of what it described as an apathetic attitude on the part of Filipinos.

In the air over interior China, 14th USAAF bombers struck again today at Japanese forces striking down into Kwangsi Province from southern Hunan. They strafed and bombed 45 Japanese-occupied compounds, and caused havoc among Japanese columns moving toward the city of Kweilin.

Major General Claire Chennault's Chinese-American Wing struck as far east as the mouth of the Yangtze River, shooting up barracks and other Jap troop concentrations. They also sank river ships and made direct hits on railway yards.

On the ground, fighting in the Salween River area centered around Lungling, around the last Jap-held positions holding up the opening of a land supply route from India to China. Chungking said tonight that Chinese troops were counter-attacking in an effort to throw back strong Japanese units which yesterday took a high position south of the city.

In other areas along the Tengchung Road, Japanese troops have begun a withdrawal to the south.

Japanese Retreat Continues

In upper Burma, the British 14th Army has crossed the Chindwin River, and today pushed forward in pursuit of elements of the broken Japanese 15th and 31st Divisions, which were fleeing eastward. The Japanese reached the Chindwin at the height of the Monsoon, and found its deep, swirling waters a formidable barrier, said front-line dispatches. Hundreds of Japanese dead were found on the west bank of the stream.

Along the Tiddim Road, Indian divisions were clearing the Manipur River crossing.

In Arakan, active patrolling was reported.

The Eastern Air Command, under Lord Louis Mountbatten, carried out several hard attacks against the Rangoon-Mandalay railroad. (OWI-BBC)

ROOSEVELT, CHURCHILL PLEDGE ASSAULT ON JAPAN

QUEBEC, September 16 — President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill today pledged a devastating assault on Japan with all the resources of their two mighty nations, as soon as Europe is out from under «the corroding heel of Nazism.»

In a joint statement this afternoon, the two United Nations leaders announced that they had «reached decisions on all points» in the war in Europe and the Pacific.

«The most serious difficulty with which the Quebec Conference was confronted has been to find room and opportunity» to use the Allied forces against Japan, the statement added.

Mr. Churchill declared that the question of a supreme commander for the Pacific had not been discussed once. Mr. Roosevelt stressed the tremendous differences separating the Pacific areas of action, and asserted there were necessarily three commands under Mountbatten, MacArthur, and Nimitz. He added that human beings simply could not transfer themselves mentally over the extreme distances of the Pacific.

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The Patriots forced German troops to withdraw and captured a Greek quisling battalion in the action, BUP said. (BUP)

MOROTAI AIRFIELD TAKEN; PALAU GAINS MADE

AFHQ, NEW GUINEA, September 16 — General Douglas MacArthur's American and Australian forces had overcome initial Japanese resistance on the Island of Morotai today, and had swept inland to take over the first of the island's airfields.

Meanwhile, the new American landings in the Palau Islands also made gains. Marines were said tonight to have extended one bridgehead for a depth of 1½ miles, after smashing several Japanese counter-attacks. Late dispatches said the Americans were closing in on the main airfield in the Palau Islands group.

Morotai is among the northernmost islands of the Moluccs group, which lie west of New Guinea and about 300 miles southeast of Mindanao in the Philippines. The Palau group lies 550 miles due east of Mindanao.

Military observers foresaw tonight the possibility of a combined MacArthur-Nimitz assault against the Philippines from these new bases, once they have been completely invested. An Allied strategy which would attempt to evade any large-scale land operations, such as would be necessary for the establishment of bases in China, was becoming obviously clear.

Aircraft of the 14th USAAF, under command of General Joseph Stilwell, continued to smash at Japanese airfields and coastal shipping from the shores of the East China Sea to the coastline around Canton, far to the south.

Shipping was sunk off the Luichow Peninsula, which juts into the Gulf of Tonkin off French Indo-China. Japanese warehouses were hit at a point near Canton.

centered around Lungling, [illegible] holding up the opening of a land supply route from India to China. Chungking said tonight that Chinese troops were counter-attacking in an effort to throw back strong Japanese units which yesterday took a high position south of the city.

In other areas along the Tengchung Road, Japanese troops have begun a withdrawal to the south.

Japanese Retreat Continues

In upper Burma, the British 14th Army has crossed the Chindwin River, and today pushed forward in pursuit of elements of the broken Japanese 15th and 31st Divisions, which were fleeing eastward. The Japanese reached the Chindwin at the height of the Monsoon, and found its deep, swirling waters a formidable barrier, said front-line dispatches. Hundreds of Japanese dead were found on the west bank of the stream.

Along the Tiddim Road, Indian divisions were clearing the Manipur River crossing.

In Arakan, active patrolling was reported.

The Eastern Air Command, under Lord Louis Mountbatten, carried out several hard attacks against the Rangoon-Mandalay railroad. (OWI-BBC)

ROOSEVELT, CHURCHILL PLEDGE ASSAULT ON JAPAN

QUEBEC, September 16 — President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill today pledged a devastating assault on Japan with all the resources of their two mighty nations, as soon as Europe is out from under « the corroding heel of Nazism. »

In a joint statement this afternoon, the two United Nations leaders announced that they had « reached decisions on all points » in the war in Europe and the Pacific.

« The most serious difficulty with which the Quebec Conference was confronted has been to find room and opportunity » to use the Allied forces against Japan, the statement added.

Mr. Churchill declared that the question of a supreme commander for the Pacific had not been discussed once. Mr. Roosevelt stressed the tremendous differences separating the Pacific areas of action, and asserted there were necessarily three commands under Mountbatten, MacArthur, and Nimitz. He added that human beings simply could not transfer themselves mentally over the extreme distances of the Pacific.

« Blaze of Unity »

No date had been set for the start of the great offensive in the Pacific, Mr. Roosevelt said, and he intimated this depended on the date of the fall of Germany.

Following is the text of the statement:

« The President and the Prime Minister and the Combined Chiefs of Staff held a series of meetings during which they discussed all aspects of the war against Germany and Japan. In a very short space of time, they reached decisions on all points, both with regard to the completion of the war in Europe, now approaching its final stages, and the destruction of the Barbarians of the Pacific.

« The most serious difficulty with which the Quebec Conference has been confronted, was to find room and opportunity for the marshalling against Japan of the massive forces which each and all of the nations concerned are ardent to engage against the enemy. »

Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt both stated at a press conference that the Quebec Conference was the happiest yet and with a greater degree of unity than any held so far. Mr. Churchill said the discussions had been held « in a blaze of unity. The only point on which we differed was that the United States wished more than her share in the Pacific operations. But we have settled that. »

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Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill pledged themselves to a devastating assault on Japan with all the resources of their two nations, and said they had reached quick and complete unanimity on plans for bending Japan into submission.

After the press conference today, there will be no further word of the movements of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill until each has arrived at his destination from Quebec.

Marshal Stalin has been kept closely informed of the discussions, it was stated. (OWI-Reuter)

CHINESE GOVERNMENT MEET COMMUNISTS

CHUNGKING, September 16 — Relations between the Central (Chungking) Government and the Chinese Communists were discussed openly for the first time yesterday at a meeting of the People's Political Council under Central Government auspices, New York Times Correspondent Brooks Atkinson reported.

Atkinson wrote: «At this (Friday) morning's crowded session, Lin Tso Han, Communist delegate from Yenan, the capital of Communist China, gave a 75-minute account of his negotiations with Government representatives during the past four months.

«At the afternoon session, General Chang Chih Chung gave an account of the negotiations from the Chungking Government's point of view.

«Chang expressed hope that differences could be solved, saying: "A coalition government would quicken the hearts throughout China. This question cannot be solved by the Government, but must be solved by the people."

«Chang also said that the release of political prisoners had been promoted and could be easily arranged.»

Atkinson quoted Lin as saying that the Central Government and the Communists were fundamentally divided on the issue of establishing democracy now, and on the size and disposition of the Communist Army. Lin called for the formation of a coalition government now, representing all parties which are willing to fight Japan. (OWI)

ADMIRAL BYRD CITED FOR PACIFIC MISSIONS

WASHINGTON, September 16 — Rear Admiral Richard Evelyn Byrd has been cited by Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal for outstanding performance of duty on two special missions in the Pacific Theater, the Associated Press reported.

Admiral Byrd, who had earlier been retired, has been on active duty since the outbreak of war. (OWI)

PLANS FOR AIR FORCES MOVE TO PACIFIC

WASHINGTON, September 16 — Plans for the speedy removal of Allied air forces from the European to the Pacific theaters have been completed.

Lieut. Gen. Barney M. Giles, deputy commander of the USAAF, told a press conference today that the operation of transfer would be simple, and carried out just as soon as Germany capitulates.

He added that French ground and air forces were being equipped to take part in the battle in the Pacific. (Reuter)

FAR EAST MILITARY SERVICE DISCUSSED

LONDON, September 16 — The *Manchester Guardian* said that «until recently, the military situation and transport problems compelled retention on the Burma front of troops hardened and accustomed to jungle warfare, making large-scale reliefs difficult, even impossible. But, with the dramatic change that has come over the war, numbers of men who have endured so much in the Far East should

LIBERATED ITALY

PREMIER BONOMI VISITS FLORENCE

ROME, September 16 — Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi today visited Florence, where he was met by Brig. General Edgar Erskine Hume, who accompanied him on a tour of the city.

Bonomi visited Ponte Vecchio and the district along the Arno River which has been devastated by the Germans. (UNN)

TRADES UNION CONFERENCE ENDS

ROME, September 16 — Liberated Italy's first trades union conference came to an end today with Italian labor receiving promises of international assistance in its efforts to establish a unified and democratic trades union movement.

A resolution submitted by the CGIL was approved. It called for safeguards upon Italian efforts to build a unified organization on a national basis. At the same time, Achille Grandi, Secretary General of the Confederation, urged action on the problems of minority representation and on the question of legal authority for the unions to allocate their unemployed.

Each of the five visiting foreign labor delegates, under whose sponsorship the conference was held, spoke to the meeting in the theater of the Ministry of Finance.

The British Trades Union Council representatives, William Lawther and Thomas O'Brien, assured Italian labor that the workers of the United Kingdom will collaborate closely with the workers of Italy for as long as the union movement here continues to develop along democratic lines.

George Baldanzi of the American Congress of Industrial Organizations declared that American workmen were united in their fight against Fascism and ready to help a free Italian workers' movement.

Luigi Antonini, representative of the American Federation of Labor, declared that Italian trade union activities will be closely watched by American workers. Unity in all fields, he said, is the indispensible condition for the reconstruction of Italian national life.

Walter Schevenels, Secretary General of the International Federation of Trades Unions, the last of the speakers, recalled the strikes of Italian workmen in 1943, and said they proved that Fascism did not succeed in crushing the spirit of Italian labor. He said much hard work is necessary for the education of Italian workmen in the ways and manners of thinking of trades unionists. (UNN)

T.U. MESSAGE TO PATRIOTS AND ALLIED TROOPS

ROME, September 16 — In a message sent today to Allied troops and Italian Patriots by the Italian Trade Union Convention delegates, the contribution of the United Nations to the liberation of Europe was stressed.

The message also praised the work of the Italian Liberation Corps, of Italian Patriots, and of the workers of northern Italy who never ceased fighting against the enemy by means of repeated strikes and acts of sabotage. (UNN)

C.I.O. CHIEF SENDS MESSAGE TO ITALIAN LABOR

WASHINGTON, September 16 — The Congress of Industrial Organizations has sent a message to the Italian labor conference, which closed its sessions in Rome today. The message was signed by CIO President Philip Murray, and the organization's Secretary-Treasurer, James B. Carey. They said:

«We heartily commend the Italian Federation of Labor for its action in convening a meeting of labor unions in Italy. Labor movements in all subjugated countries will

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past four months.

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Major Milner, Labor member for Southeast Leeds, said he has been in communication with the Secretary of War, Sir James Grigg, on this subject, and has been informed that it is hoped, by the end of this year, to reduce the qualifying period for repatriation to three years and eight months, from a minimum of five years. (Reuter)

SLESSER SAYS END OF WAR IN SIGHT

AFHQ, ITALY, September 16 — The end of the German war is in sight, Air Marshal Sir John Slesser, Commander-in-Chief of the RAF in the Mediterranean and Middle East, said today.

« It is not here yet, » he said, « there still is some hard work and hard fighting before it comes, but I do not think it can long be delayed.

« Remember, that when German resistance finally disintegrates, it is not the end of the war. Some of us, no doubt, will have to go to the Far East and help beat the Japanese.

« Others will have various duties to do here in the Mediterranean and Middle East.

« Those of us who are released will have the hardest work to do — the rebuilding of our shattered cities and shattered trade by which we live. » (Reuter)

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« We heartily commend the Italian Federation of Labor for its action in convening a meeting of labor unions in Italy. Labor movements in all subjugated countries will regain hope from this action. On behalf of 6,000,000 members of the CIO, we extend our warmest fraternal greetings, and look forward to close cooperation with you and other workers' organizations in the peaceful world soon to come. »
(OWI)

ANTONINI BROADCASTS TO AMERICAN WORKERS

ROME, September 16 — Luigi Antonini of the American Federation of Labor, in a radio broadcast today to organized labor in America, stated that the purpose of his visit to Italy was to collect information on the rebirth of the Italian workers' movement, with a view to helping it get on a solid foundation.

Speaking of the Italian General Confederation of Labor, he said: « It has established the basis of a united trade union movement, independent of political parties and free from any governmental control. »

Recalling his meetings with thousands of workers in southern Italy, he said that he had found a genuine desire to build up a strong and independent trade union movement — not only a movement that seeks to improve the conditions of the working classes, but one which will become one of the mainstays of Italian democracy and which will cooperate in the work of Italian reconstruction.
(UNN)

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MINISTER CASATI ON EPURATION IN THE ARMY

ROME, September 16 — War Minister Casati, speaking of the epuration of the Army, in an interview with the paper *Unità*, stated, «It is hard to get rid of the mistakes of 20 years, but this I am resolved to accomplish.»

On the subject of responsibilities, Minister Casati added that this problem was a serious one. «It would be unfair,» he said, «to spare the generals, who obviously have a greater responsibility, and to punish only those holding lesser positions. I intend to take the necessary measures to prevent such injustice.»

On the work accomplished by the Italian Liberation Corps, after stressing the necessary reserve he must observe on the subject, Minister Casati added, «I am pleased to say that the formations of the C.I.L. fully deserve the praise they have received from their superiors, as well as from the Allied Authorities. I may add that in the future, C.I.L. forces will be further increased. The incorporation, already begun, of volunteers and Partisans in the Army will be accomplished, and this will heighten both the morale and the discipline of the troops.» (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

DE GAULLE PRAISES FRENCH UNITY

TOULOUSE, September 16 — General Charles De Gaulle told the people of Toulouse today that suffering has brought to all French men and women a unity which «I am certain nothing will be able to break.»

«The future lies ahead of us, a future, in which there will be obstacles and difficulties to overcome to reach our goal,» the French leader said.

«Authority of state, a republican state, and all it represents, are what the entire nation needs to complete its liberation from present and future difficulties,» De Gaulle asserted.

Outlining some of the present difficulties, he said: «We find our country ravaged in many regions, railway lines cut, ports badly damaged, roads and bridges demolished, and ruins in many parts of the country. We find France with 3,000,000 people absent — held by the enemy in odious captivity. But we find France resolved to resume her goal, a greater and better France.» (Reuter)

F.F.I. TO CARRY THE WAR TO GERMANY

LONDON, September 16 — All organizations of the French Forces of the Interior must merge with the French Army to carry the war to German soil, according to an FFI statement broadcast over Radio Lyon yesterday.

The announcement said, in part: «The liberation of France is making great progress, and we must carry the war to German territory. This is necessary to liberate our workers in German factories, our prisoners, and the patriots and political deportees who suffer in the terrible concentration camps. The Nazi beast must be finally and forever destroyed.

«This immense task calls for the total fusion of all FFI organizations. The future of France demands that the FFI and the French Army constitute one bloc, under one command.»

Men of the Maquis and FFI, answering a call issued by the French Liberation Committee, are driving ford Tortes from Normandy to Paris. (PWE)

PROCEDURE AGAINST FRENCH TRAITORS DESCRIBED

PARIS, September 16 — The judicial procedure to be used against French traitors and Nazi collaborators was described today by the French Minister of Justice, François de Menthon, in an interview with a *News Chronicle* cor-

U.N.R.R.A. MONTREAL CONFERENCE OPENS

MONTREAL, September 16 — The opening of the 44th meeting of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is scheduled today. More than 100 million victims of war are looking to it to ease their suffering.

The opening ceremonies were postponed a day, due to the absence of 350 delegates delayed by storms in the United States.

UNRRA is seeking, its members declare, to prove that the United Nations can work together in helping the helpless as well as in fighting aggressors on the battlefield.

Herbert Lehman, director-general of UNRRA, is due to speak briefly at the opening session. A nominations committee will be among the groups appointed today, and a report is expected this afternoon when a chairman and officials will be elected. (OWI)

PROPOSALS SUBMITTED TO GOVERNMENTS

WASHINGTON, September 16 — It was learned on reliable authority here yesterday that tentative drafts of the decisions reached in the initial phase of the post-war security conference at Dumbarton Oaks have been submitted to the American, British, and Russian governments by their delegates to the conference.

While awaiting replies from their governments as to whether the organization upon which they have agreed is acceptable, the delegates are also considering some additional matters and drafting some further conclusions, although Sir Alexander Cadogan, head of the British delegation, has been called to Quebec for a brief visit with Prime Minister Churchill on important matters not connected with the conference.

Edward R. Stettinius, Under Secretary of State and head of the American delegation, stated yesterday that the conferees had made «excellent progress,» and that he had «complete confidence in a successful outcome» of the discussions.

It now appears that the discussions will continue into the first part of next week, although there have been no official estimates as to their length.

After replies have been received from the Russian, British, and American governments, final drafts containing the recommendations of the three countries will be prepared for presentation in the second phase of the conference, in which a Chinese delegation will replace the Russian group.

It has been learned that most of the major points were agreed upon during the initial phase of the conversations, but there has been some revision in the plans as originally presented by each delegation. (OWI)

PERSHING'S CONDITION IMPROVED

WASHINGTON, September 16 — General John J. Pershing, who has been confined to his bed with «a severe setback in his physical condition,» is now reported to be showing improvement, the War Department announced tonight.

An earlier announcement said there was no immediate danger.

The 84-year-old General of the Armies of the United States was taken ill on Thursday at his apartment in Walter Reed Hospital. (OWI)

OCCUPIED AREAS

BOLOGNA PROFESSOR MURDERED BY FASCISTS

WITH 8TH ARMY, September 16 — The story of how Professor Cesarini of the University of Bologna went to his death before a Fascist firing squad has been told to

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In each French department, a court of justice will be set up consisting of a magistrate and four jurors. The jurors will be drawn by lot from a list of 100 by the president of the court and two representatives of the local Resistance Movement.

The rapid punishment of the collaborators is an indispensable condition of national unity, pointed out de Menthon.

He said: «A new penalty has been added to the code under the name of national dishonor. It is for the mass of minor collaborators, who will not be punished by imprisonment, but will be deprived of the ordinary political, social, and economic rights enjoyed by every French citizen.

«The minimum period of national dishonor will be five years; in some cases, it will last for life.

«Indictments are being prepared against all the ministers who held office under Vichy; some are already in custody.

«France will demand the extradition of those Vichy ministers who have fled abroad. The three ministers who have been under detention in North Africa are being brought to France.»

De Menthon revealed that the number of collaborators arrested so far in Paris exceeds 5,000. (PWB)

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WITH 8TH ARMY, September 16 — The story of how Professor Cesarini of the University of Bologna went to his death before a Fascist firing squad has been told to a UNN correspondent by a Bologna journalist recently escaped from German-occupied territory.

The journalist, whose story was confirmed by another witness, told the UNN correspondent that last December, 30 residents of Bologna were arrested for publicly expressing their anti-Fascist sentiments after the fall of Mussolini.

The 30, among whom was Professor Cesarini, were thrown into jail and kept there until January 16. On that day, the notorious Fascist Mayor of Bologna, Pacchili, was executed by patriots. In reprisal, Professor Cesarini and nine others, including the journalist, who had escaped and was sentenced in absentia, were ordered shot.

Cesarini, while already about to be placed in position before the firing squad, made a final desperate attack against the Fascists. He managed to snatch a rifle from one of the guards and shot a Fascist official in the leg before being overwhelmed and severely manhandled.

The professor made a last request before being shot. He asked for and was given a cigar, which he coolly smoked until the last.

The Tribunal responsible for Cesarini's death attempted to justify the murder by explaining that he had «by words and writings provoked an atmosphere favorable to the death of the Mayor of Bologna.» (UNN)

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

DANES TOLD LIBERATION IS NEAR

LONDON, September 16 — Denmark's day of liberation is near, the Danish people were told in a broadcast this morning by the Danish Freedom Council inside Denmark, the BBC reported.

The statement prefaced a set of instructions by the Danish radio, in which listeners were told to collect military information useful to the Allies, to interfere with German transport, and to protect vital installations from destruction by the Germans. (BBC)

DANES RIOT, STRIKE, SHUT SHOPS

WASHINGTON, September 16 — Danes protesting the removal of political prisoners from Jutland to the Reich rioted in Copenhagen last night, according to dispatches from the Associated Press.

Several persons were killed and 25 were wounded by gunfire.

Yesterday, railroad employees struck, starting the demonstrations. This morning, shopkeepers and newspaper offices closed. (OWI)

GERMANS PANIC IN HOLLAND

LONDON, September 16 — In their last-minute, panic stricken efforts to undermine Dutch resistance, the Germans have executed five members of the Dutch underground press, stated the Dutch newspaper *Vrij Nederland* yesterday.

Attempting to strengthen their own position in Holland, the Germans have imported 200 Berlin police to The Hague to replace Dutch police in case of emergency. Civil servants in Amsterdam are forbidden to go five miles beyond the city.

Meanwhile, members of the Dutch Nazi Party are evacuating their wives and families to northeast Holland, and a fleet of buses is kept ready in Amsterdam every night to evacuate Dutch Nazis in a case of emergency.

According to reports, many are resigning already. (Reuter)

INSIDE GERMANY

NAZIS CALL UP BOYS OF 15

GENEVA, September 16 — German radios announced a rally of Hitler Youth throughout the Reich today, saying that 15 and 16-year-old members would be given three weeks of military training, and then be sent into «replenishment units» for front-line duty. (TASS)

ALLIED AIR ATTACK ON PRISON CAMP DENIED

LONDON, September 16 — The British Air Ministry announced yesterday that, contrary to a German report of an Allied air attack on the area of the Buchenwald concentration camp, said to have taken place on August 28, there was no Allied plane near Buchenwald on that date.

Observers regard the DNB report as an attempt to conceal the murder of prisoners in the camp by the Gestapo, as part of the Nazi drive to wipe out potential opposition leaders. (PWB)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 16 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

The 8th Army has considerably increased the size of the bridgehead north of the Marano River against continued enemy resistance.

of German F-fighters. Our ships attacked, and a heavy explosion was heard. When the patrol closed to finish of the enemy, it discovered it was faced with two enemy destroyers. The Allied force passed between the destroyers, one of which was hit by a torpedo and left sinking by the stern and burning fiercely.

Our force was heavily engaged by the destroyers and F-fighters, and was able to withdraw without damage, leaving the enemy to carry on a «Spirited Gun action amongst themselves.» Several hits were observed. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, September 16 — Today's communique:

Allied troops are now thrusting eastward along a 500-mile front from the Swiss frontier south of Belfort to the Channel coast around the Scheldt Estuary.

Near the Swiss border Allied troops, advancing from southern France, made further progress when contact was established near Dijon with patrols from our forces operating to the north.

The enemy is fighting stubbornly from prepared positions to protect the southern hinge of his withdrawal movement towards the Belfort Gap.

Northeast of Vesoul, we have advanced several miles against increasing resistance.

Elements have pushed to the vicinity of Fays Billot, and south of the town an enemy column was attacked and destroyed.

Northwest of Dijon, we have reached Montbard in the Brenne Valley without meeting serious opposition.

Chatenois, six miles from Neufchâteau, has been captured, and units are in the vicinity of Mirecourt.

In the Moselle Valley, our troops have entered Nancy and Epinal.

Fighter-bombers were active against enemy transportation in the Moselle Valley.

In northern Luxembourg, east of Saint Vith, our advance has continued against strongly-held pillbox defences.

Allied troops closing in on Aachen from three sides are meeting stubborn opposition.

Maastricht has been liberated, and our troops have moved beyond the city.

Fighting continued throughout yesterday in our bridgeheads over the Meuse Escaut, and a number of enemy counter-attacks were beaten off.

Coastal areas north of the Albert Canal are being steadily cleared of the enemy.

Fighter-bombers hit enemy transport in Holland. Ships and shore installations at Breskens, Flushing, and Ellewoutsdijk on the west Scheldt were attacked by medium and light bombers. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, September 16 — Tonight's communique:

Land:

During today, north of Praga, our troops, jointly with the units of Polish 1st Army, occupied in fighting the populated localities of Kobyanka, Shamochin, Manki, Rzheziny, and Peltsovizna.

In northern Transylvania, our troops, operating together with Rumanian troops, occupied in fighting over 50 populated localities, including Chegotaka, Hodak, Oyus, Nadaksha, Vardalka, Mashuny, Mocsk, Vinglasla, and Rodreny, and the railway stations of Kishmesh, Valdaka, Tompa, Madarash-Sinet, and in the northeastern part of Rumania,

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

LONDON, September 16 — In their last-minute, panic stricken efforts to undermine Dutch resistance, the Germans have executed five members of the Dutch underground press, stated the Dutch newspaper *Vrij Nederland* yesterday.

Attempting to strengthen their own position in Holland, the Germans have imported 200 Berlin police to The Hague to replace Dutch police in case of emergency. Civil servants in Amsterdam are forbidden to go five miles beyond the city.

Meanwhile, members of the Dutch Nazi Party are evacuating their wives and families to northeast Holland, and a fleet of buses is kept ready in Amsterdam every night to evacuate Dutch Nazis in a case of emergency.

According to reports, many are resigning already.
(Reuter)

INSIDE GERMANY

NAZIS CALL UP BOYS OF 15

GENEVA, September 16 — German radios announced a rally of Hitler Youth throughout the Reich today, saying that 15 and 16-year-old members would be given three weeks of military training, and then be sent into «replenishment units» for front-line duty. (TASS)

ALLIED AIR ATTACK ON PRISON CAMP DENIED

LONDON, September 16 — The British Air Ministry announced yesterday that, contrary to a German report of an Allied air attack on the area of the Buchenwald concentration camp, said to have taken place on August 28, there was no Allied plane near Buchenwald on that date.

Observers regard the DNB report as an attempt to conceal the murder of prisoners in the camp by the Gestapo, as part of the Nazi drive to wipe out potential opposition leaders. (PWB)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 16 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy

The 8th Army has considerably increased the size of the bridgehead north of the Marano River against continued enemy resistance.

In the high ground on the left of the sector, the enemy has been driven from Gemmano, Monte Colombo, and Monte di Colombo, and are thus approaching the Marano River on a still wider front.

American, British, and Indian troops of the 5th Army have been engaged in fierce fighting with the enemy in the Goth Line positions.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Medium forces of heavy bombers yesterday attacked airdromes in the Athens area, and a submarine base at Salamis, Greece.

Although operations by tactical aircraft were restricted by adverse weather, enemy communications and strongpoints were attacked in the north of Italy and the battle areas.

Aircraft of the Balkan Air Force continued supporting operations in Yugoslavia and Albania.

In these operations, two enemy aircraft were destroyed and five of ours are missing.

MAAF flew approximately 1,300 sorties.

Navy:

On the night of 13 September, Allied light coastal forces on patrol in the Gulf of Genoa encountered a large group

Movement towards the Belfort Gap

Northeast of Vesoul, we have advanced several miles against increasing resistance.

Elements have pushed to the vicinity of Fays Billot, and south of the town an enemy column was attacked and destroyed.

Northwest of Dijon, we have reached Montbard in the Brenne Valley without meeting serious opposition.

Chatenois, six miles from Neufchâteau, has been captured, and units are in the vicinity of Mirecourt.

In the Moselle Valley, our troops have entered Nancy and Epinal.

Fighter-bombers were active against enemy transportation in the Moselle Valley.

In northern Luxembourg, east of Saint Vith, our advance has continued against strongly-held pillbox defences.

Allied troops closing in on Aachen from three sides are meeting stubborn opposition.

Maestricht has been liberated, and our troops have moved beyond the city.

Fighting continued throughout yesterday in our bridgeheads over the Meuse-Escaut, and a number of enemy counter-attacks were beaten off.

Coastal areas north of the Albert Canal are being steadily cleared of the enemy.

Fighter-bombers hit enemy transport in Holland. Ships and shore installations at Breskens, Flushing, and Ellewoutsdijk on the west Scheldt were attacked by medium and light bombers. (Reuter)

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In mopping-up the woods west of Bacau, the commander of the German 52nd Army Corps, Infantry General Bushenhagen, was hiding in the woods and taken prisoner by the troops of the 2nd Ukrainian Front.

Today, our troops entered the capital of Bulgaria, Sofia.

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

During September 15, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 89 German tanks. In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 130 enemy planes were shot down.

Air:

On the night of September 15/16, our long-range Air Force carried out a massive raid on the city and large railway junction of Debrecen, Hungary, and submitted to bombardment an accumulation of military trains and military industrial objectives of the city. As a result of bombardment, nearly 50 fires were started, of which 10 were of large size. On the territory of the junction, flames enveloped cars and warehouses of war material. By direct bomb hits, four railway trains were smashed, and gas works and military fuel warehouses. Fires were followed by huge explosions. Our fliers leaving their targets observed the flames from the distance of over 200 kilometers. (Radio Moscow)

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

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

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, September 16 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

The Garibaldi Divisions operating in the Veneto sector carried out effective actions in Treviso Province. They attacked enemy garrisons at Pieve di Soligno and at Cison di Valmarino, and Patriots killed 120 Germans, took many prisoners, and captured many vehicles.

According to recent information, it is learned that the disruption of the railway line east of Valsugana, in Vicenza Province, will compel the enemy to suspend traffic for at least 15 days. In Valsugana, barracks and depots belonging to the Todt Organization were burned.

In Val d'Ossola, during the month of August, Patriots destroyed 15 bridges, 14 locomotives, and 123 railway cars.

Patriots operating in Imperia Province stormed and captured an artillery emplacement with all its personnel and ammunition. In the same sector, a large Fascist unit was routed, and many Fascists were taken prisoner.

Fifteen Germans were killed in the Spezia sector, at Fresinetto, while in the act of rounding up workers for forced labor. A bridge near Savonero was blown up by Patriots.

In Piedmont, in the Langhe region, Patriots attacked several Nazi-Fascist garrisons. Seventy Nazi-Fascists were taken prisoner after 20 had been killed. Eight vehicles were captured.

In Turin Province, the Germans burned 180 houses at Carmagnola, and 20 at Urbiano, near Susa.

In the mountain region of Bergamasco, Patriots liberated many localities.

In Parma Province, 97 Germans were killed and 40 taken prisoner.

In the Bologna sector, fighting increased in violence.

In Reggio Emilia Province, two trains carrying German war material were attacked and seven bridges were destroyed.

Many groups of Italian workers escaped from Germany succeeded in crossing the Alpine border and joining the Patriots. (UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, September 16 — The High Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

The focal point of the fighting yesterday was again in the area south and southeast of Aix-la-Chappelle. The enemy with concentrated infantry and tank forces attempted to break through toward the northeast via Stolberg. The enemy, with the most heavy employment of material, first succeeded in achieving minor territorial gains; however, our counter-attacks checked the enemy advance. Twenty-seven enemy tanks were shot up.

South of Aix-la-Chappelle, as far as to the area south of Nancy, numerous often-repeated enemy attacks were frustrated. Particularly successful was our defensive fighting in the area of Vesoul, where the enemy in the course of his fruitless attacks sustained severe losses.

In completely-destroyed Brest, our gallant garrison, despite heaviest enemy fire and constant air attacks, is still offering stubborn resistance to the enemy, who is launching his attacks again and again. The harbor towns on the coast of southern England, yesterday, were subjected without interruption to the fire of our naval coastal batteries. In the attack as reported yesterday, made by British E-boats on a German convoy north of the West Frisian Island of Texel, altogether three enemy boats were sunk, according to final reports.

Mirach. Several Soviet attacks were frustrated in the eastern Carpathians.

At Sanok and Krosno, our divisions again smashed the Bolshevist attempts at breaking through, made with strong forces. Twenty-seven Soviet tanks were shot up. Northeast of Warsaw, troops of the Waffen SS and Hungarian formations repulsed the enemy, who had penetrated.

In the area of Bauske, Modohn, and Valk, the Soviets, supported by tanks and squadrons of battleplanes, continued their fierce attacks. Our divisions, in bitter fighting side-by-side with Latvian volunteer formations, and in excellent cooperation with strong forces of the Luftwaffe, smashed all enemy attempts at breaking through. Enemy forces which had penetrated were repulsed in immediate counter-thrusts. Eighty-seven enemy tanks were destroyed. Fighters and anti-aircraft artillery of the Luftwaffe shot down 92 Soviet planes.

Air:

In the waters off the northern Norwegian coast, four enemy planes were shot down and one Soviet E-boot was sunk by naval anti-aircraft guns, patrol vessels, and anti-aircraft guns of ships of a German convoy.

Last night, British bombers made a terror attack on Kiel. A few enemy planes dropped bombs on Berlin. (Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMAN OVERSEAS RADIO

Famine in Italy. - In Florence and in Perugia and other Italian towns there is great famine. In numerous cases, grave demonstrations have taken place, as well as pillage of shops selling food stuffs. In Perugia, the population attacked a food stuff transport destined for hospitals. -

TRANSOCEAN AND D.N.B.

Western Front. - The main weight of yesterday's fighting on the western front was centred around the Aix-la-Chapelle area, where the battle raged with the utmost ferocity all day long. East and southeast of the town, the German panzer units succeeded in beating back the American forces which had entered the forward fortifications of the German positions. Compared with the fighting there, the fighting operations on the Meuse, Scheldt Canal, and Scheldt Estuary were of minor importance. -

Eastern Front. - On the Narev front, the fighting has ceased completely during the last 24 hours. In German military circles, the conviction prevails that the present lull in fighting will not be of long duration. In the southern frontier area of East Prussia, considerable fighting activity was recorded only near Suvalki. - A later despatch, from Colonel von Hammer, adds that «the focal points of the new Soviet large-scale offensive against the northern wing of the German eastern front were in the areas of Bauske and Modohn.»

FASCIST RADIO

Fluctuating Fighting in the West. The main centre of the battle on the western front is along the Belgian-Dutch frontier, where the fighting has assumed a fluctuating character.

In the vicinity of Metz, the Germans, in determined counter-attacks, captured a large number of prisoners, as well as much war material.

Infiltrations in the South. Southwest of the Futa Pass, Anglo-American units succeeded in effecting small infiltra-

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Italy:

On the southern Italian Front, the enemy throughout the day continued his attempts at breaking through to an increased extent in the area north of Florence. He gained but little ground in the face of stubborn resistance of our divisions. The penetration points have been sealed off. On the Adriatic coast also, our troops prevented the enemy once more from attempting a break-through to Rimini.

Eastern Front:

In Transylvania, German and Hungarian units repulsed the enemy, who had advanced at Torenburg and on the Kiel. A few enemy planes dropped bombs on Berlin. (Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

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Infiltrations in the South: Southwest of the Futa Pass, Anglo-American units succeeded in effecting small infiltrations in the German lines. Counter-attacks are in progress to eliminate these breaches.

Heavy fighting is reported from the Adriatic sector, where Anglo-Indian troops are pressing toward Coriano and San Lorenzo.

Troubles with Partisans: Police authorities in Allied-occupied Italy are greatly concerned over the activities of the Partisans, who are committing all kinds of crimes and acts of revenge. No definite ruling as to how to proceed in the matter of these outlaws can be obtained from the Bonomi Government.

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

Interior S.C.

INFORMATION DIVISION
SACC
21 SEP 1944

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service **compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, INC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

Saturday 16 September 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Americans inside Germany at four points: 1st and 3rd Armies linked; Nancy liberated; Bombs hit Reich at rate of three tons each minute for six days; 8th Army siezes Coriano Ridge, crosses Marno; MAAF heavies strike in Greece; Russians mass for assault on Warsaw; Germans still in Finland as deadline expires; Allies land on Halmaheras and Palau; Carrier-based planes continue blows at Philippines.

LIBERATED ITALY — Italian miner condemns effete labor mentality; Roatta and other generals suspended; Nine admirals removed from posts; Germans destroyed Nemi relics; Six million quintals of grain harvested up to September.

UNITED NATIONS — Quebec Conference ends; Marshal Pétain's arrest ordered; All Vichy diplomats fired; U. S. War Department favors rank above general.

OCCUPIED AREAS — Germans make mass arrests in Copenhagen.

WAR FRONTS

AMERICANS INSIDE GERMANY AT FOUR POINTS 1ST AND 3RD ARMIES LINKED; NANCY LIBERATED

SHAEF, September 15 — The Siegfried Line in the areas of Aachen and Trier has been pierced to a depth of several miles as Allied troops are throwing their overwhelming weight of material and superiority of manpower against the Germans' last and futile line of static resistance. The initial penetrations of the German defenses are but the prelude to the Allied campaign of destroying the Siegfried Line at many points.

Troops of the American 1st Army are now closing in on Aachen from three sides, with one column reported inside Germany, only five miles west of the city. These troops are [illegible] and will open the way to the main defenses of the Siegfried Line.

Late reports tonight stated that the American 3rd and 1st Armies have joined close to the German border. The junction of the 3rd and 7th Armies to the south has resulted in a continuous front, bringing the command of these armies under General Dwight Eisenhower.

It was officially announced today that Nancy is now completely free of German troops after bitter fighting. Halfway north to Metz, 3rd Army troops have pushed steadily east of Pont à Mousson toward the Saar Basin. They now have six firm bridgeheads across the Moselle River, the newest one at Charmes. This city, 25 miles south of Nancy, and on the west bank of the Moselle River, was liberated early today.

There is little other news about the 3rd Army's operations in the Moselle area, and it is assumed that they are gathering their forces for an all-out assault on Germany from this direction.

Second British Bridgehead

British troops have thrown a second bridgehead across the Escaut Canal immediately north of Gheel. They are consolidating on the northern bank against piecemeal opposition. Another bridgehead was established here, but the Germans reacted violently and it was given up in the face of sustained and concentrated German pressure.

The British 2nd Army is now mopping up the last isolated pockets of German resistance between the Albert Canal and the Scheldt. The Germans helped to close their own trap by blowing up all but one bridge over the Scheldt before retreating to the Albert.

The original bridgehead across the Albert Canal at Beeringen has stood firm against continued German thrusts.

The Canadian 1st Army have abandoned their narrow bridgehead over the Leopold Canal, northeast of Bruges, and have withdrawn to the western banks, it was reported today. Meeting bitter resistance, they were under constant shelling by the Germans who had the advantage of flat country.

To the east, Polish troops under the command of General H. D. G. Crerar are in the vicinity of Zandlooper, 2½ miles from the Dutch border north of Ghent. Advance patrols have actually reached the frontier, press reports stated.

At Le Havre, a total of 9,600 Germans have been taken prisoner. British casualties were officially placed at less than 400.

LATE BULLETINS

AACHEN SURROUNDED; STOLBERG CAPTURED

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

Coriano Ridge, crosses Marno; MAAF heavies strike in Greece; Russians mass for assault on Warsaw; Germans still in Finland as deadline expires; Allies land on Halmaheras and Palau; Carrier-based planes continue blows at Philippines.

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Troops of the American 1st Army are now closing in on Aachen from three sides, with one column reported inside Germany, only five miles west of the city. These troops are shelling the city and are advancing despite heavy artillery and anti-tank fire.

Complicated Tank Barriers

In an effort to halt the Allied advance, the Germans placed «dragon's teeth,» concrete tank traps, in their path. Once the artillery began to blast the road barriers the tanks moved along, ignoring the complicated barrier. They were later stopped by an ingenious impediment of railway gates of steel pipes filled with heavy steel cable. Intense German machine-gun fire then covered them until the Americans found a way to get through by fastening explosives to the gates.

Allied forces which crossed the German frontier east of Eupen in Belgium are meeting stronger German resistance at Rotgen, including extensive minefields and roadblocks.

Farther to the south, in the area between Aachen and Luxembourg, a third crossing has been made in the area of Prum. This penetration is reported to be developing satisfactorily and units are five to six miles inside Germany.

The breaching of the Siegfried Line northwest of Trier places American troops over 10 miles within the Third Reich. There has been little news of their progress since the crossing was first made.

These four penetrations, begun as independent moves, are now likely to develop into strong, coordinated assaults now have six firm bridgeheads across the Moselle River, the newest one at Charmes. This city, 25 miles south of Nancy, and on the west bank of the Moselle River, was liberated early today.

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At Le Havre, a total of 9,600 Germans have been taken prisoner. British casualties were officially placed at less than 400.

LATE BULLETINS

AACHEN SURROUNDED; STOLBERG CAPTURED

SHAEF, September 16 (Saturday) — American 1st Army troops have completely surrounded Aachen and fighting is reported in the outskirts of the fortress city, it was announced late last night.

An Associated Press dispatch reported that American troops captured Stolberg, five miles east, and Lammersdorf, 12 miles southeast, of Aachen, bringing Allied troops to within 35 miles of Cologne.

Forces of the American 3rd Army liberated Epinal, 30 miles south of Nancy, it was officially reported.

(Reuter - AP)

ONE PALAU LANDING MADE ON PELELIU

NEW YORK, September 15 — One American landing in the Palau islands was made on the Island of Peleliu, it was disclosed tonight by an American radio correspondent.

Describing stiff enemy resistance to American Marines, CBS reporter William Ewing said the Japanese were well protected by thick woods «from the pre-invasion bombardment of Peleliu Island.»

Peleliu lies immediately south of the main Palau land mass. The correspondent said the Japanese held their fire until American landing craft were almost beached. He said: «This is going to be a tough campaign.» (PWB)

4126

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

The enemy garrison at Brest has again rejected demands for surrender. Defense guns at Brest were attacked yesterday by fighter-bombers, as were German strongpoints south of the port city.

British war correspondents, at their own request, will be armed with tommy guns and Sten guns before entering Germany. (OWI - Reuter - AP - UP - BBC)

BOMBS HIT GERMANY THREE TONS A MINUTE

LONDON, September 15 — More than 30,000 tons of explosives, averaging more than three tons a minute for six days and nights, fell on Germany during the sustained air assaults terminated yesterday by bad weather, a dispatch from SHAEF revealed today.

During this period, warplanes of the 8th, 9th, and 14th USAAF have flown 19,243 sorties and destroyed 560 enemy craft in the air and on the ground. (PWB)

R.A.F. ATTACKS NORTH SEA CONVOY

LONDON, September 15 — RAF Beaufighters and Mosquitoes yesterday evening attacked an enemy convoy off Kristiansund in southern Norway. An Air Ministry communique said three merchant ships were left burning and an escort vessel was seen to blow up.

Yesterday afternoon, Lancasters of RAF Bomber Command attacked an ammunition depot in Holland. From these operations, one Coastal Command Beaufighter is missing. (PWB)

CAPTURE OF LE HAVRE A MODEL FOR SOLDIERS

LONDON, September 15 — David Bernard, BBC commentator, broadcast this description of the fall of Le Havre on his return to London.

The enemy garrison did not surrender en bloc; they surrendered in small groups, and only after our troops were literally within bayonet distance. But each particular strongpoint, both outside and inside the city had to be fought for. The story of the battle itself will, I feel, be available for all officers and men of the future in the form of an army text-book.

It was beautifully planned and daringly executed. It stands as a perfect example of that particular type of attack, and wherever I went among our troops, I heard nothing but praise and admiration for the commander of the 49th Division, which, with the 51st (Highland) Division, broke through the prepared and fortified German perimeter into the heart of the city itself.

There were about 12,000 German troops defending the city, and German prisoners taken were in the neighbourhood of 10,000. The expert thoroughness in planning the attack can be witnessed in the numbers of our own casualties. In this frontal attack on a major force in prepared positions, our losses were about 50 killed, and a relatively small number of wounded.

Battles nearly always have their amusing story. In this battle, it took the form of a competition. The Highland Division, which carried out the attack on the northern sector, offered five pounds for the capture of the commander of the German garrison, Colonel Wildermuth. But the officer commanding the 49th Division went one better by offering six pounds. It was a troop commander of the 49th Division who captured the colonel — and the six pounds. (BBC)

FLYING-BOMBS DAMAGE MILLION DWELLINGS

LONDON, September 15 — Lord Woolton, Britain's Minister of Reconstruction, disclosed tonight that 1,164,000 houses or flats in London were damaged during flying-bomb attacks, and 23,000 destroyed. In the case of a large proportion, the damage was slight.

8TH ARMY SEIZES CORIANO RIDGE, CROSSES MARANO

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 15 — Eighth Army troops have seized the 7,600-yard Coriano Ridge, where for 10 days German tank and infantry forces have held the Allied drive toward the Valley of the Po, and Canadian armor has crossed the Marano River, to approach within four miles of Rimini, it was announced here today.

In the furious assault on the coastal ridge, where German forces had dug in their tanks in earthwork revetments in a desperate attempt to stem the 8th Army offensive, which threatened to overrun the Valley of the Po, almost the entire strength of two German divisions, the 289th Grenadier Regiment, and the 98th Infantry Regiment, was liquidated. Eighth Army forces captured 1,200 prisoners on Thursday alone, when the savage battle was at its height.

Canadian troops, consisting of armor and infantry, crossed the Marano River, two miles in from the coast, yesterday, and after establishing a bridgehead moved northeastward to come within a mile of the Rimini airfield, three miles from this port town, terminus of the Po-Valley road and rail lines to Bologna and Milan.

Greek troops were revealed as fighting with the 8th Army forces for the first time today, being identified with an advance against stubborn enemy opposition toward the village of San Lorenzo on the coast road.

With the capture of the Coriano-San Savino Ridge, which at its southwestern end is only four miles from the neutral state of San Marino, and the probability that the Germans will be forced back onto the coastal spurs of high Monte Titano, German troops have taken up positions within this tiny republic, it was reported.

An official statement declared, "From air reconnaissance over San Marino, it is clear that the Republic is being used by the Germans for supplies and gun areas, and enemy motor transport and guns within the Republic are being engaged by our air force and artillery, as on other sectors of the front."

Germans in San Marino

Although the Vatican delegate of the Republic, reputedly the oldest state in Europe, has said that San Marino officials had marked all entrances to their 38 square miles of territory with Red Cross flags and markers indicating neutrality, German troops have set up 88-millimeter guns in specially-prepared gun pits just inside the frontier, it was stated here.

A sergeant of Carabinieri, now in Allied lines, testified that Field Marshal Albert Kesselring sent a delegation to the Republic early this month to insist on the free use of the roads passing through the tiny state. The sergeant, pressed into duty as an interpreter for the Germans, declared that both German staff cars and police cars plied the mountain roads, and that German military police were quartered in the town of San Marino itself.

Although details in official reports were scarce, mention of "mounting resistance" from enemy forces defending Goth Line positions and the statement that 5th Army troops were now "up against the main positions" of this mountain defense zone indicated that direct, frontal attack was underway against these Apennines bastions. Air Force reports said that Marauder bombers staged heavy attacks on Goth Line positions north of Firenzuola, "in front of ground forces." Firenzuola is about 24 miles north of Florence, along a lateral road paralleling the Santerno River, and linking up two of the main roads to Bologna north of the Futa Pass, main German defensive position in this sector.

Fifth Army forces were also reported to have made gains north of Lucca, and between this town and Pistoia to the east.

German forces suffered heavy losses in their unsuccessful attempts to hold the Coriano-San Savino coastal ridge

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an escort vessel was seen to blow up.

Yesterday afternoon, Lancasters of RAF Bomber Command attacked an ammunition depot in Holland. From these operations one Coastal Command Beaufighter is missing. (PWB)

CAPTURE OF LE HAVRE A MODEL FOR SOLDIERS

LONDON, September 15 — David Bernard, BBC commentator, broadcast this description of the fall of Le Havre on his return to London.

The enemy garrison did not surrender en bloc; they surrendered in small groups, and only after our troops were literally within bayonet distance. But each particular strongpoint, both outside and inside the city had to be fought for. The story of the battle itself will, I feel, be available for all officers and men of the future in the form of an army text-book.

It was beautifully planned and daringly executed. It stands as a perfect example of that particular type of attack, and wherever I went among our troops, I heard nothing but praise and admiration for the commander of the 49th Division, which, with the 51st (Highland) Division, broke through the prepared and fortified German perimeter into the heart of the city itself.

There were about 12,000 German troops defending the city, and German prisoners taken were in the neighbourhood of 10,000. The expert thoroughness in planning the attack can be witnessed in the numbers of our own casualties. In this frontal attack on a major force in prepared positions, our losses were about 50 killed, and a relatively small number of wounded.

Battles nearly always have their amusing story. In this battle, it took the form of a competition. The Highland Division, which carried out the attack on the northern sector, offered five pounds for the capture of the commander of the German garrison, Colonel Wildermuth. But the officer commanding the 49th Division went one better by offering six pounds. It was a troop commander of the 49th Division who captured the colonel — and the six pounds. (BBC)

FLYING-BOMBS DAMAGE MILLION DWELLINGS

LONDON, September 15 — Lord Woolton, Britain's Minister of Reconstruction, disclosed tonight that 1,104,000 houses or flats in London were damaged during flying-bomb attacks, and 23,000 destroyed. In the case of a large proportion, the damage was slight.

«We had not previously thought it wise to let the country know the magnitude of the problem in London,» said Woolton. «I imagine the enemy at present is so busily engaged in licking his own wounds, that he won't derive very much satisfaction from contemplating ours.»

In ordinary raids from 1940 to this spring, the damage was 84,000 houses destroyed and 142,000 still to be repaired, of which 42,000 were not fit for occupation.

Figures for the total damage covering air-raids and flying bombs in the London area are 107,000 houses destroyed, representing the accommodation for half a million people; 170,000 seriously damaged and needing repair, and 700,000 which have received first repairs, but need further work to make them reasonably comfortable. (Reuter)

ALLIES REVOKE NAZI LAWS

LONDON, September 15 — An Allied proclamation revoking all the most infamous Nazi laws and dissolving all Nazi organisations in Germany has been published by the Allied Military Government, said Richard Hottelet, Columbia Broadcasting System reporter, yesterday.

The Allied laws revoke such Nazi decrees as racial laws and those suspending civil rights. (PWB)

With the capture of the Coriano-San Savino Ridge, which at its southwestern end is only four miles from the neutral state of San Marino, and the probability that the Germans will be forced back onto the coastal spurs of high Monte Titano, German troops have taken up positions within this tiny republic, it was reported.

An official statement declared: «From air reconnaissance over San Marino, it is clear that the Republic is being used by the Germans for supplies and gun areas, and enemy motor transport and guns within the Republic are being engaged by our air force and artillery, as on other sectors of the front.»

Germans in San Marino

Although the Vatican delegate of the Republic, reputedly the oldest state in Europe, has said that San Marino officials had marked all entrances to their 38 square miles of territory with Red Cross flags and markers indicating neutrality, German troops have set up 88-millimeter guns in specially-prepared gun pits just inside the frontier, it was stated here.

A sergeant of Carabinieri, now in Allied lines, testified that Field Marshal Albert Kesselring sent a delegation to the Republic early this month to insist on the free use of the roads passing through the tiny state. The sergeant, pressed into duty as an interpreter for the Germans, declared that both German staff cars and police cars plied the mountain roads, and that German military police were quartered in the town of San Marino itself.

Although details in official reports were scarce, mention of «mounting resistance» from enemy forces defending Goth Line positions and the statement that 5th Army troops were now «up against the main positions» of this mountain defense zone indicated that direct, frontal attack was underway against these Apennines bastions. Air Force reports said that Marauder bombers staged heavy attacks on Goth Line positions north of Firenzuola, «in front of ground forces.» Firenzuola is about 24 miles north of Florence, along a lateral road paralleling the Santerno River, and linking up two of the main roads to Bologna north of the Futa Pass, main German defensive position in this sector.

Fifth Army forces were also reported to have made gains north of Luera, and between this town and Pistoia to the east.

German forces suffered heavy losses in their unsuccessful attempts to hold the Coriano-San Savino coastal ridge. At the inland end of this high ground, British infantry and tank forces carried out a brilliant encircling movement which cut off enemy positions west of San Savino and resulted in two German regiments' being obliterated through casualties and captures.

American medium bombers and Desert Air Force medium and light bombers took a heavy toll of enemy troops and guns in savage «saturation» attacks upon the German forces holding the ridge between Rimini and San Marino yesterday. Desert Air Force fighter-bombers slashed at enemy transport, struck the San Pietro Bridge on the Rimini-Bologna rail line, and bombed and strafed barracks and machine gun emplacements on the Rimini airport. (PRO)

MAAF. HEAVIES STRIKE IN GREECE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 15 — Up to 500 Allied heavy bombers today attacked three airfields crowded with enemy fighter planes and transports, and a submarine base, in the Athens area, it was announced here this evening.

The attacks followed a night mission by RAF bombers and marked the first MAAF attack on Greek targets since last December.

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

The airfields attacked were the Athens-Kalamaki, the Athens-Tatoi, and the Athens-Eleusis fields, on which a large number of JU-52's and fighter planes had been observed.

The submarine base was identified as that at Salamis, on an island off the port of Piraeus. (PRO)

MIDEAST BEAUFIGHTERS HIT AEGEAN SHIPPING

CAIRO, September 15 — Rocket-firing Beaufighters operating from eastern Mediterranean bases Thursday attacked enemy shipping in Paroskia harbor, in the Island of Paros, in the Aegean Sea, setting on fire a lighter and damaging another vessel, a Middle East communique announced today.

Aerodromes on the Island of Crete were bombed Thursday night for the third night in succession, the communique said. (PWB)

FRENCH SAILORS GIVEN ROUSING WELCOME

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 15 — Citizens of Toulon turned out in great numbers yesterday to greet parading sailors of the French Fleet, it was announced here today.

The French sailors were reviewed by Louis Jacquinot, French Minister of Marine, Admiral Sir John Cunningham, Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean, and Vice Admiral H. Kent Hewitt, U. S. Navy.

French Forces of the Interior formed a guard of honor for the French seamen, returned to their great Mediterranean base for the first time since the scuttling of the French fleet in November, 1942. (PRO)

GENERAL WILSON SALUTES R.A.F.

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 15 — General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theatre, has sent a message to Royal Air Force units under his command on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the height of the Battle of Britain, when RAF airmen shot down 485 enemy planes over the British Isles.

General Wilson asked the airmen to «remember those who fought and triumphed against terrific odds, and who gave to us and to our Allies time to create and marshal the great forces of the United Nations which are now sweeping forward all over the globe.» (PRO)

87 U. S. SOLDIERS TAKE OATH OF CITIZENSHIP

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 15 — Eighty-seven American soldiers, natives of 20 different countries, took oaths of citizenship under Army auspices in Italy recently, it was announced here today.

Brig. Gen. L. C. Jaynes addressed the new citizens, telling them that they had become «shareholders in a great commonwealth,» which with proper interest in public welfare on their part would ensure them «the privileges of a wholesome life.» (PRO)

TITO SAYS FASCISM MUST BE WIPED OUT

LONDON, September 15 — Fascism must be wiped out of united Yugoslavia, which desires representation at the peace table, Marshal Tito said yesterday in a speech commemorating the first anniversary of the 1st Dalmatian Brigade.

Speaking of the future of Yugoslavia, Tito said, «Great days of freedom are ahead for us, but there will also be days of new effort and new struggle.

«I am sure our men of the Yugoslav Army of National Liberation will not only crown this struggle by victory, but will also preserve their achievements for our people so that nobody will be able to take from them what they have

«There were many adherents of Fascism in our country, and they are still here. Fascism has its roots everywhere, and will try to rise again if a mortal blow is not struck at it now. Every nation which wishes to avoid such disasters in the future as we have suffered in this war must accomplish this task.» (PWB)

TROOP-CARRIER PLANES AID YUGOSLAVS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 15 — Cargo planes of the 60th Troop Carrier Group have flown nearly 4,000 missions and have carried millions of pounds of supplies to aid Marshal Tito's Partisan Forces in the past six months, it was announced here today.

Among the missions performed by these planes was one in which explosives were carried to Partisans to enable them to destroy a railway trestle and an enemy troop train crossing it. The plane landed in a rough field a short distance from the railway trestle in Yugoslavia, and unloaded the explosives just in time to wreck the bridge and kill the entire trainload of Germans. (PRO)

RUSSIANS MASS FOR ASSAULT ON WARSAW

MOSCOW, September 15 — Russian and Polish forces, using captured Praga as a new forward base, were reported to be massing tonight for the final assault on Warsaw.

Swinging north of the Polish capital to widen the frontal attack across the Vistula River, Marshal Rokossovsky's troops, joined by elements of Polish General Berlinger's 1st Army, have taken several inhabited localities just above Praga, and were said tonight to be forging onward against stiff resistance.

Except for further gains in cooperation with Rumanian troops in northern Transylvania, the Russian communique spoke only of hand fighting of local importance.

Last night, the Red Air Force carried out a heavy raid on the Hungarian capital of Budapest. More than 35 fires were started, 20 of them large. One bridge over the Danube received direct hits.

On all fronts, 110 German tanks and 72 enemy planes were destroyed yesterday.

From the German News Agency came reports that the Russians have launched a new offensive in the Baltic area, using 40 divisions, all massed in the northern sector. This attack, unconfirmed by Moscow, was said to have begun yesterday.

Following flights of Russian aircraft which dropped food and ammunition to Patriots fighting in Warsaw, the Polish Committee of National Liberation broadcast a message to General Bor's forces in the beleaguered city.

«The hour of liberation is near,» said the message. «Keep on fighting. Relief is coming.»

A Rumanian communique said that Russian and Rumanian forces have made further gains in central and eastern Transylvania, pushing toward Cluj and Targu-Mures. Bucharest reported heavy fighting in the region of the town of Arad, in western Transylvania.

Further progress of Russian units was reported from the Czech border section of southern Poland.

(OWI-Reuter)

GERMANS IN FINLAND AS DEADLINE EXPIRES

STOCKHOLM, September 15 — At midnight tonight, the Russian demand that all German troops in Finland be expelled as a pre-armistice measure expires.

In spite of the Finnish ultimatum to the German commander to evacuate his troops, they are still believed to be in Finland. Swedish reports stated that indications point to

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French Minister of Marine, Admiral Sir John Cunningham, Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean, and Vice Admiral H. Kent Hewitt, U. S. Navy.

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«I am sure our men of the Yugoslav Army of National Liberation will not only crown this struggle by victory, but will also preserve their achievements for our people so that nobody will be able to take from them what they have gained by fighting.»

Tito said that the agreement with Dr. Ivan Subasic of the Yugoslav Government in London has made possible a united Yugoslav front, and added, «The agreement has strengthened our ranks, and is proof of the strength and victory in the field of politics. It is in complete harmony with all our former efforts to achieve as complete a unity of our nations as possible, so that our country may be able to occupy a worthy place with regard to other countries.

Self Determination Essential

«But, we shall be firm that no further steps should be made on the strength of this agreement without the approval of all our nations. Our nations must themselves determine their form of internal government. This is the principle put forward by our great Allies, and we adhere to it.»

Speaking of the peace conference, Tito declared, «We are a small country as far as territory is concerned, but we have proved by our deeds that our nation is great in spirit. We wish to be together with our Allies at the table where the fate of Europe, and of our country, will be decided.»

Tito concluded by stating, «The military victory over the German invader and his servants will come soon, but a long and hard struggle will be necessary to kill Fascism in our lands.

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In spite of the Finnish ultimatum to the German commander to evacuate his troops, they are still believed to be in Finland. Swedish reports stated that indications point to the German intention to remain there and fight, instead of complying with Finland's order.

The Finnish communique announced that German naval forces attempted to land at several points on Suursari Island and at Hogland, in the Gulf of Finland, after a German demand of surrender was rejected. The attacks were repelled by Finnish fire, except at one point where fighting continues for a small bridgehead. Finnish naval craft and artillery units have sunk or destroyed nine German vessels.

A Swedish radio broadcast declared that the problem of German military evacuation from north Finland will remain unsolved at the expiration of the period of respite.

In Finland, the cabinet and officers of the Diet were called to an emergency meeting to consider measures to be taken against the German troops. Discussion will undoubtedly be held on the Russian peace terms, which were handed to the Finnish delegation in Moscow late last night.

Matters connected with Premier Antti V. Hackzell's illness will also be discussed, the Finnish radio said. A Moscow broadcast earlier today reported that Hackzell suffered a stroke last night, and is in serious condition with paralysis of his right hand and leg and loss of speech.

(OWI - Reuter - BBC)

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

SLOVAKS DESTROY 31 ENEMY AIRCRAFT

LONDON, September 15 — A fierce battle is raging in the Nitra Valley in western Slovakia between Czechoslovak forces and enemy tanks and motorised units, attacking with strong artillery and air support, said today's communique from the commander of the Czech forces in Slovakia. Three localities were liberated here during successful counter-attacks.

Heavy casualties among German troops in Slovakia have been caused by Allied bombing. During the first 16 days of the Slovak rising, 31 enemy aircraft were shot down by Slovak anti-aircraft defences.

An enemy motorised column attempting to penetrate the Hron River Valley toward the main coal mining district of Slovakia was routed. Czechoslovak troops are pursuing the enemy, who is retreating towards Ziate Moravce.

In eastern Slovakia, Czech Patriot Forces are systematically disabling German and Hungarian transportation, especially in the regions of Sabinov, Humenne, and Presov. (PWB)

ALLIES LAND IN HALMAHERAS AND PALAU CARRIER-BASED PLANES SMASH AT PHILIPPINES

ALLIED HQ, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, September 15 — General MacArthur's troops, in a big jump forward on the way back to the Philippines, have made a successful landing on Morotai Island in the Halmaheras, 250 miles south of Mindanao, a special announcement said today.

At the same time, it was revealed that American forces had landed on the Palau Islands at the western end of the Caroline group in the Pacific, 550 miles northeast of the Halmahera group.

The text of Admiral Nimitz's communique announcing the landings in the Palau Islands, revealed that the carrier-based aircraft and surface combat ships of Admiral William Halsey's 3rd Fleet are supporting the establishing of beachheads with a heavy aerial and naval bombardment at close range.

The American troops who made the landings form a combined Army and Marine Corps force under the command of Marine Major General Julian Smith, while amphibious operations are being directed by Vice Admiral T. S. Wilkinson, chief of the 3rd Amphibious Force.

Composition of the potent U. S. 3rd Fleet is secret, but it is known to include some of the latest and most heavily armed American battleships, in addition to a number of aircraft carriers.

Morotai Beachhead Secure

General Douglas MacArthur declared tonight from his command post on the island of Morotai, north of Halmahera, that the new American beachhead in the Moluccas is secure, and that the island group is now dominated by American forces.

Indicating that the landing on Morotai had taken the Japanese by surprise, MacArthur said that beachhead positions had been well established, and added, «The Allied campaign in the Pacific is now entering its decisive stage.»

The Pacific theater commander-in-chief added: «Defeat now stares Japan in the face.»

At the same time, combined Army and Marine Corps forces, heavily supported by battleships, cruisers, and carrier-based aircraft, pushed added waves of invasion troops onto new beachheads in the Palau Islands.

This invasion carried out almost simultaneously with the landing on Morotai, was announced today by Admiral Chester Nimitz's headquarters at Pearl Harbor. The last communique late this afternoon said that 16-inch batteries of Admiral William Halsey's 3rd Fleet battleships were pounding Japanese positions from close range, but the points

General MacArthur himself has gone ashore with his forces at Morotai, northernmost of the Halmaheras group, which is regarded as the southernmost bastion of the Philippines.

The 300-mile leap from New Guinea took the Japanese by surprise, the announcement said, the enemy having apparently anticipated it in the southern Halmaheras, which have now been bypassed. Allied losses so far have been «very light,» the communique stated, adding that up to the present no air or naval losses had been suffered.

MacArthur's forces went ashore under cover of naval guns which hurled shells into enemy positions, and the landing was preceded by an intense aerial bombardment. Heavy and medium bombers blasted airstrips and buildings with 95 tons of bombs in the 11th attack in 15 days against Japanese positions in the Halmaheras.

Meanwhile, heavy Liberator bombers ranging over waters off the coast of China, have sunk three Jap ocean-going freighters in Taiwan (Formosa) Strait.

Chinese Success at Wenchow

On the land front not far northwest of these waters, Chinese troops were reported tonight to have broken into the Japanese-captured city of Wenchow, in central Chekiang Province. The Japanese took the seaport city several days ago in what Chungking described as an effort to head off an Allied landing on the shores of the East China Sea.

In the southwestern Chinese interior, the Chungking High Command said, Chinese and Allied troops from Burma and from Yunnan effected a junction close to the Burmese-Yunnan border.

But in other areas, Japanese offensives made further progress. The enemy drive toward Kweilin, southern hub of Chinese defenses in Kwangsi Province, has pushed forward another five miles.

Troops of the British 14th Army have captured the outer positions in the Japanese defenses guarding the Manipur River crossings on the Tiddim Road, the Southeast Asia Command communique announced today.

The communique made no mention of any fighting on other fronts in Burma.

It was announced today that the 13th Air Force is now operating in the Southwest Pacific area, thus greatly augmenting the 5th Air Force. Lightnings of the 13th Air Force «in sizeable force» have already made their first attack, hitting the southern Philippines without loss, the announcement said. Presence of the 13th is expected to aid considerably in the new landing on Morotai. (OWI-Reuter)

JAPANESE GENERAL STAFF AWAITS DEFEAT

SAN FRANCISCO, September 15 — Vice Admiral John W. Greenslade, Pacific coast coordinator of naval logistics, said here Tuesday that the Japanese General Staff knows that defeat is inevitable, and «can only wait now for our next blow to fall.»

Speaking before a gathering of San Francisco businessmen, Greenslade said that the full power of the United Nations will be turned against Japan as soon as Germany concedes defeat, and urged the occupation of the Japanese homeland after final Pacific victory.

The Admiral traced the progress made so far in the inexorable naval drive across the Pacific and added:

«Working from bases thousands of miles from our country, our Navy has mastered the greatest supply problem in the history of warfare.»

Recalling that Britain has already signified her intentions by transferring Admiral Bruce Fraser from the Home Fleet to the Far East, Greenslade said that it is significant that Admiral Fraser is, among other things, an expert in combined operation.

«The occupation of Japan will be absolutely necessary

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The Palau Islands are a major Japanese bastion, about 950 miles east of the Philippines. The Nimitz announcement said enemy resistance to continued landings was stiff.

These two new landings on widely separated Japanese-held territory along the southeastern flank of Mindanao followed closely on the three-day assault of carrier-based aircraft on Japanese positions, convoys, and airfields in the central Philippines and adjacent waters.

More complete information tonight showed that enemy positions on the Philippine islands of Panay, Cebu, Negros, and Leyte were heavily smashed. Revised figures put the total of Japanese aircraft destroyed at 433, of which 156 were shot down in combat and 277 destroyed on the ground.

Figures released two days ago, which probably included Japanese losses suffered outside the immediate central Philippines area, put destruction of enemy planes by American carrier-based aircraft at 501.

Late figures reveal two large cargo vessels, one medium transport, two destroyers, and 35 small ships sunk. Ships damaged included five cargo vessels, one medium oil tanker, 36 small ships ,two motor-torpedo boats, and many sampans. These damage losses were in addition to those previously announced.

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«The occupation of Japan will be absolutely necessary after she surrenders,» Greenslade stated. «It will be much less onerous and expensive than future wars.» (OWI)

U. S. ARMY CASUALTIES TOTAL 327,616; NAVY, 61,509

WASHINGTON, September 15 — United States Army casualties for all theaters through August 29 were placed at 327,616, by Secretary of War Henry Stimson yesterday. The total represents an increase of 21,821 over the total released a week ago.

Of the total, 62,357 were killed, 172,042 wounded, 46,181 taken prisoner, and 45,036 are missing.

Casualties in the Navy totaled 61,509, including 24,459 killed, 23,064 wounded, 4,466 prisoners, and 9,520 missing. (OWI)

U. K. COMMEMORATES BATTLE OF BRITAIN

LONDON, September 15 — The Royal Air Force in the United Kingdom today commemorated the fourth anniversary of the Battle of Britain.

It was on 15 September 1940 that the furious battle between the RAF and the Luftwaffe reached its climax,

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when Fighter Command pilots destroyed more than 485 raiders over Great Britain.

«In an order of the day today, the chief of the RAF Technical Training Command said. «Two things, and two things alone, fought off the enemy: the Royal Air Force and the spirit of the people of Great Britain.» (BBC)

LIBERATED ITALY

ITALIAN MINER CONDEMNS LABOR MENTALITY

ROME, September 15 — A hard-bitten man named Sassi, from the rank and file of an Italian miners' labor union, said today that the greatest fault with efforts to unify the Italian labor movement lies in the mentality «which does not take full account of the national tension between class and class.»

Sassi spoke to provincial and communal delegates to the internationally-sponsored trades union congress which opened the first of three sessions in the Finance Ministry building this morning.

Seated on the dais were Italian trades union leaders and the five members of the American, British, and International labor groups who have just completed a survey tour of central and southern Italy and Sicily. They are:

Walter Schevenels, Secretary General of the International Federation of Trade Unions; William Lawther and Thomas O'Brien, of the British Trades Union Council; Luigi Antonini, of the American Federation of Labor; and George Baldanzi, of the American Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Opposes Proportional Representation

Miner Sassi further declared that the idea of a proletariat still dependent upon the «professorial classes» coexists in what he described as the effete labor mentality. Sassi's assertions were delivered in opposition to delegates who had declared a necessity for «proportional representation» methods of election to provide a voice in any new labor movement for those minority factions which exist in the old one.

«I can assure you,» said the miner, «that with suppression of the mentality that looks for aid to political parties, we can be independent as a labor movement.

«The movement must have nothing to do with political issues. We must limit ourselves to the economic and social welfare of the working people. If there are people who wish to bring in political parties, we must block them at once.»

He declared himself against a proportional representation system which would foster factional divisions in labor, and thus becloud the «yes» and «no» issues which confront the working man.

There was unanimity among the delegates for unity in the ranks of Italian labor. But from the start of the meeting at 0900 hours this morning, until it closed at 1800 hours this evening there was full discussion about which matters of organizational importance must take precedence.

Schevenels had appealed for a collective sense of responsibility in taking the first steps which, he said, «will affect the full future of Italian trade unionism.»

The International Federation delegate reminded the conference that any measures it may adopt for its provisional body must be consonant with the interests of laborers in occupied northern Italy, «who must have their part in final decisions.»

Schevenels declared that the divisions existing in the trades union movements, national and international, have been «the greatest catastrophe to social progress, and one of the reasons why the Italian people lost so many of their rights during the period since the last great war.»

«Even union headquarters,» he said, «is frequently out of touch with the rest of the movement.»

Listing what he described as the gravest defects of current organization, Di Vittorio said democratic principles have not been applied universally; that acceleration toward freedom has been too rapid; that many self-appointed leaders have overstayed their time in office, «reluctant to part with the residue of an old system.»

One deformity in the current system, he said, is the practice of choosing leaders from lists handed down from above. But he held this method of choosing leaders to be a good one in many cases.

It was this statement which precipitated most of the day's discussion.

The second most heated topic of the day was the question whether statutes should be drawn by the leadership to submit to the forthcoming labor congress in Naples next month, or whether the matter of outlining a provisional set of rules of procedure should be left to the rank and file after union organizations have been unified.

Oris Bigazzi of Rome declared that a statute should be drawn to be submitted to a labor congress. He said elections should be deferred until after a constitution can be adopted.

«Unity now,» said Bigazzi, «without a constitution, would bring chaos later. Workmen should be fully informed of their objectives. Many men remain outside the movement now because of a lack of confidence, inspired by a failure to outline these objectives.»

Several resolutions calling for immediate action on issues of minority rights, and methods of procedure are to be submitted to the final session of the conference tomorrow morning. (UNN)

ROATTA AND OTHER GENERALS SUSPENDED

ROME, September 15 — Army General Mario Roatta and Army Corps Generals Barbieri, Zanghieri, and Carbone have been suspended from their posts pending ascertainment of their responsibility in the military events of 8 September 1943, and the days immediately following, the War Ministry announced today.

The suspension order took the form of a decree issued by the Lieutenant General of the Realm. (UNN)

NINE ADMIRALS REMOVED FROM POSTS

ROME, September 15 — The Navy Ministry today announced that nine admirals had been relieved of their duties and will relinquish their rank pending trial.

Other officers similarly dealt with included 99 senior and 62 junior naval officers.

Pierruccio Lantini, former Minister of Corporations, has been arrested by order of the Commission for Sanctions Against Fascism.

Costamagna Carlo, Supreme Court councillor, and Manzella Gesualdo, Supreme Court prosecuting attorney have been removed from their posts by order of the Deputy High Commissioner for such sanctions. (UNN)

GERMANS DESTROYED NEMI RELICS

ROME, September 15 — The Germans are responsible for the wanton destruction of the historical ships located in the museum of the town of Nemi, it was revealed today in an inquiry carried out by the Superintendent of Monuments in Latium Province.

These ships, which represented the most ancient model of naval construction, dating back to the times of the Emperor Caligula, had been removed from Lake Nemi during the years 1929-1932.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789521

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Democracy in Unions

Immediately following Schevenels, Giuseppe di Vittorio, who described himself as an agricultural worker, outlined the broad general objectives as set forth in the Pact of Rome by the CGIL.

Di Vittorio declared that the first principle of organization must be a completely unframmelled democratic system within the union. Unionism, he said, must work for the social and economic welfare of the men at large. Defects of union activities thus far must be singled out, he added, so that their elimination may give strength to the movement.

Speaker after speaker agreed with these broad terms. But one after another revealed an opinion that democratic organization within the ranks is a matter of time. Some said Fascism has lowered the educational level of workmen, that they have lost their political and trade union consciousness; and that the guidance of hand-picked leaders must remain for some time.

Di Vittorio listed what he said were the chief setbacks to unionism. He said only the older men in the movement could remember beyond the days of Fascist sindacalism and its dictatorial methods. He said communications and transport, both in a ruined state, provide little means to propagate the union cause.

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Technical experts point out that the fire which broke out in the Nemi Museum was caused by the Germans, who must have sprinkled gasoline from one end of the building to the other.

Only 13 bronze heads and the famous head of Medusa were saved and transferred to the National Museum of Rome. (UNN)

6,000,000 QUINTALS OF GRAIN UP TO AUGUST 31

ROME, September 15 — Six million quintals of grain had been harvested in Italy by August 31, Agriculture Minister Fausto Gullo announced in an interview in *L'Avanti* today.

He said that this figure compares favorably with the 1942 Fascist harvest of 10,000,000 quintals for the same territory plus the province of Florence, which is not included in Gullo's estimate. (UNN)

POPE RECEIVES SECRETARY AMERY

VATICAN CITY, September 15 — The Pope today received Leopold Amery, British Secretary of State for India, in private audience. Mr. Amery was accompanied by the British Minister to the Holy See. (UNN)

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UNITED NATIONS

ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL CONFERENCE ENDS

QUEBEC, September 15 — President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill will bring their conference to a formal close at noon tomorrow, but the quickened pace of the European war may hold the two leaders in personal contact for further conversations before Mr. Churchill returns home.

Stephen Early, Mr. Roosevelt's private secretary, said that discussions by British and American chiefs of staff might continue after Churchill and Roosevelt had finished their talks.

While the press conference was proceeding, Roosevelt and Churchill were conferring with Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, who arrived here last night. Another of the British staff who reported to Prime Minister Churchill was Sir Alexander Cadogan, Permanent Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who arrived from the world security talks at Dumbarton Oaks. (OWI - Reuter)

LIVERPOOL WELCOMES 2,633 REPATRIATES

LIVERPOOL, September 15 — Some 2,633 British, South African, Canadian, American and other Allied repatriated prisoners of war and civilian internees who landed at Liverpool today from three big liners were welcomed by the Mayor of Liverpool and by crowds representing all parts of the British Commonwealth and the United States.

A message of greeting from the King and Queen said: «You may be sure that while you are in these islands you will never lack friends. We hope with all our hearts that your release from captivity may bring you restored health and a full measure of happiness.» (Reuter)

HURRICANE IN U. S. KILLS 18

NEW YORK, September 15 — The hurricane which has swept the east coast of the United States during the past 24 hours is dying down after killing 18 people and causing damage estimated at 7,500,000 dollars. (OWI)

BELGIAN COAL MINES UNDAMAGED

LONDON, September 15 — The Belgian coal mines at Beering and Houthaelen, in Limbourg Province, have suffered no damage, the Belgian National Radio said today.

It is further reported that Belgian coal mines have 250,000 tons of coal in store. Belgian main railways have sufficient supplies to run on a limited service for eight days, and Belgian local railways and electrical power stations have supplies for 20 days. (PWB)

MARSHAL PETAIN'S ARREST ORDERED

LONDON, September 15 — The French Minister of Justice, Francois de Menthon, announced in Paris today that a warrant had been issued for the arrest of Marshal Henri Petain, the American Broadcasting Station in Europe reported tonight.

The French minister stated that he «would ask for the creation of a special court to try the former Vichy chief of state.» (ABSIE)

BIG WELCOME FOR DE GAULLE IN LYON

LYON, September 15 — General de Gaulle was cheered by large crowds on his first official visit to Lyon. Crowds lined the way from the airport and some 30,000 people cheered for several minutes at the town hall before the general spoke.

The French Radio Thursday night said that 10 officers had been condemned to death by a court martial at Montpellier.

Charges were not revealed in any of the sentences. (PWB)

ALL VICHY DIPLOMATS FIRED

PARIS, September 16 — The appointments of all ambassadors and other diplomats by the Vichy Government are cancelled, a French Ministry of Foreign Affairs statement said today.

The dismissals are made without prejudice to the judicial decisions which may be taken in respect of the diplomats concerned, the statement added. (PWB)

VICHY DEFAULTED 1,500 BILLION FRANCS

PARIS, September 15 — The French Minister of Finance stated yesterday that the Vichy Government defaulted 1,500 billion francs, the British United Press reported.

He added that France's gold reserve remained intact, and will form the basis of the country's financial restoration. (OWI)

CANADIAN CARDINAL ARRIVES IN ENGLAND

LONDON, September 15 — Cardinal Villeneuve of Montreal arrived here today reportedly on a mission for President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

The Cardinal, who crossed the Atlantic by plane, stated in Montreal before his departure that he expected to visit France and Italy and to have an audience of the Pope before returning to Canada. (Reuter)

U. S. LUTHERANS AUTHORIZE FUND

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, September 15 — A five-million-dollar appropriation for post-war rehabilitation and reconstruction in European and other war-torn countries was authorized at the annual fiscal conference of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod, the Associated Press reported.

The planning council said the money would be used to rebuild damaged churches, erect missions, and reestablish scattered congregations. (AP)

U.S. W.D. FAVORS RANK ABOVE GENERAL

WASHINGTON, September 15 — The U. S. War Department favors the creation of an army rank above that of general, but limited to two officers and not conflicting with that of General of the Armies, currently held by General John J. Pershing, Secretary of War Henry Stimson said at his press conference yesterday.

Stimson said the War Department view on the question of an advanced army rank had been asked by members of Congress, in view of a bill passed by the Senate creating a naval rank of Fleet Admiral and authorizing the appointment of two naval officers to this grade.

The bill is now before the House of Representatives, and the Congressmen sought War Department opinion on an amendment providing for an equivalent Army rank. (OWI)

OCCUPIED AREAS

GERMANS MAKE MASS ARRESTS IN COPENHAGEN

WASHINGTON, September 15 — Hundreds and perhaps thousands of persons in Copenhagen were arrested Wednesday night when the Gestapo and the German police [illegible] Danish civilians in this

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De Gaulle said that there was a great effort of work, purge, and social justice to be carried out. Paying tribute to the French Forces of the Interior, the general said: «You men of the FFI have all sprung from the determination and hope of the nation. You have covered our flag with glory; you have filled the nation with pride.» (Reuter)

F.C.N.L. TAKE OVER WASHINGTON LEGATION

WASHINGTON, September 15 — The U. S. Government has given the delegate of the French National Committee permission to take over the former French Embassy. Secretary of State Cordell Hull announced that this action did not change the present diplomatic relations between the United States and the French Committee. (PWB)

FRENCH COURTS PASS MORE SENTENCES

LONDON, September 15 — The Carcassonne court martial in secret session has sentenced six people to death, two to five years' imprisonment, and another two to six months' imprisonment, the French National Radio heard here today said.

The broadcast added that the Perpignan court martial sentenced six persons to death, two to hard labor for life, and one person to 30 years hard labor.

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GERMANS MAKE MASS ARRESTS IN COPENHAGEN

WASHINGTON, September 15 — Hundreds and perhaps thousands of persons in Copenhagen were arrested Wednesday night when the Gestapo and the German police carried out the biggest raid on Danish civilians in this war, the Danish Press Service reported yesterday.

The mass arrests came after the German-controlled Danish home radio said that a German soldier and two German policemen had been killed in and around Copenhagen during the past two days in a series of Patriot attacks on the occupying forces. As a result, German authorities ordered the Danish police chief to cooperate more energetically in the search for «political murderers,» adding, «The way in which political executions recently have gotten the upper hand in Denmark has made it impossible for the SS and the police chief of Denmark to tolerate any longer the fact that Danish police are not fighting with all their energy against these attacks.»

The Danish Press Service said railway and tram passengers were searched for weapons and many flats were raided. The results of the raid are reported to be in no reasonable proportion to its scale, and the Underground organization escaped without serious damage, the news agency said.

A United Press dispatch said the Danes regard the arrests as one more symbol of German jitters, and the Swedish newspaper *Svenska Dagbladet* viewed the raid as evidence of German nervousness and of «the beginning of the end of occupation there.»

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To add to German problems, « there have been many disturbances on the railways to the south of Jutland, » and in the last few days « the greatest increase in railway sabotage in Denmark, » the Danish News Agency reported from Sweden. (OWI)

INSIDE GERMANY

S.S. GENERALS HEAD BERLIN POLICE

LONDON, September 15 — Two SS generals have been appointed to head the Berlin police, the German news agency DNB admitted yesterday.

SS Lieut. General Kurt Geehram was made senior police commander and acting police president, and SS Major General Erik Heimburg was appointed chief of the regular Berlin police.

In an effort to tighten Nazi control in Norway, SS General Redless, Gestapo chief, has taken over control of the Hird Organization, which is the armed formation of the Quisling Party.

In Holland, 200 Berlin police arrived in the Hague to assume the duties of the Dutch police in case of emergency, it was reported by the Dutch paper *Vrij Nederland*. In other towns under German occupation, Dutch Nazis have replaced the regular police chiefs. The Quislings are reported to be trying to resign from the Party. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

AFHQ, September 15 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

British and Indian troops of the 8th Army, after very heavy fighting, have cleared the village of Coriano and the ridge running southwest from that village. Other troops of the 8th Army have attacked across the River Marano, and have established a bridgehead. Heavy fighting continues.

North and northwest of Florence British and American troops of the 5th Army are meeting heavy resistance from the enemy Goth Line positions.

On the remainder of the front, active patrolling continues without any major alteration in our forward positions.

Navy:

On the night of 12 September, Allied light coastal forces encountered four German F-lighters in the Gulf of Genoa. Attacks were carried out at short range, with the result that three F-lighters blew up, and the fourth was left on fire.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

The major part of yesterday's operations by tactical aircraft was concentrated against battle-front targets in Italy. Medium, light, and fighter-bombers attacked defense positions, guns, and other close-support targets in both the eastern and central sectors of the battle area. Other fighter-bombers were active against communications, supply dumps, and shipping in northern Italy.

Coastal aircraft attacked shipping in the Gulf of Genoa and ports in the Adriatic.

Heavy bombers did not operate due to bad weather. Medium and heavy bombers last night again attacked airdromes in the Athens area.

From these operations, 11 of our aircraft are missing.

MAAF flew approximately 1,500 sorties.

Complete reports indicate the following numbers of our aircraft missing, in addition to those already given in the communiques:

From operations of 10 September, an additional four.

From operations of 11 September, an additional four.

The enemy garrison at Brest has rejected demands for surrender and fighting continues. Loud explosions have been heard.

Air:

Enemy guns in the Brest area were attacked yesterday by fighter-bombers. Scattered enemy fire was also encountered on the Crozen Peninsula, south of Brest, where strong-points were attacked by medium and light bombers.

Fighters and fighter-bombers provided support for ground forces and attacked transportation in Holland. Strong-points near Boulogne were targets for medium and light bombers. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, September 15 — Tonight's communique:

Land:

During today, north of Prago, our troops, jointly with the units of Polish 1st Army, with stiff fighting continued to advance and occupied the following populated localities: Rino, Galubzhegi, Alexandru, Uzabeli, Stanislavus, Chernastruga, Nargit, Anopol, and Targube.

South of Sanok, our troops captured the town of Leske, and the populated localities of Plonna, Yagorets, Lukovo, Durzuk, Ugertse, and Ezhnibovo, and the railway station of Ugertse.

In northern Transylvania, our troops, operating jointly with the Rumanian troops, captured the town and the railway station of Toplita, and also occupied in fighting over 40 other populated localities, including Tovata, Madyare, Vumbalu, Vadazh, Tavate, and Vodozue, and the railway stations of Tavata, Ilvets, and Arbeten-Vyets.

On other sectors of the front, patrol activities and, on several sectors, fighting of local importance took place.

During September 14, our troops on all fronts damaged or destroyed a total of 110 German tanks. In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 72 enemy planes were shot down.

Air:

On the night of September 14/15, our long-range Air Force again carried out a raid on the Hungarian Capital, Budapest. As a result of bombardment of the military and industrial objectives of the enemy, over 35 fires were started, of which nearly 20 were of large size. Bomb hits were made upon the bridge across the River Danube. On the western railway station, on the territory of the main railway shops, and other industrial plants, amongst the fires huge explosions were observed. Our fliers observed the flames from a distance of 250 kilometers. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, September 15 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

Italian Patriots, in conjunction with French Maquis, were engaged in bitter fighting in the Argentara Hills, in the Piccolo and Gran San Bernardo Mountains, and in Val di Stura. The Germans intensified their efforts to secure their passage through Piedmontese passes and valleys. Large German forces were deployed in the Trebbia Valley to reoccupy Bobbio. Garibaldi Brigades are continuing to offer stiff resistance. German thrusts in force on the front extending from Cuneo to the Tenda and Stura Valleys resulted in failure. A bloody fight took place at Vinadio. In their attempts to transfer 40 wounded men outside the city, the Germans suffered heavy losses. They were forced to despatch three reinforcement battalions to Pavia Province, where more than 1,000 Patriots are engaged in battle.

The Ligurian coastal sector, between Ventimiglia and Diano Marina, is in the hands of Patriot forces. As a result, the Germans were compelled to evacuate several localities in the Genoa sector. Patriots carried out daring attacks against Oneglia, where more than 80 political prisoners were freed, and against German artillery emplacements, damaging some of the guns. It is estimated that 8,000 Patriots are on the offensive in Liguria, in Genoa. Nazi-Fascists cannot risk venturing into the old sections of the

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the regular police unless the quarrels are [illegible] trying to resign from the Party. (OWI)

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From operations of 12 September, an additional six.

(PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, September 15 — Today's communique:

Land:

Allied troops in northeastern Belgium have reached the line of the Leopold Canal, north of Maldegem.

Mopping up continues in the area south of our bridgehead over the Escaut Canal. Farther south, Allied troops have taken several small towns inside Germany, and are meeting increasing resistance from prepared enemy positions.

South of Aachen, enemy resistance is strong. East of St. Vith, we have pierced the outer section of the Siegfried defences on a six-mile front. Other units are encountering extensive road blocks and pillboxes, but progress has been maintained.

In the Moselle Valley, strong enemy counter-attacks against our bridgeheads were contained. Further advances have been made in the area south of Nancy, where the Germans are putting up a stubborn defence with heavy mortar, small arms, machine-gun, and sporadic artillery fire.

In northern Transylvania, our troops, operating jointly with the Rumanian troops, captured the town and the railway station of Toplita, and also occupied in fighting over 40 other populated localities, including Tovata, Madyare, Vambala, Vodazh, Tavate, and Vodozue, and the railway stations of Tavata, Ilvets, and Arheten-Vyels.

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ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, September 15 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

Italian Patriots, in conjunction with French Maquis, were engaged in bitter fighting in the Argentera Hills, in the Piccolo and Gran San Bernardo Mountains, and in Val di Stura. The Germans intensified their efforts to secure their passage through Piedmontese passes and valleys. Large German forces were deployed in the Trebbia Valley to reoccupy Bobbio. Garibaldi Brigades are continuing to offer stiff resistance. German thrusts in force on the front extending from Cuneo to the Tenda and Strua Valleys resulted in failure. A bloody fight took place at Vinadio. In their attempts to transfer 40 wounded men outside the city, the Germans suffered heavy losses. They were forced to despatch three reinforcement battalions to Pavia Province, where more than 1,000 Patriots are engaged in battle.

The Ligurian coastal sector, between Ventimiglia and Diano Marina, is in the hands of Patriot forces. As a result, the Germans were compelled to evacuate several localities in the Genoa sector. Patriots carried out daring attacks against Oneglia, where more than 80 political prisoners were freed, and against German artillery emplacements, damaging some of the guns. It is estimated that 8,000 Patriots are on the offensive in Liguria. In Genoa, Nazi-Fascists cannot risk venturing into the old sections of the city without grave danger to themselves. One hundred and seventy-two Germans and many Fascists were killed, and others were taken prisoner.

German troops, after reoccupying a few places previously liberated by Patriots on the right bank of Lake Maggiore, carried out retaliatory acts against the civilian population. Homes in Cannobio and Valmara were first sacked and then burned by Nazi-Fascist troops. Women, children, and old men were massacred.

Italian soldiers of the San Marco Battalion, who were until now compelled to remain with the Germans, opened fire on the Germans September 11, shouting, «Long Live Free Italy.»

Patriots cut Highway 51, leading to the Austrian border, and blew up a bridge, causing a landslide which blocked both the road and the railway. A railway line near Borgello, between Pontremoli and Borgotaro, was disrupted by Patriot forces.

On the night of September 6, in the region of La Barrack, Patriots destroyed a bridge. A highway and a railway tunnel were blown up east of Valdagno. The disruption of the Milan-Domodossola railway line was completed. The railway bridge over the Cavour Canal was demolished.

(UNN)

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

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, September 15. — The High Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

At the Albert and Maas-Scheldt Canal, enemy bridgeheads were further narrowed down by successful counter-attacks of our troops.

Between Maastricht and Aix-les-Chapelle, the Americans, supported by strong tank forces, continued their large-scale offensive.

Maastricht was lost.

South and southeast of Aix-les-Chapelle, the enemy succeeded at some points in penetrating into the forefields of the West Wall. Heavy fighting, in the course of which 40 enemy tanks were knocked out yesterday, continues with undiminished fury.

In the region of Nancy and in front of the Burgundy Gate, bitter fighting also continues. From the fortified harbors and bases at the Channel and Atlantic coast, heavy but successful defensive fighting was reported yesterday. At the outskirts of blazing Brest, Boulogne, and at the Cape of Gris Nez, the attackers suffered particularly heavy losses.

For several days, the harbor towns on the southeast coast of England have been subjected to heavy fire by German long-range batteries.

Escort vessels of a German convoy sank a British E-boat in the waters to the north of the West Frisian Island of Texel.

Italy:

In Italy, the enemy continued his attempts to break through our positions of the Apennines and the Adriatic sector, before the bad weather period sets in. In ruthlessly employing strong infantry and tank forces, the enemy ran against our defence front until late in the evening.

In the course of fierce fighting, the enemy succeeded in gaining only little ground, apart from a penetration near Coriano.

To the north of Florence, all attacks, supported by strong artillery, were also repulsed.

Local penetrations were cleared by immediate counter-attacks.

Eastern Front:

In the southern part of Transylvania, and in the northern part of the Szekler salient, numerous Soviet attacks were repulsed.

At Sanok and Krosno, renewed attempts of the Bolsheviks to break through our front line were frustrated.

One penetration was sealed by counter-attack.

At the Vistula, to the north of Sandomierz, grenadiers and sappers, supported by storm artillery of the Army, as well as throwers, liquidated an enemy bridgehead in the course of fierce offensive fighting, lasting for several days, and destroyed the bulk of two reinforced Soviet rifle divisions. A large number of prisoners was taken, and 161 guns, as well as numerous other weapons, were captured.

In the battle region of Warsaw, Praga was lost after fierce house-to-house fighting. To the north of the city, fierce enemy attacks were repelled.

To the northwest of Lomza, our troops disengaged themselves from the enemy after fierce fighting, and took up positions on the northern bank of the Narev.

In the northern sector of the eastern front, the Bolsheviks opened up the expected large-scale attack on a broad front, with over 40 rifle divisions and a large number of tank and battle plane formations. Despite the fact that the Soviets employed far superior forces in men and material, our troops, splendidly supported by the Luftwaffe, frustrated all break-through attempts of the Soviets in fierce fighting. Penetrations were brought to a hold, or sealed by immediate counter-attacks.

German bomber and battle plane formations attacked Soviet columns on the march and traffic targets at the eastern front by day and night with good effect. Particularly in the battle region of the Carpathians, and near Medohn, they destroyed a large number of tanks and guns, as well as over 100 motorized vehicles of the enemy.

In fierce air battles and by the activity of the anti-aircraft artillery of the Luftwaffe, 99 Soviet aircraft were shot down yesterday.

At the Kandalaksha front, our rearguard troops again repelled several Soviet attacks yesterday.

(Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMAN HOME RADIO

Soviet Expels Journalists: Budapest: «Anglo-American correspondents, coming from Turkey to Bucharest, have been asked by the Soviet military authorities to leave Rumania immediately. The Soviets point out that the Rumanian military theatre is exclusively reserved for the Bolshevik Army.»

TRANSOCEAN AND D.N.B.

Western Front: The military correspondent Dr. Max Krull reports: «The enemy had concentrated strong forces in the areas of Maastricht and Aix-la-Chapelle. It was certain that he would attack there and would achieve the customary initial successes. Superiority in material enabled him to capture the town of Maastricht. Fighting was very lively at the upper Moselle and the gateway to Burgundy. South and southeast of Aix-la-Chapelle, a bitter fight is still raging for two works of German fortifications. Enemy losses have been exceedingly heavy. By-passing Nancy the enemy advanced toward Luneville. The Americans are also concentrating troops and material in order to make further break-through attempts at Belfort.»

Eastern Front: «The battle for Warsaw continues. Several German batteries shelled the suburb of Praga, where the Bolsheviks had established strong tank formations after its evacuation by the Germans. Praga was systematically laid in ruins... In order to avoid unnecessary losses, the Germans evacuated the city of Novograd in the area east of Ostrolenka... The expected large-scale attack has been opened by the Bolsheviks at the northern wing of the eastern front... in order to smash the German fronts in Estonia and Latvia.»

FASCIST RADIO

A Panicky Retreat: The murderous fire of the German artillery broke up all enemy attacks on the western front. The Allies, confronted with this stiff resistance, reacted in a panicky and disorderly manner. Their losses were extremely heavy. Near Liege, German motorized columns played havoc with heavy enemy tanks.

No Change in Italy: On the Italian front, the Anglo-Americans continue their offensive. Although the German lines were slightly moved, it can be safely stated that Kesselring remains the master of the situation.

Along the Sieve, the Wehrmacht in a powerful counter-attack recaptured most of the important positions previously lost.

Worries in Quebec: Official communiques publish reports on the Quebec Conference, which are nothing but sheer bluff. However, in reality, the two Anglo-Saxon statesmen must be extremely worried over the future. Dr. Goebbels's article, as well as neutral reports, show that the situation in Germany in very different from what the Allies would like the world to believe.

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

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 790021

Interview A 6.

BASIC NEWS

DIVISION
15 SEP 1944

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

Psychological Warfare Branch, FNC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

Friday — 15 September 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Americans reported eight miles inside Reich; 6,000 bombers range over Germany; 8th Army makes 1,000-yard gain on Adriatic; Yugoslavs isolate German troops in Greece; French of 7th Army meet stiffer resistance; French Fleet returns to Toulon; Praga liberated; Soviets cross Czechoslovak border; Greek Patriots sieze Chios; Philippine outposts battered; Tengchung captured by Chinese; Pacific commanders chosen before Quebec Conference began.

LIBERATED ITALY — Temporary dwellings for war victims planned; T. U. delegates in Catania; Speed-up of Epuration begins; General Brown praises soldiers' conduct in Rome; Pope pleased with behavior of troops; Rome tram service to be extended; Croce to speak in Rome; Sicily, Bari Granaries Law violators sentenced.

UNITED NATIONS — 174 Germans in U. S. indicted; U. S. grand jury indicts borax cartel; New Governor of Malta named.

OCCUPIED AREAS — Almost all Rimini in ruins; Germans hang three more Italians.

WAR FRONTS

AMERICANS REPORTED EIGHT MILES INSIDE REICH

SHAEF, September 14 — Reuter dispatches from American 1st Army forward command posts put American troops 7½ to eight miles inside the Reich frontier late tonight.

Reuter said strong concentrations of armor and infantry supported by artillery were battling bitterly along a wide front on German soil.

[illegible] today that several more two miles of the defenses on a four-mile front about 30 miles northwest of Trier.

AP added that the Germans were fighting like fanatics from their thinly-garrisoned and lightly-armed forts. There appeared to be a shortage of enemy infantry. Allied tanks and artillery were brought up to blast out of the earth the pillboxes held by the enemy.

The Siegfried penetration was described as no breakthrough, but a crack in the first line of the Siegfried defenses. The outer belt only has been broken at several points. The main forts still remain to be reached.

The 3rd Army around Nancy and the 7th Army pushing forward toward Belfort made further progress today. The Nancy bridgeheads, north and south of the city, were said to have been improved even as General George Patton's armor and infantry repelled several strong German counter-attacks along the front from captured Thionville to Charmes.

Patton Gathers Reserves

More and more tanks and anti-tank guns were said to have been carried over the Moselle River today as Patton built up striking reserves. Patton's positions over the Moselle improved as enemy forces were driven by armored attacks from high ground which they had used for artillery observation points.

Commenting on operations in this area, the German Overseas News Agency said today that the Americans have assembled strong forces near Metz. The broadcast said a large-scale artillery barrage had started, presumably as a preliminary to a strong attack.

In northern Belgium, said the BBC, British troops have forced the Germans back to the Escaut Canal, having cleared a long section of the Albert Canal line. The Germans, said the BBC, have cut bridges over the Escaut even at the cost of isolating many of their own troops who were unable to keep pace with the retreat. Late dispatches said even the Escaut line had been broken at several points.

At Brest, American troops have battled their way into the city, and were fighting tonight in the submarine pen area west of the city. Earlier reports said the German garrison has again refused to surrender.

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LATE BULLETINS

SIEGFRIED LINE OUTPOSTS SMASHED

SHAEF, September 15 (Friday) — It was announced here late last night that initial major obstacles of Siegfried Line outposts have been smashed by advancing American forces.

In the Aachen area, said SHAEF, the frontier has been crossed on a 10-mile front. In the Aachen area, the towns of Forstebach, Kopschen, and Wormhof have fallen [illegible] of the frontier

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

Greece; French of 7th Army meet stiffer resistance; French Fleet returns to Toulon; Praga liberated; Soviets cross Czechoslovak border; Greek Patriots sieze Chios; Philippine outposts battered; Tengchung captured by Chinese; Pacific commanders chosen before Quebec Conference began.

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From here, it was announced today that several more towns in the vicinity of captured Rotgen have fallen to American columns. Radio Paris said one of these towns was Lammersdorf, four miles to the southeast.

Aachen Besieged

The *United Press* said tonight that American «Long Toms» (155 mm. guns) were pounding the city of Aachen (Aix la Chapelle) from commanding heights above the town. Penetration of 1st Army armored columns up to the outskirts of the big German border city was announced last night.

Still another American column was reported driving down on the city from the north, threatening to outflank the German defenses. Front-line dispatches reported increasingly heavy enemy artillery fire.

German shelling, according to the *Associated Press*, has stepped up as American forces drive their wedges deeper into the already cracked Siegfried Line, outer fortifications of which have been over-run, despite pyramidal concrete tank blocks spread over the approaches to depths of up to three miles.

The deepest penetration into Siegfried Line defenses was reported from the Prum area by the AP. The news service said tanks and infantrymen have hammered through points. The main forts still remain to be reached.

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In the Aachen area, said SHAEF, the frontier has been crossed on a 19-mile front. In the Aachen area, the towns of Forstebach, Kopsehen, and Wormhof have fallen.

SHAEF added that another penetration of the frontier has struck five to six miles into Reich territory northwest of Prum. (Reuter)

TACTICAL AIRCRAFT HIT FRENCH PORTS

LONDON, September 14 — Precision bombing by RAF Mitchells and Bostons of the Allied 2nd Tactical Air Force eliminated an enemy strongpoint on the outskirts of Boulogne this afternoon, it was officially reported.

More than 200 Marauders and Havocs of the 9th USAAF bombed four old French fort on a peninsula near Brest this afternoon in direct support of American troops besieging the enemy garrison there, United Press reported. (OWI - UP - AP)

YUGOSLAVS CAPTURE MIHAILOVICH'S H. Q.

LONDON, September 14 — Yugoslav Partisans today captured the former headquarters of General Mihailovich in western Serbia, it was announced tonight by Marshal Tito. Documents of his supreme command were captured, as well as several officers on his headquarters staff. A large transmitting set and four smaller ones were also taken. (OWI)

4125

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

6,000 BOMBERS RANGE OVER GERMANY

LONDON, September 14 — A six-day series of thousand-bomber attacks at German war industries was climaxed yesterday when over 6,000 Allied bombers of all types filled the German skies in the greatest aerial assault in history.

The attack approached its height on Tuesday night when RAF heavy bombers pounded the German cities of Stuttgart, Frankfurt, and Munster. Then, yesterday morning, 8th USAAF Flying Fortresses and Liberators smashed the synthetic oil plants at Merseburg and Lutzendorff near Leipzig, and Ludwigshafen.

RAF heavies carried on the unrelenting attack yesterday evening when strong forces of the four-engined bombers hit the railway junction at Osnabrück and the Nordstern synthetic oil plant in the Ruhr.

During the day, 9th USAAF medium and light bombers devoted their attention to enemy positions between Aachen and Koblenz, while RAF Mosquito bombers, with their 4,000-pound bombs, topped off the day's operations with their fourth successive night attack on Berlin.

During the same day, other 8th USAAF Flying Fortresses, which had shuttled-bombed Chemnitz, Germany, on Monday, moved on to Italy from their Russian bases, blasting military targets at Diosgyor, 80 miles northeast of Hungary, while en route.

Bad flying weather today brought a temporary halt to the smashing Allied aerial offensive which was a shattering foretaste of things to come if the German people continue to fight.

Smoldering Cities

Mosquito pilots, returning from Berlin last night, reported that Stuttgart, Frankfurt, Osnabrück, and Munster were still burning fiercely from the RAF attacks, an Air Ministry communique said today.

Fires were still smoldering in the Hesse capital of Darmstadt, which was almost entirely devastated by an RAF assault earlier this week, the Air Ministry reported.

Despite the low cloud level today, Tactical Air Force fighter-bombers and fighters were able to give support to Allied troops, mainly British, Canadians, and Poles, along the northwestern end of the Allied line. Pilots reported no concentrations of enemy transport or troops, but what movement was sighted appeared to be headed generally east, toward Germany.

In its activity yesterday concentrated against enemy positions between Aachen and Koblenz and around Nancy and Metz, the 9th USAAF took a heavy toll of enemy equipment, destroying or damaging 11 German planes on the ground, 52 railway cars, 21 locomotives, 88 motor vehicles, 21 pieces of armor, and shot up four forts, three gun positions, a flak tower, a radio station, and an airfield. Seven planes were lost in the operations.

Allied British-based aircraft alone have destroyed at least 347 German planes in the past six days, an Associated Press summary showed today. In the same period, Allied losses have totalled 106 fighters and 225 heavy bombers. The report does not include figures from the 2nd TAF, whose planes have been making down-to-earth sorties in support of Allied ground troops.

A Reuter dispatch from Zurich said today that all German traffic in the province of Baden has been paralyzed by the weight of the Allied air attacks, and Rhine shipping has been suspended after the sinking of many barges.

(GWI - Reuter - BBC)

ALLIES HAVE PHOTOGRAPHS OF SIEGFRIED LINE

SHAEF, September 14 — The Siegfried Line has been photographed by an Allied aerial photographic squadron which covered 26,000 square miles of territory, it was stated today.

PARISIAN CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED

PARIS, September 14 — Nine hundred and eighty-nine Parisian Patriots were killed and 3,859 wounded in the liberation of the French capital, Marcel Flouret, Prefect of the Seine Department, announced today. (PWB)

GENERAL BRADLEY'S NOMINATION CONFIRMED

WASHINGTON, September 14 — The U. S. Senate today confirmed the nomination of General Omar Bradley, commander of the 12th Army Group composed of the 1st and 3rd Armies, to the permanent rank of major general, the White House announced.

President Roosevelt yesterday recommended that General Bradley be advanced in recognition of his outstanding accomplishments on the battlefields of France. (PWB)

8TH ARMY MAKES 1,000-YARD GAIN ON ADRIATIC

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 14 — British, Canadian, and Indian troops of the 8th Army, battering their way forward against the heaviest enemy resistance, have made gains of up to 1,000 yards all along a two-mile front in the center of the Adriatic coastal corridor, it was announced here today.

The 8th Army advance, in which flame-throwers and anti-tank rocket projectiles were used at close range to destroy dug-in enemy tanks atop the coastal ridges, has driven the Germans from many of their positions between Coriano and San Savino, where for more than 10 days the enemy has held the Allied forces threatening to overrun the Valley of the Po.

In the central sector of the Italian front, where 5th and 8th Army forces have moved into positions to storm the towering escarpments of the enemy's Goth Line through the Apennines, German troops turned loose the full power of their concentrations of machine-guns, artillery, mortars, and self-propelled guns in what was officially described as a "tremendous increase of resistance."

Official announcement was made today that British divisions, including the 6th South African Armoured Division, have been assigned to Lieut General Mark Clark to strengthen the Allied 5th Army for its rôle in the full-scale attack on the enemy's Goth Line positions. It has already been announced that 5th Army American forces are fighting in the sector north of Florence, formerly held by 8th Army troops.

Fanatic German Resistance

The savage and bloody struggle along the 11-mile-wide Adriatic coastal corridor has centered on a two-mile hilly stretch from Coriano, four miles in from the sea and six miles south of Rimini, southwest to the hamlet of San Savino. Here, on a ridge of ground more than 10 miles behind their prepared defenses, German forces have stemmed the 8th Army onslaught which smashed through the Goth Line and swept up the Adriatic coast toward the broad Valley of the Po. With the line gained by a fanatic stand of the veterans of the German 1st Parachute Division and the 26th Panzer Division, the German forces were enabled to mass tanks and fresh troops on this ridge-line and check the swiftly developing Allied break-through.

In the hasty reinforcement and reformation of the enemy forces, the tanks of the 26th and the 29th Panzer Divisions were dug in behind earthwork defenses, to form an extemporized line of fortifications on these low coastal ridges. Fierce fighting has raged around the villages of Coriano, Passano, and San Savino, all along this ridge-line, and turned into blockhouse defenses by the enemy. At last reports, all these positions were in German hands, although hard fighting was continuing all about them.

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

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(OWI - Reuter - DNB)

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In spite of heavy anti-aircraft fire, defensive action by enemy fighters, bad weather, and smoke screens put up by the enemy to hide some sectors, the Allied aerial cameramen took thousands of photographs to give Allied armies a complete mosaic of the Siegfried Line and surrounding areas.

Recently-built obstacles and new defensive positions have also been photographed to keep the mosaic up-to-date.

(PWB)

R. N. CARRIER-BASED PLANES HIT GERMAN SHIPS

LONDON, September 14 — A medium-sized German supply ship and three escorting M-class minesweepers were repeatedly hit by British cannon-firing naval fighter planes off Statlandet, Norway, an Admiralty communique announced tonight.

One of the escort vessels blew up and sank and, when last seen, the remaining craft were damaged and halted.

The planes came from the aircraft carrier *Furious* and the escort carrier *Trumpeter*, which were escorted by the cruiser *Devonshire* and a number of destroyers, all under the command of Captain G. T. Philip.

One fighter plane was lost in the attacks. (Reuter)

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Official announcement was made today that British divisions, including the 6th South African Armoured Division, have been assigned to Lieut. General Mark Clark to strengthen the Allied 5th Army for its rôle in the full-scale attack on the enemy's Goth Line positions. It has already been announced that 5th Army American forces are fighting in the sector north of Florence, formerly held by 8th Army troops.

Fanatic German Resistance

The savage and bloody struggle along the 11-mile-wide Adriatic coastal corridor has centered on a two-mile hilly stretch from Coriano, four miles in from the sea and six miles south of Rimini, southwest to the hamlet of San Savino. Here, on a ridge of ground more than 10 miles behind their prepared defenses, German forces have stemmed the 8th Army onslaught which smashed through the Goth Line and swept up the Adriatic coast toward the broad Valley of the Po. With the time gained by a fanatic stand of the veterans of the German 1st Parachute Division and the 26th Panzer Division, the German forces were enabled to mass tanks and fresh troops on this ridge-line and check the swiftly developing Allied break-through.

In the hasty reinforcement and reformation of the enemy forces, the tanks of the 26th and the 29th Panzer Divisions were dug in behind earthwork defences, to form an extemporized line of fortifications on these low coastal ridges. Fierce fighting has raged around the villages of Coriano, Passano, and San Savino, all along this ridge-line, and turned into blockhouse defenses by the enemy. At last reports, all these positions were in German hands, although hard fighting was continuing all about them.

Farther south, 8th Army forces yesterday recaptured two unchemmested farms on another ridge about 1,000 yards northwest of the village of Croce, a mile to the south of San Savino. Bitter fighting was also reported in the area of Gemmano, just south of the Conca River, and some eight miles inland.

Advance elements of the 5th Army have already driven back all outpost positions of the Goth Line between Pistoia and Lucca, and in some cases attacks have probed into the defenses in depth making up the formidable fortifications. Made up of concrete emplacements for all types of weapons, tank obstacles, minefields, and dugouts, the Goth Line in this mountain sector will prove a "test of Allied might," it was said.

Aside from a sharp clash in the upper Arno Valley northeast of Bibbiena, only patrol actions were reported on the rest of the Italian front.

(PRO)

T.A.F. MEDIUMS HIT GOTH LINE TODAY

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 14 — Medium bombers of the Tactical Air Force today struck enemy gun positions and troop concentrations in the center of the Goth Line north of Florence and at its Adriatic end south of Rimini, it was announced here today.

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

Marauder bombers attacked enemy positions near Firenzuola, north of Florence, while Mitchell bombers attacked German strongholds along the Adriatic coastal corridor.

It was announced today that 15th AAF fighter pilots shot down two enemy aircraft yesterday near Oswiecim, Poland, where heavy bombers blasted a German synthetic oil plant. (PRO)

THIRD SHUTTLE BOMBING OPERATION IN PROGRESS

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 14 — Landing yesterday at 15th AAF Bases in Italy, flying Fortresses of the 8th AAF, escorted by their own Mustangs, completed the second leg of their third England-Russia-Italy shuttle-bombing mission, it was announced today.

En route to Italy, the Fortresses attacked targets at Diosgyor, 80 miles northeast of Budapest and 10 miles west of Miskolcz, in Hungary.

Leaving England on Monday, the heavy bombers blasted an armament and motor transport works at Chemnitz, Germany, about 20 miles southeast of Dresden. With the Mustangs, they continued to American-staffed Soviet bases, which had served the 8th and 15th AAF in previous shuttle missions.

The Fortresses were part of the formation of more than 1,000 8th AAF heavies which met some 125 enemy fighters in attacks on industrial targets in central Germany on Monday. The fighter escort met an additional 400 to 500 enemy fighters, and with the bombers they destroyed 175 Luftwaffe planes in one of the fiercest air battles ever fought over Germany.

Heavy bombers of the 15th AAF carried out the first shuttle mission between American and Russian bases in early June. The 8th AAF has flown three missions to Russia since then, the first, on June 21, when their Fortresses attacked synthetic oil targets near Berlin and continued to Russian bases. On June 26, they attacked oil installations at Drohobycw, in Poland, and continued to 15th AAF bases in Italy.

On July 5, the 8th AAF task force returned to Great Britain, after attacking targets in southern France, and completing the first triangular shuttle.

Between July 5 and August 6, 15th AAF fighters flew two shuttle missions to Russia, and on August 6, 8th AAF bombers attacked the Gdynia aircraft assembly plant, near the Polish Baltic port, and landed in Russia.

August 8, the 8th AAF bombers attacked Rumanian targets, en route to Italy. On August 10, Mustangs of the 8th AAF flew over Yugoslavia on a special mission, and on August 12, when the Fortresses and Mustangs attacked the Toulouse aerodrome, in southern France, the third leg of the second trans-Europe shuttle flight by the 8th AAF was completed. (PRO)

SECRETARY AMERY VISITS GENERAL CLARK

5TH ARMY HQ, ITALY, September 14 — The British Secretary of State for India Mr. S. L. Amery, visited General Mark Clark's Fifth Army headquarters today, where General Clark told him of the magnificent record of the Indian troops in the battle of Italy. "I am proud to have the Indian Division in my army," General Clark stated. (BBC)

YUGOSLAVS ISOLATE GERMAN TROOPS IN GREECE

LONDON, September 14 — Yugoslav Partisan forces operating in Macedonia have isolated German occupation troops in Greece and the Aegean islands. Strong German forces withdrawing from those areas have been herded south of the Dvedelija frontier station of the Greek-Yugoslav border, because communication facilities have been cut.

It was announced in London that several hundred [illegible] Yugoslav Par-

The order stated that the Partisans are continuing operations to clear other Dalmatian islands which are still in German hands. (OWI – Reuter)

AUSTRIAN PATRIOTS ATTACK COMMUNICATIONS

LONDON, September 14 — Patriot forces in southern Austria have intensified their attacks on German communication lines and are trying to make contact with Marshal Tito's forces in northern Croatia, the Berne correspondent of the London *Evening Standard* wrote today.

The Germans are sending SS reinforcements from Vienna in an attempt to cope with the situation, he said. (PWB)

GENERAL RISTIC APPOINTED YUGOSLAV MINISTER

LONDON, September 14 — A decree, signed by King Peter of Yugoslavia appoints 60 year-old Major General Ristic to be Minister of the Army, Navy, and Air Force in the Yugoslav Cabinet under President Subasic, it was officially announced here today.

General Ristic was born at Kragujevatz in Serbia in 1884. He was in Belgrade until June 18, this year when, together with his four sons he joined the National Yugoslav Committee of Liberation. During the present war, he commanded the Mura Division of the Yugoslav Army in 1941.

General Ristic arrived in London a few days ago. (OWI-Reuter)

FRENCH OF 7TH MEETING STIFFER RESISTANCE

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 14 — French troops in southern France have met with heavy resistance in the advance north and northeast of Champlitte, it was announced here late tonight.

American forces were reported to have made limited gains northeast of Vesoul against considerable German resistance.

French and American troops of the 7th Army yesterday occupied several towns northwest, west, and south of Belfort, forming a semi-arc facing the gateway to southwestern Germany.

With the Allies holding Cubry Les Faverney, 30 miles northeast of Belfort, Calmoutier, the same distance and also to the northeast; Villersexel, 20 miles southwest of Belfort, L'Isle Sur Doubs, less than 20 miles southwest; and Pont de Roide, some 17 miles south of Belfort, our forces appear to be in excellent positions for a concentrated thrust at the southern flank of the Siegfried Line.

On the left flank, against relatively light opposition, French troops yesterday occupied Langres, 40 miles north of Dijon and an important road junction. Advance units meanwhile continued northward in the direction of Chaumont, General Pershing's American Expeditionary Force Headquarters in the last war.

Genevrieres, eight miles northeast of Champlitte fell to French troops who met no enemy resistance, and to the south in this area, the town of Gray on the upper Saône River and having a population of 6,000 was cleared of the enemy. Meanwhile, other French troops continued to push on in a rapid advance beyond Gray.

The American advance continued methodically north of Vesoul, and fast moving troops reached Cubry les Faverny, against very light enemy opposition. In the vicinity of Vesoul, Calmoutier, directly on the road to Lure, approaching Belfort, was captured and Noroy Le Bourg, seven miles west of Vesoul, was cleared of the enemy. Other American forces fought off strong enemy opposition and entered Villersexel, 20 miles southwest of Belfort.

On the right flank of the line, French troops took the village of Pont De Roide and nearby Autechaux after many days of hard fighting in difficult terrain. However, the Germans made a strong counter-attack, supported by tanks, [illegible] attempt to fight forces in a desperate effort to ward

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It was announced in London that several hundred British prisoners of war were freed when Yugoslav Partisans liberated Negotin, on the Salonika-Belgrade rail line north of Dvedelija.

In a special communique, Marshal Tito announced that other Yugoslav units, converging on the strategic rail center of Nis, seized the town of Pirot on the main rail line linking Istanbul and Sofia with Belgrade, Budapest, and Vienna. The Germans are trying hard to stem the advance, and bitter fighting is in progress.

In Bosnia, the Partisans have cut all communications toward the German front and in the valley of the upper Vrbas River, the last German strongpoint was captured. The communique said that the area around the Vrbas River as far as Banja Luka has now been liberated.

Marshal Tito stated that considerable numbers of new units are joining the Liberation Army, including 4,000 Moslem militiamen, and large groups of Croatians who have left the German ranks.

Yugoslav forces have captured the Island of Brac, largest of a group of islands lying off the Dalmatian coast opposite Split, Marshal Tito announced tonight in a special order.

The Germans suffered very heavy losses, and Yugoslav troops captured large quantities of arms, ammunition, and other war material. An enemy vessel was sunk.

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On the right flank of the line, French troops took the village of Pont De Roide and nearby Autechaux after many days of hard fighting in difficult terrain. However, the Germans made a strong counter-attack, supported by tanks, and continued to fight fiercely in a desperate effort to ward off the threat south of Belfort. (PRO)

FRENCH FLEET RETURNS TO TOULON

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 14 — The French fleet returned to its main Mediterranean base of Toulon yesterday, as a fleet of nine French cruisers and the battleship *Lorraine* steamed into the shattered harbour where French sailors had scuttled the French warfleet in November 1942 to save it from German hands.

Admiral Andre Lemonnier, Chief of Staff of the French Navy, captained the ships returning to the great base, now being reopened for shipping.

The American cruiser *USS Philadelphia* with Rear Admiral Lyal Davidson, and the British cruiser *HMS Sirius*, with Admiral Sir John Cunningham, Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean Fleet, represented the Allied naval forces.

Vice Admiral H. Kent Hewitt, commander of the Allied naval forces which carried out the landing in southern France, viewed the homecoming from his flagship anchored in the inner harbour.

Most of the French warships in the line of vessels entering the harbour had been remodelled or repaired at

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American naval yards, and had been engaged in naval battles in the Mediterranean which preceded the Allied landings on the Continent of Europe.

M. Louis Jacquinot, Minister of Marine of the French Navy, was scheduled to review a parade of returning sailors in Toulon today. (PRO)

WHITNEY, AMERICAN SPORTSMAN, ESCAPES

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 14 — Colonel John Hay (Jock) Whitney, staff officer of the Mediterranean Allied Air Force, captured by the Germans in southern France on August 21, has escaped and returned to his organization, it was announced here tonight.

The colonel, a famous figure in American horse racing, made his escape from a moving train, after having been dive-bombed by American planes, shelled by Allied artillery, and attacked by Maquis, while in the hands of his captors.

The colonel and four companions were ambushed by a German tank which opened fire on their jeep, and then shelled a farmhouse in which they took refuge. (PRO)

PRAGA TAKEN; CZECH BORDER CROSSED

MOSCOW, September 14 — The long contested Warsaw suburb of Praga fell to Marshal Rokossovsky's 1st White Russian Front today.

An order of the day issued by Marshal Stalin said the Red Army overwhelmed the strong German fortress protecting the Polish capital after a prolonged and bitter battle.

Joined with the Russians in the liberation of Praga were the troops of General Berlinger's Polish 1st Army.

Six hundred and 60 yards across the Vistula River from Russian and Polish Army positions, General Bor's Partisan forces within the capital said that today, for the first time, the battle from without the city is affecting the battle within.

German resistance to Bor's Partisans lessened considerably, according to their communique, as fighting continued bitterly throughout the ruined streets.

To the northeast of Warsaw, Red Army troops have swept 10 miles beyond Lomza to take the stronghold of Nowogrod, on the left bank of the Narew River.

Diabolical Lomza Defenses

Reuter dispatches described the Lomza German defense area as the most heavily mined and diabolically protected stretch of front thus far encountered on the long Russo-German line.

The Nazis had set up electric generating stations to provide current for their barbed wire. The entire area, dubbed "The Devil's Doorsteps" by Russian troops, was said to have been stuffed with steel and concrete emplacements, and with high explosives in layers of mines in considerable horizontal depth.

German resistance around Lomza, said Reuter, increased as the threat to this last stronghold on the south bank of the Narew River became one of imminent loss. Every inch of the Russian advance was contested. The battlefield was kept under raking German fire. The threshing barbed wire entanglements glowed with flickering rings of blue light at night. And at the last, German engineers released a 13-foot wall of water from sluiceways of canals overlooking the battle ground.

On the central front, in southern Poland, advance elements of Cossack cavalrymen were believed tonight to have crossed the frontiers of Czechoslovakia. This report came from a Reuter correspondent.

Early this evening other dispatches said Russian troops pushing westward through Rumania had linked up with Marshal Tito's Yugoslavs at Negotin, in eastern Serbia.

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FINNISH PREMIER IN HELSINKI

STOCKHOLM, September 14 — Prime Minister Hackzell, of Finland, was reliably reported to be returning to Helsinki from Moscow for last-minute conferences with his Government, just a few hours before the expiration of the time given for the Germans to evacuate northern Finland, as a condition for a Russian-Finnish Armistice.

Authoritative accounts were lacking on the specific purpose of Hackzell's trip, but Associated Press said that most observers felt he was bringing peace terms for submission to Parliament.

The rest of the Finnish peace delegation remained at Moscow.

Reports from north Finland indicate that, while the Germans are apparently withdrawing from large areas, they have not evacuated all troops. Should the Germans fail to leave, the Finns are bound by their September 9 agreement with Russia to disarm the remaining Germans and make them prisoners of war. (OWI)

ALLIED PRISONERS FROM BULGARIA REACH CAIRO

CAIRO, September 14 — Three hundred and 30 Allied prisoners of war arrived here today from Bulgarian prison camps, the British United Press reported. Among the group were 29 British, 152 Americans, five Italians, and two Dutch. (OWI-BUP)

GREEK PATRIOTS SEIZE CHIOS

CAIRO, September 14 — Greek patriots have taken over the administration of the large Aegean Island of Chios, which lies close to the Turkish mainland near Smyrna, following the withdrawal of the German garrison. A thanksgiving service was held in Chios on Sunday to celebrate the liberation of the Island.

There is also evidence that the Germans are evacuating Mytilene (Lesbos), north of Chios, and Rhodes, largest island in the Dodecanese group. (PWB-AP)

FUTURE OF GREECE DISCUSSED

NAPLES, September 14 — The Greek Prime Minister, Papandreou, and the Greek Finance Minister, Sakos, have had a long meeting with General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Allied Supreme Commander in the Mediterranean, stated a Reuter message.

The cooperation between Britain and Greece in the immediate future was discussed. (Reuter)

PHILIPPINE OUTPOSTS BATTERED

ALLIED HQ, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, September 14 — While complete reports were awaited on the results of the crushing blow delivered at the Philippines by carrier-based aircraft of the U. S. Pacific Fleet, last reported still to be going on, General MacArthur's communique today announced that strategic Japanese bases leading to the Philippines were heavily battered Wednesday in a series of attacks by Allied bombers based in the Southwest Pacific.

The heaviest blow of the day against Japanese bases guarding the approaches to the Philippines, was made at Galea, on Halmahera, General MacArthur's communique said. Aerodromes were badly damaged by bombing and were then strafed by fighters. No enemy interceptors came up to challenge the Allied planes.

South of Halmahera, Allied bombers dropped 125 tons of bombs on Ceram and Boerce. A 1,000-ton Japanese freighter was sunk in nearby waters, and three coastal vessels were sunk or damaged at Ceram.

Air patrols flew to the Philippines themselves and [illegible] an aerodrome at Zamboenga, on Mindanao Island,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Sec. 3.3/NND No. 82-621

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Ankara reports said tonight that the advance of Russian Ukrainian armies has Hungary in a state of official tension. All railways have been taken over for military movements, said the Turks, and there has been no bread in Budapest for two days.

The German-controlled Hungarian Telegraph Service said a special commissioner has been appointed to tighten military liaison between German forces and regional commissioners throughout the country. (OWI - Reuter)

CZECHS ATTACKING IN ADVANCE OF RED ARMY

LONDON, September 14 — Strong Czechoslovak forces are attacking German communications throughout eastern Czechoslovakia, just ahead of Red Army troops at the Polish frontier, it was announced tonight in a Czechoslovak communique.

German and Hungarian rail and road communications are being disrupted in the area of Sabinov and Presov, junctions on the railway from Poland through the Carpathians into eastern Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Only small-scale German offensive activity is reported in the areas of Zilina-Vrutky, on the main German line of retreat, and Tretena, 12 miles from the Polish frontier.

On the railway line from eastern to southern Czechoslovakia, the Germans have been forced to the defensive after suffering heavy losses. (OWI)

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South of Halmahera, Allied bombers dropped 125 tons of bombs on Ceram and Boeroe. A 1,000-ton Japanese freighter was sunk in nearby waters, and three coastal vessels were sunk or damaged at Ceram.

Air patrols flew to the Philippines themselves and bombed an aerodrome at Zamboanga, on Mindanao Island, west of Davao, the announcement said.

A reconnaissance plane ranging off the east coast of Celebes Island spotted and sank a Japanese coastal vessel.

Other bombers smashed at oft-bombed Palau in the Carolines, but General MacArthur issued no details regarding this attack. (OWI)

TENGCHUNG CAPTURED BY CHINESE

CHUNGKING, September 14 — Chinese troops have captured Tengchung, 35 miles east of the Burma border, completing what the Chinese High Command today called "an important accomplishment in the Chinese eastward drive to join up with General Joseph Stilwell's forces in northern Burma and to open a land supply route to blockaded China."

More than 3,000 Japanese troops were wiped out in the battle, which marked the end of a several weeks' siege by Chinese forces, the Chinese news agency reported.

"This marks another high point in the effort to clear the area west of the Salween River, and removes another obstacle to the reopening of the Burma Road."

Tengchung is about 25 miles west of the Salween River, and before the Chinese can effectively use the Burma Road they must wipe out the remaining opposition immediately

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west of the Salween bridge and clear Japanese troops from the Lungling and Mangshih areas to the south.

The Chinese High Command announced today that enemy troops had captured a hill three miles north of Lungling Tuesday, thus extending their lines across the Lungling-Tengchung road, but added that the pressure of the reinforced Japanese in this area had declined somewhat yesterday.

To the east, in southern central China, the Japanese drive south along the Hengyang-Kweilin railroad is continuing, Brooks Atkinson, New York Times correspondent, said today that while victory in the European war was in sight, the war in the interior of China is going against us.

He wrote: "Driving southwest from Hengyang toward Kweilin, Japanese divisions have reached Hwangshaho at the Kwangsi Province border. That is a good defensive position, but is is possible that the Japanese can outflank it.

"The Chinese retreat casts no reflection on the willingness of the Chinese soldiers to fight. What they did at Hengyang for 47 days is a token of their courage, although the loss of Hengyang considerably discouraged them.

"Now they are tired, and are pitted against freshly-supplied Japanese divisions."

Japanese Offensive Too Late

In Chungking, a Chinese Government spokesman, Dr. P. H. Chang, minimized the effects of the enemy advance in China, saying they were "too little and too late in view of the American successes in the Pacific.

"The present Japanese drive in southwest China cannot acquire any material results, for the Japanese will not have time to consolidate their gains," he said.

Dr. Chang said if the Japanese offensive had been staged two years ago, it would have had major importance, but Pacific developments have now washed it out.

Fourteenth USAAF medium bombers and fighters carried out widespread attacks on Japanese positions and river shipping in southwestern China, General Stilwell's communique reported today. River craft were also hit in French Indo-China Tuesday night, the communique said. Liberator bombers sank a 2,700-ton Japanese freighter in the Formosa Straits. No planes were lost in all operations.

In Burma, 5th Indian Division troops, fighting their way toward Tiddim in western Burma, began probing Japanese positions along the Manipur River, while Allied artillery and aircraft opened attacks on Japanese strong-points covering approaches to the river-crossing on the Tiddim Road.

These strong-points are placed in the natural defenses covering the crossings of the river and have been strengthened during the past two months during the delaying action of the Japanese 33rd Division.

In the Arakan region, Indian troops are pursuing their advantage in the Mayu Range, today's communique from Southeast Asia Command Headquarters reported. The new advances came after a series of heavy attacks had blasted the Japanese from ridge positions a few miles inland from the Bay of Bengal.

Heavy bombers of the Eastern Air Command made a daylight attack on the rail center at Moulmein, in central Burma, Wednesday, the communique said, while fighter-bombers and fighters are continuing their support of operations on the Tiddim Road. (OWI - BBC)

PACIFIC LEADERS NAMED BEFORE QUEBEC

QUEBEC, September 14 — The military command for the forthcoming offensive against Japan was decided upon before the Quebec Conference, White House Secretary Stephen Early told a press conference today.

He stated that there has been no question at the conference of the creation of a "super command," and added that he did not know whether the approved command for the Pacific included the men now operating there.

... outlining the aims of the Labor delegates in Italy, Walter Schevenels, Secretary of the International Federation of Labor, pointed out that at the end of their tour, the labor representatives would offer their advice to Italian trade union leaders and would also propose reforms. (UNN)

SPEED-UP OF EPURATION DISCUSSED

ROME, September 14 — At a meeting of Ministers which took place under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi, attended by Mario Berlinguer, Deputy High Commissioner for Sanctions Against Fascism, a time limit of 60 days was established for the completion of epuration in high government circles.

Additional measures designed to speed up defascistization in Public Administration were also discussed. (UNN)

ANTI-FASCIST JUSTICE REINSTATED

FLORENCE, September 14 — With the resumption of judiciary activity here, Dino Latini has been reinstated as judge after five years of forced absence. (UNN)

FORMER FASCIST UNDERSECRETARY ARRESTED

ROME, September 14 — Mario Jannelli, former Fascist Undersecretary of Communications, has been arrested by order of the Commission for Sanctions Against Fascism.

Jannelli had contributed actively in bringing the Fascist Régime into power, and was responsible for its maintenance, it was stated here. (UNN)

FLORENCE FASCIST ARRESTED

FLORENCE, September 14 — Salvatore Ferragamo, industrialist, has been arrested by police authorities today. He was accused of having collaborated with the Fascists. (UNN)

13 POLICE OFFICERS REMOVED FROM POSTS

ROME, September 14 — Epuration is proceeding within the ranks of the Royal Carabinieri, it was stated here today.

Thirteen officers have been suspended from their posts pending trial; while 45 officers, 400 Non-Commissioned officers and 495 policemen have been discharged. The Commission for Sanctions against Fascism is now collecting information about police officers in recently liberated territory. (UNN)

CLOTHING, MEDICAL SUPPLIES TO ITALY FROM U. S.

NEW YORK, September 14 — Through its president, Judge Juvenal Marchisio, American Relief for Italy, Inc., on Wednesday announced its October schedule of relief items to be shipped to liberated Italy.

Judge Marchisio said the October shipments will include 2,000,000 pounds of clothing and 50,000 pairs of shoes and will supplement the September schedule, which follows:

One million pounds of clothing; 100,000 pounds of powdered whole milk; 5,000 pounds of powdered protein milk for infants; 6,000 pounds of dextrimaltose for infants and children; 5,000,000 multi-vitamin tablets; 1,000,000 vitamin A and D tablets for children; 108,000 cubic centimeters of A and D vitamin drops for infants; 4,000,000 brewers' yeast tablets; 600,000 ascorbic acid tablets; 12,000 pairs of shoes (for children and women); 150,000 pairs of stockings and socks; 1,250 community first-aid sets; 50 sets of clinic instruments and equipment; and 5,000 yards of bolt goods.

The items shipped to Italy to date have an estimated value of 3,250,000 dollars, and besides the shipments scheduled for October, 6,000,000 pounds of clothing, collected largely through the efforts of the War Relief Services of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, are currently being baled and processed by American Relief for Italy.

Judge Marchisio also stated that a national medical ... be launched to raise medical supplies for

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

Japanese Offensive

In Chungking, a Chinese Government spokesman, Dr P. H. Chang, minimized the effects of the enemy advance in China, saying they were "too little and too late in view of the American successes in the Pacific.

"The present Japanese drive in southwest China cannot acquire any material results, for the Japanese will not have time to consolidate their gains," he said.

Dr Chang said if the Japanese offensive had been staged two years ago, it would have had major importance, but Pacific developments have now washed it out.

Fourteenth USAAF medium bombers and fighters carried out widespread attacks on Japanese positions and river shipping in southwestern China, General Stilwell's communique reported today. River craft were also hit in French Indo-China Tuesday night, the communique said. Liberator bombers sank a 2,700-ton Japanese freighter in the Formosa Straits. No planes were lost in all operations.

In Burma, 5th Indian Division troops, fighting their way toward Tiddim in western Burma, today probing Japanese positions along the Manipur River, while Allied artillery and aircraft opened attacks on Japanese strong-points covering approaches to the river-crossing on the Tiddim Road.

These strong-points are placed in the natural defenses covering the crossings of the river, and have been strengthened during the past two months during the delaying action of the Japanese 33rd Division.

In the Arakan region, Indian troops are pursuing their advantage in the Mayu Range, today's communique from Southeast Asia Command Headquarters reported. The new advances came after a series of heavy attacks had blasted the Japanese from ridge positions a few miles inland from the Bay of Bengal.

Heavy bombers of the Eastern Air Command made a daylight attack on the rail center at Moulmein, in central Burma, Wednesday, the communique said, while fighter-bombers and fighters are continuing their support of operations on the Tiddim Road. (OWI - BBC)

PACIFIC LEADERS NAMED BEFORE QUEBEC

QUEBEC, September 14 — The military command for the forthcoming offensive against Japan was decided upon before the Quebec Conference, White House Secretary Stephen Early told a press conference today.

He stated that there has been no question at the conference of the creation of a "super command," and added that he did not know whether the approved command for the Pacific included the men now operating there.

Foreign Secretary Eden arrived here today after a non-stop flight from the United Kingdom, it was announced tonight. (Reuter)

LIBERATED ITALY

TEMPORARY DWELLINGS FOR WAR VICTIMS PLANNED

ROME, September 14 — Pietro Mancini, Minister of Public Works, in accord with Lieut. Col. L. A. Jenny, Public Works and Utilities Director of the Allied Control Commission, today issued instructions for the building of temporary emergency dwellings to replace those damaged by the war in Rome, Frosinone and Littoria Provinces.

Engineering offices of all provinces under the jurisdiction of the Italian Government have been requested to present a program of works to be undertaken. (UNN)

TRADE UNION DELEGATES IN CATANIA

CATANIA, September 14 — Representatives of British and American trade unions today met Sicilian labor leaders in the Chamber of Commerce building here. Problems of importance to the Sicilian working class were discussed.

Undersecretary of Commun[illegible]

order of the Commission for Sanctions Against Fascism.

Jannelli had contributed actively in bringing the Fascist Regime into power, and was responsible for its maintenance, it was stated here. (UNN)

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Judge Marchisio also stated that a national medical campaign will be launched to raise medical supplies for Italy. Prominent in this drive are Professor Arturo Castiglione, of Yale University Medical School, and Dr. Joseph Castiglione, internationally famous plastic surgeon. (UNN)

SOLDIERS' CONDUCT IN ROME PRAISED

ROME, September 14 — Allied soldiers on leave in Rome have conducted themselves in a manner worthy of the countries that they represent, Brig. Gen. Thoburn K. Brown, head of the Rome Allied Area Command, told the press today.

"The number of serious incidents involving soldiers has been gratifyingly low," General Brown added, "and that speaks well for the type of men wearing the various countries' insignia in Italy.

"The good conduct of the soldiers on leave has a really beneficial reaction on the civilian population. And, conversely, any disturbance or breach of discipline by soldiers in the presence of civilians tends to discredit whatever armed forces they represent.

"Therefore, it is most important that our soldiers should take a personal pride in being a credit to their units and to their countries."

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

Saluting was one thing he would like to see improved, General Brown pointed out, not only between officers and enlisted men, but also between officers and their superiors.

"Saluting is the means by which soldiers recognize and greet each other, and I would like to see a marked improvement in this," he continued.

RAAC is doing everything possible to help soldiers on leave in the city to enjoy it, and has kept restrictions at a minimum. The Military Police are stationed around Rome only to enforce these few rules known to everyone, and not to interfere with the legitimate recreation of soldiers, he said.

General Brown pointed out that four restaurants have been opened for enlisted men visiting Rome, and that sleeping quarters have been provided at several rest centers. (PRO)

POPE PLEASED WITH BEHAVIOR OF TROOPS

ROME, September 14 — Pope Pius XII has given the Allied Command to understand that he is well pleased with the behavior of Allied soldiers during the daily audiences granted to them, according to a statement issued at the Vatican today.

The Holy Father has also been very gratified with their comportment in the Vatican Basilica during Mass, and at other religious functions. (UNN)

ROME TRAM SERVICE TO BE EXTENDED

ROME, September 14 — The street car transportation system of Rome soon will be improved considerably, according to an announcement from the Mayor's office today.

Plans designed to extend street car service from 1630 until 1930 hours already are under consideration, and will soon be put into effect by proper civic authorities. (UNN)

FAMOUS SCULPTURE MISSING IN LIBERATED TOWN

ROME, September 14 — A fresco by Spinello Aretino has been found intact in the City Hall of Civitella Val di Chiana, where the notorious German massacre of the population took place June 29. A famous Della Robbia sculpture is apparently missing, according to preliminary investigations, but another has been found unharmed. (UNN)

ART TREASURES BROUGHT OUT OF HIDING

ROME, September 14 — Forty-nine cases containing paintings of a famous Roman collection and others protecting nine renowned frescoes have been removed from the underground vaults of the Capitoline Museums to their art galleries. These art treasures were placed underground two years ago. (UNN)

BENEDETTO CROCE TO SPEAK IN ROME

ROME, September 14 — Benedetto Croce, Italian philosopher and President of the Italian Liberal Party, will speak in Rome next Wednesday on the theme "Italy in International Life." (UNN)

SICILY, BARI GRAIN LAW VIOLATORS SENTENCED

ROME, September 14 — The Enna, Sicily, court sentenced Giuseppe Palermo to two years' imprisonment and a fine of 1,465,000 lire for failure to declare his grain to the Peoples Granaries.

The Bari courts handed down the following sentences in a group of cases involving infractions against the Grain laws.

Tommaso Basilico 6 months' imprisonment and a fine of 10,000 lire; Antonio De Marco one month and 15 days, plus 600 lire; Giovanni Bernardi 3 months and 20,160 lire for hauling grain without the prescribed transport voucher and 46 days plus 500 lire for illegal threshing; Antonio Rutigliano and Antonio Rizzi both to 8 months in prison and a 15,000 lire fine for subtraction of grain and unauthorized threshing.

U. S. GRAND JURY INDICTS BORAX CARTEL

SAN FRANCISCO, September 14 — Several German and British-owned companies were indicted today by a United States Federal grand jury on charges that they monopolized the world's supply of borax, a strategic war chemical, in a cartel described by government attorneys as one of the most ruthless and complete in the annals of the Department of Justice's anti-trust division.

Wealthy London, New York, and California businessmen were named defendants together with the companies they controlled — Borax Consolidated, Ltd., of London; American Potash and Chemical Corporation, operating from New York headquarters, and their subsidiaries exploiting British deposits of crude and sodium borates.

German members of the cartel, who, according to the anti-trust division attorneys, own 90 per cent of the American Potash and Chemical Corporation, were not indicted. Their stock was taken over by the U. S. Alien Property Custodian after its German ownership was discovered in October, 1942. (Reuter)

FRENCH CABINET MEETS

PARIS, September 14 — The Cabinet of the French Committee of National Liberation met Wednesday afternoon under the Presidency of General de Gaulle, it was announced today.

An ordinance to speed up the repression of those who have collaborated with the enemy was drawn up, following a report by Minister of Justice de Menthon.

Measures taken by Minister for War Diethelm for the organisation of units of the French Forces of the Interior were approved.

French Secretary General of Equatorial Africa, Bayardelle, was appointed Governor General of that territory.

Recommendations of Minister of Finance Lepercq on the restitution of sums to those people who have been illegally overcharged, and proposals of Minister of Industry Lacoste regarding the fuel situation, were approved. (OWI)

FRENCH TRADE UNIONS RESUME ACTIVITY

PARIS, September 14 — After playing an important part in the French Underground movement, French Trade Unions are resuming full normal activity, Albert Gaigal, French labor leader, told the *Daily Telegraph* correspondent Wednesday.

Latest plans include a purge of collaborators not only from trade unions, but from French national life, the prosecution of the war until final victory, and a bold post-war social and economic policy. In the last is included nationalisation of certain industries and state control of production and distribution.

Albert Gaigal was in the hands of the Gestapo until he escaped two years ago. (OWI)

GANDHI AND JINNAH MEET AGAIN

BOMBAY, September 14 — Mohatma Gandhi and M. A. Jinnah, Moslem leader, met again today in a conference which lasted two hours. Jinnah announced that in the future, subject to any change, meetings would go on every day. (Reuter)

YELLOW FEVER MICROBE ISOLATED

RIO DE JANEIRO, September 14 — The microbe of wild yellow fever has been isolated by a scientist of the Rockefeller Foundation through experiments with monkeys captured near Castelo Novo in the State of Bahia, it was reported today. (Reuter)

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UNITED NATIONS

174 GERMANS IN U. S. INDICTED

WASHINGTON, September 14 — One hundred and seventy-four German aliens, including former high German officials, have been indicted in the states of New York and New Jersey on charges of conspiring to defraud the United States by concealing their party affiliations in this country, the U. S. Department of Justice announced today.

The announcement said Federal grand juries in New York, Brooklyn, and Newark returned 37 indictments culminating a series of investigations which ended in Newark yesterday.

The case is the first to be brought against members of the Nazi Party in the United States, the announcement said.

The indictments carry maximum penalties of 10,000 dollar fines and 10 years imprisonment. All defendants are residents or former residents of the New York-New Jersey area. Many are interned as dangerous enemy aliens, and some are being held in temporary detention at Ellis Island in New York harbor. (OWI)

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NEW GOVERNOR OF MALTA NAMED

LONDON, September 14 — Lieutenant General Sir Edmond C. A. Schreiber has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Malta, succeeding Field Marshal Lord Gort. Lord Gort left Malta to become High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of Palestine and High Commissioner of Transjordan. (Reuter)

OCCUPIED AREAS

ALMOST ALL RIMINI IN RUINS

WITH 8TH ARMY, ITALY, September 14 — Almost the whole of Rimini is in ruins, refugees from the German-held town told a UNN special correspondent today.

Not only has Rimini been subjected to intensive shelling and bombing by the Allies, owing to the tenacious defense of the area by the Germans, but the enemy has also demolished the buildings facing the sea to strengthen their defenses.

The population has no alternative but to live in the open air. There has been no bread distribution for two months. Asked whether the Germans were not distributing bread, a refugee replied, «The Germans take everything they can, but they give nothing.» (UNN)

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

GERMANS HANG THREE ITALIANS

WITH 8TH ARMY, ITALY, September 14 — On August 16, the Germans hanged three young men publicly in a Rimini square. Their "crime" was that they had dodged forced labor for the Germans, and their bodies were left hanging in the square for 48 hours "as an example" to other Rimini residents, a UNN correspondent reported today.

Shootings were commonplace in this district. It is said that between Forli and Ravenna alone, 100 young men were shot. They had ignored the order to report for work for the enemy and had hidden in the fields. German detachments went searching for them with fixed bayonets. They lunged into every haystack, into every bundle of wheat, on the lookout for the runaways. Those they caught were shot offhand, and most of the time, the fields of wheat, farmhouses, and even villages were set afire.

Womenfolk eventually could stand it no longer. There were demonstrations everywhere. One day in Imola, over 700 women assembled in the streets and shouted their resentment. Armed Fascists were ordered to fire to restore order. There was no question of shooting above the heads of the women. They shot to kill, and among the women who fell dead in the first volley was a mother of seven children. (UNN)

NEUTRAL

SWEDEN NOT A NAZI SANCTUARY, MINISTER SAYS

LONDON, September 14 — Sweden will not become a sanctuary for war criminals, said the Swedish Minister of Justice, Thorwald Bergquist, over the Swedish radio yesterday. The Ministry of Justice, he said, is working out a detailed procedure for handling the problem.

Bergquist added that the small number of quislings who have so far entered Sweden are being kept in a camp. It was desirable, however, that these uninvited guests be checked at the frontier he said. (PWB)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

AFHQ, September 14 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

The advance of British and American troops of the 5th Army during the past few days has been continued against considerably increased enemy opposition on the forward edge of the Goth Line north of Florence.

In the Adriatic sector, 8th Army troops have advanced and have cleared the enemy from many of their positions on the Coriano San Savino ridge, where heavy fighting continues.

Seventh Army:

American and French troops have advanced several miles further at a number of points along their front in southern France, against varying enemy resistance. French Army forces occupied Langres and thrust forward elements toward Chaumont, in the upper Marne Valley. To the southeast, Gray is clear of the enemy, and considerable gains have been made in this sector. In the advance west of the Belfort Gap, American troops have entered Villersexel against considerable opposition. South of Belfort, French troops cleared stiffly defended Fort de Roide, meeting with a strong enemy counter-attack nearby.

Navy:

On the night of 12-13 September, destroyers operating in the Aegean sank an enemy convoy consisting of several vessels escorted by two small armed ships.

On the night 12-13 September targets in Yugoslavia

Aircraft of the Balkan Air Force attacked motor and rail transport in Yugoslavia.

Coastal aircraft attacked shipping in the Gulf of Genoa.

Last night, our bombers attacked three aerodromes in the Athens area.

Incomplete reports indicate MAAF flew over 1,050 sorties.

In these operations, two enemy aircraft were destroyed. Twenty-six of our heavy bombers and nine other aircraft are missing.

From operations of the night of September 12/13, two of our aircraft are missing. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, September 14 — Today's communique:

Land:

On the Channel coast, mopping up continues. Allied troops have taken a strong-point in the vicinity of Nieuport-Bains.

In northwestern Belgium, we have enlarged our bridgehead over the Albert Canal at Gheel and, to the southeast, more enemy counter-attacks against our bridgehead brought no result. Mopping up in the area of Hechtel has been completed, and elements have reached the Escaut Canal.

Other Allied troops, after crossing the Albert Canal, have pushed on to cross the Dutch frontier. The frontier has also been crossed farther south, near Maastricht.

In Luxembourg, our forces have made gains in the area northeast of the capital. The bridgehead over the Moselle River continues to be strengthened in the face of heavy enemy resistance, and we are now holding the high ground in one area on the east bank.

In Brittany, progress is being made at Brest against stubborn defences which include small arms, mortars, machine-guns, and some artillery. A fort about two miles east of the town has been taken.

Air:

Fighter-bombers supported yesterday's attack. Attacks on the Siegfried Line and against strong-points near Nancy and Metz were made yesterday by fighter-bombers. Other fighter-bombers hit rail targets in the Nancy area, destroying and damaging a number of locomotives and railway trucks.

Communications and transportation targets on the railways and waterways of Holland were bombed and strafed by medium, light, and fighter-bombers. Hits were scored on the causeway between Walcheren and south Beveland.

Fortified positions at Boulogne were targets for other medium and fighter-bombers. Coastal aircraft attacked an enemy convoy on the anchorage off Den Helder on Tuesday night. Five vessels were left on fire, and a sixth apparently sinking. Shore installations were also hit.

Other formations attacked shipping between the Hook of Holland and Ameland. Two coastal aircraft are missing. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, September 14 — Tonight's communique:

During today, west of Lomza, our troops as a result of fighting captured the important strong-point of the German defence on the left bank of the River Narev, the city of Novogru.

Troops of the 1st White Russian Front, as a result of continuous heavy fighting, on September 14 captured the suburb of Warsaw and important strong-point of the German defence on the eastern bank of the River Vistula, the fortress of Praga, and also occupied in fighting several populated localities, including Zelenkov, Zamkov, Turuluche, Old Rembertu, Jashin, Sakenga, Lisd, Zbidky, Radosh, and Medzeshin, and the railway station of Zelenka, Rembertu

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On the 10/11 September targets in Ventimiglia were successfully bombarded to cover mine-sweeping operations and in support of the Army.

Naval bombardment of targets in Rimini was continued on the 12th September with good results. Increased enemy fire was encountered, but no damage was caused to our ships.

On the night of 11th September Allied light coastal forces encountered two German F-lighters on the Gulf of Genoa. One F-lighter was hit and left burning. The Allies were greeted with heavy fire from the enemy, but no damage was caused. On the same night, in the same area, light coastal forces sank two barges.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Yesterday, medium forces of escorted heavy bombers attacked oil refineries and a railyard in German and Polish Silesia, as well as railroad bridges in northern Italy.

Medium bombers attacked rail bridges in the Po Valley, while both medium and light bombers carried out attacks against gun and defence positions in the Rimini area, and north of Florence.

Fighter-bombers and fighters were active against roads, rail lines, bridges, and close-support objectives in and north of the Italian battle area.

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In these battles, the 1st Polish Infantry Division, under the command of Major-General Berdiuk, of the 1st Polish Army under Lieutenant General Berlinger, took part.

South of Reeszow, our troops engaged the enemy in fighting, in the course of which they occupied several populated localities and improved their positions.

In northern Transylvania, our troops, jointly with Rumanian troops, captured the city and railway station of Gheorghieni, the city and railway station of Braid, and also occupied in fighting over 60 other populated localities, including Monastire, Hidraul, Redache, Madreau, Zhoseny, Horon, Hushnez, and Medishor, and the railway stations of Gazolash, Vavris, Petrau, and Lazarea.

In the central part of Rumania, our troops captured the town of Turda, and also occupied over 50 other populated localities, including Marosbogues, Maroslukues, Votna-Meresmlu, and Iswo-Ateule, and the railway stations of Marosbogacs, Maroskecse, Rekojeni, and Keresztes.

On the other sectors of the front, fighting of local importance took place.

During September 13, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 27 German tanks. In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 17 enemy planes were shot down.

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

On the night of 13-14 September, our long-range Air Force carried out a massive raid on the Hungarian Capital of Budapest. With good visibility, our planes bombarded military industrial objectives of the enemy, the area of the Old Fortress, military barracks, machinery, and gas and hydraulic works. As a result of the bombardment, 25 large fires were started, followed by huge explosions. Our pilots observed the fires from a distance of 200 kilometers.
(Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, September 14 — Today's Resistance Front communique:

Following the liberation of Cannobio, where the German garrison was compelled to hoist the white flag, the Patriot offensive has extended to include the entire Province of Novara. Two Partisan brigades, advancing beyond Cannobio, occupied Oggebbio and gained control of the surrounding area.

The Germans were also beaten near Biella, where they suffered grave losses in men and material.

Patriots also launched violent attacks in the outskirts of Novara, where it seems the Germans have withdrawn a large portion of their troops in order to avoid being bottled up in the city.

From Piedmont to Venezia Giulia, and especially in frontier zones, fighting is increasing in intensity. Italian and Yugoslav Patriot groups have isolated Gorizia.

Successes registered in the Lake Maggiore area saved the lives of 53 hostages the Germans were about to hang at Cannobio where three gallows had already been erected in the town's main square. The timely intervention of Garibaldi units prevented the execution, and they captured the entire German garrison. Stranded German groups north of Cannobio, on the Swiss border, withdrew to the opposite shore of the lake after having waited in vain for reinforcements. Following the Partisan victory, a calm atmosphere has now descended upon the Madonna da Ponte sector of the Italian-Swiss frontier, where the Patriots, in complete control of the situation, are displaying a maximum of courtesy toward Swiss authorities.

In preparation for a new offensive on the eastern shore of Lake Maggiore, a number of Patriot brigades are making deep thrusts. Bitter fighting took place in the direction of Pallanza and Stresa. Omegna has been liberated.

The leader of a Patriot nucleus, known to his followers as the «Red Devil,» died heroically in the course of an assault on a Fascist barracks at Cigliano, in the Province of Vercelli. A spy had informed the commander of the Fascist garrison that the Patriots were preparing to attack.

Patriots executed a leading Fascist at Castagnola Lanze, in Asti Province. The Fascist commissioner at Estile met the same fate.
(UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, 14 September — The High Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

In the West, our troops frustrated British attacks south of Dunkirk, as well as north of Bruges and Ghent. Enemy bridgeheads across the Albert Canal, and the Maas-Scheldt Canal, were eliminated or narrowed down by counter-attacks. Between Maastricht and the German frontier, in the area of Eupen, our troops fiercely resisted the American offensive. A German counter-attack, with Aix-les-Chapelle as basis, soon dislodged the enemy. During these actions, a large number of enemy tanks and light caliber guns were destroyed.

Our base garrison at the mouth of the Gironde threw the attacking enemy back, under considerable losses.

Italy:

In Italy, enemy attacks failed north of Lucca and Pistoia. Further strong attacks against our groups north of Florence, which were launched with air support, similarly failed.

On the eastern part of the front, the enemy extended his offensive into the neighboring sectors. In spite of strong artillery and air support, all attacks collapsed under the impact of our defensive fire. Smaller penetrations were sealed.

Eastern Front:

In South Siebenbürgen, German and Hungarian troops repelled the attacks of Soviet and Rumanian units.

In order to shorten our lines, the southern part of the Szekel salient has been evacuated according to plan without enemy interference. At the Satok and Krasno penetration points, our defence again successfully withstood the onslaught of the continuously attacking Soviets.

East of Warsaw, the enemy, from his penetration point, broke into the suburb of Praga. Bitter street-fighting is in progress there. Northeast of Praga, formations of Waffen SS and Hungarian units successfully threw back all Bolshevist attacks; 45 enemy tanks were knocked out.

Northwest of Lomza, bitter fighting is in progress for a German Narev bridgehead.

In Estonia, south of the Lake of Wirz, numerous enemy attacks failed. The Soviets suffered heaviest losses.

Yesterday, too, the enemy attempted to interfere with our disengagement movements in Finland. He was repelled by counterattacks.

Air:

Enemy bomber and fighter formations yesterday attacked western and south Germany, extending their raids into central Germany. Terror attacks were aimed especially at the cities of Stuttgart, Darmstadt, Osnabrück, and Auschwitz.

Last night, isolated enemy planes dropped bombs on Berlin.

Eighty-one Anglo-American planes, including 58 four-engined bombers, were shot down by our anti-aircraft defence forces.
(Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMAN OVERSEAS SERVICE

Big New German Army: Berlin: «It is officially announced that the total war effort has created a new army of a million men. Everyone in Germany knows today that the great, decisive battle of the war has still to come.»

TRANSOCEAN AND D.N.B.

Western Front: The correspondent Walter Plato reports: «The Americans are in the Metz area with a strong force, and have begun preparations for a major assault with very powerful artillery fire. On Thursday, this was the new factor in the embittered struggle on the western glacis of the main German positions on Reich territory... In Flanders, the Canadians slowly followed the retreating German troops... The American 1st Army is concentrating its attacks upon the railway line of Aix-la-Chapelle-Liège in the direction north-northeast... The battle waged by the American 3rd Army on the Moselle has spread further north to the Metz area. Here, the main attack appears to be planned in the direction of the Saar region. Lively resistance was offered by the Germans south of Nancy.»

A midnight despatch adds the following new development: «The Americans succeeded in forcing several indentations which resulted in the Germans taking back their [illegible] to the line of Maastricht-Valkenburg and to the

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battled up in the city.

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In North Luxembourg, and in the northern part of the Metz bridgehead, our own counter-attacks also scored successes. To both sides of Nancy, stronger enemy forces are advancing across the Moselle River in an eastward direction. Southeast of Nancy, the enemy was stopped at the Meurthe River and in the southern outskirts of Luneville. The garrison of Neufchateau, after being attacked from all sides, succeeded by counter-attack in fighting itself through to the east. The town itself had to be abandoned. Southwest of Mirecourt, the enemy continues to advance. Our protective forces slowly withdrew, under strong enemy pressure, in the area southeast of Langres up to the Upper Doubs, in a northward direction.

During the bitter fighting for possession of Vesoul, the U. S. 7th Army suffered especially heavy losses.

The stubborn defensive struggle of our bases and fortified ports on the Channel and Atlantic Coast continues. The garrisons of Calais and Boulogne repelled several enemy attacks, inflicting losses.

In the fortified zone of Brest, the defenders, although exposed to concentrated artillery fire and continuous air attacks, are fighting on with an unwavering sense of duty. They are aided by Wehrmacht artillery in an exemplary manner. In the western sector, they were able to repel several enemy attacks by immediate counter-action.

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Eastern Front: «In the northern fringe of the wooded Carpathians and west of Krosno, where the battle yesterday reached its climax, German grenadiers and panzer grenadiers yesterday compressed two dangerous indentations, and tightly sealed off one narrow breach of Soviet penetration.»

FASCIST RADIO

Western Front: While the German troops are stiffening their resistance, the Allies are continuously throwing fresh troops into the battle, with utter disregard for the tremendous losses they are suffering.

A New Offensive Imminent: In Italy, powerful American patrols made strong thrusts astride the Florence-Firenzuola road. It is believed that a large-scale offensive in the western sector of the front is imminent. Heavy losses were inflicted upon the enemy in a bitter hand-to-hand fighting along the Sieve.

The Problem of Partisans: The partisans, it is stated, are greatly perturbed over the treatment they have received in liberated Italy, where they are disarmed as soon as the Allied troops take possession of the captured provinces. It is not improbable that shortly the patriots will turn their weapons against those who originally armed them.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 828021

Interior A-6

INFORMATION DIVISION

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service **compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, I N C, A F H Q — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512

Thursday 14 September 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Americans reach Aachen; First German town is captured; Allied air fleets soften Reich's western defenses; Americans thrust across Belfort Gap approaches; 7th and 3rd Armies link in strength; 5th and 8th Armies approach main gates of Goth Line; MAAF heavies attack Polish and Silesian refineries; Red Army enters Czechoslovakia; Lomza falls; Allies and Rumania conclude armistice; terms announced; U. S. carrier-based planes again strike Philippines; Allies win vital ridge in Burma; Japanese take Wenchow; Quebec Conference makes splendid progress.

LIBERATED ITALY — Victims of political and racial laws reinstated; Azzolini's trial postponed; Epuration continues; Declaration of debts owed to Fascists required; Appropriation made for relief of Cassino population; Working conditions to be studied; Italian women active in political life; New daily paper in Naples.

NEUTRAL — Turks tell Bulgarian Ex-Minister to get out.

WAR FRONTS

AMERICANS REACH AACHEN; TAKE GERMAN TOWN

SHAEF, September 13 — American troops were said tonight to have penetrated German territory as far as the important city of Aachen (Aix la Chapelle), about four miles over the Reich frontier.

A short time earlier the Associated Press reported from here, that the German town of Rotgen — first to fall to Allied troops — had been captured by American infantrymen. The town lies nine miles southeast of Aachen, and just across the Belgian border.

The AP said American columns swept onward beyond Rotgen, and assaulted pillboxes and broke up anti-tank barriers in the advanced fortifications of the Seigfried Line. The German news agency, DNB, admitted that some of these advanced forts have been captured.

Patton's Moselle Spearheads

Mountains as paths of retreat toward Mulhouse. Countless thousands of Nazi troops were said tonight to have been left behind in villages and forest areas by-passed by the 7th Army in its advance toward Belfort.

A BBC correspondent said today that their escape has been completely cut off; that they have no hope of getting back to the Reich, and that they are merely waiting for Allied soldiers to come along and take them away. Their last route of escape was cut when French troops of the 7th and 3rd armies joined up in the vicinity of Chatillon.

In northern Belgium, British troops have advanced along the Albert Canal, and tonight were said to be within 10 miles of the German border. BBC said enemy units defending the canal failed to stop the British push, and that forward British elements have swept onward beyond the next water barrier.

Dispatches from the Canadian 1st Army said tonight that all resistance has been wiped out in Le Havre, and that British forces are in control of the entire city. Prisoners taken were counted at more than 8,000, presumably the entire garrison.

U. S. 9th Army

It was revealed here today that six great Allied armies are now facing the Germans in the west, and that Lt General William Simpson's 9th American Army has taken the field in France. Dispatches said the 9th's present position was not announced, but that it may be thrown into the balance anywhere along the front.

A spokesman for General Eisenhower broadcast instructions to foreign workers in northwest, west, and southwest Germany, to flee from the Gestapo manhunt for trench diggers and soldiers, and to leave the factories.

According to reports from Zurich, the Germans themselves are fleeing from these areas. Roads of the threatened Reich were said tonight to be jammed with trucks, cars, bicycles, and animal-drawn vehicles as the population of areas in the immediate path of the Allied armies stream into the heart of Germany.

Zurich added that women and children in many Rhineland towns have been pressed into service to build fortifications and to dig trenches. Demolition squads in the Ruhr were said to be working day and night as, for the first time in a century and a half, the Germans are forced to scorch their own earth in the face of invading armies.

Over the Channel, German long-range guns lobbed shells for seven hours last night, and then resumed for another three hours this morning. The bombardement of the Dover coast continued into this afternoon. (OWI-Reuter-BBC)

AIRCRAFT SOFTEN REICH WESTERN DEFENSES

LONDON, September 13 — A great aerial bombardment was carried out on the western borders of Germany today when Allied airmen dropped explosives on the Siegfried Line and supporting bases at the rate of six tons a minute in softening-up operations now in their sixth consecutive day.

Fighter-bombers of the 9th USAAF were out from dawn to dusk, maintaining their assault on targets on both

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approach main gates of Goth Line; MAAF heavies attack Polish and Silesian refineries; Red Army enters Czechoslovakia; Lomza falls; Allies and Rumania conclude armistice, terms announced; U. S. carrier-based planes again strike Philippines; Allies win vital ridge in Burma; Japanese take Wenchow; Quebec Conference makes splendid progress.

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Patton's Moselle Spearheads

Still other columns of the American 1st Army were reported to have made progress within German territory in the area of Trier, 65 miles to the south. At the same time, the AP said that strong armored spearheads of General Patton's 3rd Army have crossed the Moselle on both sides of Nancy.

These spearheads were said to have pushed over the river for a depth of eight miles in the first two hours, despite heavy German artillery fire. The guns of General Patton's roaring tanks were said tonight to be flushing the Germans from the woods into the hail of bombs and rockets let loose from American battle planes covering the swift advance.

Meanwhile, to the south, troops of the American 7th Army were pushing forward against suddenly lessening resistance, and tonight were reported to have reached a point within 25 miles of the Belfort doorway into southwestern Germany.

The 7th Army advance carried forward units more than four miles beyond captured Vesoul, and beyond the small town of Dampvalley-les-Colombe, on the main Vesoul-Belfort highway. These forward elements were said to be closing in on Lure.

The capture of Lure would leave fleeing German forces only a few difficult, secondary roads across the Vosges

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LATE BULLETINS

A.F. HITS OSNABRUCK, NORDSTERN

LONDON, September 13 — Strong forces of 4424 bombers with fighter escort attacked the railway junction and yards at Osnabruck and the Nordstern synthetic oil plants in the Ruhr in daylight this evening, an Air Ministry communique announced.

Two aircraft are missing.

Osnabruck is in northwestern Germany, approximately 47 miles east of the Dutch frontier. (PWB)

PALESTINE MOVEMENT CURTAILED

JERUSALEM, September 14 (Thursday) — All movement of horses, mules, and donkeys outside of their own areas has been forbidden throughout Palestine, owing to the prevalence of an African horses' disease. (Reuter)

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Again over 1,000 Fortresses and Liberators, strongly escorted by fighters, attacked a variety of oil and industrial targets in central, southern, and western Germany. Weather was good, and all targets were bombed visually. One objective was an airfield where Messerschmidts had recently been active.

Thirty German planes were shot down in sky battles today, while 20 were destroyed aground. American losses were not immediately tabulated.

Four-engined Lancasters and Halifaxes last night switched from strategic bombing to tactical operations, and 1,400 planes struck at congested marshalling yards at Stuttgart and Frankfurt, and at German plants in the Ruhr.

The bombing of Frankfurt was decided on almost at the last moment, and the heavies were switched from another target 40 miles farther east to devastate military traffic packed in the railway yards there, on its way to the Siegfried Line. There was still enemy opposition, but neither the ground defenses nor the fighters were able to prevent the Lancasters' dropping more than 4,000 incendiary bombs on the targets. Huge fires were started in areas which had not been bombarded before, thus spreading the devastation in this important engineering center beyond the part in the west bombed in July.

Stuttgart too was heavily attacked by the heavies, which added to the havoc wrought to its engineering plants in July and again recently.

Berlin Bombed Again

For the fourth night running, Mosquitoes bombed Berlin last night and attacked German airfields.

All these night operations cost the RAF 25 aircraft.

Reconnaissance photographs of Darmstadt, the chemical center of the Upper Rhineland, show that almost the entire city now lies devastated after the RAF attack on Monday night.

Coastal Command Beaufighters struck at an enemy convoy off the West Frisian Islands on the Netherlands Coast last night, severely damaging a destroyer and leaving five other ships on fire. A radio station and gun positions ashore were also strafed and left afire.

Commenting on the lack of German opposition to attacks by the 2nd TAF, a *Reuter* correspondent said, "It is becoming increasingly obvious that the Luftwaffe is concentrated still further back in Germany. The Germans in the border area are relying on flak for nine-tenths of their protection, while the Luftwaffe is apparently being saved for the Battle of Germany. Every day, more and more Allied aircraft are flying over the Reich."

(OWI - Reuter - BBC)

LUFTWAFFE IN FRANCE "BOMBED OUT"

NEW YORK, September 13 — The German Air Force was bombed out of the western theater of action rather than shot out of it, Gill Robb Wilson, New York *Herald Tribune* correspondent, said today in a delayed dispatch after visiting graveyards of German aircraft in France caused by Allied bombing attacks on French airfields.

In his visits to airfields in almost every part of France, the correspondent said, German hangars, shops, and factory facilities had been found reduced to ruins by strategic bombing. German runways and parking areas were pitted with craters.

He wrote: "An attempt to count destroyed German aircraft and stores of supplies at a great airfield near Germany Tuesday proved a failure. The broken planes were in chaotic heaps. Long lines of hangars were flat or standing skeletons. The same conditions prevailed at Morlaix, Rennes, Laval, Chartres, Le Mans, Orleans, and numerous other [illegible]

(OWI)

NAZIS FEAR LANDING ON DANISH COAST

LONDON, September 13 — According to the Danish Press Bureau, the Germans are "taking urgent measures of a military nature in Denmark, fearing Allied landings on the Danish coast."

The reports stated that fortifications are being erected in south Jutland. Railways in Denmark are heavily guarded by German troops.

Families of Gestapo agents are being rapidly evacuated to Germany, while the remainder of the German population is being mobilized for the construction of defenses.

(TASS)

NAZIS LOSE BELGIAN ECONOMIC RESOURCES

WASHINGTON, September 13 — In a survey of the economic resources of Belgium, the U. S. Foreign Economic Administration yesterday said the liberation of that country will be a blow to the economic resources of Germany.

The survey pointed out that the liberation of Belgium means the loss of approximately 2,000,000 workers who had been forced to work in Belgium for Germany.

It showed that Germany will lose the 30 per cent of Belgium's yearly output of 25,000,000 tons of coal which was shipped to Germany and German-occupied countries, and four and a half million tons of coke, half of which went to Germany and half to Belgian industry working for Germany.

Germany will also lose 400,000,000 kilowatt hours of electricity which was transmitted yearly to plants in the Cologne area. In addition, Germany will have to do without 4,000,000 tons of iron and steel, as well as a great variety of mechanical and electrical equipment which was used by Germany.

(OWI)

AMERICANS THRUST TOWARD BELFORT GAP
7TH AND 3RD ARMIES LINK IN STRENGTH

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 13 — American troops of the 7th Army forked across the narrowing Belfort Gap escapeway of the shattered German armies still in southern France today as the Allied 3rd and 7th Armies merged into a powerful united force at a point just north of the upper Seine River, it was announced here late tonight.

As enemy resistance weakened, the American forces pushed across the valley between the Vosges and the Jura mountain chains to reach the village of Flagy, six miles north of Vesoul, on the main highway through the Belfort passageway into southern Germany, and thrust to the northeast to the hamlet of Danvalley-Les-Colomne, some 30 miles west of the fortress town of Belfort itself.

Meanwhile, heavy enemy resistance held 7th Army forces pressing toward Belfort from the south and southwest, along the 20-mile front from Villersexel, 14 miles southwest of Vesoul, to Pont de Roide, some four miles from the Swiss frontier.

French forces of the 7th and 3rd Armies linked in force on the upper Seine River at Chatillon, it was announced this morning. The French forces, running out from Dijon, toward the German border, were making further gains in the valley of the upper Ource River, just southeast of Chatillon, tonight's announcement said.

Enemy resistance completely collapsed at this town, which is some 40 airline miles northwest of Dijon, and the remaining German troops in this area attempted a hasty withdrawal eastward. But the scattered, though substantial groups of enemy personnel east and south of the 7th and 3rd Armies' link line, faced capture or death.

Rapid Advances

Fanning out in all directions north of Dijon, French troops yesterday met slight enemy opposition, and made rapid advances. Recey sur Ource, 33 miles northwest, was reached by advance elements, while somewhat northeast and

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(OWI)

S.H.A.E.F. MISSION TO FRANCE ANNOUNCED

SHAEF, September 13 — The activation of a Supreme Allied Headquarters mission to France was announced today.

The mission, located in Paris, is headed by Major General John T. Lewis, U. S. Army, with Major General H. Redman, British Army, as deputy, and will represent the Supreme Allied Commander with the French Committee of National Liberation.

(PWB)

PARIS UNEARTHS MASSACRED PATRIOTS

NEW YORK, September 13 — Dispatches from Paris to the New York *Herald Tribune* said today that the bodies of 145 men and women massacred by the Germans during the last days of August have been unearthed in scattered parts of the city.

The Germans were said to have emptied the jails of Patriot captives as they prepared to flee the city. Some of these, said the dispatch, were ordered deported to the Reich. Others were killed on the spot.

(OWI)

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ADVANCE AFHQ, September 13 — American troops of the 7th Army forked across the narrowing Belfort Gap escapeway of the shattered German armies still in southeastern France today as the Allied 3rd and 7th Armies merged into a powerful united force at a point just north of the upper Seine River, it was announced here late tonight.

As enemy resistance weakened, the American forces pushed across the valley between the Vosges and the Jura mountain chains to reach the village of Flagy, six miles north of Vesoul, on the main highway through the Belfort passageway into southern Germany, and thrust to the northeast to the hamlet of Damvalley-Les-Colonne, some 30 miles west of the fortress town of Belfort itself.

Meanwhile, heavy enemy resistance held 7th Army forces pressing toward Belfort from the south and southwest, along the 20-mile front from Villersexel, 14 miles southwest of Vesoul, to Pont de Roide, some four miles from the Swiss frontier.

French forces of the 7th and 3rd Armies linked in force on the upper Seine River at Chatillon, it was announced this morning. The French forces, fanning out from Dijon, toward the German border, were making further gains in the valley of the upper Ource River, just southeast of Chatillon, tonight's announcement said.

Enemy resistance completely collapsed at this town, which is some 40 airline miles northwest of Dijon, and the remaining German troops in this area attempted a hasty withdrawal eastward. But the scattered, though substantial groups of enemy personnel east and south of the 7th and 3rd Armies link line, faced capture or death.

Rapid Advances

Fanning out in all directions north of Dijon, French troops yesterday met slight enemy opposition, and made rapid advances. Recey sur Ource, 33 miles northwest, was reached by advance elements, while somewhat northeast and beyond Longeau, progressing more than 33 miles, other units reached a position only five miles south of Langres, without encountering any enemy opposition.

Other French forces, farther east, crossed the Saône River north of Gray and reached Vars and Oyrieres, both approximately 32 miles northwest of Besançon. The separate units contacted each other at these points.

In the American sector, the enemy organized his forces for a determined effort to stop the Allied advances toward Belfort and the southern flank of the Siegfried Line. With the support of tanks and self-propelled guns, the Germans fought fiercely yesterday and counter-attacked north of Vesoul and at Port sur Saône, eight miles northwest of Vesoul, which earlier had been captured by our troops. Severe fighting continued throughout the day in this area, and the enemy opposition extended as far east as L'Isle, 32 miles northeast of Besançon, and about 17 miles from Belfort.

At the extreme right of the Allied line, French troops made gains up to five miles north of Dambelin, heading toward the Doubs River and Montbellard, meeting comparatively little enemy opposition.

In the vicinity of Pont de Roide, which is 20 miles south of Belfort, strong resistance was met.

(PRO)

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

500 AMERICANS FREED FROM NAZI INTERNMENT CAMP

U. S. 3RD ARMY HQ, FRANCE, September 15 — Five hundred Americans, most of them women, have been freed from a German internment camp at Vittel, 18 miles southeast of Neufchâteau in the Vosges Department in eastern France, the Associated Press reported today.

Some men and children were also in the group, and other nationalities, including British, were also liberated, the AP dispatch said. (OWI)

EXTREME NAZI BARBARITY IN BESANÇON AREA

LONDON, September 13 — Extreme barbarity was practiced by the Germans in the Besançon area, a London Times correspondent said today. He continued:

«In a village square near Besançon, the Germans poured petrol over five young men of the French Forces of the Interior whom they had captured, and burnt them alive.

«This revolting story is given without doubt as to its veracity, for examples of such barbarity are too numerous, and from sources too disinterested, to be doubted.

«Here in the Jura, it is unnecessary to listen to the French for such sources. The evidence of one's own eyes will tell all and more than one wants to know.» (MOI)

ROUT OF 11TH PANZER DIVISION DESCRIBED

WITH 7TH ARMY, JULIA ALPS, September 12 — The complete rout of the once-famed 11th Panzer Division, followed by panic and headlong flight from Lyon in a disorganized mob of fleeing grenadiers, was described by 38 American soldiers and two officers who escaped from the 11th, a UNN correspondent reported today.

The 40 Americans, who had been taken prisoner in an action near Lyon on September 1, spent the night under guard. When they were marched out the next morning, they were amazed to note the number of German armored and motorized troops proceeding along with them on foot. Convoy discipline was conspicuous by its absence. Some units crowded together in tight formation, and others scattered along the road with great gaps in the ranks.

In a few minutes the sound of airplane motors was heard and all troops made a dash for the trees at the side of the road, leaving their vehicles parked in the center. Allied fighters swept down, strafing along the line, with only a weak response from a few armored anti-aircraft cars. Five truck-loads of men went up in flames in this attack.

The convoy then moved on to the next village, where the convoy halted and an English-speaking German officer came over to see the prisoners. He apologized for having made them walk.

«You see for yourself that we have little transport left,» he said. «It was not like that two years ago. We have little left now.»

He told the Americans that the 11th had fought in Russia for three years. It was bitterly cold and the Russian soldiers and partisans never gave them a moment's respite. The 11th was sent to France for a rest and arrived just in time to get caught in the Allied landings. They had been under constant attack from the time they left Bordeaux until the present.

Disillusioned

When an American lieutenant asked him if the Germans still thought they would win the war, he shrugged his shoulders and said: «We are told there is a secret weapon ready to blast the enemy at the gates of Germany.»

Then, looking around to make sure he would not be overheard, he added: «But, confidentially, we've been get-

F.F.I. LIBERATE LA ROCHELLE

LONDON, September 13 — Radio Marseilles stated this afternoon that French Forces of the Interior have liberated the port of La Rochelle, «into which considerable German forces had retired.»

La Rochelle is on the west coast of France in the Bay of Biscay, and lies some 90 miles north of Bordeaux.

Following up yesterday's bag of 18,000 German prisoners captured near Issoudun, French Forces of the Interior today took several thousand more Germans in the Saône and Loire department, and a further 3,000 at Saint Pierre le Moutier, General Koenig's communique announced today. (Reuter)

5TH AND 8TH ARMIES NEAR MAIN GOTH LINE GATES

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 13 — Forces of the 5th and 8th Armies, pushing forward against heavy enemy artillery fire, have reached the threshhold of two of the five main passes through the heart of the Germans' Goth Line defenses along the Apennines, it was announced here today.

Official reports did not locate either of these two mountain passes leading through the great bend of the Apennines into the Po Valley in the region of Bologna, except to indicate that 8th Army troops had approached to within a mile of one somewhere northeast of Florence.

Fifth Army forces, identified in previous official reports as operating north and northwest of Florence subsequent to the surprise extension of their front, were declared to be within 2½ miles of another important and heavily-defended gateway through the Goth defenses.

German forces have heavily reinforced all the main passageways through the Apennines in the past two weeks, and by constructing scores of pillboxes and gun emplacements on the sheer mountain faces have made the Futa Pass, 24 miles north of Florence and on the main road to Bologna, into a fortress position even stronger than the Cassino ramparts south of Rome. In the official reports of the strengthening of the mountain line, it was stated that the enemy is «now apparently ready to meet any assault.»

On the Adriatic coast, where fanatic German resistance has held the 8th Army advance, which threatened to turn the Goth Line defenses by smashing through a narrow coastal corridor and over-running the broad Valley of the Po, the fierce, inconclusive struggle of the past nine days continued.

Point 449

In what was officially described as some of the fiercest fighting of the entire Italian Campaign, Point 449, some 800 yards west of Gemmano, captured German strongpoint, changed hands several times yesterday. In this sector, some eight miles in from the sea and only four miles from the boundary of the neutral state of San Marino, enemy forces have clung savagely to high ground overlooking the Conca River and the approaches to Rimini.

On the west coast, 5th Army troops yesterday reached the southern and southeastern outskirts of the resort town of Viareggio, more than 14 miles northwest of Pisa, after sweeping around the shores of Lake Massaciuccoli, Italian seaplane base some three miles southeast of Viareggio.

Fifth Army forces are now some 18 miles north of Florence, with forces reported at Lurgnano, a mountain village little over four miles southwest of the Futa Pass. These forces, and other 5th Army troops at Poggio dello Dogaro, have encountered considerable artillery fire and extensive minefields in their approach to this principal gateway through the Apennines to Bologna.

Further west, 5th Army forces were reported at San Ippolito, 18 miles northwest of Florence, on another road leading north to Bologna and the Po Valley. These troops

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

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Disillusioned

When an American lieutenant asked him if the Germans still thought they would win the war, he shrugged his shoulders and said: « We are told there is a secret weapon ready to blast the enemy at the gates of Germany. »

Then, looking around to make sure he would not be overheard, he added: « But, confidentially, we've been getting that belly-wash for a couple of years. »

The 11th then went on to Lyon, but the next day the sound of nearing American artillery and attacks by strafing and bombing planes brought havoc to the German ranks. Discipline vanished, and the retreat became a wild rush to get out. Every available transport was commandeered: horse carts, bicycles, horses, mules — anything they could get their hands on. No attempt was made to keep units together. It was a hopeless muddle, with thousands of wild and confused men racing to get away.

The American prisoners were halted by their guards outside the city, with the guards wondering what to do with them. The Americans told them that the situation was obviously hopeless, and that the only thing to do was to give themselves up and make their way to the Allied lines.

The guards held a conference and decided to escape with their prisoners. The group hid out in a barn near Lyon and were discovered the following morning by an FFI patrol. The Frenchmen, overjoyed to find the Americans, fed them and led them to the nearest American troops.

The Germans, terrified at the approach of the FFI, were relieved to find that they were not going to be executed on the spot. They were turned over to American military police and happily waved goodbye to their former charges. (UNN)

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Fifth Army forces are now some 10 miles north of Florence, with forces reported at Largnano, a mountain village little over four miles southwest of the Futa Pass. These forces, and other 5th Army troops at Poggio della Degara, have encountered considerable artillery fire and extensive minefields in their approach to this principal gateway through the Apennines to Bologna.

Farther west, 5th Army forces were reported at San Ippolito, 18 miles northwest of Florence, on another road leading north to Bologna and the Po Valley. These troops may be those referred to as within 2½ miles of an important and highly defended mountain pass, which would be the Vernio Pass, just north of the village of San Ippolito.

All five of the main mountain passes in the central sector of the Goth Line follow « the grain of the land » through a series of mountain valleys cutting through the Apennines. Only the westernmost two of these passes leads to Bologna, while those northeast of Florence run northeast to the towns of Imola, Faenza, and Forli, along the main Po Valley highway from the Adriatic coast to Milan.

Enemy troops, withdrawing to their main defenses guarding the mountain passes, have carried out heavy demolitions along all the approaches. Many defensive works, heretofore unfinished and unmanned, have been hastily completed and garrisoned. Heavy guns, moved back in face of the Allied advance, are now being set up in prepared emplacements on the rocky escarpments guarding the passes, and considerable concentrations of antiaircraft have been assembled to defend the fortifications from air assault.

In keeping with the enemy's practice of employing fortifications in depth in Italy, a secondary line of positions has been prepared behind the main Goth Line to facilitate orderly retreat in the event of an Allied break-through.

This exploitation to the utmost of the difficult terrain of the country enabled the Germans to stem the 8th Army

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759021

forces which broke through the Goth Line on the Adriatic coast, only to be held on a series of ridges south of Rimini. (PRO)

HEAVIES ATTACK POLISH, SILESIAN REFINERIES

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 13 — Italy-based heavy bombers today attacked two synthetic oil refineries in Upper Silesia and Poland, and struck anew at rail spans along the Brenner Pass line from southern Germany into Italy, it was announced here this evening.

The two refineries, at Oderthal, 75 miles southwest of Breslau, and at Oswiecim, 30 miles west of Cracow, represented extreme range targets for the Liberator and Fortress bombers.

Medium and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force continued their bombardment of enemy gun positions, supply dumps, and troop concentrations just north of the Goth Line, it was reported. More than a dozen attacks were made on Goth Line defensive positions, and rail lines and bridges were attacked from Mantua to Milan and Turin. (PRO)

R.A.F. ATTACKS BOLOGNA RAIL TARGETS

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 13 — German communications lines in the Po Valley were blasted last night as RAF Wellingtons, Liberators, and Halifaxes attacked railway yards at Bologna, it was announced today.

The yards, built only a few months ago, are off the main line, northeast of the city. It was the first time they were bombed by RAF medium and heavy craft.

Concentrated patterns landed well in the target area, with two 4,000-pound bombs bursting, and an explosion and several fires were reported. (PRO)

SOVIETS ENTER CZECHOSLOVAKIA; LOMZA FALLS

MOSCOW, September 13 — Lomza, a fortress guarding the German defenses of East Prussia and Warsaw, fell to troops of the 2nd White Russian Army today.

At the approaches to Warsaw, the Polish 1st Corps is driving on Praga with the Red Army.

In Southern Poland, Soviet troops captured Krosno, a town and railway station in the Carpathian foothills, and drove southward to cross the Czechoslovak-Polish frontier after liberating 100 other places.

In Rumania, Campu-Lung and Orokhev were occupied by Russian and Rumanian forces.

Marshal Stalin, in an order of the day addressed to General Zakharov, announced the capture of Lomza, the last big German stronghold protecting the southern approaches to East Prussia, after stubborn battles.

No important territorial changes have occurred in the Warsaw situation, according to General Bor's communique today, but an all-out air offensive over the city has driven away the Luftwaffe. German strongholds at three points of the city approaches were heavily attacked by low-flying Stormoviks and the Germans were forced to speed up the evacuation of the right bank of the Vistula.

MAAF Supplies Warsaw

Inside the Polish capital, the Patriots fighting against the German garrison are now using 100 tons of Allied arms, including three million rounds of ammunition, delivered by Allied planes from Italy. Supplies were dropped as late as Sunday night, when Allied airmen, including Polish crews, flew through ice, snow, and fog on their mission to aid Warsaw.

On the Rumanian front, Soviet and Rumanian troops pushed deeper into Transylvania against stiff opposition. In northwest Rumania, Campu-Lung, an important German-Hungarian strongpoint in one of the Carpathian passes, was captured by the Russians after stubborn fighting, said

crossed the eastern Rhodope Mountains and are descending into Thrace.

Thrace includes the northeastern tip of Greece, as well as the European part of Turkey. The Rhodope Mountains are on the Greek-Bulgarian border. (Reuter)

NAZIS LOSE 256,000 IN RUSSIAN FORTNIGHT

MOSCOW, September 13 — Fifteen German divisions, or 256,000 men, were wiped out by Russian troops in a fortnight's fighting from August 20 to September 3, for the cities of Jassy and Kishinev, according to Radio Moscow today.

The radio said that the heavy German casualties resulted from an encircling move by troops of the 2nd and 3rd Ukrainian armies, which surrounded the towns in a steel ring from which not a single detachment could escape.

More than 150,000 Germans were killed, including three generals commanding divisions, two generals commanding army corps, and two colonels commanding divisions.

Prisoners totalled 106,600, officers and men, including two generals commanding army corps, seven generals commanding divisions, four colonels commanding divisions, and the commandants of the two cities.

Two generals commanding divisions abandoned their troops and fled to Bulgaria, where they were captured.

German losses in materiel destroyed or captured included 338 planes, 830 tanks and self-propelled guns, over 3,500 guns of various calibres, and 33,000 motor vehicles. (PWB)

ALLIES AND RUMANIA CONCLUDE ARMISTICE

MOSCOW, September 13 — Radio Moscow announced this morning that an armistice had been concluded between the Allies and Rumania.

In announcing the armistice, the radio said that it was signed in Moscow after negotiations, lasting from September 10 to 12, between representatives of Russia, Britain, and the United States on the one hand, and a delegation of the Rumanian Government on the other.

The BBC today said that among the Soviet representatives was V. M. Molotov, the Foreign Commissar. Britain and the United States were represented by their ambassadors.

Terms Announced

Here are the terms of the armistice treaty as broadcast by Radio Moscow tonight:

1. Rumania will wage war on the side of the Allied powers against Germany and Hungary for the restoration of her independence and sovereignty, for which purpose she is putting in the field at least 12 infantry divisions with reinforcements. Military operations of the Rumanian armed forces, including her Navy and Air Force, will be conducted under the general direction of the Allied High Command.

2. Rumania promises to disarm and intern all armed forces of Germany and Hungary on Rumanian territory, and also to intern the nationals of both of these powers.

3. Rumania will assure Soviet and other Allied troops of free movement on Rumanian territory in all directions if the military situation requires it. She will give every facility to these movements by placing at their disposal all means of transportation, at her own cost, on land, sea, and air.

4. The state frontier between the Soviet Union and Rumania established by the Soviet-Rumanian agreement of 28 June 1940 is restored.

5. Rumania will immediately surrender all Soviet and Allied prisoners of war held by her, also citizens interned and forcibly abducted to Rumania, to the Allied High Command for the return of these persons to their homelands.

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Rumanian troops cooperated with Russian forces to capture the town and railway junction of Orokhev, with some 50 other places in northern Transylvania.

Radio Moscow announced today that Marshal Timoshenko was in command of the operations which wiped out 15 German divisions between Kishinev and Jassy between August 20 and September 1. For this achievement, the marshal has been awarded the Order of Suvorov, First Class — the highest Soviet award for army commanders. Radio Moscow paid tribute to Timoshenko as the first Russian commander to gain world-wide fame in this war, and as the ace operator who went into the field to represent the Supreme Command. (OWI-Reuter - BBC)

GERMANS SAY RUSSIANS ENTER THRACE

LONDON, September 13 — The German News Agency military correspondent reported tonight that Russian forces are entering Thrace.

The correspondent, Colonel Ernst von Hammer, said, "Spearheads of the 3rd Ukrainian Front forces have already

Two generals commanding divisions abandoned their troops and fled to Bulgaria, where they were captured.

German losses in materiel destroyed or captured included 338 planes, 830 tanks and self-propelled guns, over 3,500 guns of various calibres, and 33,000 motor vehicles. (PWB)

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4. The state frontier between the Soviet Union and Rumania established by the Soviet-Rumanian agreement of 28 June 1940 is restored.

5. Rumania will immediately surrender all Soviet and Allied prisoners of war held by her, also citizens interned and forcibly abducted to Rumania, to the Allied High Command for the return of these persons to their homelands. From the moment of the signature of these terms and until their repatriation has been effected, Rumania undertakes to care, at her own cost, for all Soviet and Allied prisoners of war, and also for all interned and forcibly abducted persons and refugees, supplying them with sufficient food, clothes, and medical aid, in accordance with sanitary requirements, and with transport for return of all these persons to their respective homelands.

6. Rumania will immediately release, irrespective of their citizenship of nationality, all persons imprisoned in connection with their activity in favor of the United Nations, or for their sympathy for the cause of the United Nations, or in view of their national origin, and will rescind all discriminatory legislation and restrictions deriving therefrom.

7. Rumania undertakes to hand over as trophies to the Allied High Command all military supplies and armaments of Germany and of her satellites at present on Rumanian territory, including naval units of Germany and her satellites at present in Rumanian waters.

8. Rumania undertakes to prevent the removal and expropriation of property of all kinds, including valuables and currency, owned by Germany and Hungary or by their citizens, or persons residing on their territory or territory occupied by them, without permission of the Allied High Command. Rumania will safeguard this property.

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8. Rumania undertakes to hand over to the Allied High Command all vessels belonging to the United Nations which are in Rumanian ports, irrespective of under whose control these vessels are at the moment, for use by the Allied High Command during the time of war against Germany and Hungary in the mutual interests of the Allies. Thereafter they are to be returned to their owners. The Rumanian Government bears full material responsibility for any destruction or damage of the above property up to the moment it is handed over to the Allied High Command.

Other terms of the armistice: Rumania is to pay Russia 300,000,000 dollars worth of goods over a six-year period; Rumania is to assist the Soviet Command in detaining all criminals; all Fascist organizations in Rumania are to be dissolved; all publications and broadcasts are subjected to the approval of the Soviet commanders; an Allied Control Commission is to be established to carry out the agreement; the Vienna Award is declared invalid by the Allied governments; the whole or greater part of Transylvania is to be returned to Rumania; and the armistice agreement is to become operative immediately.

In a statement issued after the signing of the armistice, the Rumanian signatory stated that Rumanians realize that their future depends upon scrupulous respect of the armistice terms. (Reuter-BBC)

LEND-LEASE TO U.S.S.R. INCREASED SEVENFOLD

LONDON, September 13 — Allied lend-lease supplies reaching the Soviet Armies through the Persian Gulf have increased sevenfold during the last two years, it was officially stated yesterday.

The freeing of the Mediterranean has cut down the time needed to transport supplies from the east coast of America to the Persian Gulf from 75 to 45 days. (PWB)

PRIMATE OF POLAND CARRIED TO GERMANY

LONDON, September 13 — Polish authorities here today said the Primate of Poland, Cardinal Hlond, has been carried off to Germany from Bar le Duc, in France, where he had been held by the Gestapo.

The Cardinal, who has been in German hands since 1940, is said to have refused to become Regent of Poland, under Nazi authority, two months ago. Hlond has been a consistently bitter critic of the Nazi regime. (Reuter)

TITO ANNOUNCES "BIG VICTORY"

LONDON, September 13 — Marshal Tito said today that his Partisan troops have won a "big victory" over German forces in the Posega sector, 70 miles southwest of Belgrade.

The Yugoslav communique said 500 Nazis were killed and more than 200 captured. The remainder of the German force was routed, with Partisan troops still in pursuit late today.

In southern Moravia, the communique added, Yugoslav fighters occupied a number of towns along the main German escape route from Greece. In the course of operations in this area, 3,000 Bulgarians were said to have been disarmed.

Tito's troops were also reported to be fighting bitterly in Macedonia, just across the Yugoslav frontier. Clashes with German units in this sector were described as intense.

(Reuter)

CARRIER-BASED BOMBERS HIT PHILIPPINES AGAIN

PEARL HARBOR, September 13 — United States carrier-based bombers have struck for a second time at the Japanese in the Philippine Islands, destroying more than 200 Japanese planes in attacks Monday on the islands of Cebu, Negros and Panay, a communique from the headquarters of Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, reported tonight.

ALLIES WIN VITAL BURMA RIDGE
JAPS TAKE WENCHOW

KANDY, CEYLON, September 13 — Fighting has ceased for the vital ridge in the Mayu Range southwest of Buthidaung on the Arakan front in Burma, today's Southeast Asia Command communique announced, and Indian troops of the 14th Army have pushed on after the fleeing Japanese to capture a second strategic hill.

In the Chin Hills sector, the communique said, 14th Army troops moving down the Tiddim Road are again in contact with the enemy.

In northern Burma, the town of Hopin has been occupied. Hopin had previously been entered by Allied patrols.

In the air, fighter-bombers have again successfully attacked bridges in central Burma. Other fighter-bombers strafed ground targets on the Arakan front and shot up river craft. Two planes were lost in these missions.

In China, meanwhile, the Japanese offensive in Chekiang Province, which appears to have been launched to forestall a possible Allied landing on the coast within easy striking distance of the Japanese mainland, has made more progress. The latest locality to fall into Japanese hands is the large city of Wenchow, on the southern Chekiang coast, loss of which was announced by the Chinese High Command in Chungking yesterday.

A communique from General Stilwell yesterday announced that in support of the Chinese forces, American aircraft destroyed six enemy landing craft and killed many troops in the Wenchow area.

Fourteenth Air Force planes have also been active in southwestern China, bombing and strafing Japanese troop concentrations and river installations between Hengyang and Lungling in Yunnan Province, while heavy bombers flew to the Burma Road to attack Wanling. Large fires and explosions were observed, the communique said. (OWI)

QUEBEC CONFERENCE MAKES "SPLENDID PROGRESS"

QUEBEC, September 13 — Presidential Secretary Stephen Early said today that Mr. Roosevelt expects to finish his part of the Quebec Conference this coming weekend, having thus far made what was described as "splendid progress" in outlining plans for the coming annihilation of the Japanese and German war machines.

The President issued the following statement on behalf of Prime Minister Churchill and himself:

"This conference is to get the best we can out of the combined British and United States war efforts in the Pacific and in Europe. We are working in consonance with the situation in the Pacific and in Europe, coordinating our efforts with those of our Allies, and particularly with the Chinese and the Russians."

This eighth conference of the American President and British Prime Minister was begun Monday, with the avowed prime purpose of plotting the destruction of Japan's military and naval might.

Simultaneously with the President's statement, the global-war aspect of his conference with Churchill was emphasized by the following developments:

A British announcement said that Sir William Glasgow, High Commissioner to Canada for Australia, and E. M. Firth, acting High Commissioner for New Zealand, would arrive in Quebec from Ottawa today to participate in the conferences.

Richard Law, British Minister of State who is en route to the UNRRA conference in Montreal, will see Mr. Churchill.

U. S. Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau will arrive from Washington today or tomorrow. He and Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Secretary of War Henry Stimson make up a cabinet committee on economic problems arising from the war.

Vice Admiral Emory S. Land, U. S. War Shipping Ad-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787121

LEND-LEASE TO U.S.S.R. INCREASED SEVENFOLD

LONDON, September 13 — Allied Lend-Lease supplies reaching the Soviet Armies through the Persian Gulf have increased sevenfold during the last two years, it was officially stated yesterday.

The freeing of the Mediterranean has cut down the time needed to transport supplies from the east coast of America to the Persian Gulf from 75 to 45 days. (PWB)

PRIMATE OF POLAND CARRIED TO GERMANY

LONDON, September 13 — Polish authorities here today said the Primate of Poland, Cardinal Hlond, has been carried off to Germany from Bar le Duc, in France, where he had been held by the Gestapo.

The Cardinal, who has been in German hands since 1940, is said to have refused to become Regent of Poland, under Nazi authority, two months ago. Hlond has been a consistently bitter critic of the Nazi regime. (Reuter)

TITO ANNOUNCES "BIG VICTORY"

LONDON, September 13 — Marshal Tito said today that his Partisan troops have won a "big victory" over German forces in the Prozor sector, 70 miles southwest of Belgrade.

The Yugoslav communique said 500 Nazis were killed and more than 200 captured. The remainder of the German force was routed, with Partisan troops still in pursuit late today.

In southern Morava, the communique added, Yugoslav fighters occupied a number of towns along the main German escape route from Greece. In the course of operations in this area, 3,000 Bulgarians were said to have been disarmed.

Tito's troops were also reported to be fighting bitterly in Macedonia, just across the Yugoslav frontier. Clashes with German units in this sector were described as intense.

(Reuter)

CARRIER-BASED BOMBERS HIT PHILIPPINES AGAIN

PEARL HARBOR, September 13 — United States carrier-based bombers have struck for a second time at the Japanese in the Philippine Islands, destroying more than 200 Japanese planes in attacks Monday on the islands of Cebu, Negros, and Panay, a communique from the headquarters of Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, reported tonight.

The attacks, which were opened Monday by carrier forces of Admiral William Halsey's 3rd Fleet, are continuing against strong Japanese air opposition.

More than 50 enemy planes were shot down in air battles over the islands, and over 160 were destroyed on the ground in American bombing attacks.

A large number of Japanese cargo ships and other small vessels were sunk, but details of these operations have not yet been received.

General MacArthur's communique today stated that Liberators dropped 202 tons of bombs on the Menado area, on the northern tip of Celebes on September 9. The Allied planes were not intercepted.

Other Liberators struck in strength against Halmahera Island on September 7 and again yesterday. The attack on Celebes was the third attack in as many days. Ceram and Boeroe islands were also hit.

Three 1,000-ton vessels, two freighters, and one large barge were sunk or seriously damaged off Ceram, and a 2,500-ton freighter was sunk and a 4,000-ton freighter was beached off Celebes.

Pagan Island was the target for Allied aircraft on September 10, when rockets were launched at buildings and gun emplacements. (OWI)

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Vice Admiral Emory S. Land, U. S. War Shipping Administrator, will join the conference. Lord Leathers, Britain's War Transport Minister, is already in Quebec.

(PWB)

ANGLO-AMERICAN STAFFS PLAN PACIFIC MOVES

QUEBEC, September 13 — British and American chiefs of staff conferred again today to consider several master plans designed to bring the war against Japan to the speediest possible conclusion.

It was stated authoritatively that there was no question of appointing an "Eisenhower of the Pacific" at this stage, since the choice of a supreme commander will depend entirely on which of three plans under consideration is approved. "The method of attack will decide the commander," it was said. (Reuter)

JAPANESE NAVAL CHIEFS SHIFTED

SAN FRANCISCO, September 13 — The Japs have made further shifts in their naval command.

Domei reported the shift of Vice Admiral Eiji Goto, former commander of a garrison along the strategically important Korean coast, to a post on the Imperial Navy's General Staff.

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Joining him on the staff, is Rear Admiral Sokichi Targaki, former director of the Education Bureau in the Navy Ministry.

Losing their jobs on the General Staff, and filling the late positions of Goto and Targaki, are Vice Admiral Takazumi Oka — to Korea, and Rear Admiral Shinzo Onishi — to the Education Bureau job. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

POLITICAL, RACIAL LAWS VICTIMS REINSTATED

ROME, September 13 — Twenty-seven employees previously discharged for political and racial reasons will be immediately reinstated, it was announced today by the Personnel Commission of the Ministry of Communication, at a meeting held under the chairmanship of the Minister.

Every effort will be made by the Commission to repair the injustice caused to the employees by the arbitrary measures employed by the former Fascist Regime. (UNN)

AZZOLINI'S TRIAL POSTPONED

ROME, September 13 — The trial of Vincenzo Azzolini, former Governor of the Bank of Italy, allegedly responsible for handing over all the bank's gold reserves to the Germans during their occupation of Rome, has been postponed until October 9, it was stated here today.

Ettore Casati, President of the Supreme Court of Justice, explained that this was due to complexity of the technical aspects of the case, necessitating a more careful study on the part of the defence counsels. (UNN)

EPURATION IN ROME AND BARI CONTINUES

ROME, September 13 — By order of the Deputy High Commissioner for Sanctions Against Fascism, 13 employees of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor have been removed from their posts, including four General Directors, six Inspectors General, two Directors of Provincial Economic Offices, and one Divisional Chief.

Six officers of the Italian Police Force have been suspended from office for having commanded firing squads against Patriots during the German occupation of Rome.

Thirteen other officials have been removed from office pending trial. Among this number are several Police Chiefs, Commissioners, and Deputy Commissioners.

Upon request of the Assistant Epuration Commissioner, seven key employees of the Gas Workers and Employees National Protective Association were suspended, pending review of their cases by epuration officials.

The Prefect of Bari Province has announced the removal of 37 employees from the civic administration of Bari and six more from the communes of the province. (UNN)

COMPULSORY DECLARATION OF DEBTS

ROME, September 13 — The Gazzetta *Ufficiale* today published a decree issued by the Commissariat for Sanctions against Fascism rendering compulsory the declaration, in writing, of all sums or values owed to a long list of men prominent during the Fascist regime.

The list includes such names as Luigi Federzoni, Ex-President of the Senate and of the dissolved Accademia d'Italia; Edmondo Rossoni, ex-minister and member of the Fascist Grand Council; and Giuseppe Bottai, Ulisse Igliori, Ex-Senator Prince Rodolfo Borghese, Giovanni Arnaudo, Romolo Vaselli, and many others. (UNN)

SOVIET TRADE UNIONISTS TO VISIT ITALY

ROME, September 13 — The Central Council of the Soviet Trade Unions has accepted the Italian General Confederation of Labor's invitation to send a delegation of Soviet workers to study trade union conditions and activities in Italy.

The delegation will be headed by M. P. Tarasov, secretary of the Central Council of the Soviet Trade Unions, and will include one delegate from the steel industry workers and one from the Ukraine and Moldavia agricultural workers.

The secretariat of the confederation, in announcing the acceptance, said the invitation had been sent out to all Allied national trade union organizations. (UNN)

APPROPRIATION FOR RELIEF OF CASSINO

ROME, September 13 — Three million lire have been appropriated and put at the disposal of the Prefect of Frosinone by the Italian Government for the relief of the population of Cassino, it was announced by Emilio Canevari, Undersecretary of the Interior. Many other provisions regarding reconstruction projects are under consideration. (UNN)

DEADLINE SET FOR GRAIN DELIVERIES

BRINDISI, September 13 — The deadline for delivery of grain and barley to the Granaries of the People is September 15, stated the Prefect of Brindisi Province today at a meeting of mayors and town commissioners. (UNN)

WORKING CONDITIONS TO BE STUDIED

ROME, September 13 — A special committee for investigating the working conditions of women and children has been formed, it was announced today by the Provincial Labor Office.

This committee will study measures designed to assist women and children learn their trade prior to their employment. It will examine their fitness for work, and will allocate them to suitable jobs. An effort will be made to better their social welfare.

The committee will analyze the problem of legal advice to workers, working hours, salaries, hygienic conditions, moral assistance to workers, cultural courses, and recreation. (UNN)

ITALIAN WOMEN ACTIVE IN POLITICAL LIFE

ROME, September 13 — In the past few months, women in Liberated Italy have been organizing, through the various parties, to participate more directly in the work of reconstruction and in the political life of Liberated Italy, it was stated here.

Recreation centers for the care of children while their mothers are working have been formed.

Women are taking a more active part in Trade Unions and are represented on Trade Union Committees in 14 business concerns, hospitals, and banking institutions.

A newspaper dedicated exclusively to the problems of women is now being published.

The central committees of the several parties will seek to make contact with the women's movements in other countries as soon as possible after the war, in order to learn more about the political activities of women in other countries. (UNN)

RELIEF COMMITTEE FORMED

ROME, September 13 — A special committee has been formed for the distribution of relief supplies which will be sent to Italy by Americans of Italian origin. The committee, which met Prime Minister Bonomi today, is composed of three officials belonging to the Prime Minister's office, three

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COMMISSIONER FOR FOREIGN CULTURAL RELATIONS

ROME, September 13 — Professor Carlo Anoni has been appointed Commissioner for the National Institute for Foreign Cultural Relations, it was announced here today. (UNN)

T. U. DELEGATES TO ADDRESS WORKERS IN ROME

ROME, September 13 — Under the auspices of the Italian General Confederation of Labor, delegates from labor bodies throughout liberated Italy will convene in Rome on September 15 and 16 to hear the Allied trade union representatives now on a tour of the southern Italian provinces and to bring down plans for the October congress of the IGCL, it was announced here today.

The main item placed on the agenda by the Confederation's National Council is the problem of the immediate democratization of all trade union organizations. This, the announcement said, is in keeping with the decisions incorporated in the recent Rome trade union agreement.

The announcement added that the Allied trade union leaders' mission in Italy will end with a public meeting to be held in one of the theaters of the capital, at which both Allied and Italian labor leaders will speak. (UNN)

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MASS CELEBRATED FOR FALLEN SAILORS

TARANTO, September 13 — A special mass was celebrated by Archbishop Bernardi on board an Italian warship in commemoration of those sailors who lost their lives following an attack by Nazi planes the day after the armistice last year while the ship was heading for a British naval base. Raffaele De Courten, Navy Minister, and several other admirals and high authorities were present. (UNN)

GOOD OLIVE CROP FORESEEN

ROME, September 13 — Prospects for an abundant olive crop this fall are considered to be good, according to information reaching the Ministry of Agriculture. (UNN)

LIBERATED JEWS TO HOLD NEW YEAR'S SERVICE

ROME, September 13 — The Jews of Rome, Florence, and Leghorn will hold their first Rosh Hashanah (New Year) and Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement) services under Allied liberation beginning Sunday evening at sundown. The New Year services will continue through Monday and Tuesday, while the Day of Atonement services will be held

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at sundown September 26 and continue on September 27.

The services were arranged by the American Joint Distribution Committee, a U. S. philanthropic group, which also is making possible holy day services in Naples and Bari.

The principal service for the Jews of Rome will be held in the Grand Synagogue, on the south bank of the Tiber, Italy's largest Jewish house of worship. The Grand Rabbi of Rome, Israel Zolli, will officiate during the high holiday services.

The advent of the Jewish New Year recalled that a year ago, almost to the day, the Jews of Rome went into hiding after the Nazi Storm Troops had extorted 50 kilos of gold from the Jewish community under the threat of a massacre or deportation. The Jews were given from 1900 hours September 26 to 1200 hours September 28th to raise the ransom at the order of Major Kappler, Nazi SS Chief in Rome.

The sum extorted from the community was valued at thirty million lire. When representatives of the community delivered the gold to the Nazis, the extorters refused to give receipts, stating: "We don't give receipts for war indemnity." The excuse for obtaining the money was "the inconvenience caused the Nazis by Italy's exit from the war." What happened to the gold after being turned over to the Nazis was never known.

The American Joint Distribution Committee has been assisting Jews in jeopardy in Italy since 1938. It was the sole support of 12,000 Jews in Rome for nine months of Nazi occupation.

Jews of the Allied armies will hold services in Rome and in all large military establishments of the same type. (UNN)

CEMETERY FOR FRENCH SOLDIERS IN NAPLES

NAPLES, September 13 — The city of Naples has offered the French Territorial Command in Italy a piece of land near Milano to be used as a burial ground for French soldiers who have fallen in Italy, it was announced here today. (UNN)

NEW DAILY PAPER IN NAPLES

NAPLES, September 13 — *Il Giornale*, a new liberal daily, will commence publication here tomorrow. (UNN)

NEUTRAL

TURKS TELL BULGAR EX-MINISTER TO GET OUT

ANKARA, September 13 — The former Bulgarian Minister of the Interior, Gabrovski, has been ordered to leave Turkey within the next few days.

Gabrovski fled from Bulgaria to escape the onrushing Soviet armies. The radio said Turkey decided to expel him because of its previous determination not to present Axis refugees. (Reuter)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

AFHQ, September 13 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

North of Florence and Pistoia, American and British troops continued to make progress into the high ground and are now in close contact with the Goth Line at several places.

On the left of the Adriatic sector, British and Indian troops of the 8th Army have made progress in the Apennines

Augsburg, a jet-propelled aircraft factory at Ulm, and an aircraft engine works at Munich.

Tactical aircraft, including medium, light, and fighter-bombers, attacked rail and road communications in north-western Italy and the Po Valley, as well as enemy strong points, guns, troop concentrations, and other close-support targets all along the Italian battle front.

Coastal aircraft carried out attacks against shipping in the Adriatic and the Gulf of Genoa.

Last night medium and heavy bombers attacked the rail yards at Bologna.

From these operations, 18 of our aircraft are missing.

MAAF flew approximately 2,000 sorties.

Complete reports show two additional aircraft missing from operations of September 8. One enemy aircraft was destroyed and six of ours have been reported missing in operations of September 9. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, September 13 — Today's communique:

Land:

Le Havre is now in Allied hands. On the Belgian coast, mopping up continues between Furnes and Zeebrugge. Further progress has been made beyond the Albert Canal.

North of Liège, we have taken Fort Eben Emael. Forces advancing east and southeast of Liège, after meeting strong resistance from German infantry, anti-tank guns, and mines in the Limbourg area, captured Eupen and Malmédy. Units crossed the German frontier east of Eupen.

In the Ardennes, troops which liberated Bastogne have advanced to the vicinity of Clervaux, in northern Luxembourg. In the Moselle Valley, we have enlarged our bridgeheads across the river against heavy enemy resistance.

Air:

Concrete emplacements in the Siegfried Line in the neighbourhood of Scheid, 50 miles west of Coblenz, were attacked by medium and light bombers yesterday. Other formations struck at railway yards at St. Wendel, artillery positions and observation posts in the vicinity of Nancy, and the railway and road bridge between South Beveland and the Dutch mainland.

Enemy transportation was attacked by fighters and fighter-bombers operating from Holland to the Moselle River and from Strasbourg to Karlsruhe. Close support for our ground forces was also given by attacks on gun positions.

According to reports so far received, 39 enemy aircraft were shot down and nine destroyed on the ground. Two of our aircraft are missing. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, September 13 — Tonight's communique:

Troops of the 2nd White Russian Front, on September 13, as a result of savage fighting, captured the important strong-point of the German defences on the River Narew, the city and fortress of Lomza, and also occupied in fighting over 30 populated localities, including Lomzaye, Vazhenyye-Nova, Starye, Kupeshkye, Zhimale-Novogrudske, Jentotka, Chertorya, Ilbakye, Gragoshova, and Lezlovets.

In the area of Praga, on the right bank of the River Vistula, our troops are engaged in violent fighting with the enemy. In this fighting, units of the Polish 1st Army are taking part.

South of Rzeszow, our troops captured after stiff fighting the town and railway station of Krosno, and also occupied in fighting over 100 other populated localities, including Moderuvka, Jedliene, Potutuvka, Lesna-Shlapeske, Pideshutka, Menoshuk, Obelyaie, Glolsie, Iviya, Miestova, Krempna, Vusevatka, Schanye, Polanye, Rodnye, Roly, Ivony, Tur-[illegible] Problekrulevsky, Nebeshany, Shalaka, Pehluvka

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On the left of the Adriatic sector, British and Indian troops of the 8th Army have made progress in the Apennines against determined enemy resistance.

On the remainder of the front, British and American patrols have maintained contact with the outposts of the Goth Line.

Seventh Army:

French troops of the 7th and 3rd Armies have linked in force on the Seine River at Chatillon, closing the last remaining avenue of the enemy's withdrawal from southern and western France.

Southeast of Chatillon, French forces made further rapid advances against weakening resistance. Forward elements reached Recey-Sur-Ource, and also pushed across the Saône River north of Gray.

Further east, American troops have captured Vesoul. An enemy counter-attack was beaten off at Port Sur Saône, and stiff resistance has been met with east of this area.

On the 7th Army right flank, the French have made additional gains, but are meeting stubborn opposition at Pont De Roide.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Medium forces of escorted heavy bombers yesterday flew to southern Germany to attack an aerodrome near [illegible] mopping up continues between Furnes and Zeebrugge. Further progress has been made beyond the Albert Canal.

North of Liege, we have taken Fort Eben Emael. Forces advancing east and southeast of Liege, after meeting strong resistance from German infantry, anti-tank guns, and mines in the Lanbours area, captured Eupen and Malmedy. Units crossed the German frontier east of Eupen.

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Our troops reached the Polish Czechoslavak boundary.

In the northeastern part of Rumania, our troops as a result of savage fighting captured the important strong-point of the German-Hungarian defences in the foothills of the Carpathians, the city and large railway station of Pintulung, and also occupied the populated localities of Sakova, Vundul-Moldavia, and Osenise.

In northern Transylvania, our troops, jointly with Rumanian troops, captured the city and railway station of Orokhey, and also occupied in fighting over 50 other populated localities, including Jerdovuslav, Sendomokosh, Ineu, Ragul, Satelate, Nerlukke, Neresh, Martinish, Otaeny, and Tauremy, and the railway stations of Voshlav, Tomoshti, Shiknaragash, and Rubul-Tauremy.

On all other sectors of the front, reconnaissance activities, and on several sectors, fighting of local importance, took place.

During September 12, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 30 German tanks. In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, four enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

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

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

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, September 13 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

Patriots have undertaken a general offensive on wide sectors in Lombardy, Piedmont, Liguria, and Aemilia.

In the Lake Maggiore area, they compelled the enemy to withdraw and occupied a considerable extension of territory along the Alpine frontier, including the pass from Madonna di Ponte to Valpara, near Brissago.

On September 2 well-armed groups of Patriots descended from the mountains around Brissago and attacked German troops stationed at Cannobio. At first, the Germans countered with heavy machine-gun fire, without, however, bringing into action their artillery. The noise of battle, which lasted for five hours, was heard as far away as Locarno. Finally the Germans surrendered.

The German customs house on the Swiss frontier was hotly contested. After heavy losses in dead and wounded the Germans attempted to flee, some of them in boats across the lake, but they were overtaken by the Patriots and killed. Fascist officers present fled into Switzerland without taking part in the battle. Towards evening the soldiers comprising the German garrison asked for, and obtained, permission to cross the frontier and accepted the condition that they would be interned. They were in fact immediately disarmed by Swiss military authorities. Next morning the Italian Patriot flag was raised on this sector of the Italian frontier.

Mopping-up operations undertaken by the 7th, 18th, and 22nd Fascist Black Brigades in the provinces of Vercelli, Padova, and Vicenza have been totally unsuccessful. In a clash which took place near Staffola, five Republican Fascist guards and an officer were killed. At Carpi, in Modena Province, Patriots killed the former commander of the Verona Legion of the Fascist Militia, Nannini, who has been found guilty of serious crimes against the people in that area.

In a Bergamo Province village telegraph poles were destroyed along a line serving the Wehrmacht.

A locomotive was blown up on the Rovigo-Padova right of way.

Telephone communications were cut between Chiavari and Parma. High-tension wires serving the Genoa railway district were also cut.

The mine-producing «Monte Bianco» industrial establishment, in the province of Brescia, ceased to operate because of sabotage. (UNN)

GERMAN

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

Western Front:

In the west, bitter defensive fighting continues on the present focal points. Stubborn resistance of our troops frustrated enemy break-through attempts north of Hasselt, as well as from the Verviers sector into the area of Aix-les-Chapelle (Aachen).

During the fighting which took place north of Luxembourg for the last few days, 142 enemy tanks and armored cars were knocked out, and 40 anti-tank guns were either captured or destroyed.

In the Upper Moselle district, American units have crossed the river and are advancing toward Luneville. Heavy fighting also is in progress for Neufchateau.

Enemy pressure continues against our protective forces between Vesoul and the Swiss border.

The attacks against the fortified western ports are increasing in intensity. The enemy has launched seven

On the Adriatic Coast, our divisions again scored a full defensive success against the opponent, who attacked in vain between Pian de Castello and Riccione.

Eastern Front:

German and Hungarian troops in South Siebenbürgen repulsed stronger enemy attacks, destroying a number of tanks.

At Sanok and Krasno, fierce Soviet attacks are still in progress.

Southeast of Warsaw, heavy fighting took place. In the course of these battles, the Soviets, supported by numerous Air force and tank formations, succeeded in achieving a penetration of our lines. Further north, all enemy attacks collapsed, with the loss of 19 tanks.

Northeast of Ostrolenka, our troops in fierce fighting prevented the enemy's scoring a break-through which had been planned on a wide front. The town of Lomza was lost.

Vivid local fighting activity is reported from the Rasenen, Schagarren, and Pauske area.

In central Finland, the Soviets attempted to interfere with our disengaging movements. They were repelled with heavy losses.

In the Balkans, counter measures have been taken against the enemy advancing towards the western border of Rumania and Bulgaria.

Air:

Anglo-American bomber formations, during their daylight attacks of September 12 on several localities inside Germany, inflicted especially heavy damage upon residential sections in Munster and Munich. The town of Fulda, too, was the target of an attack on September 11.

Last night, the enemy launched terror attacks against Frankfort-Main and Stuttgart. Bombs were also dropped on Wiesbaden and Berlin.

One hundred thirty-nine enemy planes, including 107 four-engined bombers, were shot down in air battles, as well as by anti-aircraft batteries of the Luftwaffe and Flak.

(Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMAN OVERSEAS RADIO

Allies «Perhaps» on German Soil, Berlin: «In Berlin circles, well informed in military matters, it is stressed that enemy patrols, in their attempts to approach the West Wall, have perhaps entered German soil in the area between Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle) and Luxembourg.»

TRANSOCEAN AND DNB

Flanders: «Although strong pressure by Canadian formations continued all day yesterday upon the Flanders bridgehead west and southwest of Antwerp, the enemy attempts to expand the bridgehead were smashed everywhere.»

France: «In the whole sector between Verviers and Pont-a-Mousson, there was only local activity. South of Pont-a-Mousson, American units advanced to the east bank of the Moselle but were thrown back by a counter-attack to their initial positions. In the French Jura area... German rearguards repelled no less than seven American attacks... Americans captured an outpost of the west Wall. A counter-attack by German panzer grenadiers prevented the enemy's gaining ground farther eastward from this base.»

Eastern Front: «Southeast of Sanok, the Bolsheviks were able to cross the river San. In counter-attacks, they were crowded into a very narrow area. In the dense forests south of Krosno, the enemy obtained a deeper penetration. By frontal and flank attacks, the gap was closed and the intended break-through frustrated.»

FASCIST RADIO

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Enemy pressure continues against our protective forces between Vesoul and the Swiss border.

The attacks against the fortified western ports are increasing in intensity. The enemy has launched seven consecutive attacks against Calais and Dunkirk. These attacks failed. Enemy tanks, after heaviest artillery fire and an all-day air bombardment, succeeded in entering Le Havre. The garrison of the city bravely resisted to the last. In the main fighting zone of Brest, continued enemy attacks are also being warded off by troops of all Wehrmacht branches. Near Lorient, our own counter-attacks dislodged the enemy at several points, inflicting heavy damages.

Local fighting continues in the Alp passes of the Franco-Italian frontier area. Several enemy attacks were thrown back.

Italy:

In Italy, numerous enemy attacks north of the Arno hopelessly collapsed under the impact of the fire of our rear-guards' superior fighting.

Rumania and Bulgaria.

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FASCIST RADIO

Western Front: A terrific battle is raging along the entire French front. Both sides registered some successes, but the Germans have the advantage of the Siegfried Line for support, although it has not yet been used.

All the Channel ports remain firmly in German hands.

Southern Front: A violent attack on German positions at San Marino was beaten off, whereupon the Wehrmacht launched a powerful counter-offensive. A violent battle is still in progress.

The Allies started a heavy artillery barrage in the central sector of the Italian front.

A French Error: Once the Germans have regained their strength, the French will realize that they made a gross error in betting on the Anglo-American card, writes a Swiss journalist, Paul Gentilhomme.

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

Internee S.F.

INFORMATION DIVISION
ACC SEP 1944

BASIC NEWS

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

Psychological Warfare Branch, FNC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

Wednesday — 13 September 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Americans in Germany in strength; Le Havre garrison surrenders; 10,000 tons of bombs on Germans yesterday; De Gaulle says five-sixths of France is liberated; FFI capture column of 13,000 Germans; Unbroken line forming as 7th Army advances; Generals Marshall and Patch congratulate French of 7th Army; 5th Army patrols penetrate Goth Line 16 miles north of Florence; King Peter calls for Yugoslav unity; Red Army advance into Transylvania continues; Churchill and Roosevelt meet with military chiefs; Japanese start offensive defensive in Chekiang; Nazis attempt to conceal atrocity evidence.

LIBERATED ITALY — Germans kill 230 more Italians in reprisal; 2,000,000 pounds of clothing to Italy from U. S.; Democratic Christian Party ends sessions; Granaries law evaders penalized; Epuration Council meets; Customs guards recover stolen ration cards.

UNITED NATIONS — French Resistance delegates list requirements of new regime; Greek Government in Caserta; British Dominion labor leaders meet in London.

WAR FRONTS

AMERICANS IN GERMANY IN STRENGTH LE HAVRE GARRISON SURRENDERS

SHAEF, September 12 — An armored division of the American 1st Army entered Germany in strength last night, after forward elements had crossed the last frontier, and is now fighting in an area north of Trier. Tanks went forward in a series of strong, audacious, and skilfully organized exploratory thrusts and have since been reinforced with heavy artillery.

For the first time in almost a century and a half, the German people are experiencing invasion — invasion, which the German war machine has inflicted on many neighboring [illegible]

Americans rolled in, bearing German prisoners picked up en route, the great mass of people simply stood and stared — silently. A few waved, but very few raised their fingers in the Victory sign. There was no feeling of a liberated town.

American units, by-passing Limbourg, where there is intensive fighting, pushed through road blocks and built pontoon bridges to catch the Germans by surprise in the swift advance to Eupen.

Radiating from Liege, other units driving southeastward liberated Spa and have entered Malmedy, 10 miles from the German frontier. Both Eupen and Malmedy were incorporated into the German Reich in 1940, after German troops invaded the Low Countries.

Other troops, driving north from Liege, have captured Fort Eben Emael, four miles south of Maastricht and one mile from the Dutch frontier.

To the south along the Luxembourg border, an American 3rd Army force captured large sections of the Maginot Line at Crusnes and Aumetz, and found the big, electrically operated guns in perfect working order. The troops found the entrance to the Maginot Line's underground network of communications, and last night the electric supply trains and lifts were already being run by American soldiers, with the guidance of some Frenchmen who had been kept by the Germans to help with their maintenance.

There were no signs of demolition along the five miles of track laid 100 feet below ground. Plants, lifts, gun-emplacements and storerooms were all intact. The Germans made no effort to defend the Maginot forts at these points.

Battle for Thionville

On the west side of the Moselle River, 3rd Army forces smashed through the Maginot Line and are battling for Thionville, above the five bridgeheads already forged across the last German defense line in northern France. It was reported that they are meeting with stubborn enemy resistance.

There have been no reports from General Patton's forces operating across the Moselle at Metz, Nancy, and Toul. Operational silence has also been maintained over those units which joined with General Patch's, northwest of Dijon.

Patrols and reconnaissance troops of the British 2nd Army are probing into Holland after slashing across the Dutch frontier in a drive aimed at the weak northern end of the German line. They are reported to be on the road leading to Eindhoven.

After destroying many 88-millimeter and self-propelled guns and tanks at the crossroads at Hechtel, where bitter fighting had been reported, British troops advanced nine miles to the vicinity of the Dutch border. Brisk actions were fought before the British forced a crossing of the L'Escaut Canal and pushed armor across.

Heavy fighting has continued north of the Albert Canal, and Beurg Leopold has been recaptured by the British. A wide dent was forced into German positions, but all along the perimeter the Germans are still resisting. Some German units are reported to be very short of rifles and equipment.

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For the first time in almost a century and a half, the German people are experiencing invasion — invasion, which the German war machine has inflicted on many neighboring states in the intervening years.

The Allies are driving through the Siegfried Line in the area east of Luxembourg, and in Belgium and Holland they are preparing to loose new armies against Germany.

To the south, along the eastern borders of France, two other Allied armies have linked for a concerted drive against Germany. Generals Patch and Patton, having virtually driven the Germans from France, are attacking the hard outer shell of the German defense lines near the border with overwhelming resources. This drive cannot be long denied.

Within 24 hours of the entry into the Third Reich, American bombers today opened a direct attack on the Siegfried Line, blasting anti-tank traps, shelters, and reinforced concrete pillboxes.

Armor Enters Eupen

Seventy miles to the north, another armored column entered Eupen, five miles from the German frontier and is bombarding Germany itself. Eupen is a key fort in the Belgian defense chain, on which the Germans dropped parachutists in their break-through in 1940. It required several hours of fighting with German rear-guards to clean out the city, and it was the first city entered by Allied troops since D-day where they were not welcomed. As the German frontier, Both Eupen and Malmedy were incorporated into the German Reich in 1940, after German troops invaded the Low Countries.

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Heavy fighting has continued north of the Albert Canal, and Bourg Leopold has been recaptured by the British. A wide dent was forced into German positions, but all along the perimeter the Germans are still resisting. Some German units are reported to be very short of rifles and equipment.

The German garrison in Le Havre surrendered to British troops of the Canadian 2nd Army this morning after

LATE BULLETIN

4123

16-INCH GUNS POUND PALAU

WASHINGTON, September 12 — Battleships and cruisers of the United States Pacific Fleet joined with carrier-based aircraft in a shattering bombardment of Japanese installations on the Palau Islands yesterday.

The islands, which lie about 550 miles east of Mindanao in the Philippines, have been under attack by fleet bombers and rocket firing aircraft for a week.

Yesterday (west longitude, U. S. date), said a Navy Department communique, battleships unloosed hot steel on the islands from their 16-inch batteries.

Army planes carrying out another attack on Truk unloaded 72 tons of bombs on the Jap base Sunday.

(OWI)

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

the commander had been seriously wounded. The surrender came 36 hours after the British launched an all-out assault on the vital port and after 5,000 tons of bombs had been dropped. Of the original garrison of over 5,000 troops, 3,000 have been captured, and the rest suffered heavy casualties from the bombing and shelling.

Canadian troops have cleared the entire coastal area from Gravelines to Zeebrugge, with the exception of Dunkirk. Their bridgehead over the Ghent Canal continued to be expanded, but there is still heavy resistance.

(OWI - Reuter - AP - BBC)

10,000 TONS OF BOMBS ON GERMANS TUESDAY

LONDON, September 12 — About 3,000 British and American aircraft dropped an estimated 10,000 tons of explosives on German targets today. While heavy bombers, in their fifth straight day of air attacks on German oil and industrial targets, bombed eight oil plants in different parts of Germany, Allied medium and light bombers dropped on the Reich today their first bombs in the opening battle for the Siegfried Line.

The 8th USAAF sent a fleet of bombers lumbering over 1,000 this morning to strike at synthetic oil plants at Ruhland, northeast of Dresden; Bohlen, near Leipzig; Magdeburg; Misburg, and Memmingstedt. Brux on the Czechoslovak border, an engine plant near Kiel, and an ordnance depot at Fridrichstadt, near Magdeburg. This afternoon RAF Halifaxes, with fighter cover, concentrated their bombs on two synthetic oil plants in the Ruhr, at Scholven-Buer and Wanne-Eickel, not far from the three plants they attacked yesterday. Weather was good for today's attacks.

Meanwhile, Moscow announced that scores of the 8th USAAF bombers which took part in yesterday's daylight attack landed on Russian bases yesterday after bombing Chemnitz, 50 miles south of Leipzig. Mustang fighters made the long trip from British bases to Russia with the bombers. One fighter is missing, but the bombers made the shuttle run without loss, completing the 15th mission using Russian bases since June.

No respite was given in the air offensive over Germany during the night. RAF bombers visited the upper Rhineland town of Darmstadt, the center of the German chemical industry, and Lancasters dropped more than 286,000 incendiaries and many high explosive bombs, including 200 four-thousand-pounders. A small force of Mosquitoes bombed individual factories from 500 feet, while other squadrons of Mosquitoes dropped many 4,000 pound bombs on Berlin, and yet others carried out mine-laying operations on a large scale. At least seven German fighters were destroyed. Sixteen Allied bombers are missing.

The continued heavy attacks on German oil-producing centres and refineries are estimated to have diminished the oil-producing capacity of Germany and German-held territory by 61 per cent.

Strong Luftwaffe Opposition

The Luftwaffe again came up strongly today to attack the heavy bombers, but not in such great numbers as yesterday. German fighters in packs of 35 to 50 attacked as the planes flew near Berlin today, but planes striking at Misburg and Memmingstedt were unmolested.

At least 70 German interceptors were shot down today by bombers with their fighter escort of approximately 750 planes, according to an Associated Press report. It added that in all 203 German planes were destroyed in western Europe yesterday, and in the last three days, Sunday to Tuesday, American planes alone have destroyed 388 enemy aircraft.

The 9th USAAF Marauders and Havocs which attacked German targets for the first time today dusted out Siegfried Line pillboxes on the frontier 10 miles from Trier, and [illegible] emplacements and marshalling yards between Aachen

landings in France on D-day. This has resulted in the death of many of Germany's best staff officers, and has greatly aided the Allied advance on the western front.

The broadcast said this «strafing of German war centers» was planned months ago «as part of the Allied design to disrupt the German Army, to destroy its communications, and to turn it from an organized force into a number of isolated groups.»

(OWI-Reuter-BBC)

RUHR, RHINELAND CITIZENS URGED TO LEAVE

SHAEF, September 12 — The peoples of the Ruhr and Rhineland areas were warned today in a broadcast by General Dwight Eisenhower, Supreme Allied Commander, that these regions would soon become a theater of operations.

They were told that to avoid useless civilian casualties, they should evacuate the areas immediately.

The broadcast enumerated some of the military targets, such as camps, factories, and installations and communications of all kinds, and warned all civilians to take refuge in the countryside away from these areas.

The people were further warned that perpetrators of all atrocities committed against all non-Germans in these areas will be brought to trial for their crimes.

(OWI)

MODEL GERMAN COMMANDER IN WEST

STOCKHOLM, September 12 — The Stockholm daily paper *Morgontidningen* confirmed yesterday the appointment of Field Marshal Model as commander of the German troops in the west. The German press was quoted as saying that Model had «led the west army back to the inner defense line in the same way as he previously led the east army back to the Vistula line.»

(OWI)

DE GAULLE SAYS FIVE-SIXTHS OF FRANCE FREED

PARIS, September 12 — Five-sixths of France has been freed from the Germans, General Charles De Gaulle stated in a speech broadcast here today, in which he reviewed French participation in the war, declaring, «our contributions to the war give us the right to be heard in the settlement of the conflict.»

De Gaulle reported that 105,000 Germans had surrendered to the French Army and 35,000 to the French Forces of the Interior from D-day, June 6, to September 10.

«The French flame of resistance... never died, despite oppression, treason and propaganda,» the French leader said.

Those who intended to impose themselves on oppressed France at any price are now definitely crushed, said De Gaulle.

«Notwithstanding the oppression and depths of servitude under the heel of usurpers of power, never has the French nation been absent from the battlefields,» he said. «Hardly had misfortune befallen it than the nation started to kindle the fight anew. French forces played an important part in the battle of the Mediterranean. They played a decisive part in the battle of Africa, and in the Italian victory.

«Finally, the French Forces of the Interior played an essential part in common Allied successes in the great battle of France,» adding that these contributions give France a voice in the settlement of the war, he said. «It is difficult to see how security or a world-wide organization for peace could be effective and lasting without her.»

Battles Ahead

General De Gaulle cautioned, «The enemy still is in many of our departments, and still holds many of our ports. It will still take a great battle to enter deeply into Germany. [illegible] part of possible in that

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

northeast of Dresden; Bohlen, near Leipzig; Magdeburg; Misburg, and Menningstedt, Brux on the Czechoslovak border, an engine plant near Kiel, and an ordnance depot at Friedrichstadt, near Magdeburg. This afternoon, RAF Halifaxes, with fighter cover, concentrated their bombs on two synthetic oil plants in the Ruhr, at Scholven-Buer and Wanne-Eickel, not far from the three plants they attacked yesterday. Weather was good for today's attacks.

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The 9th USAAF Marauders and Havocs which attacked German targets for the first time today singled out Siegfried Line pillboxes on the frontier 10 miles from Trier, and concrete emplacements and marshalling yards between Aachen and Saarbrucken, ahead of the advancing American troops. Not a single burst of flak nor a solitary German plane opposed them.

The Marauders, flying from British bases, dropped more than 200 tons of bombs on anti-tank traps and troop shelters at Scheid, 32 miles south of Aachen, while two forces of Marauders smashed at the marshalling yards at Saint Wendel, 17 miles north of Saarbrucken. French-based bombers also dropped half-ton bombs on fortifications near Echternach, on the Luxembourg-German frontier.

Maintaining their attack against enemy communications in Holland, Mitchell and Boston bombers of the RAF's 2nd TAF today wrecked the railway and road bridge linking the island of South Beveland and the mainland of Holland. Participating in the attacks was a Mitchell squadron of the Royal Dutch Naval Air Service, led by its own Dutch commanding officer.

Spitfires have severely held up German escape traffic across the Scheldt Estuary, and with Mosquitoes have taken a steady toll of transport in Holland and shipping in Dutch harbors. A destroyer was among the vessels shot up with cannon and machine-gun fire.

The BBC announced today that more than 450 German headquarters have been attacked by Allied planes since the [illegible] areas will be brought to trial for their crimes. (OWI)

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De Gaulle reported that 105,000 Germans had surrendered to the French Army and 35,000 to the French Forces of the Interior from D-day, June 6, to September 10.

«The French flame of resistance... never died, despite oppression, treason and propaganda,» the French leader said.

Those who intended to impose themselves on oppressed France at any price are now definitely finished, said De Gaulle.

«Notwithstanding the oppression and depths of servitude under the heel of usurpers of power, never has the French nation been absent from the battlefields,» he said. «Hardly had misfortune befallen it, than the nation started to kindle the fight anew. French forces played an important part in the battle of the Mediterranean. They played a decisive part in the battle of Africa, and in the Italian victory.

«Finally, the French Forces of the Interior played an essential part in common Allied successes in the great battle of France,» adding that these contributions give France a voice in the settlement of the war, he said. «It is difficult to see how security or a world-wide organization for peace could be effective and lasting without her.»

Battles Ahead

General De Gaulle cautioned, «The enemy still is in many of our departments, and still holds many of our ports. It will still take a great battle to enter deeply into Germany, and we intend to take as big a part as possible in that battle.»

So far as Germany is concerned, he said, «France has had most of all reason to suffer from this unpleasant neighbor,» and continued, We have certainly suffered enough never to forget our eternal enemy.»

The general paid tribute to the deeds of the British Empire, Russia, the United States, and the Resistance Forces in German-occupied countries.

«The Government today,» said De Gaulle, «appeals to the French people for their support in the Government's task of serving the country. It will be necessary to make profound reforms in our institutions. We shall re-establish the sovereignty of the people.

«As soon as all national territory is liberated and prisoners are home, we shall lead the nation to the ballot box and, by the universal suffrage of all men and women, we shall re-establish the National Assembly. Meanwhile, the Government will pursue its tasks with the help of the Consultative Assembly.

«Our forefathers always saved France when it was threatened. There is no enemy strong enough to prevent us from living the life of free and strong men.»

(OWI - Reuter)

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

F.F.I. CAPTURE COLUMN OF 18,000 GERMANS

LONDON, September 12 — French Forces of the Interior compelled a column of 18,000 Germans to surrender in the Issoudun region, south of Orleans, General Koenig's communique announced tonight. In accordance with the conditions of surrender, these troops were directed toward Orleans, where they were handed over to the American Army.

In Burgundy and in the Franche-Comté, formations of the FFI took an active part in the fighting yesterday, especially at Dijon and in the Valley of Ognon.

In the southwest, the Resistance forces have set out to surround the town of La Rochelle, where a considerable force of the enemy have taken refuge. (Reuter)

UNBROKEN LINE FORMING AS 7TH ARMY ADVANCES

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 12 — The consolidation of an unbroken Allied line across France was in the making today as 7th Army forces pushed forward beyond the junction point where 3rd Army troops were met yesterday.

It was officially announced this evening that the junction point was in the area of St. Seine L'Abbaye, 15 miles northwest of Dijon.

In their drive north and northwest of Dijon, French troops, after passing St. Seine L'Abbaye, occupied Valaurion and Courtivron without meeting enemy resistance. Farther east, Orville, 18 miles north of Dijon, and Champlitte, 30 miles northeast of Dijon, were taken, after light enemy opposition was overcome.

North of the Saône River, between Gray and Vesoul, American troops advanced northward at several points, with forward units reaching Port sur Saône, some 30 miles north of Besançon. Meanwhile, north of Vesoul, the enemy continued to fight back stubbornly.

On the western flank, French troops repulsed a vicious enemy counter-attack near Mersault, and later captured 3,200 prisoners in the vicinity of Autun. In the battle around Mersault, 300 Germans were killed, the same number were taken prisoner, and 300 vehicles and 12 guns of various caliber were destroyed.

West of Dijon, French forces crossed the Ouche River at several points, taking Ancey, 10 miles west of Dijon. Sombernon, some six miles farther west, was occupied against slight enemy resistance.

American troops have advanced farther north and have reached the outskirts of Vesoul, 28 miles north of Besançon, and 32 miles directly west of the Belfort Pass.

In the drive north and east from Besançon, the enemy fought desperately, using infantry, artillery, and tanks, but was forced to give ground to the hard driving Americans who made substantial progress in the entire sector.

Enemy artillery attempted to stem the Allied push farther east, but French units occupied Dambelin, southeast of Belfort, and appear to be headed for the extreme southern flank of the Siegfried Line.

Vesoul is an important local communications center, and has a population of 10,000. At the approaches of this town, Major General Albin Nake, commander of the German 159th Reserve Division, was critically wounded when his car was strafed and wrecked by Allied aircraft. (PRO)

MARSHALL, PATCH CONGRATULATE FRENCH FORCES

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 12 — In a letter to General de Lattre de Tassigny, Commanding General of the French forces in southern France, Lieutenant General Alexander Patch, Commanding General of the 7th Army, expressed his congratulations upon the achievement of the French in the southern operation.

General Patch also disclosed the contents of a letter he had received from General George C. Marshall, in which circumstances, immediately visited the village to see with his own eyes what had taken place.

Upon his return, he promptly wrote his letter to the Gestapo chief, and delivered it personally.

It was circulated by the Resistance movement in Lyon during the German occupation, and was reprinted here today in the Catholic newspaper *Reveil*. (PWB)

GESTAPO CHIEF ARRESTED AT SWISS FRONTIER

ALGIERS, September 12 — Radio Algiers said today that Walter Beller, Gestapo chief for the Isère Department of France, and his aide, were arrested by the FFI as they were attempting to cross the border into Switzerland.

5TH ARMY PATROLS PENETRATE GOTH LINE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 12 — Patrol forces of the 5th Army, thrusting in advance of Allied troops surging forward to attack the center of the enemy Goth Line, have penetrated forward positions of these mountain defenses at a point some 16 miles north of Florence, it was announced here today.

Moving forward on a 21 mile-wide front, Allied forces have pushed three miles north of the Sieve River to take up positions all along the face of the enemy mountain bastions guarding the five main passes through the Apennines from Florence to Bologna and the Po Valley.

The broad Allied advance, in which British, Indian, and American troops have been reported to be participating, has swept forward between the valleys of the two principal northern tributaries of the Arno River, the Biscenzio, which joins the Arno west of Florence, and the Sieve, which makes its junction to the east of the Tuscan city. After negotiating the lateral valley formed by the upper waters of the Sieve, which parallel the Arno for nearly 15 miles before turning abruptly southward to join the main stream at Pontassieve, the Allied forces are at the threshhold of five main roads into the Po Valley. It is to guard these roads through the Apennines' defiles that the Germans have constructed the elaborate system of concrete pillboxes and gun emplacements, which forms this stretch of the Goth Line extending across the whole of Italy.

The easternmost Allied forces in the advance have followed the Sieve River up from its junction with the Arno to advance beyond Dicomano, nine miles northeast of Pontassieve. Indian troops are pushing forward due north of Pontassieve, and have established a bridgehead across the upper Sieve just south of Vicchio, 11 miles north of Pontassieve.

Farther west, Allied forces were reported to be across the river "in some strength" to a distance of two miles. Allied forces were north of Borgo san Lorenzo, 14 miles northeast of Florence, and a little over two miles north of the Sieve River at this point.

The greatest advances were made directly north of Florence, the official reports said. Here a number of Allied units crossed the river to take up positions near Scarperia, 16 miles north of Florence, and three miles north of the Sieve's banks. Fifth army units were specifically identified in the extreme western edge of the advance, at Barberino, 18 miles north of Florence, and at Poggio Montecuccoli, 18 ½ miles northwest of Florence. Most of the high ground of the Monte della Calvana range, paralleling the Biscenzio River, is now in 5th Army hands, it was reported.

In these advances against the center of the enemy line, official reports made no specific mention of any engagement with enemy troops, which were reported previously to have begun withdrawal to their fixed defenses of the Goth Line. Demolitions were reported both near Borgo san Lorenzo and Dicomano, with roadways heavily cratered, apparently by retreating enemy forces.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 798227

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General Patch also disclosed the contents of a letter he had received from General George C. Marshall, in which the American Chief of the General Staff said, in part: «Please convey to General de Lattre de Tassigny my personal congratulations on the overthrow of German resistance in Toulon and Marseilles.» (PRO)

LYON ARCHBISHOP DENOUNCED GERMAN TERROR

GRENOBLE, September 7 (Delayed) — German terrorist methods and the massacre of hundreds of people, in dozens of villages, were denounced by Cardinal Gerlier, Archbishop of Lyon, in a letter written during the German occupation and carried personally by him to the chief of the Gestapo for the Rhône and Isère areas.

Denouncing the execution of a group of innocent civilians at Saint Genix-Laval, a small village near Lyon, by one of the many Gestapo terrorist bands which roamed this entire area in a desperate attempt to frighten the FFI to cease military operations against the German forces, Cardinal Gerlier said that such atrocities were «unworthy of Christian or simply human civilization,» and that those who bear the responsibility are «forever dishonored in the eyes of humanity.»

On August 20 a group of Patriots were taken prisoner in the village of St. Genix-Laval and tortured before being killed in an inhuman manner. Cardinal Gerlier, told of the

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Fierce German Resistance

Heavy and bitter fighting continued yesterday on the Adriatic front, where 8th Army troops have met some of the fiercest resistance of the Italian campaign in their attempt to turn the Goth Line defenses and overrun the Valley of the Po.

British troops west of Gemmano made gains of up to 800 yards yesterday to gain a foothold on high ground identified only as Point 449, near Monte Gardo. Enemy troops counter-attacked twice following the initial advance, but no details were given of the outcome of the engagement.

More than 3,500 prisoners have been taken by 8th Army since the start of the battle of the Adriatic coastal corridor on August 26.

British naval forces have given considerable support during the past two days to the hard-engaged British troops. Both destroyers and gunboats have shelled heavily enemy gun positions and coastal batteries in the Rimini area, without suffering damage from sometimes intense return fire.

On the remainder of the Italian front, patrol actions were the principal activity. (PRO)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785621

SOUTHERN FRANCE, GOTH LINE TARGETS BOMBED

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 12 — Luftwaffe targets in southern France were attacked today by up to 500 heavy bombers escorted by Mustangs and Lightnings of the 15th AAF, it was announced tonight.

The heavies ranged over southern Germany and bombed a jet-propelled airplane factory, an aircraft engine works, and an aerodrome. Liberators attacked the Wasserberg aircraft factory at Ulm, 70 miles west of Munich, and Flying Fortresses and Liberators struck an aerodrome at Lechfeld, 30 miles west of Munich. These plants manufacture Me-262 jet-propelled planes. The Allied air assaults were reportedly successful at both targets.

Other formations of Liberators struck at the Allach B.M.W. aircraft engine factory, just outside of Munich.

Neither of the jet-propulsion factories had been attacked before by the 15th AAF, but both have been bombed by the 8th AAF.

In Italy, gun positions north of Florence were attacked today by medium and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force, while other formations ranged over northern Italy to continue the endless assault upon Germany's supply lines.

Early this morning, many waves of Mitchells, Marauders and Thunderbolts struck the Goth defenses, with results considered excellent. Later today, railroad bridges at Piacenza, Parva, and Solignano, and a road bridge at Pavia were attacked. Other road bridges were bombed near Molare, south of Alessandria, at Fornovo, south of Parma, and at Traversa, north of Florence.

Railways Blasted

A delayed report stated a heavy toll of German transportation was taken in the attack on the Mulhouse area, on the German border last Saturday. During 17 missions, 30 locomotives were destroyed, 19 damaged, and several enemy planes destroyed or damaged on the ground. In strafing attacks, 10 motor vehicles were destroyed and eight damaged, while four railroad cars were left in flames and nine others damaged.

Yesterday, northern Italy and targets in the Belfort area of eastern France, on the German frontier, bore the brunt of Allied air attacks.

Near Belfort, 18 miles northeast of French land forces P-47 Thunderbolts of the Tactical Air Force strafed trains.

Behind the battle-lines in northern Italy, successful attacks were made on enemy communications. Rail bridges were hit in the Modena area and northwest of Bologna. Roads and rail tracks near Bologna were also cut. A bridge over the Po north of Castel Giovanni was destroyed, as were 17 vehicles, three rail cars, three trailers, and an 88-millimeter gun. A locomotive and more than 12 rail cars were damaged.

The Desert Air Force destroyed 12 locomotives, set a 2,000-ton enemy merchant vessel on fire in the Gulf of Trieste, and attacked airfields at Campoformido, Vicenza and Verona. (PRO)

POLISH COMMANDER VISITS CLARK

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 12 — Lieutenant General Wladyslaw Anders, Commanding General of the Polish 11th Corps, which has been through some of the hardest and most successful fighting in Italy, yesterday visited Lieutenant General Mark Clark, 5th Army commander.

General Clark presented the Polish general the citation, signed by President Roosevelt, for the Legion of Merit, order of commander, which General Anders won some time ago. (PRO)

TITO FRUSTRATING NAZI ESCAPE ATTEMPTS

LONDON, September 12 — Continuing their attacks by decisive victory crown that glorious legend of courage and love of freedom which has already earned you the admiration of the world,» he said.

«None who has been, or may still be looking to the enemy for support to the detriment of the interests of his own people and their future, and who remains deaf to this appeal, shall escape the brand of traitor before his people and before history. By this message to you, I strongly condemn the misuse of the name of the King and authority of the Crown by which an attempt has been made to justify collaboration with the enemy and to provoke discord amongst our fighting people in the very gravest days of their history, thus solely profiting the enemy.» (Reuter)

SOVIET ADVANCE INTO TRANSYLVANIA CONTINUES

MOSCOW, September 12 — Russian and Rumanian troops pushing forward into Transylvania put their forward positions at the town of Deva tonight, 212 miles from the Hungarian capital of Budapest.

Except for the improvement of Russian positions around Lomza, northeast of Warsaw, the Soviet communique reported only patrol activity on other salients of the Russo-German front.

Reuter said tonight that the Russian advance through Rumania was taking shape. Dispatches said the Red Army was not attempting a costly break-through at the Iron Gate, where the Danube is unbridged, but instead was pushing southward toward Sofia along the classical invasion route which the Germans used in their push eastward.

«A crisis,» said *Reuter*, «may come with unexpected swiftness. The backdoor of the Reich is wide open.»

The Rumanian High Command communique added tonight that Russian and Rumanian troops, striking west across Transylvania, were within a few miles of the Hungarian border. The communique said fierce fighting was in progress. (OWI-Reuter)

HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

LONDON, September 12 — German forces in Slovakia suffered heavy losses in strong attacks against Czechoslovak Patriots in the area of Vrutzy, the junction of the German retreat line from Rumania and Hungary, it was announced in today's Czechoslovak communique.

In the Nitra valley, a German attack was supported by tanks, but was thrown back after seven tanks were destroyed.

The communique stated that fighting and the Partisans' sabotage activities are continuing on an increased scale. (OWI)

NAZIS REPORTED EVACUATING AEGEAN ISLANDS

CAIRO, September 12 — The Germans have definitely evacuated the islands in the northern Aegean, and are apparently in the process of evacuating the central Aegean, a Reuter dispatch stated, quoting reliable reports.

There are still no indications that they are abandoning the bigger islands, such as Rhodes and Crete, but a Stockholm report stated that Lieut. General Mueller had begun to evacuate Crete without orders from the German High Command.

Troops are being sent from southern Greece and the islands to northern sections of Greece to reinforce German lines at Salonika in the face of growing Allied threats.

It has been estimated that there are about eight German divisions in Greece and the Aegeans. They are not first-class troops, and their only battle experience has been gained against the Partisans.

It is considered possible, the report stated, that the Russians are already exerting pressure to ensure the withdrawal of three or four Bulgarian divisions from the Thrace area in Greece. (Reuter)

BULGARIA RESTORES POLITICAL LIBERTY

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

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TITO FRUSTRATING NAZI ESCAPE ATTEMPTS

LONDON, September 12 — Continuing their attacks against railways and communication lines in Yugoslavia, Marshal Tito's forces are repulsing German attempts to escape from the Balkans, said today's Yugoslav communique.

In the Ibar Valley, an attempted enemy break-through to the north and west was hit hard by Tito's men, who killed 165 Germans and took 140 prisoners.

In Bosnia, Patriot forces attacking Bosanski Novi killed 950 enemy troops and took 1,200 prisoners. Three railway stations have been destroyed and the town of Derventa, on the Brod-Sar railway line, has been captured.

Yugoslav troops attacked retreating German forces in Montenegro and in Dalmatia.

Patriots cut the railway lines in Croatia, and rail traffic out of the Slovenian capital of Ljubljana is at a standstill.

The lines from Zagreb to Belgrade have been cut repeatedly, in some cases for distances up to three miles. (PWB)

KING PETER CALLS FOR YUGOSLAV UNITY

LONDON, September 12 — King Peter of Yugoslavia, in a broadcast from London today, called on all Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes to unite and join the Army of National Liberation under the leadership of Marshal Tito.

«Only thus united in the struggle will you be able to preserve the honor and fame of Yugoslavia unsullied, and

Rumania was taking shape. Dispatches [illegible] was not attempting a costly break-through at the Iron Gate, where the Danube is unbridged, but instead was pushing southward toward Sofia along the classical invasion route which the Germans used in their push outward.

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BULGARIA RESTORES POLITICAL LIBERTY

WASHINGTON, September 12 — The Bulgarian Premier, Kimon Georgiev, in his first broadcast over the Bulgarian Home Radio since he took office Saturday, said yesterday, that the Bulgarian Government «has restored all the political rights and liberties which were abolished by the terror of the preceding régime.»

The Premier also said, in part: «We have restored freedom of the press. We have arrested all those responsible for this catastrophe to Bulgaria, in order to have them punished by the People's Court.» (PWB)

BULGARIA "IN COMMON, GLORIOUS STRUGGLE"

WASHINGTON, September 12 — Broadcasting on Radio Sofia today, Major General Ivan Marinov, Commander-in-Chief of the Bulgarian Army, called upon the people to maintain discipline, adding:

«From September 8 this year, Bulgaria is at war with Germany in full understanding and coordination with the troops of Marshal Tito. Thus, today, we are in a common glorious struggle together with troops of the Soviet Union, Britain, and America.

«Into our ranks flowed the sound, firm troops of our tried Peoples' Army of Liberation. In close cooperation and

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mutual aid with this army's detachment, we are expelling and crushing the enemy. Only in unity, discipline, and unlimited patriotism lies the token of a bright future for our people.»

The Bulgarian radio reported today that Ivan Stamenov, Bulgarian Minister in Moscow, and Slavcho Zagorov, Bulgarian Minister in Berlin, have been relieved of their duties by royal decree.

ALLIED PW'S REACH ISTANBUL FROM BULGARIA

ISTANBUL, September 12 — Allied airmen, including 300 Americans and 29 Britons, have reached here from Bulgaria where they were released when that country declared war on Germany. Sixteen wounded men were taken to hospital. The airmen had taken part in raids on Berlin, Hamburg, Ploesti, and Sofia. (Reuter)

ARMISTICE DELEGATION MEETS MOLOTOV AGAIN

MOSCOW, September 12 — The Rumanian armistice delegation met again with Commissar of Foreign Affairs V. M. Molotov and Allied representatives in a conference which lasted nearly six hours, from last night to early this morning, it was reported here today.

Another meeting is scheduled today. (Reuter)

ROOSEVELT AND CHURCHILL MEET

QUEBEC, September 12 — After a long conference last night, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill met again this morning and then held an afternoon session with their joint military staffs, emphasizing that their meetings were primarily «military» and concerned with the Pacific war against Japan.

Presidential Secretary Stephen Early said all Allied governments are being kept fully informed about the discussions. He said that the afternoon meeting with the military leaders «was getting down to the real business of the conference.» (OWI – Reuter)

JAPS START OFFENSIVE DEFENSIVE IN CHEKIANG

CHUNGKING, September 12 — There were indications tonight that the Japanese fear an Allied invasion of the Chinese coast in an area within easy striking distance of the Japanese mainland.

The Chinese High Command said Japanese troops have driven deep into Chekiang, and have taken over more than two-thirds of the province, in an effort to neutralize the central Chinese coastal region.

It is in this region jutting into the East China Sea that heavy Allied bombers have carried out repeated attacks against Japanese installations and supply lines. Chungking said its High Command believes the new Japanese offensive in Chekiang is intended as a defense measure to forestall an Allied landing.

Heavy Bomber Assaults

Meanwhile, the southern end of this coastal strip, at Canton and at Amoy, has been the target for new assaults by heavy bombers of the 14th USAAF. A communique from General Joseph Stilwell's headquarters tonight said that many fires were started in the latest raid on Amoy harbor, and that bombs were scattered over a wide area around Canton, Jap supply and communications base.

Still other planes of the 14th USAAF carried out another attack against Japanese forces striking south from Hunan into Kwangsi Province. This Japanese drive threatens Kweilin, hub of Chinese defenses in southern China.

Fighters and fighter-bombers of General Claire Chennault's Chinese-American Wing struck at enemy concentrations and communications lines over wide areas. They shot others were set afire. The attacks were continuous over a period of 33 hours, starting at dawn on Saturday.

The United Press, carrying late dispatches on the results of the American carrier-force attack on a Japanese convoy off Mindanao, in the Philippines, said:

«Never in this war — or in any other — has Japan lost so many ships in a single engagement. It was a rout.»

An entire convoy of 32 ships was blown apart and sunk. Of the total, 32 were identified as loaded cargo vessels. In addition, planes of the same carrier force struck at waterways inland and sank patrol boats and river craft carrying supplies.

These attacks have the Japanese in the Philippines on edge. On Saturday, immediately after the destruction of the convoy, the Japanese radio at Manila warned all civilians to evacuate the city at once — for economic and military reasons. The puppet government was reported already to have left the city. (OWI – Reuter – UP)

NAZIS ATTEMPT TO CONCEAL ATROCITY EVIDENCE

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 12 — Fearing the results of documentary evidence of Nazi atrocities reaching Allied hands, the Germans recently ordered extreme precautionary measures, particularly in taking pictures of executions.

A captured enemy order which was issued from the Headquarters of the German 19th Army, and dated June 19, indicated that even at that time it was fully realized that the war was not going well for Germany, and that records of atrocities would be damaging if taken by the Allies.

The German order stated that taking a photograph of any execution by shooting is strictly forbidden. The order added that in certain individual cases where it was absolutely necessary to take a picture for reason of the service, authorization might not be granted by anyone of lower rank than division commander. Films made by specific requests are to be sent undeveloped, under the classification «Secret,» to the authorities.

Military services charged with such executions are required to take all necessary measures, and to forbid presence of spectators. Pictures and rolls of films showing previous executions are to be taken in as soon as possible, and to be handed over to the proper authorities. (PRO)

GENERAL BRADLEY RECOMMENDED FOR PROMOTION

WASHINGTON, September 12 — President Roosevelt today nominated Lieut. Gen. Omar Nelson Bradley, commander of American ground forces in northern France, for promotion to the permanent rank of major general in recognition of his achievements on the battlefields of France.

The President also recommended the promotion of Brigadier General Frank E. Merrill, at present theater liaison officer with the Southeast Asia Command and famed as the commanding general of «Merrill's Marauders,» to the temporary rank of major general.

In addition, the President nominated three officers to be advanced to temporary rank of lieutenant general:

Major General Thomas T. Handy, who has been chief of operations in all theaters since General Dwight D. Eisenhower assumed command of Allied forces;

Major General Lucian K. Truscott, Jr., commander of the 6th Corps in southern France;

Major General Daniel I. Sultan, deputy commander of the China-Burma-India Theater. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

GERMANS KILL 230 MORE ITALIANS IN REPRISAL

FLORENCE, September 12 — This is the story of the

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morning, it was reported here today.

Another meeting is scheduled today. (Reuter)

ROOSEVELT AND CHURCHILL MEET

QUEBEC, September 12 — After a long conference last night, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill met again this morning and then held an afternoon session with their joint military staffs, emphasizing that their meetings were primarily «military» and concerned with the Pacific war against Japan.

Presidential Secretary Stephen Early said all Allied governments are being kept fully informed about the discussions. He said that the afternoon meeting with the military leaders «was getting down to the real business of the conference». (OWI - Reuter)

JAPS START OFFENSIVE DEFENSIVE IN CHEKIANG

CHUNGKING, September 12 — There were indications tonight that the Japanese fear an Allied invasion of the Chinese coast in an area within easy striking distance of the Japanese mainland.

The Chinese High Command said Japanese troops have driven deep into Chekiang, and have taken over more than two-thirds of the province, in an effort to neutralize the central Chinese coastal region.

It is in this region jutting into the East China Sea that heavy Allied bombers have carried out repeated attacks against Japanese installations and supply lines. Chungking said its High Command believes the new Japanese offensive in Chekiang is intended as a defense measure to forestall an Allied landing.

Heavy Bomber Assaults

Meanwhile, the southern end of this coastal strip, at Canton and at Amoy has been the target for new assaults by heavy bombers of the 14th USAAF. A communique from General Joseph Stilwell's headquarters tonight said that many fires were started in the latest raid on Amoy harbor, and that bombs were scattered over a wide area around Canton, Jap supply and communications base.

Still other planes of the 14th USAAF carried out another attack against Japanese forces striking south from Hunan into Kwangsi Province. The Japanese drive threatens Kweilin, hub of Chinese defenses in southern China.

Fighters and fighter-bombers of General Claire Chennault's Chinese-American Wing struck at enemy concentrations and communications lines over wide areas. They shot up Japanese-held Lungling, and left large fires.

Convoys and river shipping in the areas of Talpangtan, Szetang and Tungan, and in the Poyang Lake region, were bombed heavily throughout Sunday and early yesterday. Chennault's planes also struck at enemy objectives north of Canton, and at landing barges in the Wenchow area of Chekiang.

In central Burma, heavy bombers attacked important railway facilities, set fire to Jap rolling stock, and caused a large explosion.

On the ground in lower Burma, Gurkha troops were said to have driven the Japanese from the strategic ridge for which they had been fighting for four days, in the area southwest of Buthidaung. The Gurkhas were reported to have had strong aerial support from Allied units recently arrived on the Arakan battlefront.

Further progress of Allied troops down the Tiddim Road was reported.

From Allied headquarters at Kandy, Ceylon, Reuter dispatches said that RAF Beaufighters carried out 21 separate attacks against the Japanese convoy destroyed in the Andaman Sea on Saturday and Sunday.

Final reports said that 14 merchantmen, two sloops, and one gunboat were hit and presumably left sinking, and that hands, the Germans recently ordered extreme precautionary measures, particularly in taking pictures of executions.

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FLORENCE, September 12 — This is the story of the tiny town of Civitella Della Chiana, 50 miles southeast of this city, which today mourns the loss of approximately 230 of its little community, who, the sad people testify, were murdered in cold blood by German soldiers on June 28 and July 2.

The story begins on June 18, when German soldiers garrisoned near the town went on a looting spree. They entered homes and stole watches, wireless sets, clocks, and linen. Later that day, Italian Patriots, their red neckerchiefs of Garibaldi flashing in the sunlight, made their way up the town's principal street to the Dopolavoro building, where three of the looting Germans were examining their haul.

The Patriots fired, and two of the looters died instantly. The third German lingered. Then he died, too.

There were no immediate reprisals. Instead, the Germans waited until June 27, when they returned for another looting spree. This time they took more wireless sets and a few typewriters. The second German looting team assured the panic-stricken villagers that this additional looting would be the only reprisal.

The German promise was good for only two days. On June 29, the Germans returned in force with machine guns. They said little as they marched across the village square to the church. The villagers were there, celebrating

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St. Peter's Day at an early morning mass. The Germans mounted two machine guns on the church steps and entered the building.

From the altar, Father Alcide Lazzari pleaded with the Germans:

"Don't kill my people. If you want bloodshed, kill me!"

The Germans did not listen. From the church they took Father Lazzari, two altar boys, and some of the men in the congregation — about 30 in all, and marched them across the village square toward the school courtyard.

The helpless hostages were lined up against the school wall and machine gunned. All died but one. He was the 14-year-old altar boy, Daniele Tizzi, who became so panicky, he fled blindly from the massacre line toward the rear of the schoolhouse. Two German soldiers fired at him. He was struck twice, but continued to run on.

Today he lives to tell the story of how the others, including another altar boy, Giuseppe Pasqui, died.

The Germans turned their backs on the heaped bodies in the school courtyard and marched toward the village. They knocked on front doors at random. As each villager replied to the knock, he was killed in the doorway.

Some villagers did not answer the knock quickly enough. They were shot as they descended the stairs toward the front door. That is how Doctor Gastone Poggi, a physician, died. The Germans shot him in the stomach. He fell forward down the stairs and his wife, Elda, rushed to him. While she held him in her arms, a German soldier put a bullet through the doctor's head. The fury of the Germans knew no bounds. They went through the house and killed Dr. Poggi's father, Professor Carlo Mottini, former prefect of the province of Siena, and his wife.

Almost the same scene was reenacted in the Bonichi home, except that it was Signor Bonichi's daughter who held him in her arms while the Germans shot her father through the head.

Invalid Shot

Guido Mammoli, secretary of the village municipal government, was one of those killed during the German house-to-house murder march. Even invalids were not spared. Bruno Tilozzi and his invalid son were shot as he was helping his son down the stairs.

The Germans were not finished. They dragged the bodies of their victims to a building next door to the church, piled them in the rooms, splashed gasoline over the bodies and in and around the house, and then set the building on fire.

Earlier that morning, part of the German force marching toward the town picked up 21 boys they found on the road and held them at a place called Ponte Della Palazzina. When the smoke rose from the burning pyre in Civitella Della Chiana, the boys could see it. It was the last they saw of their village. The Germans machine gunned the 21 boys.

Still the Germans were not finished. They returned to the village on July 2. They picked 10 men at random from the town and set them to work digging a trench 15 feet long and six feet wide. The trench dug, the Germans lined up the diggers and machine-gunned them. There was only one survivor — Othello Assarresi, whose father was among the nine who died. Othello was only slightly wounded, and was rescued by other villagers after the Germans left.

On July 16 the reign of terror was at an end. On that day, British troops liberated the town. Only then did the villagers count their dead and the dead of their neighbors. 105 killed in Civitella Della Chiana; 65 killed in the nearby districts of Gebbia and Cornia; 29 killed in the nearby district of Burrone; and 40 killed in isolated farmhouses in the immediate neighborhood. (UNN)

About 50,000 pairs of shoes, also, will be shipped at the same time, the organization announced today.

Items scheduled to be shipped to Italy so far, said the president of the organization, Judge Juvenal Marchisio, have reached a value estimated at 250,000 dollars. (OWI)

DEMOCRATIC CHRISTIAN COUNCIL ENDS SESSIONS

ROME, September 12 — The National Council of the Democratic Christian Party, which met under the chairmanship of Guilio Rodinò, has concluded its sessions here.

Resolutions were adopted favoring an agrarian policy giving wider scope to small rural properties and the promotion of family or group ownership as the most desirable form of land distribution. Measures were also urged to enforce temporary land concessions by the owners of large estates. (UNN)

GRAIN LAW EVADERS PENALIZED

ROME, September 12 — Further penalties were announced today to have been imposed against violators of the Granai del Popolo regulations.

At Catania, in Sicily, one Benedetto Scolopero Scammacca was given four years in prison and a 215,000-lire fine. Another, Giuseppe Pabluzzo, was sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment and fined 33,000 lire. Ten other violators were given lesser sentences.

In Syracuse, Filadelfo Pulvirenti got six years and a fine of 1,168,000 lire. (UNN)

WATCHFULNESS BASIS OF GRANAI SUCCESS

ROME, September 12 — In an interview appearing in the *Corriere di Roma*, the president of the Ragusa provincial council, Giovanni Lupis, said the success of the Granai del Popolo in his province was primarily a success of the political parties which initiated the program, and was due to efficient organization and control.

Fascist and separatist elements, he said, were prevented from boycotting or sabotaging the Granai, which he described as something quite different in conception and execution from the Battaglia del Grano (Battle for Grain) of the Fascist regime. (UNN)

EPURATION COMMISSION MEETS

ROME, September 12 — The Commission for Sanctions Against Fascism met at the Viminale Palace here today to examine legal ways and means for expediting procedure in epuration cases. (UNN)

CUSTOMS GUARDS RECOVER STOLEN RATION CARDS

ROME, September 12 — Italian customs guards, operating under the Black Market Control Division, today succeeded in preventing a large-scale fraud against the consumers of this city when they recovered 1,500 ration cards which had been stolen from the local Ration Board offices. (UNN)

U. S. CHARGE D'AFFAIRES LEAVES ROME

ROME, September 12 — Harold Tittman, U. S. Charge d'Affaires, was on the way on Tuesday from Rome to America for a period of leave. During his temporary absence, his duties will be performed by Mr. F. C. Gowen.

Mr. Gowen and Mr. Myron C. Taylor, the personal representative of President Roosevelt, were received on Tuesday in a private audience by the Pope. (VPS)

CLOCKS TO BE TURNED BACK ONE HOUR

ROME, September 12 — Clocks are to be turned back one hour in liberated Italy at 0300 hours on Sunday, September 17, the Allied Control Commission announced today. (ACC)

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enough. They were shot as they descended the stairs to open the front door. That is how Doctor Gustavo Poggi, a physician, died. The Germans shot him in the stomach. He fell forward down the stairs and his wife, Elda, rushed to him. While she held him in her arms, a German soldier put a bullet through the doctor's head. The fury of the Germans knew no bounds. They went through the house and killed Dr. Poggi's father, Professor Carlo Morlini, former prefect of the province of Siena, and his wife.

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CATTOLICA RESIDENTS SHOW SPLENDID SPIRIT

WITH 8TH ARMY, September 12 — Cattolica residents are giving a magnificent example of independence and enterprise in rehabilitating their war-devastated town, a UNN correspondent wrote today.

They are cooperating efficiently and energetically with AMG officials in helping not only themselves, but refugees from nearby Riccione. Families are being evacuated from the battle areas in trucks provide by the Allies. At Cattolica they find a temporary transit camp, where every possible care is taken of them and their children.

Miss Evelyn Antonelli, American born, and now attached to the British Red Cross, is leading the band of Cattolica workers. She was born in San Francisco, where her father still resides. She came to Italy 10 years ago to study music, accompanied by her mother, and was trapped in Italy at the outbreak of the war. (UNN)

2,000,000 POUNDS OF CLOTHING FOR ITALY

NEW YORK, September 12 — More than 2,000,000 pounds of clothing will be included in the October shipment to Italy, it was announced by American Relief-for-Italy, Incorporated, a private organization.

Another, Giuseppe Pabbuzzo, was sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment and fined 30,000 lire. Ten other violators were given lesser sentences.

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UNITED NATIONS

RESISTANCE DELEGATES LIST REQUIREMENTS

GRENOBLE, September 6 (Delayed) — Listing their requirements «for the renewal of all political, social, and economic structures» of France, delegates from the Resistance movements of six French departments, meeting in the little town of Vizille, have signed a resolution affirming their determination «to carry through true republican liberties and the establishment of a regime of social justice meeting the aspiration of the French nation, reforged after four years of intense struggle.»

Among the «requirements» named by the Resistance delegates from the Rhone, Isere, Upper Alps, Drome Savoy, and Upper Savoy departments are pursuance of the war until Nazism is crushed; the Metropolitan Resistance Movement in the majority in the Consultative Assembly; immediate execution of all traitors to the country found guilty by courts martial; and epuration «in the political, administrative, economic, and military domains.»

Turning to the reconstruction of France, the delegates called for improvement of the food supply to the civilian

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population; reestablishment of the liberties, independence and autonomy of trade unions; the «unifying» destruction of the «dictatorship» of trusts, banks, and other financial oligarchies; freeing of the press, radio, and cinema from all influences of the «monied powers»; a complete recasting of the educational system; and the conservation of the FFI to form the heart of a renewed popular army. (UNN)

GREEK GOVERNMENT IN CASERTA

LONDON, September 12 — The Greek Information Office announced here today that the Hellenic Government has been transferred from Cairo to Caserta, near Naples, where Premier Papandreou and the greater part of the cabinet have already arrived. (Reuter)

BRITISH, DOMINION LABOR LEADERS MEET IN LONDON

LONDON, September 12 — Deputy Prime Minister Clement Atlee, recently back from his Italian tour, opened a conference of British and Dominion labor leaders in London today.

Mr. Atlee said that the labor movements of the British Commonwealth have taken their full share in the war, and were determined not to falter until German and Japanese aggression have been utterly defeated.

But they had now reached a stage where they could look beyond the war to the peace. Many labor views have been generally adopted in recent years by economists and statesmen, and the workers of the occupied countries, in particular, now look to the labor parties of the Commonwealth for a lead in planning the post-war world.

Mr. G. D. Davis, the secretary for the Western Australian Labor Party, said that he was sure that by international consultation they would achieve peace and social security.

The conference, under the chairmanship of Miss Helen Wilkinson, is attended by delegates from Australia, New Zealand, Canada and South Africa. It will continue in private session until the concluding meeting in about 10 days. (BBC)

NEUTRAL

U. S. AMBASSADOR CONFERS WITH FRANCO

MADRID, September 12 — Carleton Hayes, U. S. Ambassador to Spain, who returned here yesterday from the United States, had a 75-minute interview with General Franco yesterday.

Though no statement was made on subjects discussed, it is surmised that the Spanish situation and European and world politics at the present and in the immediate future were considered, a Reuter dispatch said.

Spain is publicly taking a stiffer attitude toward Germany and Japan, as evidenced by newspaper articles, the report added, while at the same time the Spanish Government is manifestly interested in further improving relations with the United States. (Reuter)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

AFHQ, September 12 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy.

North of Florence, British and American troops have now penetrated between two and three miles into the high ground north of the upper Sieve, and both the 5th and 8th Armies are now in contact with Gothic Line positions in many places along the entire front.

On the Adriatic sector, heavy fighting continues.

On September 11, a further 300 rounds were fired by the *Erebus* and *Scarab*, the first-named knocking out gun positions and a battery, and the *Scarab* plastering field guns and destroying a building used by German troops. The return fire was less accurate than usual.

Mine-sweepers are still at work in this same area, and are making good progress.

British and U. S. light coastal craft on patrol in the Gulf of Genoa on the night of September 10/11 attacked a small enemy convoy with torpedoes. An «F» lighter and a barge were sunk, and a second barge probably sunk.

The naval commander off the south coast of France reports that naval gunfire support on the right flank of the Army in the Mentone area continued on September 9. Firing nearly 1,400 rounds during the day, the U. S. destroyers *Hilary P. Jones* and the *Madison* broke up counter-attacks, killing many enemy troops and knocking out tanks. Later, they delivered harassing fire against enemy machine-gun nests and other installations.

The French crisers *Duguay Trouin* engaged light enemy batteries at Bordighera with 85 rounds while covering mine-sweepers. The result of all these bombardments were reported as excellent.

Mine-sweeping continues in and off the beaches and harbors and their approaches. The weather has improved, and the work of landing men and stores throughout the assault area continues satisfactorily.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force

Medium and light bombers yesterday carried out attacks against rail and road bridges, gun positions, and other battle zone objectives in northern Italy.

Fighter-bombers and fighters attacked rail lines, bridges, rail and motor transport, a supply dump, a command post, guns, and other close support targets on the Italian battle area.

Aircraft of the Balkan Air Force were active over Yugoslavia, Albania, and Greece, attacking rail and road communications, an enemy garrison, gun positions, and shipping in the Adriatic.

Heavy bombers did not operate, due to unfavorable weather.

MAAF flew approximately 1,200 sorties.

In these operations, three enemy aircraft were destroyed, and three of ours are missing. In operations of the night of September 10/11, one enemy aircraft was destroyed. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, September 12 — To-day's communique:

Land.

Allied troops crossed the Luxembourg-German frontier, and to the south have established contact with Allied forces advancing from southern France.

In the Moselle Valley, we are continuing to meet stubborn resistance along the river. Farther north, the troops which made a crossing of the German frontier in force are now in the area northwest of Trier.

Earlier, the forces which liberated the city of Luxembourg had encountered enemy delaying action northeast of Mersch. In the Ardennes, gains have been made in the vicinity of Bastogne.

Advances south of Liege have taken our troops across the road between Harre and Aywaille.

Ten miles east of Liege, we have occupied Herve, after encountering scattered enemy resistance. We also reached the Jupreleone, Liege-Tongres road. The bridgehead over the Albert Canal has been enlarged, in spite of stubborn enemy resistance.

East of Ghent, we have liberated Lokeren and St. Ni-

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On the Adriatic sector, heavy fighting continues.

Seventh Army:

The 7th Army has established contact with the 3rd Army in eastern France, where further northward advances have been made into areas from which the enemy continues to try to withdraw his remaining forces. After occupying the important communications center of Dijon, French troops have kept up the momentum of their drive, and forward elements have reached Is-Sur-Tille, 14 miles beyond. The town of Sombernon in this sector has been occupied with little resistance. Approximately 2,500 prisoners were taken in a clash with enemy columns in the vicinity of Autun, 40 miles southwest of Dijon. American forces have reached the outskirts of Vesoul in the northward advance from the Doubs and Ognon rivers. Substantial progress has been made in this sector against heavy resistance, which includes artillery and tanks.

Naval:

Bombardments on the east coast of Italy in support of the Army in the Rimini area are being continued by units of His Majesty's Navy. The results were reported as excellent. Nearly 600 rounds were fired by the destroyers *Loyal* and *Undine* on September 10 at gun positions and field batteries. There was accurate return fire from the shore, but our ships suffered neither casualties nor damage.

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East of Ghent, we have liberated Lokeren and St. Nicholas. On the coast, Allied troops have reached Blankenberghe. Between Calais and Cap Gris Nez, we have taken Wissant and Sangatte.

Air:

Enemy gun positions and strongpoints between Metz and Thionville were attacked by strong forces of medium and light bombers yesterday. One bomber is missing.

Railway targets from Saarbrucken to Cologne were hit by fighter-bombers, which destroyed and damaged many locomotives and railway cars. Other fighter-bombers attacked enemy guns and fortifications in eastern Belgium.

Airfields at Leeuwarden, and ferry installations at Brenkens, were targets for medium and light bombers over Holland. The fortified area of Le Havre was again pounded by heavy bombers, and fighter-bombers continued the attack on Brest.

Coastal aircraft yesterday afternoon attacked four large minesweepers off Christiansand and left them on fire. Late on Sunday afternoon, a formation of trawler-type auxiliaries was hit with rocket and cannon. One vessel was probably sunk and four others damaged. One coastal aircraft is missing.

During the night, light bombers attacked targets in Holland and Germany. (Reuter)

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

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SOVIET

MOSCOW, September 12 — Tonight's communique:

During today, south and southwest of Lomza, our troops engaged the enemy in fighting and improved their positions, and also occupied several populated localities.

In Rumania, our troops, jointly with Rumanian troops, continued their advance and captured the towns of Mercurea-Ciuksini in Transylvania, Blaj, Alud, and Deva, and also occupied over 150 other populated localities, including Shashkezd, Segmantur, Sauka, and Diche-Szent-Marton, and the railway stations of Homorod, Kaza, and Palloh.

On the other sectors of the front, reconnaissance activities and, on several sectors, fighting of local importance took place.

During September 11, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 49 German tanks. In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, six enemy planes were shot down.

(Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, September 12 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

Patriot groups have liberated Domodossola. The German garrison, comprising 500 men, surrendered without offering resistance.

In Val Sesia, engagements have taken place between Garibaldi Brigades and strong detachments of Nazi-Fascists. Sizeable contingents of enemy troops are also engaged in operations against Patriots in the Canavese, Biellese, and Novara plain regions. A Fascist attack was repulsed, with heavy losses, at Val Seriana di Bergamo. In the elevated section of the city of Bergamo, Patriots have cut the Presolana road, and have caused the suspension of work on fortifications begun there by the Germans. Other Patriot groups have occupied Langhirano, after reducing its garrison.

Activity is developing in the Val d'Aosta. The Germans and Fascists were driven from Ronchi, where they left behind 60 dead and wounded. Three spies were taken into custody at Marra; and at Bresso military food supplies were confiscated. Twelve German motor vehicles were destroyed by Patriots at Val Chisone.

In the course of an engagement near Carpineti, an Aemilian Patriot Division now operating in the La Spezia area took nine German prisoners, after inflicting losses in dead and wounded on the enemy.

Railway communications between Novara, Varallo, Sesia, Borgomanero, and Arona have been cut. In Milan Province, a civil war situation has been created by Patriot attacks, sabotage, and consequent German reprisals. Partisan assault brigades have destroyed telegraph stations and damaged railway lines. They also hampered enemy road movements at Monsano, Robecco, Lodi, Busto Garolfo, Casalpusterlengo, and Ponte Lambro. At Magenta and two other localities, Patriot assault brigades destroyed enemy batteries and their personnel.

Fascist spies who had committed acts of cruelty were killed in the city of Milan. Among these were members of the Fascist Muti Brigade, which operates a torture chamber in the city.

Nine hundred Fascist militiamen looted the village of San'Angelo Lodigiano and killed a number of civilians, including a woman, under the pretext of seeking out army deserters. Patriots countered with the killing of the federal commissioner, Barlocchi.

(UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, September 12 — The High Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

being shelled by heavy enemy artillery. The Lorient garrison, during successful raids, destroyed enemy ammunition and supply depots.

Italy:

In the course of the great defensive battle which — for a fortnight now — is being fought along the Adriatic coast, our troops, time and again, inflicted heaviest losses on an opponent far superior to our own forces in men and material. His break-through attempts failed. Under the impact of his tremendous losses, the enemy yesterday launched only weak local attacks there, which were all repelled. Behind the front, in Italian rear areas, numerous bandit camps were destroyed and over 750 bandits were killed in battle. Approximately 500 prisoners were taken.

Eastern Front:

In the South of Siebenburgen and in the eastern Carpathians, enemy attacks were held and repulsed by our troops in immediate counter-attacks.

Heavy defensive fighting is still in progress at Sanok and Krasno. The enemy did not achieve the intended break-through.

East of Warsaw, and northeast of Ostrolenka, our divisions fiercely resisted the renewed strong Bolshevist drives, here also frustrating all Soviet break-through intentions.

No important fighting activity is reported from the remaining sectors of the eastern front.

Air:

During Anglo-American daylight attacks against western and central Germany, the cities of Hannover, Magdeburg, and Eisenach suffered especially heavy damages.

Last night, Darmstadt was the target of a British terror raid.

Isolated enemy planes again dropped bombs on Berlin.

In the course of bitter air battles, as well as by anti-aircraft fire, the enemy, according to incomplete reports, lost 133 planes, including 104 four-engined bombers.

(Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMAN OVERSEAS RADIO

Dutch Nazi Speaks: Amsterdam: «Mussert, the leader of the Dutch National Socialist movement, spoke on the radio. 'We, Dutch National Socialists,' declared Mussert, believe that National Socialism was brought to us in order to save Europe from Bolshevism and from American imperialism. We are standing together, firmly confident in Adolf Hitler, who will succeed in keeping the New Europe upright under his leadership.'»

TRANSOCEAN AND D.N.B.

Western Front: D.N.B. speaks of «German successes at the western front, such as the failure of enemy attacks at Bruges, Ghent, and Antwerp, as well as the smashing of the bridgehead across the Albert Canal near Hasselt and the taking of prisoners north of Nancy.» It is added that these «successes» may «not be decisive» but that, nonetheless, they indicate «the beginning of a change in the situation, particularly as regards that immense effort now being prepared in Germany in order to keep the enemy off German frontiers.» There is no mention so far of an Allied advance across the frontier.

Eastern Front: «Fighting at the east front has been around three focal points. In the Sanok area, Krosno has been lost without the Soviets obtaining a break-through. East of Warsaw and between the Bug and the Narev, the Soviets could not realize their intended break-through. Three Soviet armies... are advancing toward Sofia and the

man garrison, comprising 300 men, surrendered without offering resistance.

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GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, September 12 — The High Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Western Front:

In the West, enemy attacks near Bruges, Ghent, and north of Antwerp failed. One enemy bridgehead across the Albert Canal, northwest of Hasselt, has been eliminated. Only on the northern bank, weak enemy formations still remain entrenched.

North of Hasselt, the enemy, supported by strong infantry and tank forces, succeeded in advancing towards Eindhoven. Counter-attacks have been ordered. East and southeast of Liege, as well as in the Metz area, there was especially heavy fighting. Here our troops stubbornly resisted the advancing enemy offensive forces.

South of Nancy, several hundred prisoners were taken in a successful German attack. Strong enemy pressure against the town of Vesoul continues from the south.

During the last two days, over 100 enemy tanks were knocked out on the western front.

The garrisons of Dunkirk and Le Havre resisted strong enemy attacks. West of Brest, at Le Coquet, a small German group, led by Lieutenant Colonel Fuerst, is holding its position with exemplary bravery. The fortress of Brest itself is

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FASCIST RADIO

New Weapons: The superior quality of the German soldiers, who are using new weapons particularly suitable for hand-to-hand fighting, has compelled the enemy to slow down his advance.

A German Victory: After 17 days of an Allied offensive, the battle of the Adriatic front has ended with a complete German defensive victory. The Anglo-Canadians, who originally replaced Polish units, lost several thousand men and at least 400 tanks. The 8th Army is now being reinforced by Greek mercenaries.

Anniversary of the Duce's Rescue: On 12 September 1943, the Fuehrer's paratroopers rescued the Duce. This was the signal for the Italian and Fascist resurrection, for the resumption of the fight against the enemy, both internal and external. It is significant that this anniversary coincides with another one, equally important: on 12 September 1919, D'Annunzio liberated Fiume.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789027

Interior S. C.

INFORMATION DIVISION
ACC
SEP 1944

BASIC NEWS

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

Psychological Warfare Branch, FNC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

Tuesday — 12 September 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Americans fighting in Germany; Luxembourg liberated; 7th and 3rd Army forces joined; Aerial Battle of Germany opens; Luftwaffe loses 120 planes; Dijon liberated by French of 7th Army; FFI liberate Chatillon; Americans cross Sieve 15 miles north of Florence; TAF bombers hit Goth Line for third day; Hull warns Austria; Soviets take two more German generals; Turks bar frontier to Axis refugees; Warsaw Patriots all but wiped out; Japanese drive threatens southern China defenses.

UNITED NATIONS — Churchill-Roosevelt conference begins.

LIBERATED ITALY — Cardinal of Florence praises AMG; Manuscripts buried by Germans recovered; Unemployment and utility surveys planned; 310 Senators removed from office for Fascism; Another witness summoned for Caruso trial; Mussolini loses honorary citizenship of Naples; Head of Pontifical Canadian College dies.

WAR FRONTS

AMERICANS FIGHTING IN GERMANY 7TH AND 3RD ARMY FORCES JOINED

SHAEF, September 11 — General Courtney Hodges' 1st Army troops have entered Germany, and are reported to be fighting five miles within the Reich, north of Trier, slightly northeast of Luxembourg, it was announced late tonight.

The first junction of forces of the American 7th and 3rd Armies was established today in the area of Sombernon, west of Dijon, when officers leading forward patrols shook hands, it was officially announced tonight by Advance Allied Force Headquarters in Italy.

Armored troops of General Miles Dempsey's 2nd Army are today within sight of Holland after crashing through the German defense positions at the Beeringen bridgehead and are within 25 miles of the German city of Saarbourg. One unit fanning out to the north is fighting in the vicinity of Mersch, 10 miles north of Luxembourg.

Another column is driving southeast toward the Moselle River, threatening to roll up the flank of the strong German forces defending the Moselle River crossing in the Metz-Nancy area, where General George Patton's 3rd Army has launched a new offensive.

Other forces of the American 1st Army, to the north, are advancing in the area of Limbourg against heavy minefields, tanks, and anti-tank guns. American artillery near Verviers, four miles southwest of Limbourg, have brought Aachen under heavy fire, it was stated in an unconfirmed report. This German border city is a troop concentration point and is guarded by Siegfried Line forts on the east and west.

Sixth Moselle Bridgehead

Information on the progress of General Patton's forces was withheld today, but press reports stated that armor and artillery reinforcements had been brought up, and that a sixth bridgehead was thrown across the Moselle River against full-scale German resistance. The hills east of the river are bristling with artillery, and all indications are that a major battle is impending in this region at the approaches to the Third Reich.

Last night, American forces captured a heavily gunned Maginot Line fortress, Fort de Ville-le Sec, southwest of Nancy, which gives them a commanding position along a wide stretch of the Moselle River.

The Canadian 1st Army have improved their bridgehead across the Ostend-Ghent Canal south of Bruges, and it appears that the Germans are falling back to the line of the Leopold Canal, closer to the Scheldt. It was reported that a third bridgehead was established over the Ghent Canal.

The German escape corridor at the mouth of the Scheldt River is constantly under attack by Allied aircraft, but there is no sign of a large concentration of barges.

German resistance at Ostend, Nieuport, and Ghent has been overcome, and the whole coast between Ostend and France has been swept clean by Canadian patrols.

LATE BULLETINS

MAGINOT LINE FORTRESS CITY CAPTURED INTACT

SHAEF, September 11 — American troops advancing across Lorraine, captured the fortress city of Aumetz, southwest of the city of Luxembourg, and a large part of the Maginot Line intact, it was reported late tonight.

The big, electrically-operated French guns in the line were found to be in perfect working order. (Reuter - AP)

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

French of 7th Army; FFI liberate Chatillon; Americans cross Sieve 15 miles north of Florence; TAF bombers hit Goth Line for third day; Bull warns Austria; Soviets take two more German generals; Turks bar frontier to Axis refugees; Warsaw Patriots all but wiped out; Japanese drive threatens southern China defenses.

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Armored troops of General Miles Dempsey's 2nd Army are today within sight of Holland after crashing through the German defense positions at the Beeringen bridgehead.

Breaking out of the bridgehead after heavy battles at a vital crossroad, the British troops crossed the important L'Escaut Canal, four miles from the Dutch border, and are apparently on the road to Eindhoven. Forward patrols have entered Holland, it was reported late tonight.

The Germans resisted stubbornly, but British tanks were on the far side of the L'Escaut Canal before the enemy had time to react. The enemy lost 300 dead, and more than 500 German soldiers were taken prisoner. This deep thrust has weakened the whole German line around the bridgehead.

Farther back, at Bourg Leopold, there is stiff German opposition and no Allied progress was reported tonight. At Gheel, however, British infantry are holding and extending their bridgehead and took over 750 prisoners yesterday.

General Dwight Eisenhower, Supreme Commander, held a conference in Brussels yesterday with Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery and Major General Middleton, commanding the American 8th Corps at Brest.

Luxembourg Liberated

Well to the south, General Courtney Hodges' 1st Army today liberated the capital city of the Duchy of Luxembourg in a drive of over 30 miles from Montmedy. The Germans must now consider the possibility of an attack through the Ardennes on a wide front. The units moving through the Duchy have advanced to within 10 miles of the Saar border.

Verviers, four miles southwest of Limbourg, have brought Aachen under heavy fire, it was stated in an unconfirmed report. This German border city is a troop concentration point and is guarded by Siegfried Line forts on the east and west.

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The big, electrically-operated French guns in the line were found to be in perfect working order. (Reuter - AP)

175 GERMAN AIRCRAFT DESTROYED

LONDON, September 12 (Tuesday) — One hundred-and seventy-five German aircraft were destroyed in yesterday's American air attacks on German oil plants, an American communique announced here early today. This brings to 300 the total number of German aircraft destroyed over Germany on Sunday and Monday. (Reuter)

U. S. N. PLANES SINK 89 JAP SHIPS AT PHILIPPINES

PEARL HARBOR, September 12 (Tuesday) — At least 89 Japanese vessels were sunk or probably sunk on Friday, in the Allies first naval air attack on the Philippines, by carrier-based aircraft, supported by cruisers and destroyers, under the command of Admiral William Halsey, the Navy announced here this morning.

In addition, about 68 enemy aircraft were destroyed in the attack, which swept over the Island of Mindanao and adjacent waters.

The Navy announcement said that the total number of ships destroyed included an entire enemy convoy, which was sunk off Illanfam Bay.

An earlier announcement from Washington stated that nine other Japanese ships, three of them combat vessels, have been sunk by American submarines operating in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. (OWI - Reuter)

4122

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The ports of Calais, Dunkirk, and Boulogne are now completely isolated, and strong infantry patrols have closed in on the defenses, but the main attacks have not yet begun. Street fighting is now going on in the outskirts of Brest, where a fanatical German garrison is still holding out.

The great port of Le Havre received a severe attack from land and sea yesterday. RAF bombers dropped nearly 5,000 tons of bombs on enemy positions, while the British warships *HMS Warspite* and *Erebus* poured shells in from the sea. (OWI - Reuter - BBC - AP)

AERIAL BATTLE OF GERMANY OPENS

LONDON, September 11 — The first major engagement in the air battle of Germany was fought in the skies over the Reich today. Luftwaffe fighters came up by the hundreds around midday to attack a strong force of American bombers striking at oil plants in the heart of Germany. At least 136 German fighters were shot down by the fighter escort. Still others were shot down by American bombers. Yet others were destroyed on the ground. The total day's bag has not yet been tabulated.

It was the fourth consecutive day that 1,000 or more 8th USAAF heavy bombers swooped down on German war production targets, and today's chief objectives were the synthetic oil plants at Merseburg and Lutzendorf, and the natural oil plant near Misburg, not far from Hanover. They were bombed in clear weather. Other targets in central Germany were bombed through clouds.

The fighter escort today consisted of 800 Thunderbolts and Lightnings, compared with previous escorts of between 200 and 300 fighters. The air battles were fought over a wide area from Hanover to Leipzig. The score of 136 German fighters destroyed is the greatest number ever destroyed by American fighters over Germany.

The loss of this vast force of fighters, coming close upon yesterday's loss of 125 planes, most of them destroyed on the ground, represents a tremendous blow to the Luftwaffe on the eve of General Eisenhower's assault on the Siegfried Line, a London commentator said today. These are the planes the Luftwaffe has husbanded since D-day to throw into the last desperate battles in defense of the Reich.

Meanwhile, the 9th USAAF began the opening phases of the aerial battle for the German frontier, attacking transport targets around Aachen, Luxembourg, and Verrier. Marauders and Havocs today attacked defensive positions along the Moselle and a German headquarters in Metz, in support of the U. S. 3rd Army.

Early this morning, big forces of Halifaxes and Liberators were over Le Havre again, pounding the beleaguered German garrison. Yesterday, 1,000 bombers hit the port with 5,500 tons of explosives.

Last night, RAF Mosquitoes again bombed Berlin. It is now revealed that in Saturday night's raids on Brunswick and in the Munchen Gladbach in the industrial Rhineland, RAF Lancasters dropped 269,000 incendiary bombs. (OWI-Reuter)

ROOSEVELT CONGRATULATES LUXEMBOURGEOIS

WASHINGTON, September 11 — President Roosevelt today saluted the "brave people of Luxembourg" upon their liberation from their Nazi oppressors.

His statement said:

"To no people who have borne the Nazi yoke can liberation mean more than to those of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

"Ruthlessly attacked and occupied by the German military in May, 1940, their country was not only incorporated into the Third Reich and German citizens thrust upon them but their sons were forced to serve in the ranks and wear the hated insignia of their oppressors.

"With unparalleled sacrifice and fortitude, the heroic

Using jeeps with machine guns for advanced work, they raced around in a wood to lure several 58-ton Tiger tanks out of the forest so that they could be engaged by heavier units. A German motorcyclist heading the German tank column was permitted to go by, and when tanks came abreast of the American units, the first tank was knocked out, tying up the whole column.

An American corporal with the group said:

"We opened up on one side of the German column and then the assault guns knocked out the rear vehicles, working methodically up to the front. What Germans were left ran into the woods."

The American armored column circled the wood at high speed, firing on the Germans as in Custer's last stand, the report said, concluding that the tactics proved good, for the American casualties were one killed, against the killing and capturing of nearly 200 Germans. (AP)

FRENCH BALL BEARING INDUSTRY SHATTERED

LONDON, September 11 — *United Press* correspondent, Joseph W. Grigg, told today how three shattering American 8th Air Force raids on two of the most important ball-bearing factories in the Paris area, late in 1943, compelled the Nazis to shift operations to damp caverns nearby in their desperation to maintain production.

The factories were those of the SKF works at Ivry and Bois de Colombes, west of Paris. They formed a vital link in Germany's ball-bearing production. Even before American raids on Schweinfurt and Regensburg knocked out 50 per cent of the Reich's home production, French factories contributed some 15 per cent of the Nazis total ball-bearing needs.

In another production field, Allied raids combined with French schemes to frustrate production schedules. Output at the Renault motor transport factory was held down to 25 per cent of capacity. The main plant was first attacked by the Royal Air Force in March 1942. Then American Flying Fortresses took over the work.

During the period of German occupation, production graphs showed big ups and downs, and three times the plant was forced to close down for as long as a month. This occurred while Germans worked feverishly to stimulate production.

The Renault factories cover more than 300 acres of floor space. The death rate among civilian workers was low because it was Allied policy to attack on Sundays or other days when a minimum number of workers were there. Excellent shelters were provided for the workers, wrote Grigg. (OWI - UP)

39,000 FRENCH REFUGEES AIDED

LONDON, September 11 — In the two months since D-day, more than 40 civil affairs detachments have handled approximately 39,000 refugees and have assisted in towns in France liberated by units of the advancing 1st United States army, the United States War Department announced yesterday.

Staffed by specially trained officers and enlisted men, both American and British, the civil affairs detachments throughout the U. S. Army area have helped the French authorities to establish local government, maintain law and order, and organize the liberated territory behind the Allied lines along the policy laid down by SHAEF. A military government has not been set up in liberated France, and the control of civil administration is remaining with the local authorities.

A group of French officers, selected by the French authorities and attached to civil affairs staffs and detachments, maintain liaison between the army and the civil authority and the civil population.

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With unparalleled sacrifice and fortitude, the heroic Luxembourgers have resisted every Nazi effort to break their spirit. On the occasion of their release from tyranny and their return to the free institutions which they hold so dear, the American people salute the brave people of Luxembourg.

(PWB)

S.H.A.E.F. WARNS FRENCH CIVILIANS OFF ROADS

SHAEF, September 11 — Supreme Allied Headquarters issued another warning Sunday to French civilians to keep off the roads in the German line of retreat, to avoid Allied air attacks.

The warning said that fleeing Germans are using many horse-drawn vehicles on a path between Poitiers and the German-Swiss border. Headquarters urged the French to remain off the roads in that area during daylight, expressing concern that French horse-drawn vehicles might be attacked by mistake.

(OWI)

U. S. CAVALRY ADOPTS INDIAN TACTICS

U. S. 3RD ARMY HQ, FRANCE, September 11 — American mechanized cavalrymen, operating southeast of Nancy, 40 to 50 miles in advance of the main body, wiped out a German armored column of SS troops with Indian-style tactics, killing or capturing nearly 200, an *Associated Press* dispatch reported.

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30,000 FRENCH REFUGEES AIDED

LONDON, September 11 — In the two months since D-day, more than 40 civil affairs detachments have handled approximately 30,000 refugees and have assisted in towns in France liberated by units of the advancing 1st United States army, the United States War Department announced yesterday.

Staffed by specially trained officers and enlisted men, both American and British, the civil affairs detachments throughout the U. S. Army area have helped the French authorities to establish local government, maintain law and order, and organize the liberated territory behind the Allied lines along the policy laid down by SHAEF. A military government has not been set up in liberated France, and the control of civil administration is remaining with the local authorities.

A group of French officers, collected by the French authorities and attached to civil affairs staffs and detachments, maintain liaison between the army and the civil authority and the civil population.

At present, civil affairs officers of the 1st Army are caring for approximately 7,000 refugees, in addition to furnishing facilities for civilians evacuated from the combat area.

(PWD)

BELGIAN REGIMENTS RE-FORM

LONDON, September 11 — Belgian regiments which had secretly started to organize during the German occupation are reforming rapidly, the Belgian News Agency reported today. Belgian Grenadiers have again taken possession of their barracks in Brussels.

(PWB)

GERMANS IN NORWAY HAVE NO TRANSPORT SOUTH

LONDON, September 11 — German troops entering Norway from Finland will find themselves in an awkward predicament, as they cannot remain in the two northern counties of Norway, and means for moving south are inadequate, the Norwegian Telegraph Agency reported.

Some 25,000 German troops are already stationed there, and to these must be added large numbers of prisoners of war, as well as conscripted labor of many nationalities. The housing shortage is so acute that in the Kirkenes area, six to seven persons, on the average, are sharing one room.

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

The army of 100,000 men coming from Finland will find no accomodations.

The Germans do not possess the necessary transport for moving such an army along roads, and the means of transport by sea are also scarce. There are no indications that transport by sea is being arranged.

Consequently, troops will have to make their way to southern Norway on foot — which will impose a severe strain on them, as snow can be expected in northern Norway soon. (Reuter)

7TH AND 3RD ARMIES MEET
DIJON LIBERATED BY FRENCH OF 7TH ARMY

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 11 — The Allied 3rd and 7th armies, streaming across France toward the German frontier, made their first contact today at an undesignated point in eastern France, it was officially announced here late tonight.

The link-up of the two Allied forces, which now creates an Allied line across the whole of France and across Belgium from the Mediterranean to the North Sea, took place when two officers of the respective forces shook hands, the official announcement said.

Although no hint was given as to the likely place of the junction, it probably occurred somewhere along the 55-mile stretch between Dijon and the town of Chaumont, General John J. Pershing's headquarters in the last war, in the valley of the Marne.

The announcement of the link up of the Allied forces followed within an hour an official report that French troops of the 7th Army had liberated today the important road and rail center of Dijon.

Meanwhile, it was reported, American troops thrust north from Besançon to reach the outskirts of Vesoul, 28 miles to the north. This swift American advance some 15 miles beyond the Ognon River brings Major General Alexander Patch's troops within striking distance of the main east-west road through the Belfort Gap, along which German forces have been striving to escape into their homeland.

Strong enemy resistance, apparently from rear-guard forces which unsuccessfully attempted to stave off the American thrust across the valley corridor leading to the south German frontier, was reported north of Rioz, 12 miles north of Besançon on the road to Vesoul.

As German rearguard resistance weakened, General de Lattre de Tassigny's French forces advanced rapidly to close in on the capital of the famed Cote d'Or Department from both south and west, it was reported.

Belfort Gap

Both west and east of Dijon, 7th Army forces pressed northward along a 100-mile front, tightening their throttle hold on the Belfort Gap escapeway of the German forces still west of the Vosges Mountain barrier of the French-German frontier south of Strasbourg.

The advance of the French forces to the outskirts of Dijon, a city of some 85,000 population and center of the Burgundy wine industry, followed the capture of the two villages of Ucry and Chanibeuf, nine miles southwest, yesterday.

Battered enemy rear-guards, exhausted by days of stubborn fighting, were falling back and offering only weak resistance, it was reported.

Other French forces were moving at an equally rapid pace some 40 miles west of Dijon, and had reached the vicinity of the village of Sauilieu Arnay-le-Duc, 30 miles southwest of Dijon, and on the road from Beaune to Saulieu was also occupied. Little over 60 miles east of Dijon, American forces were reported to be making "a general northward movement" from the line of the Doubs River and the Rhone-Rhine Canal, to reach the Ognon

F.F.I. LIBERATE CHATILLON

LONDON, September 11 — French Forces of the Interior have liberated Chatillon, a large town on the River Seine about halfway between Troyes and Dijon, a communique from General Koenig's headquarters announced tonight.

Resistance forces have been extremely active in the Cote d'Or and Haute Marne departments.

In the center of France, clearing-up operations continue. During an engagement near Issoudun, west of Bourges, 200 German cyclists were killed.

The French Forces of the Interior are operating with their first air squadron, Radio France reported today. Between August 21 and September 1, this unit carried out more than 350 reconnaissance flights from Marseilles to Bordeaux and up to Clermond Ferrand, keeping all the regions south of the Loire under observation.

The squadron, consisting of 18 planes, is led by the well-known French airman Doret. Ten mechanics and four others who had previously served under Doret have trained the crews. (OWI)

AMERICANS CROSS SIEVE RIVER

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 11 — American forces of the 5th Army, revealed for the first time as holding the center of the Allied line across Italy, have crossed the Sieve River some 15 miles north of Florence, in a rapid and surprise advance, it was announced here this morning.

The American troops are now on the line of the Sieve River, with patrol forces already across the river and probing into the mountains within three miles of the main positions of the enemy's Apennines fortress line, it was reported.

British troops are also on the Sieve River, pushing northeast from Pontassieve to near the town of Diacomano, nine miles upstream from the junction point of the Sieve and the Arno rivers, it was declared.

These large advances in the center of the Allied line came as the German forces seemed momentarily to have stabilized their positions across the 11 mile-wide Adriatic coastal corridor leading into the Valley of the Po. Although official reports stated that the fighting was heavy and bitter, with casualties on both sides high, the Germans still clung to their ridge line south of Rimini, where after a week's savage fighting, they have brought to a halt, at least temporarily, the spectacular 8th Army advance which threatened to over-run the broad Valley of the Po.

Prato, Pistoia Cleared

Fifth Army troops were also reported to have made big gains northwest of Florence, clearing the important cities of Prato and Pistoia, 10 and 20 miles respectively from Florence. Lt. General Mark Clark's forces were pushing northward into the Apennine heights between the Ombrone and the Serchio rivers, and have already made contact with the enemy's Goth Line defenses at least five points along this 16-mile stretch, the official report said.

Fifth Army troops were reported to be in contact with the outer defenses of the Goth Line around Montagnana, four miles northwest of Pistoia, and two miles north of Vellana, a village 10 miles northwest of Pistoia. Other troops had reached the Goth defenses at Zarzera, six miles northeast of Lucca, and at Colognora, 13 miles northeast of this town. Elements of the 92nd Infantry Division, an all-Negro unit, have pushed 3½ miles beyond Lucca in a concerted push up the Serchio River Valley.

Fifth Army forces also crossed the Serchio River north of Pisa in several places, besieging the town of Vecchiano, five miles due north of Pisa. One of the river crossings was made near the Ligurian Sea littoral Highway No. 1, near its junction point with the autostrada running west from Florence. Extensive minefields were encountered throughout this sector, and enemy aircraft staged night raids in the

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

the junction. It probably occurred somewhere along the 50-mile stretch between Dijon and the town of Chaumont, General John J. Pershing's headquarters in the last war, in the valley of the Marne.

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Other French forces were moving at an equally rapid pace some 40 miles west of Dijon, and had reached the vicinity of the village of Saulieu Arnay-le-duc 30 miles southwest of Dijon, and on the road from Beaune to Saulieu was also occupied. Little over 60 miles east of Dijon, American forces were reported to be making a general northward movement from the line of the Doubs River and the Rhone-Rhine Canal, to reach the Ognon River, roughly 10 miles farther north.

How far eastward into the famed Belfort Gap, historic passageway from France into southern Germany, this American push extended, was not indicated, although the Rhone-Rhine Canal does not begin in this sector until near the village of Montbellard, only 10 miles southwest of the fortress city of Belfort itself.

Only two towns north of the Doubs River were specifically mentioned in official reports of fighting in this area, and neither of these appeared to have been captured. Easternmost town mentioned was Rougemont, nine miles north of Baume-les-Dames, scene of hard fighting during the past week. Troops, identified only as forward elements, were reported to have reached the vicinity of this town, some 14 miles from Belfort. Auxone, just north of the town of Dole reported captured yesterday, was being approached by American forces moving in the general direction of Dijon, it was said.

French forces were still meeting heavy resistance east of St. Hippolyte, between the Swiss frontier and Belfort, as German forces fought stubbornly to prevent their retreating army from being choked off in the Belfort Gap. At its nearest point, the fortress City of Belfort is only 10 miles from the Swiss frontier, and some five miles form the German frontier to the east. (PRO)

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On the Adriatic front, although the entire coastal sector was quieter after the savage enemy counter-attacks of saturday, only small gains were reported by British and Indian forces at the inland end of the fiercely-defended 11-mile coastal corridor. These gains were all west or south of Gemmano, captured German stronghold eight miles inland.

(PRO)

T.A.F. BOMBERS HIT GOTH LINE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 11 — Tactical Air Force medium bombers continued for the third successive day today their heavy attacks against the defenses of the enemy's Goth Line northeast and northwest of Florence, it was announced here late this afternoon.

In close support of 5th Army troops, which have taken over the central sectors of the front both to the northeast and northwest of Florence, Mitchell and Marauder bombers struck at enemy troop concentrations, supply areas, gun emplacements, and road and rail bridges, the Air Force announcement declared.

Anti-personnel bombs were mixed with high explosives in the attack supporting the 5th Army drive, which comes

Declassified E.O. 12356, Section 3.3/NND No. 798021

as 8th Army forces were fought to a temporary standstill on the Adriatic coast.

The bridges attacked are at Vigevano, 20 miles northeast of Florence, at Canneto, 60 miles southeast of Milan, and near Vergato, southwest of Bologna.

RAF Mustangs dealt one of their hardest blows at enemy forces yesterday when they wrecked nearly 1,500 tons of supplies on their way to the Goth Line, it was revealed tonight. The military equipment was destroyed in an attack on the Casarsa railway yards, northwest of Trieste, it was stated.

Tactical Air Force bombers yesterday bombed six rail bridges in the Po Valley, and attacked enemy strong-points, gun positions, troop concentrations, and communications in the battle areas, it was announced here today.

In attacks on rail routes, 19 locomotives and 130 railway cars were destroyed, and 18 motor trucks were hit in road assaults.

Balkan Air Force planes attacked bridges, shipping, and rail and road transport in Yugoslavia and Albania. Two enemy planes were shot down in these missions, while one other enemy fighter was destroyed over Italy. (PRO)

"REX" CAPSIZED AND BURNING

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 11 — The 51,000-ton Italian luxury liner Rex, battered and aflame from 120 rocket hits from RAF and Balkan Air Force Beaufighters, has capsized in shallow water off Capo d'Istria, it was announced here this afternoon.

The crack Italian liner, which the Germans had hoped to employ to block the entrance of Trieste Harbor, was lying on her port side, with decks awash, a reconnaissance pilot over the scene reported this morning. Although it was more than 48 hours after the attack, the giant ship was still burning, the pilot said. (PRO)

B.A.F. EVACUATES PARTISAN WOUNDED

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 11 — Balkan Air Force planes have rescued 10,000 Partisan wounded, sick, and children in little over four months mercy service, it was announced here today.

The service has been maintained by both British and American flyers, acting in cooperation with Marshal Tito's forces. (PRO)

R.A.F. OPENS PARTISAN TRAINING SCHOOL

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 11 — The Royal Air Force has opened schools for training Yugoslavs of Marshal Tito's Partisan Forces to service and maintain military aircraft, it was announced here today.

The men, many of them Slovenians drafted into the Italian Army and taken prisoner, are being trained as a result of an agreement between Marshal Tito and the British Government signed in Cairo early this year. The most promising of the student Partisans are sent to flying schools, with option of joining the RAF or the Royal Yugoslav Air Force. (PRO)

CORDELL HULL WARNS AUSTRIA

WASHINGTON, September 11 — A warning to Austria that she will have to regenerate herself by actively aiding the United Nations' armies of liberation was made today by U. S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

The time is almost up for Austria to prove herself a worthy member of the post-war world, Mr. Hull declared. Her efforts toward her own liberation will be taken into account when her status comes under consideration, he added. (PWB)

Lieut. Gen. Boyer, commander of the 153rd Infantry Division. They were taken on Bulgarian territory.

The battle described as of local importance resulted in Russian occupation of more than 200 inhabited localities in central Rumania in the last 24 hours, and in the occupation of more than 30 Polish towns and villages on the Lomza front, northeast of Warsaw.

Radio Berlin reported that a Russian tank army had penetrated to one of the highest passes in the Transylvanian Alps, and that Soviet forces now threaten to break through into the plains area of Hungary.

The Germans also admitted the evacuation of Krosno, 45 miles west of Przemysl, and 17 miles from the northern border of Czechoslovakia, in the face of advancing Russian troops.

Radio Moscow meanwhile announced the promotion of General Feodor Tolbukhin, commander of the 2nd Ukrainian Army, to the rank of marshal. Tolbukhin's troops were the first to enter Bucharest. (OWI)

BATTLES RAGE IN SOUTH CZECHOSLOVAKIA

LONDON, September 11 — Fierce fighting between Partisans and German forces was raging tonight in the Vrutky region of southern Czechoslovakia, according to the Czech communique. Several Nazi attacks were said to have been smashed. (Reuter)

TURKS BAR FRONTIER TO AXIS REFUGEES

LONDON, September 11 — Radio Ankara said tonight that Turkey's frontiers have been closed to both military and civilian refugees from the Balkans, or from Mediterranean and Aegean islands under Axis control.

The radio said also that German troops have begun the evacuation of Greek islands in the Aegean, including Chios, where Greek authorities are said to have taken over. (Reuter)

RUMANIAN ARMISTICE DELEGATION MEET ALLIES

MOSCOW, September 11 — The Rumanian armistice delegation met with the American, British, and Russian envoys last night in what one member said he hoped would be the next-to-last session, reported the Associated Press. (OWI)

WARSAW PATRIOTS ALL BUT WIPED OUT

LONDON, September 11 — The commander of the Polish Home Army, General Bor, disclosed by communique today that losses among his forces during one month of fighting in the Polish capital were 20 per cent. The communique said staff personnel losses were even heavier. (Reuter)

NAZI EMBASSY IN SOFIA BESIEGED

LONDON, September 11 — Bulgarian tanks and troops are said to have surrounded the German Embassy in Sofia. The Nazi news agency said tonight that tanks bedecked with Soviet Union flags were cruising through the Bulgarian capital's streets, and that the Soviet Embassy has been decorated with garlands of flowers.

DNB added that the new mayor of Sofia, as his first act, issued an order to the people to do everything possible to give oncoming Russian troops a worthy reception. (Reuter)

JAP DRIVE THREATENS SOUTH CHINA DEFENSES

CHUNGKING, September 11 — Strong Japanese forces have crossed the border into Hunan Province and have taken the Caosia River town of Chiupchalien, in northern Kwangsi, this threatening the vital stronghold of Kweilin, 67 miles to the south.

A communique from General Joseph Stilwell's head-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785027

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CHURCHILL SENDS GREETINGS ON SALERNO DAY

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 11 — Prime Minister Winston Churchill sent greetings to General Sir Harold Alexander, Commander, Allied Armies in Italy, declaring that the landings at Salerno "turned the scale," and "paved the way to victory," it was announced here this morning.

Also sending congratulatory messages on the Salerno anniversary yesterday were Russian Major General Vasiliev, Deputy Soviet Representative of Allied Control Commission; General Mascarenhas, Commanding General of the Brazilian Expeditionary Force; General Arnold, Commanding General U. S. Army Air Forces; Lt. General Ben Lear, Commanding General, U. S. Army Ground Forces, and Lt. General Brehon Somervell, Commanding General U. S. Army Service Forces. (PRO)

SOVIETS TAKE TWO MORE NAZI GENERALS

MOSCOW, September 11 — Two more Nazi generals were captured by Red Army troops today in the continued mopping-up over the Ukrainian fronts. From all other sectors of the long Russo-German battle line, the Soviet communique reported only battles of local importance, and continued reconnaissance.

The captive generals were identified as Lieut. Gen. Trieger, commander of the 13th German Tank Division, and Vitsky region of southern Czechoslovakia, according to the Czech communique. Several Nazi attacks were said to have been smashed. (Reuter)

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A communique from General Joseph Stilwell's headquarters tonight said Jap convoys and bridgehead concentrations had been attacked by the 14th USAAF at the Chuanhsien ferry-crossing, giving the first indication that Jap forces had driven seven miles into Kwangsi Province territory, 25 miles southwest of their last reported position in Hunan.

The Stilwell communique said also that American bombers renewed their attacks on the Jap-held coastal areas around Amoy and Canton, where enemy air fields and supply bases protect the South China Sea approaches to the Philippines.

Meanwhile, American bombers, striking at Japanese communications lines in the strategically important Mandalay area, have smashed a span of the Kyaukse railway bridge south of the city, and have cut another bridge on a by-pass route to the west.

These attacks were apparently aimed at disrupting Jap supply lines running over the Burma Road route up from Rangoon into Yunnan Province, and into the Chindwin area to the west.

A communique from southeast Asia headquarters added today that other planes continued heavy bombing and strafing attacks in the Tiddim Road and Chindwin River areas, and in the Arakan region of the central Burmese coast, where the British 14th Army has begun a new offensive, despite heavy monsoon rains.

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

The battle in Arakan is entering its fourth day, with reports of heavy enemy losses. Empire troops were said to be storming a strategic ridge commanding a broad stretch of Japanese-held territory. This front has been quiet for six months.

RAF long-range fighters yesterday carried out further attacks on Jap shipping lanes off the southern Burma coast. They damaged six cargo vessels and one gunboat, all of which were beached by the Japs. Several other vessels were strafed and badly shot up.

Catalina flying boats sank a 10,000-ton Japanese tanker near Samboanga on Mindanao Island in the southern Philippines on Friday, General MacArthur's communique said today.

Liberator bombers on the same day dropped a record load of 180 tons of bombs on Celebes, starting huge fires among Japanese defense installations and wrecking three parked planes at Langoan aerodrome.

Escorting Lightning fighters sank two small vessels.

Another flight of Liberators swept over the Banda Sea and destroyed or damaged five grounded Japanese planes in the Kai Islands, between Timor and New Guinea.

Continuing their neutralization of Halmahera Island, the southern stepping-stone to the Philippines, strong forces of Liberators, Mitchells, and Thunderbolts hammered installations. There was no aerial interception, but anti-aircraft fire was heavy.

Huge Airport

Honolulu's John Rogers Airport has been converted into the world's largest seaplane and airplane base in the world, wrote *Christian Science Monitor* correspondent John Beaufort, Friday. The airport is now capable of handling several hundred passengers daily, and in the current month will probably ship more than 100,000 pounds of air freight to the front line bases. As the Pacific war extends, Honolulu will carry more and more traffic. At present, the John Rogers Airport handles supplies for the entire Allied organisation through the Pacific with the exception of Alaska and the Aleutians.

Radio Chungking said Sunday that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek gave a dinner Saturday in honor of U.S. Major General Patrick Hurley and Donald Nelson, President Roosevelt's personal emissaries, at his official residence in Chungking.

The broadcast said other guests included U.S. Ambassador Clarence Gauss, General Joseph Stilwell, Major General D.I. Sultan, Major General Thomas G. Hearn, Doctor T. V. Soong, and General Ho Ying Chin, Chinese Minister of War.

The dinner followed a two-day series of military conferences between Hurley and the Generalissimo and General Stilwell. Nelson, the radio said, held separate conferences with high Chinese officials on economic problems.

A dispatch to the *Exchange Telegraph* in London Sunday reported that General Stilwell is to fly to the United States shortly to take part in a conference to plan the Allied offensive against Japan.

The dispatch quoted General Stilwell as saying before his departure that once the combined strength of the Allies is directed against Japan, after the defeat of Germany, nothing will be able to withstand it. (OWI–Reuter–BBC)

UNITED NATIONS

ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL CONFERENCE BEGINS

QUEBEC, September 11 — President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, accompanied by top government executives and heads of their military and naval staffs,

The conference which began today is the eighth in a long series of meetings between the Prime Minister and Mr. Roosevelt. Their first meeting was held aboard a British battleship in August, 1941. Two more conferences followed in Washington, in December of 1941, and in June, 1942. In August of last year, they held their first meeting in Quebec, and since that time have met in Casablanca, Teheran, and Cairo.

Among those in Mr. Roosevelt's conference group are General George Marshall, United States Army Chief of Staff; General Henry Arnold, Chief of the USAAF; Admiral Ernest King, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet; Admiral William Leahy, the President's Chief of Staff, and Stephen Early, presidential secretary.

With Mr. Churchill are the British chiefs of staff: the First Sea Lord and Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Andrew Cunningham; Field Marshal Sir Alan Brooke, Chief of the Imperial General Staff; and Air Marshal Sir Charles Portal, of the RAF.

Reuter said tonight that British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull would probably join the conference during its later stages. Canadian Prime Minister Mackenzie King was also expected to take part in the discussions, along with Canadian chiefs of staff. (OWI)

CHURCHILL CROSSED ON TROOPSHIP

QUEBEC, September 11 — Prime Minister Churchill came to Canada on a troopship carrying wounded and furloughed American soldiers, it was disclosed here today.

Reuter said departure of the ship was delayed so Mr. Churchill could book passage, and the Prime Minister, thinking that he thereby deprived some soldiers of furlough time, sent a message to President Roosevelt asking that the lost days be made up to them. The President agreed, said Reuter. (Reuter)

BRITISH NAME U.N.R.R.A. MONTREAL DELEGATION

WASHINGTON, September 11 — The British Government has named a delegation of 35 members to attend the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration conferences starting in Montreal, Canada, this week. It was announced here today that Richard Law, British Minister of State in the Foreign Office, will head the group. (OWI)

RUSSIANS INVITE U.N.R.R.A. DELEGATION TO MOSCOW

LONDON, September 11 — The Russian Government has invited a delegation of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration members to Moscow to discuss relief measures for eastern Europe, the BBC reported today. The delegation will probably leave for Moscow after the forthcoming U.N.R.R.A. conference in Montreal, said the report. (BBC)

FRENCH ENVOY TO LEAVE FOR U. S.

PARIS, September 11 — Radio Paris stated today that General Emmanuel D'Astier, formerly Commissioner of the Interior in the French Committee, will leave for Washington soon to represent the French Committee in the United States. (OWI)

MASSIGLI AMBASSADOR TO BRITAIN

LONDON, September 11 — Rene Massigli, former French Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Ambassador to Britain, Radio Paris announced tonight. (PWD)

MADAME CHIANG IN NEW YORK HOSPITAL

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

Liberators, Mitchells, and Thunderbolts hammered installations. There was no aerial interception, but anti-aircraft fire was heavy.

Huge Airport

Honolulu's John Rogers Airport has been converted into the world's largest seaplane and airplane base in the world, wrote *Christian Science Monitor* correspondent John Beaufort, Friday. The airport is now capable of handling several hundred passengers daily, and in the current month will probably ship more than 180,000 pounds of air freight to the front line bases. As the Pacific war extends, Honolulu will carry more and more traffic. At present, the John Rogers Airport handles supplies for the entire Allied organization through the Pacific with the exception of Alaska and the Aleutians.

Radio Chungking said Sunday that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek gave a dinner Saturday in honor of U.S. Major General Patrick Hurley and Donald Nelson, President Roosevelt's personal emissaries, at his official residence in Chungking.

The broadcast said other guests included U.S. Ambassador Clarence Gauss, General Joseph Stilwell, Major General D.I. Sultan, Major General Thomas G. Hearn, Doctor T. V. Soong, and General Ho Ying Chin, Chinese Minister of War.

The dinner followed a two-day series of military conferences between Hurley and the Generalissimo and General Stilwell. Nelson, the radio said, held separate conferences with high Chinese officials on economic problems.

A dispatch to the *Exchange Telegraph* in London Sunday reported that General Stilwell is to fly to the United States shortly to take part in a conference to plan the Allied offensive against Japan.

The dispatch quoted General Stilwell as saying before his departure that once the combined strength of the Allies is directed against Japan, after the defeat of Germany, nothing will be able to withstand it. (OWI - Reuter - BBC)

UNITED NATIONS

ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL CONFERENCE BEGINS

QUEBEC, September 11 — President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, accompanied by top government executives and heads of their military and naval staffs, began their conference on Asiatic and European war strategy here today.

Late Canadian dispatches said that Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt arrived shortly before the Prime Minister and were at the station to meet Mr. and Mrs. Churchill when their train arrived from Halifax.

Both the Prime Minister and Presidential Secretary Stephen Early revealed that the prime intention of the conference was to plot combined Anglo-American operations for the annihilation of the Jap war machine.

The *Associated Press* reported, while the Prime Minister was en route to Quebec, that Churchill had suggested the meeting to outline « Britain's intention to fulfill to the hilt her promise that Japan will be defeated utterly. » The AP said European war problems will also be discussed.

A Roosevelt-Churchill statement said tonight that Premier Stalin had been invited to attend the European side of the Allied talks, but that he had declined, « because Soviet armies were on the march. »

Revealed as three distinct phases of the European problem on the conference agenda were: (1) The extent of military government to be imposed on Germany immediately after the defeat of her armies; (2) A Plan for ruling Europe between V-Day and the establishment of a permanent peace organization; (3) Economic rehabilitation of war-torn nations.

chiefs of staff. (OWI)

CHURCHILL CROSSED ON TROOPSHIP

QUEBEC, September 11 — Prime Minister Churchill came to Canada on a troopship carrying wounded and furloughed American soldiers, it was disclosed here today.

Reuter said departure of the ship was delayed as Mr. Churchill could book passage, and the Prime Minister, thinking that he thereby deprived some soldiers of furlough time, sent a message to President Roosevelt asking that the lost days be made up to them. The President agreed, said Reuter. (Reuter)

BRITISH NAME U.N.R.R.A. MONTREAL DELEGATION

WASHINGTON, September 11 — The British Government has named a delegation of 35 members to attend the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration conferences starting in Montreal, Canada, this week. It was announced here today that Richard Law, British Minister of State in the Foreign Office, will head the group. (OWI)

RUSSIANS INVITE U.N.R.R.A. DELEGATION TO MOSCOW

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MADAME CHIANG IN NEW YORK HOSPITAL

NEW YORK, September 11 — Madame Chiang Kai-shek, wife of China's Generalissimo, arrived here today and was taken at once to the Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center for treatment for a recurrent illness. She was taken ill in Rio de Janeiro yesterday.

Mme. Chiang was accompanied in the plane by her sister, Mme. H. H. King, wife of the Chinese Minister of Finance, and two nephews. (PWB)

WORLD FREEDOM OF NEWS PROPOSED

WASHINGTON, September 11 — A proposal that all nations should join to guarantee world freedom of news as one means of preserving future peace has been drawn up here and may be submitted soon to the other United Nations.

The proposed policy, worked out by the State Department, is known to have been under consideration for some time. Persons high in the administration, congressmen, and other officials are known to have been deeply impressed by evidence from inside liberated Europe, and from German prisoners, of the extent to which the Nazis have been able to mislead people politically by poisoning their minds with « lying propaganda and half-truths. »

The final draft to be presented to the other United Nations is understood to cover two main points:

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

First, that newsmen should have the right to gather news wherever it develops or exists, and also to write and transmit it out of any country without hindrance.

Second, that each country should permit the unhindered receipt of news from anywhere else in the world. (OWI)

FRANCE-SYRIA POSTAL SERVICE RESTORED

LONDON, September 11 — Postal communications have been restored between Syria and Lebanon and France, the Independent French News Agency announced Friday. The agency added that at present, correspondence is restricted to personal matters. (PWB)

LIBERATED ITALY

CARDINAL OF FLORENCE PRAISES A.M.G.

FLORENCE, September 11 — Cardinal Della Costa, Archbishop of Florence, yesterday praised the work of the Allied Military Government in establishing a refugee center here almost immediately after the city's liberation and caring for more than 700 homeless citizens.

His Eminence was astonished when shown through the buildings of the Caserma dei Carabinieri in the Via Della Scala, which, in a period of six days, had been transformed from filth-laden buildings, partially destroyed by the fleeing Germans, into a sanitary, comfortable refugee center complete with kitchens, a hospital, and decent living quarters.

After touring the center, Cardinal Della Costa said that it "was most certainly an excellent example of the wonderful work being done by Allied Military Government among the people of Italy."

The Cardinal was escorted on his tour of inspection by Lieut Col. Thomas J. Michie, senior civil affairs officer of AMG, and Capt Richard C. Lambert, in civilian life a police detective in the city of Manchester, England. The Cardinal told press representatives:

"I have visited the Allied refugee center of Florence. I have admired the orderliness, the cleanliness, and the regularity of all arrangements. I have seen the kitchen, the hospital, and the schoolroom which has been transformed into a church. It is an excellent organization all over. The refugees have been spiritually assisted by the work of Father Francisco (the priest assigned to the center). To the Allied governments, I give my heartfelt thanks, and especially to Captain Lambert for establishing and operating this wonderful center."

The refugees, who have come to Florence from every section of Italy, themselves performed the work of cleaning up their temporary home and rebuilding and repairing the equipment destroyed by the Germans. They rebuilt the smashed ovens, cleaned up the debris in rooms where the Germans had exploded hand grenades, and put in order hallways torn up by the enemy.

Cooks were chosen from among the refugees. The meals are prepared with food furnished by the Allies and include flour, pasta, sausage meat, milk, ben scan, and bread. The refugees have also established their own barber shop. There is a dispensary and hospital staffed by Florence doctors and medical students, in addition to professional nurses and several Italian Red Cross volunteers.

Colonel Michie said that all refugee camps established by the Allied armies were run on a principle of self-help. He added: "We operate in such way as to help the people to help themselves. Those refugees in the Florence center have done just that, and deserve the highest praise for their cooperation." (UNN)

MANUSCRIPTS BURIED BY GERMANS RESCUED

FLORENCE, September 11 — From under the rubble of German-blasted buildings flanking the 10th-Century Ponte Vecchio, workmen today extricated the first group of

and south sides of the Arno were destroyed by the Germans. Also destroyed were the hotels Grande Brittania and Arno.

Not a single possession except the clothes they were wearing was saved by the citizens who lost their homes. When they were ordered to leave by the Germans on the night of July 30, they were forbidden to take anything with them. The Germans told them that they were being evacuated temporarily for your own safety because the British are about to shell the city."

Immediately after the people left their homes, the Germans began systematic looting. During the night of August 3, the buildings were blown up by electrically-controlled mines set by German engineers. One death resulted. An 80-year-old invalid, forgotten in the evacuation, was buried in the debris on the south bank. (UNN)

FLORENCE MAYOR TO TAKE OFFICE

FLORENCE, September 11 — Professor Gaetano Pieraccini will take over his duties as Mayor of Florence on Wednesday, September 13, on which occasion Brig. Gen. Edgar Erskine Hume is expected to speak.

A solemn procession, reminiscent of the traditions of Florence, whose origin dates back to the 16th-century, will take place to celebrate the event. (UNN)

ACTION PARTY MEETS IN ROME

ROME, September 11 — A provincial congress of members of the Action Party took place yesterday at Bracciano. Alberto Cianca, Minister without Portfolio and leader of the party, spoke on its tasks and policies. (UNN)

MASS SAID FOR SAILORS LOST WITH 'ROMA'

ROME, September 11 — A special mass was said today in Rome in commemoration of the sailors who went down with the *Roma*, a warship sunk by the Germans the day after the armistice.

Among those attending were Prince Humbert, Lieutenant General of the Realm; Alessandro Casati, War Minister; Raffaele De Courten, Navy Minister; and Marshal Giovanni Messe. (UNN)

UNEMPLOYMENT, UTILITY SURVEY PLANNED

ROME, September 11 — A statistical survey, embracing many aspects of Italian life will soon be made, which will present an accurate picture of the situation in Liberated Italy to the Italian government and the ACC.

An effort will be made to ascertain the exact number of unemployed and their location, with a view to their eventual employment in the work of reconstruction.

A survey of all damaged or destroyed waterworks and electric installations will be made. This work is closely connected with the restoration of these utilities. (UNN)

EPURATION ACTIVITY OUTLINED

SASSARI, September 11 — Guido De Ruggiero, Minister of Public Education, and Mario Berlinguer, Deputy High Commissioner for Sanctions Against Fascism, arrived in Sardinia today. In a talk at the University, Berlinguer illustrated the activities already carried out for the punishment of Fascist crimes. (UNN)

SOCIALIST MEETING AT ORISTANO

ORISTANO, September 11 — A meeting of the three Socialist Federations of Sardinia took place here yesterday. Giuseppe Saragat, Minister without Portfolio; Angelo Corsi, Undersecretary of the Navy, and authorities from the three provinces of Isola were present. (UNN)

FASCIST SENATOR ARRESTED

ROME, September 11 — Senator Edmondo Del Bufalo

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

Scala, which, in a period of six days, had been converted from filth-laden buildings, partially destroyed by the fleeing Germans, into a sanitary, comfortable refugee center complete with kitchens, a hospital, and decent living quarters.

After touring the center, Cardinal Della Costa said that it was most certainly an excellent example of the wonderful work being done by Allied Military Government among the people of Italy.»

The Cardinal was escorted on his tour of inspection by Lieut Col Thomas J. Miehle, senior civil affairs officer of AMG, and Capt Richard C. Limbert, in civilian life a police detective in the city of Manchester, England. The Cardinal told press representatives:

«I have visited the Allied refugee center of Florence. I have admired the orderliness, the cleanliness, and the regularity of all arrangements. I have seen the kitchen, the hospital, and the schoolroom which has been transformed into a church. It is an excellent organization all over. The refugees have been spiritually assisted by the work of Father Francisco (the priest assigned to the center). To the Allied governments, I give my heartfelt thanks, and especially to Captain Limbert for establishing and operating this wonderful center.»

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Colonel Miehle said that all refugee camps established by the Allied armies were run on a principle of self-help. He added: «We operate in such way as to help the people to help themselves. These refugees in the Florence center have done just that and deserve the highest praise for their cooperation.» (UNN)

MANUSCRIPTS BURIED BY GERMANS RESCUED

FLORENCE, September 11 — From under the rubble of German-blasted buildings flanking the 10th-Century Ponte Vecchio, workmen today extricated the first group of 3,000 priceless books and manuscripts from the 13th and 14th centuries, part of the famous Colombaria Society collection.

The building housing the Colombaria collection was one of the 25 buildings flanking the Ponte Vecchio on either side of the Arno which the Germans destroyed when they «spared» the Ponte Vecchio, which is the only one of Florence's six bridges which they did not blast. Instead, they blew up the buildings to block the Ponte Vecchio's approaches.

In lieu of destroying the bridge, they looted and destroyed the living quarters of about 2,000 Florentines, destroyed part of the Pisa collection of ceramic art, valued at about 50,000 dollars, and buried the Colombaria collection of irreplaceable books and manuscripts.

Fifteen expert workmen from Florence's Department of Monuments, Arts and Letters have been digging for nearly a week under the direction of Captain Edward Croft-Murray of the Allied Control Commission's Fine Arts Section. Captain Croft-Murray is on leave from the British Museum's Prints and Drawings section.

A volunteer art expert, Mario Bellini, is supervising the work for the city of Florence, and is being assisted by two architecture students, Bruno Peducti and Renato Baldi.

All houses bordering the Ponte Vecchio on the north

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FASCIST SENATOR ARRESTED

ROME, September 11 — Senator Edmondo Del Bufalo and his son Leo have been arrested by order of the Deputy High Commissioner for Sanctions Against Fascism for collaborating with the enemy. (UNN)

310 FASCIST SENATORS REMOVED FROM OFFICE

ROME, September 11 — Count Sforza, High Commissioner for Sanctions Against Fascism, at a meeting of the members of the Supreme Court today stated that the removal of 310 Senators from office was due to their attitude toward Fascism. (UNN)

ANOTHER WITNESS SUMMONED FOR CARUSO TRIAL

ROME, September 11 — Another witness has been summoned to appear at the trial of Pietro Caruso, former Police Chief of Rome. He is Professor Ascarelli of the Ardeatine Caves Commission. (UNN)

MUSSOLINI LOSES HONORARY CITIZENSHIP

NAPLES, September 11 — Mussolini is no longer considered an honorary citizen of Naples, it was unanimously decided by the Communal Giunta under the chairmanship of Mayor Gustavo Ingrosso, who today nullified the article to that effect passed at the Councillors meeting of July 1923. (UNN)

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

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HEAD OF PONTIFICAL CANADIAN COLLEGE DIES

VATICAN CITY, September 11 — Mgr. Leonida Perrin, Rector of the Pontifical Canadian College in Rome and Canon of the Basilica of St. John Lateran, died suddenly at the Villa Alfano on Via Appia Friday. It was announced from the Vatican today. He was 76.

Mgr. Perrin will be buried tomorrow in the College Chapel. (UNN)

INSIDE GERMANY

FORMER LEIPZIG MAYOR SENTENCED TO HANG

LONDON, September 11 — Dr. Karl Goerdeler, the former Mayor of Leipzig, accused of taking part in the plot of July 10 to kill Hitler, is one of seven people sentenced to hanging by the Nazi People's Court, the German Overseas News Agency said today.

The other six are: Ulrich von Hassell, former German Ambassador to Italy; Count Helldorf, former police president of Berlin, and Reichstag deputy; Wilhelm Leuchner, former Minister of the Interior of the Province of Hessen; Trott Zu Solz, former counsellor in the German Foreign Office; Paul Lejeune, a former member of the Reichstag, and Josef Wirmer, a lawyer.

Karl Goerdeler, who vanished on July 20, the day of the bomb explosion at Hitler's headquarters, and who was arrested after a reward of 1,000,000 marks had been offered, was to have been Chancellor in a new German government to be set up by the plotters, according to the German News Agency. Leuchner was to have been Vice-Chancellor; Von Hassell, Foreign Minister; Lejeune, Industrial Minister; and Wirmer, Minister of Justice, said the Nazi Agency.

(Reuter)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

AFHQ, September 11 — Today's communique.

Allied Armies in Italy:

North of Florence, large advances have been made by both British and American troops. British troops are now approaching the town of Dicomano, and west of this town they have reached the upper Sieve. North of Florence American troops of the 5th Army have made a wide advance northward from the Doubs River, and are now on the line of this river with patrols across into the high ground, where they are within three miles of the main Goth Line positions.

Farther west 5th Army troops have made further big gains, clearing the important cities of Prato and Pistoia, and are proceeding up to the high ground toward the Goth Line. North of Lucca, American patrols are already in contact with the forward positions of this line.

British and Indian troops of the 8th Army continue to push forward against determined enemy resistance in the high ground on the left of the Adriatic sector.

Seventh Army:

Seventh Army forces have further narrowed the enemy escape corridor in eastern France by scoring important northward advances over a front of approximately 100 miles.

French forward elements have driven forward to the outskirts of Dijon against weakening resistance, and farther on have reached the vicinity of Seurre.

American troops have made a wide advance northward toward the Doubs River in the roughly parallel line of the Ognon River, liberating a substantial additional area.

French troops south of Belfort between the Doubs and the Swiss border have been meeting with stubborn opposition.

Last night, medium and heavy bombers attacked the rail yards at Milan.

In these operations, three enemy aircraft were destroyed. Twenty-one of ours are missing.

MAAF flew over 1,700 sorties.

It is now known that in operations of 8 September, four enemy aircraft were destroyed, and one additional aircraft has been reported missing. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, September 11 — Today's communique:

The city of Luxembourg has been liberated by Allied forces advancing toward the Moselle.

Northwest of Nancy, our troops are in the northern part of Liverdun.

Further north in the Ardennes, we are at Neufchateau, 22 miles northeast of Sedan. Allied units are along the Ourthe River in the area east of Marche, and elements have moved east of Saint Hubert.

Southeast of Liège, our troops are in the vicinity of Theux, and enemy resistance has increased in the area immediately to the southeast. Northwest of Liège, our forces have occupied Rem Court, and have reached Hex, seven miles southeast of Saint Trond.

Stiff enemy opposition continues in our Albert Canal bridgeheads.

Enemy resistance at Ghent has been overcome, and our troops are in possession of the town.

Ostend and Nieuport have been cleared of the enemy, and the coast between Ostend and Furnes is in our hands.

In Brittany, house-to-house fighting is in progress on the outskirts of Brest. The German commander at Lochrist has surrendered, but isolated enemy troops continue to resist in the area. Resistance also continues on the Crozon Peninsula, which forms part of the southern shores of the Bay of Brest. *HMS Warspite* and *HMS Erebus* yesterday subjected the defenses of Le Havre to a heavy bombardment in support of ground operations. The attack against the garrison and fortified positions at Le Havre was also continued yesterday morning, afternoon, and evening by heavy bombers. Visibility was excellent, and the bombing was highly concentrated.

Fighters and fighter-bombers gave support to the ground forces and attacked locomotives and motor transport in the Low Countries, barges in Holland, and the airfield at Leeuwarden.

Coastal Command aircraft attacked enemy shipping in the North Sea between the Hook of Holland and Ameland.

During the night, light bombers attacked motor transport, a bridge, and a train in Holland, and small surface vessels near Flushing. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, September 11 — Tonight's communique:

During today, south and southwest of Lenzia, our troops occupied in fighting over 30 populated localities, including Nevo, Podtuche, Belchin, Pomazhitse, and four kilometers south of Lenzia, Vagushitse, Homunietse, Tulny, Meskova, Sedrie, and Kuteshka.

In the central part of Rumania, our troops, jointly with Rumanian troops, continued their advance and captured the towns of Sighisoara, Medias, and Petrosani, and also occupied over 200 other populated localities, including Vardiash, Somorotokhat, Telis, Tekmadosh, and Adamosh, and the railway stations of Merisani, Abafse, Arganitsye, and Talash.

According to an additional report, on the Bulgarian territory, troops of the 3rd Ukrainian Front captured the Commander of the 13th German Tank Division, Lieutenant General Treger, and the Commander of the 152th German

Wirmer, a lawyer.

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Navy:

It is reported from Southern France that Allied warships continued to give gunfire support on the right flank of the army in the Menlone area. On September 8 the French cruiser *Dupuay Trouin* fired more than 450 rounds at enemy batteries, pillboxes, and troops, while the U. S. destroyer *Henry T. Jones* was in action against machine gun nests. The results were satisfactory.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Medium forces of fighter-escorted heavy bombers yesterday attacked two oil refineries and other military objective in the Vienna area, and port installations at Trieste. Fighters strafed an airdrome in Hungary.

Tactical aircraft continued their efforts against communications and battle-front targets. Medium bombers attacked rail bridges in the Po Valley, troop concentrations, and a factory north of Florence, and enemy strong points in the Italian battle area. Fighter-bombers also attacked targets in the Po Valley, while both fighters and fighter-bombers were active against communications, enemy positions, and guns in the fighting zone. A large number of motor vehicles and railroad cars were destroyed.

Fighter-bombers and fighters of the Balkan Air Force made offensive sweeps over Yugoslavia and Albania, attacking rail rolling-stock and motor transport.

have occupied Aleria Canal, and have reached Prex, seven miles southeast of Saint Trond.

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In the central part of Rumania our troops, jointly with Rumanian troops, continued their advance and captured the towns of Sighizoara, Medias, and Petrosani, and also occupied over 200 other populated localities, including Vardiash, Somorotskian, Tebis, Talmadiash, and Adamosh, and the railway stations of Metrush, Alnaise, Axanovinye, and Talush.

According to an additional report, on the Bulgarian territory, troops of the 3rd Ukrainian Front captured the Commander of the 13th German Tank Division, Lieutenant General Treger, and the Commander of the 153th German Infantry Division, Lieutenant General Bayer.

On all other sectors of the front, patrol activities, and on several sectors, fighting of local importance took place.

During September 10, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 12 German tanks. In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, seven enemy planes were shot down.

(Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ROME, September 11 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

In the western Alps, strong enemy contingents are attempting to force their way through the road barriers placed there by Patriots to impede the enemy, especially in the Val d'Aosta sector. New German reinforcements were called out.

In Val Stura Demonte, Patriots pushed beyond the French frontier, where they joined Allied forces in spite of German efforts to block the frontier. The enemy has been compelled to admit the importance of these operations in an official communique.

The insurrectional movement has spread to the interior of Piedmont.

Patriots destroyed the draft lists in many sectors. At Nizza Monferrato, Patriots distributed food reserves that

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had been requisitioned by the Nazi-Fascists, and executed several spies.

At Algiano, in Aosta Province, Patriot forces derailed a train of German supplies.

At Verbano, numerous German soldiers deserted, while soldiers of Polish and Slav origin gave themselves up to Patriot groups, turning over their arms and munitions and asking to be enrolled in Patriot ranks.

At Candoglia, on the Simplone line, Patriots stopped a train and freed 150 Polish prisoners.

At Mergozzo a German garrison of 35 surrendered to Patriots. Their example was followed by garrisons in the Fondo-Toce and Omegna sectors. This latter garrison numbered 100, mostly Germans.

In the Veneto sector the Germans are even forcing groups of prisoners of war to fight.

In Treviso Province the Germans lost in recent fighting approximately 300 dead, in addition to many prisoners and much war booty.

In Vicenza Province, the enemy took revenge on the civilian population by deporting the workers among them to Germany.

Patriots blew up a bridge near Pallanza, the Milan-Domodossola railway, which was working even after the recent acts of sabotage at Arona. All traffic has been suspended. Numerous cars of war material for Germany remained immobilized.

In Piacenza Province, a brigade of Patriots of the Emilia Region raid a military depot at Momeliano, seizing great quantities of arms and munitions. The Fascist garrison, overwhelmed, surrendered.

Patriots attacked the Fascist Party headquarters at Arzenato, in Bologna Province, blowing up the building which had been prepared for defence. (UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, 11 September — The High Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

In the Bruges sector, as well as in the area northwest of Hasselt, our combat units frustrated all enemy attempts to widen the bridgeheads across the Albert Canal. At the penetration point of Beringen, German parachutists launched a surprise attack against the British flank, destroying one great transport column, loaded to capacity, and blowing up ammunition and fuel depots. In this sector alone, 32 British tanks were knocked out, mainly by light and medium weapons, during the past few days. Bitter fighting with the enemy, attempting to push further Northward with his armored units, is here still in progress.

The enemy is advancing on a wide front, toward the Verviers-Metz line, engaging our rear-guards. Numerous attacks were repelled.

Strong enemy attacks against the land front of the fortress of Le Havre were repulsed during the day and at night. Only after fierce fighting and serious losses, the enemy succeeded in achieving a small penetration, which immediately was sealed.

South of the Mont Cenis and at Moddilena Pass, our troops secured mountain positions of high military importance.

Along the English coast and in the Channel, German U-boats destroyed 11 enemy ships totaling 43,000 BRT, as well as one destroyer, one corvette, and one mine-sweeper. Three more transport ships, and one destroyer, were heavily damaged by torpedo hits. Part of these ships can be regarded as lost.

Six enemy fighter-bombers were shot down over the German Bay and in the Mediterranean, by escort vessels of the Fleet.

On the Italian south front, our disengaging movements [illegible]

formations. Thanks to the stubborn resistance of army units and formations of Waffen SS the enemy's onslaught failed. Northwest of Ostrolenka, strong Soviet attacks were also repulsed. Some penetration points were sealed by counter-attack.

In the far north, numerous enemy attacks were frustrated in the Kandalaksha sector. The enemy suffered heavy losses.

During the night, bomber and night-fighter formations successfully attacked Soviet supply traffic in the Baltic front area.

Enemy terror bombers launched new attacks against southwestern and southeast Germany. Especially hard hit were the cities of Ulm, Heilbronn, Stuttgart, Nuernberg, and Vienna.

Forty-five enemy planes, including 29 four-engined bombers, were shot down. During the night, isolated enemy planes dropped bombs on Berlin. (Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMAN HOME RADIO

Bulgaria: Dr. Tsankov, the leader of the Nationalist Bulgarians, has sent an appeal to the Bulgarian people. His appeal says that Bulgaria will have to suffer all that Bolshevism stands for. «I ask you to continue the struggle because, more than ever, I feel convinced that Germany's final victory is certain.»

TRANSOCEAN AND D.N.B.

Croatia: Wadroslav Wesse reports from Zagreb that «the Reuter report, according to which the Croat chief of state, Dr. Pavelitch, was arrested and delivered to Tito, was officially denounced on Monday evening as an incredible lie.»

Western Front: The correspondent Max Knut writes: «The battle for France is gradually settling down along a consolidated German defence line. However, this fact reveals nothing definite regarding a new defence line. The Allies are trying to dislodge the German defence system before it can come into full effect. It cannot yet be said that the fighting in the Liege, Metz, and Belfort areas is already of decisive importance. But it may be assumed that the defence system is sufficiently elastic and deep. The fighting at the gateway to Burgundy deserves interest, because the enemy there evidently aims at entering the plain along the upper Rhine and blocking the road of the retreating German 19th Army.»

Eastern Front: «In the south Carpathians and Transylvania, new attacks may be established.» There is heavy fighting in the Krosno-Sanok area and between the Narev and Bug.

FASCIST RADIO

A Tremendous Trap: The position of the Allied armies in France is becoming critical. They are wholly dependent on beachheads, as they have no ports at their disposal. Their lines are so far away from their advanced posts, and their armies are moving in a territory which, depending upon supplies from overseas and from across the Channel, will be transformed into a tremendous trap, once the German counter-offensive has started.

A Missed Opportunity: Corrado Zoli strongly criticizes the Allied Command for having missed their unique chance of sending the 3rd Army, with its powerful armor, in a southwestern direction, and cutting off the German 19th Army. The Allied Command, writes Corrado Zoli, preferred the illusory prospect of advancing into Germany to a less glamorous, but far more serious move of destroying a large German force.

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Six enemy fighter-bombers were shot down over the German Bay and in the Mediterranean, by escort vessels of the Fleet.

On the Italian south front, our disengaging movements into the Apennine position were completed according to plan, and without enemy interference. At the eastern wing, yesterday, too, our troops frustrated all enemy breakthrough attempts.

In the southern and southeastern part of Siebenbuergen German and Hungarian troops in bitter fighting again threw back new Bolshevist attacks. At Sanok and Krosno, heavy offensive and defensive fighting took place yesterday.

In the Warsaw area, the enemy resumed his attacks between Vistula and Narev, employing strong battle plane

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Counter-Offensive in Italy: German grenadiers in determined hand-to-hand attacks pressed back the Allied armies, capturing and destroying great quantities of war material. Out of 1,200 tanks, deployed by the British in their offensive, more than half have now been destroyed.

Time is Up: The early beginning of autumn rains brings to an end the summer of 1944. With the passing of the summer, we see also the end of all Allied hopes to bring the war to a victorious end. The Allies' time is up.

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INFORMATION DIVISION
SEP 1944

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service **compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, UNC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

Sunday 10 September 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — British make second crossing over Albert Canal; Allied heavies bomb Ruhr and Rhineland; Allies advance in all sectors of southeastern France; Admiral Cunningham visits southern France; Red Army captures Burgas and Shumen in Bulgaria; Russia ends hostilities against Bulgaria. Allies working out armistice terms; Germans continue counter-attacks on Adriatic; MAAF maintains attacks on enemy supply lines; U. S. naval force shells Palau; Indian troops break up Japanese rear-guard on Tiddim Road; Manchuria bombing is heaviest Super Fortress action.

LIBERATED ITALY — Advisory Council for Italy meets; Secretary of State for India visits Italy; One-third of Cattolica destroyed; Florence banks re-open, sappers clear mines; Ragusa delivers 34 per cent of quota to Granaries; Fascist senator arrested; Trade Union delegates arrive in Palermo.

NEUTRAL — Sweden suspends German transit-traffic to Norway.

WAR FRONTS

BRITISH MAKE SECOND CROSSING ALBERT CANAL

SHAEF, September 9 — The British 2nd Army has forced another crossing over the Albert Canal at Gheel, 25 miles east of Antwerp, it was reported late tonight. The main battle, however, is around Bourg Leopold, about five miles north of the first bridgehead at Beeringen.

The Germans have brought up every man they could spare from Holland to hold this vital strip of water, the main line of their defense in Belgium, in order to hold the Allied advance to the Reich and give time to prepare and man frontier defenses. The Germans have dug in along a line of high ground commanding the flat country for five miles beyond the first crossing point.

It is a battle of bridges, pontoons, and amphibious operations against 88-millimeter guns and tanks. The build-up of Allied forces for the battle presents some difficulties, as Allied supply lines stretch hundreds of miles to the Normandy beaches.

Army is now in a position to build pontoon bridges for heavy armor.

The Germans, precipitating their first full-scale battle since the American break-through in Normandy, threw major forces against the bridgeheads, but were repulsed. One attack with armor was smashed in the Thionville area, 15 miles from the borders of the Saar industrial region.

An Associated Press dispatch stated that more than 700 prisoners were taken in the first few hours of the counter-attack. The Germans are rushing reinforcements to their Siegfried Line, but there are no reports of German armor's being sent into action in any strength. The problem of where to send reinforcements must be a serious one for the Germans, as Allied forces are in a position to attack anywhere along a 200-mile front. The problem is aggravated by Allied air attacks on transport and rail centers.

Involved in the heavy fighting from the Moselle to Liege to Bourg Leopold is the biggest Allied fighting force ever assembled. In the first 28 days following the Normandy landing, over a million men debarked in France and they have been steadily moving in since then.

A sky train of C-47 transports brought in gasoline two days ago, for General Patton's trucks, prime movers, jeeps, and armor. The cargo craft landed on forward air strips to supplement the flow of gasoline going over the constantly lengthening highway supply line from the Normandy beaches.

An American radio correspondent in France stated that a German chemical warfare depot with a large supply of poison gas was captured in the Nancy sector. It was believed, however, to be there for training purposes only.

1st Army Attacks

General Courtney Hodges' 1st Army, east of Namur, attacked with armor and infantry along the Meuse River where it turns south from the city. German resistance was slight, with scattered pockets of machine-gun nests and artillery.

To the northeast, American infantry columns have spread several miles beyond the Meuse from Liege and are now in Ronsore, 17 miles from Germany. (The German News Agency said tonight that Allied troops were in the area of Verviers.)

The two Belgian ports of Antwerp and Ostend will soon be in working order, and investigation has shown that the lock gates at Antwerp are undamaged. The port, however, cannot be used until German escape routes at the mouth of the river have been cleared.

Polish troops are fighting to the north of Ghent, and the Germans holding out there are using the town's power station as a strong-point. South of Ghent, RAF planes destroyed 300 to 400 horse-drawn vehicles trying to break out of the coastal pocket.

There is little news of the progress of the Allied siege of the German garrison holding out at Brest, far west of the main battle line. German prisoners taken in the area report that a mutiny has been beaten down in the garrison. A number of officers on the staff of General Hermann Bernhard Ramcke, German commandant, had planned to

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50,000 Aimless Germans

After the rapid Allied advance from France into Belgium, with its by-passing of large groups of German troops, it has been estimated that 50,000 Germans are roaming about in disorganized groups. Last night, a desperate attempt was made by one group to break out of the coastal pocket between Dunkirk and Ostend. The attack was directed across the Allied rear between Lille and Ghent, and threatened Allied communications. After a fierce battle, which lasted all night, the attack was repulsed.

Heavy fighting has developed in the coastal area, where the Germans are being steadily pressed back into diminishing pockets. At Boulogne and Calais, the German garrisons, apparently intending to fight to the last, are now well hemmed in by vigorous Allied patrols pushing toward the sea. All roads leading to the ports have been cut off or are under Allied control. Patrols are reported at Loon Plages, on the main Dunkirk-Calais road.

Along the Moselle River, the German line of defense is slowly crumbling under merciless pounding by American artillery and the penetrations by American infantry. With infantry on both sides of the river, General Patton's 3rd Army is being sent into action in [illegible] to send reinforcements must be a serious one for the Germans, as Allied forces are in a position to attack anywhere along a 200-mile front. The problem is aggravated by Allied air attacks on transport and rail centers.

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There is little news of the progress of the Allied siege of the German garrison holding out at Brest, far west of the main battle line. German prisoners taken in the area report that a mutiny has been beaten down in the garrison. A number of officers on the staff of General Hermann Bernhard Ramcke, German commandant, had planned to imprison their superior officers and surrender, in order to avoid further useless bloodshed. (OWI-Reuter-AP)

LATE BULLETIN

CANADIANS CROSS OSTEND-GHENT CANAL AMERICANS ADVANCE 15 MILES

SHAEF, September 9 — Canadian troops who liberated Ostend have cut the canal between Ostend and Ghent, and have established a bridgehead on the northern bank, it was reported late tonight.

American troops, advancing southeast of Givet, have reached St. Hubert in a 15 mile drive.

Planes of the Tactical Air Force today attacked German troops attempting to cross the Scheldt Estuary. Devastation has reached proportions comparable with that suffered by German troops crossing the Seine. Rocket-firing Typhoons attacked waterborne traffic of all descriptions attempting to cross this river, « Dunkirk. » (Reuter)

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4121

ALLIED HEAVIES BOMB RUHR AND RHINELAND

LONDON, September 9 — German rail and industrial targets near Mainz and Mannheim on the Rhine, and at Duesseldorf and elsewhere in the Ruhr, were attacked today by more than 1,000 Flying Fortresses and Liberators of the 9th USAAF.

Some of the bombing was visual, and some by means of instruments.

Twenty-three bombers and four fighters were lost, said a USAAF communique tonight. No enemy aircraft was encountered.

This latest attack against the western outposts of Germany followed a swift and concentrated attack on Nuremberg by RAF Mosquito squadrons last night. They dropped 4,000-pounders and left fires burning which could be seen 60 miles away. All planes returned safely.

Thunderbolts and Lightnings of the 9th USAAF were also out last night, bombing and strafing Brest following an attack on the besieged fortress earlier in the day. Aircraft of the same command operated in central France in the area of Bourges, Chateauroux, and Charite. At Brest, there was no AA fire, air crews said. All guns were directed against Allied ground troops.

Rockets over Germany

Although rain and mist shrouded the Low Countries and western Germany yesterday, Allied fighter-bombers maintained the offensive against German troop movements and communications. During these operations, RAF Typhoons fired the first rockets to be unloosed over Germany. American Mustangs and Thunderbolts knocked out 18 enemy planes on airfields in western Germany and wrecked 173 rail cars and 73 locomotives. Ten U.S. fighter-bombers failed to return to Britain, although some were believed to have landed at French forward aerodromes.

A BBC correspondent reported that a Spitfire squadron on a dawn patrol knocked out a number of German midget submarines off the Normandy coast Thursday. Allied naval headquarters last night announced the destruction of more than 300 German naval craft, including about 100 «human torpedoes» and explosive motorboats, along the coast of France since D-day.

One German flying-bomb landed at a point in the Paris basin within 40 miles of the capital yesterday, killing at least four persons and injuring 12. It was the second flying-bomb attack on Paris this week.

The accuracy of Allied visual bombing is evidenced by the twisted and burned-out storage tanks, gutted buildings, and shattered transport of what were once two of the most important oil installations in the Paris area, a BUP correspondent wrote. These two targets at Gennevilliers were bombed by 72 Fortresses of the 8th USAAF on June 22.

(OWI-Reuter)

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED IN S. W. FRANCE

LONDON, September 9 — Martial law has been declared in the departments of Gironde, Landes, and Basses Pyrenees, in southwestern France, because of the danger from German troops, the British United Press reported tonight. The decree was ordered by the Commissioner of the French Republic in accordance with military authorities.

One division of German troops is believed to be in the Bordeaux area, the dispatch stated, adding that German soldiers in civilian clothes and members of Darnand's militia are still at liberty, and are a threat to the French population.

(OWI)

VON KLUGE DEATH, ROMMEL INJURY CONFIRMED

WITH THE BRITISH 2ND ARMY, BELGIUM, September 9 — A Nazi general confirmed for his British captors

The V-4 was a high-speed motor launch filled with huge explosive. Its crews set their course for Allied merchant ships, which were anchored off the beaches in groups of 300 to 400.

Aircraft, bombs, and cannon-fire, coupled with anti-aircraft guns, destroyed the incoming V-4's. (OWI)

OCCUPATION OF GERMANY URGED BY PERSHING

WASHINGTON, September 9 — General John J. Pershing, commander of the American Expeditionary Force in the last war, urged military occupation of Germany «for a definite period» after the end of the war, the *U. S. Army and Navy Journal* said in an editorial paying tribute to General Pershing as he nears his 84th birthday on September 13.

The military journal said:

«From his eminence of achievement, and with the clarity of vision which he possesses, General Pershing sees but one end to the war — total German defeat.»

The article said that the campaign being waged in Europe today is the same that General Pershing planned back in 1918, when he forced the Allies to abandon trench warfare for an open attack on German positions. General Pershing wanted to march troops into Berlin at the end of the last war, the editorial said. (OWI)

EISENHOWER DECORATES KOENIG

PARIS, September 9 — General Eisenhower called on General Pierre Koenig yesterday and decorated him with the insignia of commander of the Legion of Merit, one of the highest American awards, Radio Paris reported today. (Reuter)

FRENCH NAVY STILL HAS 300 SHIPS

LONDON, September 9 — The French Minister for the Navy, M Jacquinot, stated today that the French Navy still has some 300 ships, in spite of everything it has suffered.

Some of these ships have been completely modernized, he said, and added that there were 3,000 officers and 50,000 ratings fully trained by four years of fighting. (OWI)

U. S. APPOINTS PARIS CONSUL

WASHINGTON, September 9 — Gerald A. Drew of San Francisco, California, has been named the first American Consul to liberated Paris, the State Department announced today.

John R. Wood and Sabin J. Dalferes, formerly of Algiers, have been named Vice Consuls. (OWI)

20,000 VICHY OFFICIALS OUT OF WORK

WASHINGTON, September 9 — Vichy, capital of collaborationist France, is a gloomy, nervous ward of the FFI today, cabled a United Press correspondent from Vichy today. There are 20,000 idle Vichy officials there and 60 isolated friendly and enemy diplomats awaiting the arrival of the Allied armies.

Pétain, said the correspondent, sought to surrender to the FFI at the last minute, but was taken prisoner by the Germans.

Radio Paris announced today that General de Gaulle, at a meeting of his council, reviewed the military situation, and said that the recent great successes of the Allied forces did not exclude the possibility of new and hard tests before final victory.

Approval was given by the council to the emergency measures suggested in respect of the return of Frenchmen now detained in Germany. A commission was constituted to study the allowances and aid which have to be distributed to the families of deported persons.

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VON KLUGE DEATH, ROMMEL INJURY CONFIRMED

WITH THE BRITISH 2ND ARMY, BELGIUM, September 9 — A Nazi general confirmed for his British captors here today the story of the death of German General Guenther von Kluge, commander of the Reich's 7th Army that was cut apart and annihilated in the rout from the Falaise Pocket to the Seine. He confirmed also that Field Marshal Erwin Rommel had been badly wounded.

Reuter quoted the captured general as saying that von Kluge spent 24 hours of hell in the Falaise Pocket, under Allied aerial and artillery bombardment, and that he died of wounds received during his ordeal in the trap. General von Kluge was said to have found orders dismissing him from his command when he returned to headquarters. He died shortly after boarding a train for Germany.

Rommel was said to be convalescing at Kreudetalt. His captured fellow-general said the former Wehrmacht field commander probably would be fit to take the field again in three or four months.

V-1 SECRET WEAPON WAS EXPLOSIVE MOTORBOAT

LONDON, September 9 — An explosive motorboat, launched in scores against Allied shipping unloading on the Normandy beaches, was Germany's V-4 weapon, a *Daily Express* reporter stated today.

Allied naval defenses smashed this threat, destroying more than 100 of the explosive boats and of the V-2, the one-man torpedo, the dispatch stated.

Pershing wanted to march troops into Berlin at the end of the last war, the editorial said. (OWI)

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The Paris Prefect of Police has announced the arrest of a group of theatrical, financial, journalistic, and other celebrities, including the French quislings who were said to have amassed an illicit fortune of 10,000,000 dollars while operating with the German Gestapo.

Among those arrested, the Prefect announced, were the Vichy Supply Minister, Max Bonnafoux, called «The Starver,» by the French, and the Vichy Colonial Minister, Jules Brevie, a close friend of Pétain's.

A gold cache was found buried in a garden. It was said to have been acquired while the Germans ostensibly were smuggling funds out of France for other persons.

Fourteen members of Darnand's militia sentenced to capital punishment by courts martial at Montpellier, Beziers, and Carcassonne have been executed, according to yesterday's newspaper *La France*. (OWI)

EISENHOWER PAYS TRIBUTE TO BELGIANS

SHAEF, September 9 — Paying tribute to the heroism of the Belgian people, General Eisenhower, Supreme Allied Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Forces, said in a message yesterday:

«I know that I can count on your cooperation to hasten the day of complete liberation of your country. In anew

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where the military operation is in progress, the supreme responsibility and executive power will be assumed by myself for reasons of military expediency.

"Your local government will, however, enact and make known its own laws."

General Eisenhower appealed to the Belgians to assist in the restoration of law, order, and discipline. Everything possible will be done, said General Eisenhower, to "insure supplies being brought into the country, subject to military priority." (BBC)

NORWEGIAN PATRIOTS CAUTIONED

LONDON, September 9 — Norwegian Patriots have been warned against premature action in a broadcast by an officer in the Norwegian Supreme Command, it was reported here today.

The broadcast said:

"The French Forces of the Interior achieved their successes because they were influenced only by rational military considerations, and acted on the instruction of the Allied Supreme Commander. Had the rising occurred on D-day, it would probably have been a catastrophe."

Stating that the patience and discipline of the FFI should be imitated, and that the position in Norway differs as there are now no regular military operations, the broadcast declared:

"The Norwegian Home Forces will be given important tasks when the country is being liberated. They must not spoil their chances by premature action. We shall need these intact, and as well-trained and hardened as possible."

(OWI)

NAZIS REPORT PANIC IN NORWAY

LONDON, September 9 — The German News Agency reported today: "There is something afoot in Norway. The civilian population has begun a wholesale exodus. Panic has broken out in the province of Finnmarken. The inhabitants of the eastern part of that province are fleeing south." (Reuter)

ALLIES ADVANCE IN ALL SECTORS OF S. E. FRANCE

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 9 — After two days of fighting, French forces cracked enemy resistance yesterday to continue their drive northward and west of the Saône River, reaching Beaune, some 23 miles south of Dijon, as American troops on the right broke through the German defenses at Besançon to advance more than 10 miles northeast in the direction of Belfort. Meanwhile, other French units on the extreme right flank made further progress between the Doubs River and the Swiss border, occupying the Jura Mountain towns of Pierrefontaine and Maiche, less than five miles from the border.

Reaching Beaune and Autun, a town of some 11,600 population 43 miles southwest of Dijon, the French cleared and occupied several towns on the way, including Larreusol, with a population of 2,000, well known as the seat of the Schneider Metallurgical Works with a normal annual output capacity of about 30,000 tons of steel. Other towns taken in this march were Chagny and Montchanin les Mines.

The Germans fought fiercely all along the line running from Montchanin to Chagny and Beaune, in an attempt to protect their flank of columns retreating from the area of Autun toward Dijon. In the Besançon area, where enemy opposition was last reported stiffening, American forces smashed the heavy opposition to clear Besançon and advance northeast to the vicinity of Roulans le Grand, on the Doubs River. Attempting to delay the occupation of Besançon and its surrounding areas, the Germans fought desperately, using small arms, mortar, and machine-gun fire, supported by tanks and self-propelled guns.

Southwest of Besançon, American troops penetrated the German defenses into the Forêt de Chaux and reached the

F.F.I. TO JOIN REGULAR FRENCH ARMY

LONDON, September 9 — French Forces of the Interior have captured a number of towns lying within the Poitiers-Limoges-Bordeaux-La Rochelle square. The best known of the places they have taken are Angoulême, Melle, Confolens, Civray, Sainte, and Barbezieux. In the Loire Valley, FFI have taken Saumur in cooperation with American troops.

In the Doubs area, between the Belfort Gap and the Swiss frontier, the Maquis are showing great activity and are being reinforced from other departments.

Since August 15, D-day in the south of France landings, and up to September 4, the FFI killed 5,899 German officers and men, killed or wounded 7,593, wounded 778, and took 32,819 prisoner. The number of German troops put out of action by the FFI in southern France thus totals 47,089.

Completely disorganized German troops are now fleeing from Strasbourg after abandoning their arms and evading their officers, the Swiss paper *Basler Arbeiter Zeitung* said Wednesday. Both civilian and army refugees are being picked up by the Berlin and Hamburg expresses from Switzerland, which were re-routed by way of Strasbourg instead of via Karlsruhe.

Sweden's *Aftonbladet* reported from Berne that the German authorities have ordered the complete evacuation of the western bank of the Rhine, which includes the large industrial centers of Cologne, Bonn, and Coblenz. The paper said that the roads leading to the Rhine are crowded with refugees and lorries carrying Nazi documents.

The incorporation of the FFI into the regular French Army has now begun, Andre Diethelm, De Gaulle's War Minister, announced during a tour of FFI barracks in Paris. They will be incorporated into the regular army on equal terms with other units, and FFI officers will retain their present rank after transfer. (OWI - Reuter)

SOVIETS CAPTURE BURGAS, SHUMEN IN BULGARIA

MOSCOW, September 9 — Soviet forces in Lithuania today crossed the border into East Prussia and returned with prisoners.

In the south, Russia's two-day campaign in Bulgaria has ended with the Soviet conquest of the big Black Sea port of Burgas, and the occupation of the communications center of Shumen, after advances averaging over 50 miles a day.

In Rumania, Soviet forces have penetrated deeper into northern Transylvania in a number of sectors, and occupied Targul Sacuesk, Alba Julia, and more than 100 populated places.

These are the main event on the eastern front as reported in tonight's Soviet communique.

The whole German defense in the Carpathians is now enclosed in a "deep sack," the Soviet military commentator, Colonel A. Karpov, declared today. In western Rumania, Soviet troops have reached areas located on almost the same meridians as areas where the Red Army is operating in the northern Carpathians. [The German News Agency reported today that the Russians had launched a new offensive in the areas of Przemysl and Krosno in the Polish Carpathians, and were using tanks on a massive scale.]

South of the Danube, in two days' fighting, troops of the 3rd Ukrainian front captured over 21,000 Bulgarian prisoners. More than 4,000 German prisoners were taken at Ruschuk.

A special order of the day issued by Marshal Stalin to General Tolbukhin and Admiral Oktyabersky on the two-day campaign in Bulgaria announced the occupation of Varna and Burgas by Soviet land and naval forces and the capture of Shumen and Ruschuk (Rusé), and ordered victorious units to take the names of Ruschuk, Shumen, Varna, and Burgas.

Patrols in East Prussia

Russian patrols which crossed into East Prussia returned with prisoners. They crossed the Szeszupe River border [illegible] East Prussia. Dispatches from here

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should be initiated, and that the position in Norway [illegible] as there are now no regular military operations the broadcast declared:

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Southwest of Besancon, American troops penetrated the German defenses into the Forêt de Chaux and reached the banks of the Doubs River east of Dole.

Farther south, in the Alps, a new flare up of fighting has occurred at Briancon, near the Mt. Genevre Pass. Earlier in the campaign, our forces had occupied this place, but were forced to withdraw 10 days ago by superior enemy forces.

With the death of Major General Schmidt, who was killed on September 6, and the capture of Brigadier General Paul von Felbert, the number of German generals killed or captured in southeastern France has been raised to eight, it was stated today.

(PRO)

ADMIRAL CUNNINGHAM VISITS SOUTHERN FRANCE

ADVANCE AHFQ, September 9 — Admiral Sir John Cunningham, Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean, flying his flag in the cruiser Ajax, has just visited the beachhead area in southern France, it was announced today.

He was accompanied by Vice Admiral H. Kent Hewitt, naval commander of the western task force, and Admiral Lemonnier, chief of staff of the French Navy.

They made a thorough examination of the whole port area, inspecting Marseilles and the French naval base at Toulon.

(PRO)

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Patrols in East Prussia

Russian patrols which crossed into East Prussia returned with prisoners. They crossed the Szeszupe River border between Lithuania and East Prussia. Dispatches from here speak of heavy Russian concentrations ready to strike in this area.

Meanwhile, Soviet troops in Poland are overcoming savage German resistance and are steadily gaining ground on the eastern bank of the River Narew, in the vicinity of Ostrolenka, within 30 miles of the Polish frontier with East Prussia. The Germans have brought up numbers of their new "Royal Tiger" tanks to the front southwest of Lomza, the last German stronghold before the frontier, and are throwing in Luftwaffe squadrons in a bid to support their counter-attacks, Radio Moscow said. "Our troops find that Royal Tigers burn in just the same way as ordinary tigers, panthers, and the rest."

General Bor, comandder-in-chief of the Polish Home Army, said that the noise of the distant battle east of Warsaw can now be heard in the city. "Fighting continues in Warsaw and on the west bank of the Vistula River," his communique stated. In the Warsaw suburb of Zoliberz, the initiative remains with the Polish troops.

In the reconnoitering of a continuous 2½-mile front line to the north and northeast of the suburb of Marymont, Hungarian and Ukrainian troops were identified as fighting in enemy relief units.

(Reuter-Radio Moscow)

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RUSSIANS CEASE HOSTILITIES AGAINST BULGARIA ALLIES WORKING OUT ARMISTICE TERMS

MOSCOW, September 9 — Soviet troops ceased military operations against Bulgaria at 2200 hours tonight (Moscow time), and Russia, Great Britain, and the United States are «at this moment figuring out terms for the Bulgarian armistice,» Radio Moscow said tonight, quoting a special announcement from the Soviet Commissariat of Foreign Affairs.

Marshal Stalin, in an order of the day explaining the cessation of hostilities, said operations in Bulgaria were started because the Bulgarian Government did not want to break with Germany.

Yesterday Bulgaria's border was crossed and Soviet forces advanced 100 kilometers, the order stated. When Bulgaria broke off relations with Germany and declared war on Germany, Soviet aims had been achieved, and Bulgaria ceased to be a German base.

The cessation of hostilities came four days after Russia had declared war on Bulgaria.

Soviet troops entered Bulgaria under the command of General Tolbukhin, who issued a proclamation to the Bulgarian people and army, stating that the Red Army did not intend to fight against the Bulgarians, who were considered members of a brother nation, but sought only to rout the Germans.

The Bulgarian Government a short time later announced that it had accepted Tolbukhin's terms that all German troops in Bulgaria be handed over as prisoners of war and German ships in Bulgarian ports be turned over to the Soviet Union.

The declaration of war against Germany, the Bulgarian Government said last night, resulted from unprovoked German action against Bulgarian troops when the government was taking steps to disarm and detain German military units crossing into Bulgarian territory.

The Germans, having disarmed some units of the Bulgarian Army and captured the staffs of the Bulgarian occupation troops, war was declared «in defense of the honor of the Bulgarian Army and the prestige of the Bulgarian State,» the proclamation said.

New Bulgarian Premier

Just prior to the Russian announcement of the cessation of hostilities tonight, former premier Kimon Georgiev took over the premiership of Bulgaria, replacing Konstantin Muraviev, and formed a new cabinet.

No explanation of the change was given in the Sofia broadcast making the announcement.

Georgiev became Premier and Minister of Justice of Bulgaria in 1934, following a coup d'etat. Rightist opposition forced him to resign a year later. He was recognized as an outstanding opponent of the pro-Nazi governments that preceded those of Ivan Bagrianov and Muraviev, and was reported arrested earlier during the war.

The resignation of Bogdan Filoff, one of the three Bulgarian regents and former Premier, was reported last night by Radio Sofia.

Filoff was Prime Minister when Bulgaria signed the Tripartite Pact with Germany, Fascist Italy, and Japan.

New members of the Bulgarian cabinet under Georgiev include Petko Staynov, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Finance; Colonel Damian Velchev, Minister of War; Professor Mikhailchev, Minister of Education; Nikola Popov, Minister without Portfolio; and Boris Stefanov, Minister of Public Works. Major General Ivan Marinov has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Bulgarian troops in the war against Germany.

The German News Agency said tonight that the new Bulgarian Minister of Propaganda, whom it identified as [illegible] Bulgarian radio today,

the Nazi mania of war crimes and the magnitude of Hitler's plans for the domination of Europe, Czechoslovakian President Edward Benes declared in a radio broadcast from here to his homeland last night.

President Benes said that Czechoslovakia, by a determined, dignified, and courageous national revolt, had made her stand with the Czech Republic. He appealed to all Bohemia and Moravia to assist Czech forces.

Czechoslovakian Forces of the Interior are continuing the fight in the area of Zilina-Vrutky, two important junctions on the Germans' retreat line from Hungary. The town of Zilina is held by Czechoslovakian forces. (BBC-Reuter)

GERMANS CONTINUE COUNTER-ATTACKS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 9 — German forces, clinging savagely to the last high ground south of Rimini and the entrance into the Po Valley, counter-attacked again yesterday in costly efforts to stem the 8th Army advance along the Adriatic coastal corridor.

In bitter fighting, in which both sides suffered heavy casualties, Lieut. General Sir Oliver Leese's forces made limited gains, mainly between the German strongpoints of San Savino and Gemmano, where British troops pushed forward for more than a mile to capture Hill Feature 151, just north of the Conca River. The village of Croce, a half-mile north of the Conca River and about 7 1/2 miles inland, was also captured after a day and an evening's battle.

Violent thunderstorms, which for the past three days have lashed the entire battle area into a streaming, treacherous mud mass, immobilized Allied armour and cut the 8th Army's close air support to a fraction, to put upon the infantry and supporting artillery the burden of the savage fighting.

German forces, with tanks massed on the low ridges north of Coriano and at San Savino, were still able to prevent any advance between these ridges, some two miles apart, and the Adriatic coast, where 8th Army troops were last reported at Riccione Marina, five miles southeast of Rimini. Where 8th Army forces did make progress, south of these strong German positions, the enemy struck back with heavy counter-attacks.

German Strongpoint

Around Gemmano, German strongpoint just south of the Conca River and eight miles inland, the fighting which has raged for the past few days continued unabated. Eighth Army forces have occupied the hamlet of Villa, at the eastern edge of the town, and also hold the eastern half of Gemmano itself, although German forces are strongly entrenched in the higher, western half of the town and the hills about. Farther south, Indian troops captured a hill feature and the two hamlets of Serra di Sotto and Colle, and were reported to be mopping up German resistance in the vicinity of Pian di Castello, 11 miles inland and just northwest of the Ventena River.

In the central sector of the Italian front, Allied troops have pushed nearly 10 miles north of the Arno in the Florence sector to seize Monte Senario, while other troops occupied Monte Morello, a 3,000-foot peak five miles north of the Arno, and five miles southwest of Monte Senario across the Carza River Valley.

Patrol forces of the 5th Army, thrusting northward all along their front yesterday reached a point only 2,000 yards south of Pistoia, on the edge of the airport just north of the Ombrone River. Other patrols pushed two miles north of Prato, some 10 miles northwest of Florence, and penetrated four miles north of Lucca.

In the 5th Army coastal sector, sniper and machine-gun fire was reported as enemy forces continued their withdrawal northward, beyond the Serchio River, to the fixed defenses of the Gothic Line. American patrol forces have [illegible] probed across the Serchio River, it was said. (PRO)

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The German News Agency said tonight that the new Bulgarian Minister of Propaganda, whom it identified as Dimo Kasakoff, stated over the Bulgarian radio today: «All ministers who have held office since 1 January 1940, and all officials responsible for the present catastrophe in the country have been arrested. Their property is being confiscated by the state.» (OWI-Radio Moscow-Reuter)

GERMAN BLACK SEA POWER ENDS

LONDON, September 9 — As a result of the declaration of war on Germany by both Rumania and Bulgaria, German naval forces operating in the Black Sea have lost their bases and crews have scuttled their ships in order to prevent their falling into Allied hands, said the naval commentator of the German Overseas News Agency today.

The commentator added: «German naval warfare in the Black Sea has thus come to an end.»

The German Naval Command also expects trouble in the Baltic, following Finland's exit from the war. It forsees the appearance of Russian submarines and light naval forces in the eastern Baltic which, it says, can be reached at slight risk by clearing a path through German minefields, whose location is known to the Finns. (Reuter)

WAR IN FIELD HAS BEEN WON, BENES SAYS

LONDON, September 9 — The war in the field against Germany has been won, while the magnitude of the destruction of Germany can be compared only with the measure of

forward for more than a mile. The village of Croce, a mile just north of the Conca River, the village of Croce, a mile north of the Conca River and about 7 1/2 miles inland, was also captured after a day and an evening's battle.

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ATTACKS ON ENEMY SUPPLY LINES

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 9 — Enemy communications and supply lines in northern Italy and France were again attacked today, when Thunderbolts bombed targets north of Genoa, near Bologna and Ferrara, and in the Turin-Genoa-Imperia area.

Two locomotives, 24 railroad cars, and six motor transports were destroyed or damaged, and a warehouse was destroyed, in the attack on a railroad yard just north of Genoa. (UNN)

70 GERMAN PLANES DESTROYED ON GROUND

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 9 — Over 70 enemy planes were destroyed on the ground yesterday and many others damaged when Mustangs of the 15th AAF strafed four aerodromes north of Belgrade, it was announced today. Photo-reconnaissance revealed the accuracy of the damage done.

Medium forces of Liberators and Flying Fortresses, escorted by Lightnings, continued to wreck enemy communications by attacking railyards at Nis, Brod, and Sarajevo, and rail bridges at Belgrade and Brod. In northern Italy,

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Thunderbolts and Mustangs destroyed 12 vehicles, hit two road bridges in the Rimini area, and cut the approaches of a bridge near Imola. Kittyhawks shot-up gun positions and communications in the battle area, and destroyed six locomotives and several vehicles. Over southern France, Thunderbolts destroyed five locomotives and 12 rail cars, and damaged other locomotives, rail cars, and vehicles.

In coastal operations, rocket-firing Beaufighters attacked the Italian liner *Rex* off Capo d'Istria, in the northern Adriatic. More than 120 hits were reported, many of them below the water line. (PRO)

STORY OF ATTACK ON "REX"

LONDON, September 9 — The former Italian liner *Rex*, hit by rocket-firing RAF Beaufighters in the northern Adriatic Sea, is now listing 60 degrees to port and is still ablaze.

On Thursday, RAF Marauder bombers saw the *Rex* being towed south of Trieste and listing slightly. It was believed that she had been prepared by the Germans as a blockade ship for Trieste harbor.

Rocket-firing Beaufighters attacked the ship when she was off Capo d'Istria in the north Adriatic yesterday morning, scoring 39 hits. Another attack last night scored 64 hits.

"We left her with her decks vertical and two-thirds submerged, and flames and smoke were gushing out of the entire length of her which was still above water," an Allied pilot said. (Reuter)

SALERNO DAY CELEBRATED

ADVANCE AFHQ ITALY, September 9 — U. S. Undersecretary of War Robert Patterson today sent a message to Lt. General Mark Clark on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Salerno landings, first to breach the Nazi "Fortress Europe".

Undersecretary Patterson said that the landings, "were more bitterly contested" than any other in this war, and would take a "high place" in the history of the European war.

General Clark presented Sergeant John H. B. Radford, a British Army photographer, the British Military Medal on the anniversary of the newsman's heroic filming of the hard-fought landings and subsequent battles. (PRO)

YUGOSLAVS ON MOVE ON ALL SECTORS

LONDON, September 9 — A communique from Marshal Tito's headquarters broadcast over the Free Yugoslav Radio today said that "on all Yugoslav battlefields, our units are destroying enemy communications, liberating towns and clearing terrain of occupiers and traitors."

In eastern Serbia, driving north along the Timok River Valley, Tito's men have taken Knjazevac and cleared the valley as far as the town of Zajecar, close to the Bulgarian border. The Timok River runs roughly parallel to the Bulgarian frontier and empties into the Danube only some 30 miles south of the Russian-captured Rumanian town of Turnu Severin, and Yugoslav troops at Zajecar are therefore only a little over 60 miles from Soviet forces.

In the western Morava sector, the communique said, the town of Bajina Basta has been liberated, while in Montenegro, heavy battles are being fought along lines of communications.

In Herzegovina, Yugoslav Liberation forces have taken an enemy stronghold. The town of Prijedor, in western Bosnia, has also been captured.

A second communique from Marshal Tito broadcast today said that Patriot forces have cut all important lines of communications leading to northern Serbia.

The communique said that the Yugoslav 14th Serbian Corps is continuing offensive and clearing up operations along the Danube in the direction of the approaching Red

on September 5, 6, and 7, when Allied planes dropped over 110 tons of bombs.

General Douglas MacArthur stated today that the Allied air forces "now dominate the southern Philippines." Devastating blows by American aircraft against Davao and other points on Mindanao were made virtually without air opposition. The latest raid was made last Wednesday, when Liberators wrecked the Santa Ana seaplane base, while Mitchell bombers attacked the Busuyan airfield, both on Mindanao. The planes dropped over 100 tons of bombs and encountered no air opposition.

New attacks were also made on Japanese positions in the northern Marianas and Marshall Islands, and at Marcus Island, 1,000 miles from Tokyo.

The Navy Department announcement tonight reported that Liberators of the 7th AAF bombed airfields and installations at Iwo Jima, in the Volcano Islands, on September 6 and 7. Anti-aircraft fire was moderate and of four enemy fighters, one was destroyed.

General MacArthur also announced that Allied aircraft were roaming at will over the Moluccs group, south of the Philippines, and that the Japanese 6th Air Division had been virtually annihilated. (OWI)

INDIAN TROOPS BREAK UP JAP REAR-GUARD

KANDY, CEYLON, September 9 — Indian troops, supported by artillery, fighter planes, and bombers, made a two-mile bayonet charge along the Tiddim Road to break up strong Japanese rear-guard positions which have held up the 14th Army's advance for the last two days, an Allied announcement said today.

The advance brought the Allies to within 46 miles of Tiddim and eight miles of the Manipur River crossing, where contact was established with the main body of retreating Japanese forces.

Nothing was reported from other sectors in Burma by today's Southeast Asia Command communique.

Air attacks were continued against enemy objectives and communications in the Arakan, Tiddim Road, and Chindwin areas, despite unfavorable weather.

Liberator bombers attacked the important Thailand rail junction of Bhonngpladuk, an Eastern Air Command headquarters announcement said.

Meanwhile, in China, Japanese forces smashing down the Hunan-Kwangsi railway have broken into the important town of Tungan, 90 miles north of Kweilin provincial capital of Kwangsi, the Chinese High Command announced.

The Japanese penetrated the city after a 95-mile advance from Hengyang, during which they captured Lingling, an American air base near the Kwangsi border.

The Chinese conquest of Songshan, Japanese tunnel fortress astride the Burma Road in the Yunnan province, is virtually completed, the Chinese announcement said. Two pockets of resistance remain to be cleared before the Burma Road west of the Salween can be used as far as Lungling.

In the main Yunnan enemy base of Tengchung, Chinese forces are almost in complete control, with Japanese remnants backed into the eastern corner of the city.

(OWI)

SUPER FORTRESS ATTACK BIGGEST YET

NEW YORK, September 9 — The target of Friday's Super Fortress attack on Manchuria was officially revealed today as the industrial city of Anshan, which was hit by what press dispatches received here described as the largest force of the huge bombers yet to go out.

The War Department in Washington announced that targets at Anshan — attacked for the second time — were hit with "good results" by the Super Forts, which destroyed or damaged 26 Japanese fighters; one Super Fortress is mis-

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submerged, and flames and smoke were gushing out of the entire length of her which was still above water, an Allied pilot said. (Reuter)

SALERNO DAY CELEBRATED

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 9 — U. S. Undersecretary of War Robert Patterson today sent a message to Lt. General Mark Clark on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Salerno landings, first to breach the Nazi "Fortress Europe".

Undersecretary Patterson said that the landings, "were more bitterly contested" than any other in this war, and would take a "high place" in the history of the European war.

General Clark presented Sergeant John H. B. Radford, a British Army photographer, the British Military Medal on the anniversary of the newsman's heroic filming of the hard-fought landings and subsequent battles. (OPO)

YUGOSLAVS ON MOVE ON ALL SECTORS

LONDON, September 9 — A communique from Marshal Tito's headquarters broadcast over the Free Yugoslav Radio today said that «on all Yugoslav battlefields, our units are destroying enemy communications, liberating towns and clearing terrain of occupiers and traitors.»

In eastern Serbia, driving north along the Timok River Valley, Tito's men have taken Knjazevac and cleared the valley as far as the town of Zajecar, close to the Bulgarian border. The Timok River runs roughly parallel to the Bulgarian frontier and empties into the Danube only some 30 miles south of the Russian-captured Rumanian town of Turnu Severin, and Yugoslav troops at Zajecar are therefore only a little over 60 miles from Soviet forces.

In the western Morava sector, the communique said, the town of Bajina Basta has been liberated, while in Montenegro, heavy battles are being fought along lines of communications.

In Herzegovina, Yugoslav Liberation forces have taken an enemy stronghold. The town of Prijedor, in western Bosnia, has also been captured.

A second communique from Marshal Tito broadcast today said that Patriot forces have cut all important lines of communications leading to northern Serbia.

The communique said that the Yugoslav 15th Serbian Corps is continuing offensive and cleaning up operations along the Danube in the direction of the approaching Red Army.

In Herzegovina, the city of Gacu has been liberated. The Belgrade-Zagreb railway line has been severed at 80 points and 3 1/2 miles of track have been removed, the communique added.

All important communication lines with Macedonia have also been severed, the communique said, and railway traffic has been paralyzed in Slovenia, where the Germans are concentrating forces in an attempt to reopen communications.

In eastern Bosnia, Tito's forces have routed a regiment of the German SS Prinz Eugen Division.

The town of Prokuplje in Serbia was occupied by Yugoslav troops, who captured eight German tanks. Among the prisoners taken was a German lieutenant colonel, commander of the garrison in the town. (PWB)

AMERICAN NAVAL FORCE SHELLS PALAU

PEARL HARBOR, September 9 — American cruisers and destroyers shelled Palau Island in the western Carolines on September 6, the Navy Department announced tonight. Numerous buildings and defense installations were destroyed or damaged.

This latest raid on the western Carolines follows the heavy 72-hour attack on Japanese bases at Yap and Ulithi

KANDY, CEYLON, September 9 — Indian troops, supported by artillery, fighter planes, and bombers, made a two-mile bayonet charge along the Tiddim Road to break up strong Japanese rear-guard positions which have held up the 14th Army's advance for the last two days, an Allied announcement said today.

The advance brought the Allies to within 46 miles of Tiddim and eight miles of the Manipur River crossing, where contact was established with the main body of retreating Japanese forces.

Nothing was reported from other sectors in Burma by today's Southeast Asia Command communique.

Air attacks were continued against enemy objectives and communications in the Arakan, Tiddim Road, and Chindwin areas, despite unfavorable weather.

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The War Department in Washington announced that targets at Anshan — attacked for the second time — were hit with «good results» by the Super Forts, which destroyed or damaged 26 Japanese fighters; one Super Fortress is missing and presumed lost.

The Associated Press said that returning airmen reported that the Japanese had failed to increase their fighter defenses and anti-aircraft since previous attacks. They described fighter interception as «weak,» and flak as «weak to moderate.»

Crew members said that evidence of destruction done in the first attack was clearly visible at Anshan, with repairs having only begun. Anshan is the second-largest steel producing and largest coal by-products center in the Japanese Empire. The Associated Press said that principal targets in the latest attack were chemical and explosives factories.

The B-29s carried their biggest bomb load to date, as the result of technical improvements. No official statement as to the number of bombers participating was forthcoming, but the Japanese Radio, quoted by the United Press, said that more than 100 Super Fortresses took part. The radio admitted that the planes had inflicted «some damage.» In Japanese phraseology, the UP said, that usually means considerable destruction.

In addition to the main attack, diversionary raids were made on railroad yards at Sinsiang and on the Peiping-Hankow railway.

Within a few hours of the return of Allied bombers from their attack on Anshan, Japanese planes attempted

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to bomb two of the west China bases last night, but [illegible] one of the Super Fortresses was lost, nor were the runways hit, the Associated Press reported.

The enemy planes spent more than two hours trying to find the bases, and finally dropped about half-a-dozen heavy bombs and a few strings of fragmentation bombs in rice fields and open country. (OWI-Reuter - UP-AP)

STILWELL, HURLEY CONFER WITH CHIANG KAI-SHEK

CHUNGKING, September 9 — General Joseph Stilwell, American commander in the China-Burma-India theater, and Maj. Gen. Patrick Hurley, member of the United States presidential mission to China, held several conferences yesterday and today with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. (OWI-Reuter)

GERMAN TROOPSHIP SUNK

STOCKHOLM, September 9 — The German troopship Westfalen with nearly 300 men on board, has been sunk in the Kattegat, off the west coast of southern Sweden, after striking a mine while on the way from Norway to Germany, a British United Press dispatch said today.

Sixty men were saved by Swedish warships, and a pilot boat from Marstrand saved five men from a raft, a London Times correspondent reported. All survivors were German soldiers.

The DNB correspondent said 30 of the men aboard were Norwegians, according to Gothenburg reports of survivor stories. (PWB)

CANADIAN CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED

OTTAWA, September 9 — Canadian Army casualties in all war theaters since the outbreak of war totalled 33,239 on July 31, the Defense Department announced Friday night.

The figures included 9,561 dead, 287 presumed dead, 1,308 missing, 3,886 captured, and 18,343 wounded, the Associated Press reported. (OWI-AP)

NEW JET DEVICE AIDS CARRIER PLANES

WASHINGTON, September 9 — The United States Navy Department yesterday disclosed the perfection of a new rocket device which enables carrier planes and flying boats to take-off with heavier loads with a minium of take-off run.

The rocket unit, known as "Jato," is an engine in itself. Fastened to the fuselage, it can be jettisoned at will.

The rocket is a cylinder full of a solid propellent which includes oxygen in the mixture so that it can burn without air. It has an electrically-controlled sparking plug which sets it off, and a vent through which the jet gases give their thrust. Each unit develops more than 300 H.P. during the take-off. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY MEETING

ROME, September 9 — Captain Ellery Stone, USNR, Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission, at the 20th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy, held in Rome yesterday, under the chairmanship of George Exintaris, Greek representative on the Council, reported to the Council on recent political events in Liberated Italy. Colonel D. S. Adams on the current transportation problems; and Colonel Charles Poletti, on problems of the AMG administration, according to an ACC announcement.

The representatives of the five other Allied Nations were Couve de Murville, for the French Committee of National Liberation; General Vasiliev, for the Soviet Union; Sir Noel Charles, for the United Kingdom; Alexander Kirk, [illegible]

The stand-by thermal station at San Paolo are now, therefore, the chief source of supply.

To produce maximum power from the plant, hundreds of tons of coal and diesel oil are required daily.

Military requirements and essential civilian needs must have first priority.

Among essential civilian needs can be listed power for pumping water, hospitals, telephone exchanges, tram service, essential flour mills, and certain factories. These impose a big load on the available resources.

It will readily be seen that the balance available for other civilian necessities is small, and for luxuries is non-existent. Power is definitely not available for heating water or rooms, nor for operating elevators.

The essential services, both civil and military, must if possible be given a 24-hour supply, until the present turno system is devised to share the remaining available current as equally as possible. Investigations are in hand to ascertain if any improvement on the turno rationing system can be devised, but the technical difficulties are great.

An appeal is therefore made for cooperation by voluntary economy. Every light left burning, the use of any electrical appliance not absolutely necessary, however convenient, aggravates the problem.

Unless rigid economy is practised, there is a real danger that the present inadequate supply will be further jeopardized. (UNN)

ONE-THIRD OF CATTOLICA DESTROYED

WITH 8TH ARMY, September 9 — One-third of the Italian seaside resort of Cattolica was destroyed in the recent fighting on the Adriatic, wrote a UNN correspondent today.

On September 6 the town had its first respite from enemy shelling for several days. Although Cattolica was shelled from the third, when it was liberated, until the sixth, the reconstruction of civil life is proceeding smoothly and efficiently.

Some 14 days before the liberation, the Germans enforced an evacuation of the 9,500 residents. Already 3,000 have returned to resume their normal lives.

Before the Germans left, they looted all the houses and shops. Some inhabitants who ignored the German order to evacuate had all their clothes, watches, and jewelry taken from them by the Germans.

The first consignment of food, weighing 10 tons, arrived September 6. Shipments will continue regularly. Repairs to the water system will be finished in a few days, but the electric power will not be resumed until the generating station is taken out of German hands. (UNN)

FLORENCE BANKS RE-OPEN; SAPPERS CLEAR MINES

FLORENCE, September 9 — The banks of this city have re-opened, with the permission of the Allied Military Government.

The clearing of mines from houses in Florence still continues, and the inhabitants of all regions around Florence recently liberated have been warned not to return to their homes until Allied sappers have cleared the region of mines and booby traps.

When the Germans first began withdrawing north of the city, many civilians at once returned to their houses, which the Germans had left heavily mined. As a result, a large number of victims of explosions were reported. Italian Patriots rendered valuable assistance in helping those victims. (UNN)

84 PERCENT OF RAGUSA QUOTA TO GRANARIES

ROME, September 9 — Giovanni Laipi, President of the Provincial Administration of Ragusa, and Angelo Ciampiccolo, a member of this body, in a talk with Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi today, pointed out that in Ragusa province [illegible] the People have received 84 per cent of

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Times correspondent reported. All survivors were German soldiers.

The AFP correspondent said 30 of the men aboard were Norwegians, according to Gothenburg reports of survivor stories. (OWI)

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OTTAWA, September 9 — Canadian Army casualties in all war theaters since the outbreak of war totalled 33,220 on July 31, the Defense Department announced Friday night.

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The representatives of the five other Allied Nations were Couve de Murville, for the French Committee of National Liberation; General Vasiliev, for the Soviet Union; Sir Noel Charles, for the United Kingdom; Alexander Kirk, for the United States; and Dr. Milos Krek, for Yugoslavia. (UNN)

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA VISITING ITALY

LONDON, September 9 — The British Secretary of State for India, L. S. Amery, is now visiting Italy, principally to see the Indian divisions on the Italian front, the BBC reported today.

The BBC broadcast said Mr. Amery spoke for an hour with Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi last night, and is also to see President Roosevelt's special envoy to the Vatican, Myron C. Taylor. (BBC)

GERMANS DESTROYED HYDRO-ELECTRIC STATIONS

ROME, September 9 — Military and civilian consumers should fully understand the reasons for the present shortage of electrical current in Rome and the difficulties under which the present limited supply is being maintained, Brigadier General Thoburn K. Brown, Rome Area Commander, stated today.

All the main hydro-electric stations at Tivoli and Terni were destroyed by the Germans, leaving only a supply available from small stations, that the present inadequate supply will be further jeopardized. (UNN)

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FASCIST SENATOR ARRESTED

ROME, September 9 — Senator Amedeo Giannini, former president of the Fascist Economic Commission, whose function was to negotiate trade treaties with Germany, was arrested today by order of the Deputy High Commissioner for Sanctions Against Fascism.

Senator Giannini, who will be tried by the Supreme Court of Justice, was accused of contributing materially to the maintenance of Fascism in power. (UNN)

TRADE UNION DELEGATES ARRIVE IN PALERMO

PALERMO, September 9 — The British and American trade union representatives arrived here today.

The delegation included Walter Schevenels, Secretary General of the International Federation of Trade Unions; William Lawther, President of the British miners' union and executive member of the British Trades Union Council; Thomas O'Brien, second member of the British Trade Union Council delegation; Luigi Antonini of the American Federation of Labor; and George Baldanzi of the American Congress of Industrial Organizations. (UNN)

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UNITED NATIONS

GANDHI AND JINNAH HAVE FRIENDLY TALKS

BOMBAY, September 9 — Mohandas K. Gandhi and M. A. Jinnah, leader of the Moslem League, had a three-hour conversation today which they said had been frank and friendly, a Reuter dispatch reported. The talks will be resumed Monday. (Reuter)

NEUTRAL

SWEDEN SUSPENDS GERMAN TRANSIT TRAFFIC

STOCKHOLM, September 9 — Sweden has suspended all German transit traffic to and from Norway via Sweden, it was officially announced today. Transit from one port of Norway to another via Sweden is also banned.

The only exceptions to the ban, the announcement said, are the transport of sick persons or wounded soldiers.

This ban removes the last vestige of a grievance held by Norway and other Allied countries against Sweden. Sweden previously permitted German war material and soldiers on leave to pass through Sweden to Norway. In August, 1943, the transit of German soldiers and war material stopped. (Reuter)

DELAYED HOSPITAL SHIP ARRIVES AT GOTEBORG

GOTEBORG, September 9 — The British hospital ship *Arundel Castle*, which had been delayed by strong headwinds, entered the harbor here last night, said a dispatch to Reuter.

The ship carried about 800 prisoners of war captured at El Alamein, in Lybia, and in Tunisia, besides several hundred others taken as recently as a month ago in France. (Reuter)

GLUM GERMANS EXCHANGED FOR CHEERFUL ALLIES

GOTEBORG, SWEDEN, September 9 — The exuberance of Allied prisoners of war who arrived here Friday was in marked contrast to the German prisoners of war for whom they were being exchanged, said a United Press dispatch today.

The German prisoners presented a generally glum picture, and admitted fears about conditions in Germany.

The Allied prisoners told the United Press correspondent that their treatment in German prison camps had improved steadily in proportion to the Allied successes. An unusually good train and a good meal were features of their journey from Prussia.

Allied prisoners for repatriation number 239 Americans and 1,572 British. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 9 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

Heavy fighting in the Adriatic sector continues, and 8th Army troops have repulsed a further series of enemy counter-attacks without any loss of ground. The village of Croce, the center of much of the recent fighting, is now in our hands. Progress continues to be made in the mountainous country on the left of this sector.

North of Florence, important advances have been made

destroying or damaging a large number of enemy aircraft on the ground.

Fighters and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force attacked pontoon bridges over the Po River, road bridges, barges, motor transport, gun positions, and strong-points in and north of the battle area. Over France, fighter-bombers carried out attacks against rolling stock, motor transport, and trucks.

Rocket-firing fighters of the coastal air force attacked the former liner *Rex* in the north Adriatic.

Medium bombers did not operate.

From these operations, six of our aircraft are missing. MAAF flew approximately 850 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, September 9 — To-day's communique:

Land:

The expansion of the Allied bridgehead over the Albert Canal has met with growing resistance. The capture of Bourg Leopold was completed against strong opposition.

Our patrols continued to advance through Bourlers and reached Thiel yesterday, where sharp fighting continues. Another armor thrust from this area advanced some miles toward Bruges. Farther north, Allied armor has captured Dixmude.

Our troops continue to close in on the ports of Calais and Boulogne. In eastern Belgium, Allied troops occupied Liege, 21 miles from the German frontier, after advancing along the north bank of the Meuse River against scattered enemy resistance. Elements have moved to Ronsee, three miles southeast of Liege.

In the area south of the Meuse, between Namur and Liege, our troops have reached the village of Neuville en Condroz, 10 miles east of Huy. In the Ardennes Forest, our troops are advancing eastward between Givet and Sedan against resistance from isolated strong-points. Elements have reached Haut Pays and Maisnil, East of Sedan, we are at St. Cecile after an advance of 12 miles.

Air:

Allied bombers were sent against three resisting harbor defences in France yesterday, and fighter-bombers continued to harass enemy movement, transport, and communications in the Low Countries.

Yesterday morning, heavy bombers attacked Le Havre, and strong-points and gun positions at Brest were targets for fighter-bombers. In the evening, medium bombers attacked fortifications at Boulogne.

Ten enemy aircraft were destroyed on the ground during attacks by fighters and fighter-bombers on enemy movement in the Low Countries and against airfields and transport in western Germany. A Road bridge east of Rotterdam was attacked during the night by light bombers. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, September 9 — Tonight's communique:

During today, in the territory of northeast Rumania, our troops in fighting forged ahead and occupied over 100 populated localities, including Chemurne, Gromeatse, Guramore, Tauchuana, Dostra, Kopergashy, Sovute, Margulkat, and Zhastepulek, and the railway stations of Guramore, Krasen, and Molye; and, together with Rumanian troops, occupied in fighting the large populated locality of Tergu-Sakuesk.

In the central part of Rumania, our troops occupied the town of Alba-Julia; the large localities of Tomush, Mihaisk, Valemondo, Mikehatta, and Ushkahush, and the railway stations of Kuksharika, Mikehatta, and Teljush-

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North of Florence, important advances have been made by British troops into the high ground north of the city and the two key features of Monte Senario and Monte Morello, which overlook the town, have been occupied.

West of Florence, patrols of 5th Army continue to make progress. The town of Lucca is now firmly in our hands.

Seventh Army:

French and American forces have inflicted new hard blows on the retreating enemy in eastern France and liberated additional important areas. West of the Saône River, the French took Beaune after two days of fighting with forces attempting to screen German withdrawal. Other towns occupied in the area included the industrial center of Le Creusot, Chagny, and Montchanin les Mines. Farther east, American troops have reached the Doubs River at several points, have overcome enemy opposition at Besançon and made further advances. French forward elments have occupied Pierrefontaine and Maiche, near the Swiss frontier.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Maintaining the Allied offensive against enemy communication lines in Yugoslavia, medium forces of escorted heavy bombers yesterday attacked rail yards at Nis, Brod, and Sarajevo, and rail bridges over the Sava River at Brod and Belgrade. Fighters of the Strategic Air Force carried out strafing attacks against airfields in the Belgrade area.

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In the central part of Rumania, our troops occupied the town of Alba-Iulia, the large localities of Tomush, Mihalsk, Valemundo, Mikelatta, and Ushkahush, and the railway stations of Kokshanika, Mikelatta, and Teljush-Podemure.

In Bulgaria, troops of the 3rd Ukrainian Front, forging forward, occupied the town and railway junction of Shumen (Shumla), the town of Razgrad, and, together with the Black Sea Fleet, captured the city and port on the Black Sea, Burgas. During two days of operations, our troops captured over 21,000 Bulgarian officers and men. In the area of Razgrad, our troops captured over 4,000 German officers and men.

On other sectors of the front, patrol activities and fighting of local importance took place.

During September 8, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 35 German tanks. In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, eight enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, September 9 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

In the Spezia sector, the 2nd Brigade of the Lunense Patriot Division attacked German troops. The enemy lost 30 men in killed. An unverified number were left lying on the field. The brigade continues to hinder the enemy, in spite of brutal reprisals against the civilian population.

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Other groups of Patriots blew up bridges and interrupted highways at Pontolo, in Parma Province, and at Tagila, in Massa Province.

Patriot forces attacked a German military train near Bormio.

The Garibaldi Divisions operating in the provinces of Vicenza, Padua, and Treviso have begun a violent campaign against all enemy railway communications. Some trains were derailed and many switches destroyed or damaged. As a result of frequent Patriot attacks against enemy motor columns, the Germans were forced to suspend night traffic. Patriots of a Garibaldi Division operating in Udine Province have launched an attack against Nimis. With the support of the concentrated and accurate mortar fire, Patriots forced the Germans to retire towards Tarcento. On the Tarcento highway, Patriot forces blew up a bridge and captured much war booty, including freight trains loaded with goods, 30 horses, 10 machine-guns, munitions, and arms. Patriots killed 50 men and took 20 prisoners.

In an encounter near Lake Orta, Fascist militiamen were killed.

Germans proclaimed martial law in the capitals of the Region of Emilia in an effort to prevent attacks and acts of sabotage by Patriots. (UNN)

GERMAN

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

In northern France, enemy assaults failed against the naval fortresses of Brest, Boulogne, and Dunkirk. In the fortification area of Le Havre, 29 enemy tanks and 12 armored reconnaissance cars were destroyed on the previous day. In Flanders, our rear-guards continue to be engaged in fierce defensive fighting against the enemy who is following them.

Attacks by the enemy from his bridgehead of Antwerp toward the north were smashed, and enemy bridgeheads north west of Hasselt, were narrowed down in a counter-attack. The enemy suffered there particularly heavy losses, and lost 21 tanks.

Fierce fighting is going on for the citadel in Liege, and in the area north west of Metz. Counter-attacks are being launched against the advancing enemy troops.

Near Besancon and farther to the east on the Doubs, our units taken back from southern and south western France are engaged in fighting against the enemy attacking from the south, who with strong forces attempts to break through to the Burgundy Gate.

Fighting on the Adriatic coast, which had temporarily abated in vehemence, increased in fierceness during the day. Our troops, however, smashed all enemy attacks, which partially were repeated up to six times. A penetration point was narrowed down in a counter-attack. The enemy, who again stormed, collapsed in front of our lines, which were recaptured.

On the Szekul Tip, in southeastern Transylvania, numerous fierce enemy attacks were warded off. Counter-attacks launched by German and Hungarian formations drove the enemy back at several places. Luftwaffe formations effectively attacked the enemy supply traffic in Rumania. On the northern border of the (Wallo) Carpathians, renewed enemy attacks failed in the face of stubborn resistance by our divisions. No major fighting is reported from the remainder of the eastern front.

U.S. bomber formations carried out terror attacks on localities in southwestern Germany. Damage and casualties were caused, particularly in the towns of Karlsruhe, Mainz, Mannheim, and Ludwigshafen. Twenty-two enemy planes were shot down. During the night, a formation of British planes dropped bombs on Nuremberg. (Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMANS OVERSEAS SERVICE

Flying Bombs Will Fly Again: «It is learned from the Reich capital that V-1 is going to start operating again. The British hopes that V-1 operations would stop temporarily would thus prove to be premature.»

Western Front Stabilizing: «The wide disengagement movements, which the German High Command had decided upon, can now be considered to have ended, generally speaking.

«Under the rear-guard of a number of well constructed and strongly defended fortresses in Brittany and Pas de Calais, and strong resistance formations between the far advanced Allied armored forces, the German divisions have now taken up a line including the lower course of the River Scheldt, the Albert Canal, the River Mouse, and, in general, the upper course of the Moselle. From here, this line joins the Swiss frontier north of the Lake of Geneva in a wide circle advancing towards the west.»

TRANSOCEAN AND D.N.B.

No Confirmation of New Landing: «No confirmation has been received regarding a landing said to have been made on the Yugoslav coast by Anglo-American naval forces. German military authorities state that perhaps some parachute troops have been dropped in Yugoslavia to assist Tito...»

Eastern Front: The military commentator, Max Krull writes today: «The situation on the eastern front has changed again... The Soviets are beginning to launch largescale break-through attempts north of the Carpathians in the area of Przemysl, Reichshof, and Krosno... in the direction of Cracow.»

FASCIST RADIO

The Indomitable Spirit: The latest German successes which halted the Allied advance in Belgium, in Lorraine, and in Burgundy are more than military victories; they prove once again the indomitable spirit of the Wehrmacht.

Allied Losses in Italy: The tremendous losses suffered by the Allies during their offensive on the Adriatic sector of the front have compelled them to shift their front to the west. The British forces, while passing a narrow valley, were subjected to the fire of German artillery and compelled to withdraw to their original positions. German troops took a great number of prisoners in the central and western sectors of the front.

Disarming of Patriots: The patriots, used by the Anglo-Saxons as cannon fodder in the fighting in the streets of Florence have now been disarmed. In Perugia, the patriots, when disarmed, loudly protested, but colored troops and tanks compelled them to comply with the Allied orders.

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

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Interior 5/K

BASIC NEWS

9 SEP 1944

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

Psychological Warfare Branch, FNC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

Saturday — 9 September 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — British cross Albert Canal: Patton holds two bridgeheads across Moselle: Red Army enters Bulgaria, captures Ruschuk and Varna; Bulgaria declares war on Germany: Rumania at war with Hungary: Hull warns Nazis on treatment of Czechoslovak forces: Enemy resistance in southeastern France stiffens: MAAF fighter-bombers strike Reich in first attack from France: 8th Army four miles from Rimini: MAAF blasts Balkan escape routes: All Yugoslav rail lines cut: General Marshall sends message to Clark on Salerno anniversary: Super-Fortresses attack Manchurian targets: Japanese prisoners mutiny in Australian camp: Defeat of Axis powers within sight, says Roosevelt.

LIBERATED ITALY — Roosevelt tells need for aid to Italy: Call to Italian Labor by T. U. delegates: Italy, with assistance of United Nations, progresses toward rehabilitation in year since armistice: Allied planes turned against malarial mosquitoes: Patriots begin rebuilding of Florence.

UNITED NATIONS — Roosevelt says cartels must be eradicated: Australian Minister endorses Pacific security plan.

WAR FRONTS

BRITISH CROSS ALBERT CANAL. PATTON HOLDS TWO BRIDGEHEADS OVER MOSELLE

SHAEF, September 8 — British forces, under General Miles Dempsey today established a firm bridgehead across the Albert Canal at Beeringen, in spite of bitter resistance and have reached Bourg-Leopold. The Germans, with reinforcements from Holland, are grimly holding the opposite banks in an effort to stem the British advance, which is now only 25 miles from the nearest point in Germany.

[illegible] NEW BRIDGEHEADS OVER MOSELLE

heavy artillery in high ground overlooking the Allies, due to the Allied pause to await outdistanced supplies.

The Germans are using all available forces in the Moselle base, and German officers from six different divisions have so far been captured. Some have been identified as members of divisions now on the Russian front who had been attending officer candidate school in Metz.

Reports continue to come in of individual junctures of units of the 3rd Army and the 7th Army driving up from the south, but there is no official word of a union of the main forces.

There is nothing official on the progress of the British 2nd Army's advance into Holland. Security silence is being observed on movements of the Allied armies now approaching the German frontier, and an official spokesman stated that the known positions of the Allied armies will be the last that will be disclosed for the time being.

Stiffening resistance southeast of Gheel and northeast of Sedan has slowed the advance of General Hodge's 1st Army, but several secure bridgeheads have been established across the Meuse. The newest crossing was made at Lorette St. Pierre.

On the Canadian sector, tank and infantry forces reached Dixmude, 16 miles southwest of Ostend, in a 35-mile advance from St. Omer. Polish forces on the Canadian southern flank have pushed on 25 miles from Ypres, liberated Roulers, and are now in the outskirts of Thielt, 15 miles west of Gheel.

Antwerp Still Useless

To the northeast, where the Germans are escaping across the mouth of the Scheldt, there are signs of intense German opposition. They hold several bridgeheads there, and are trying to keep a way open. So long as they hold the mouth of the river, the great port of Antwerp is useless to the Allies.

On the Channel coast, the Allies have closed in on Boulogne and Calais, which have both been sealed off but are still potent strongpoints. While the big coastal guns at these ports are not sighted inland, they are embedded in huge concrete forts which are part of all-around defenses. Apart from these coastal guns, the Germans have large numbers of field guns in both places to protect the landward approaches.

Hitler's supply of generals, already depleted by peace movement counter-measures and battle losses, was decreased by two more. Belgian Patriots led four British soldiers to the home of General Graf von Stolberg, commander of the garrison at Antwerp; and General Seyfett, commander of the 348th Infantry Division, was captured by General Dempsey's forces.

(OWI - Reuter - AP)

LATE BULLETIN

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

Nazis on treatment of Czechoslovak forces; Enemy resistance in southeastern France stiffens; MAAF fighter-bombers strike Reich in first attack from France; 8th Army four miles from Rimini; MAAF blasts Balkan escape routes; All Yugoslav rail lines cut; General Marshall sends message to Clark on Salerno anniversary; Super-Fortresses attack Manchurian targets; Japanese prisoners mutiny in Australian camp; Defeat of Axis powers within sight, says Roosevelt.

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The Albert Canal was Belgium's main defense line, and apart from flooding there seems to be no major barrier in the path of the Allies until they reach the Meuse River and the Rhine behind it.

Troops of the American 1st Army, in parallel thrusts, have fought their way to immediately west of Liege, 25 miles from Aachen.

Despite the speed of the American advance from Namur, there has been no interruption in the flow of gasoline, munitions, and food. Allied equipment is holding up well under the strains of the fast-moving offensive, and whenever breakdowns occur they are repaired on the spot.

To the south, between the Ardennes and the Vosges, the battle is becoming harder, as the American 3rd Army builds up its forces along a 50-mile stretch on the Moselle River. General Patton's forces have made two crossings of the river — below Metz, at Pont a Mousson, and in the Toul area east of Nancy — after overcoming strong enemy artillery and mortar fire. The bridgeheads were held during the night against bitter attacks.

Some armor is already established on the eastern bank, and the mopping up of German resistance pockets on the western side is progressing. Allied reinforcements are moving up for an all-out assault on the German defense line. The Germans were able to man the river in strength and place

2nd Army's advance into Holland. Security silence is observed on movements of the Allied armies now approaching the German frontier, and an official spokesman stated that the known positions of the Allied armies will be the last that will be disclosed for the time being.

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LATE BULLETIN

THREE NEW BRIDGEHEADS OVER MOSELLE LIEGE LIBERATED, LE HAVRE REPORTED TAKEN

SHAEF, September 8 — The American 3rd Army has established three new bridgeheads across the Moselle River in the Metz-Toul sector, and enlarged two others against stiff resistance, it was reported here late tonight.

An attack by a force of 6,000 Germans and 35 tanks trying to cut behind the 3rd Army's flank between Metz and Verdun has been repulsed.

It was officially announced that American forces captured the Belgian fortress of Liege, and have pushed about three miles beyond, to Romsee.

Radio Brussels reported late tonight that Le Havre has been liberated. (OWI-Reuter)

CARRIER FORCE STRIKES WESTERN CAROLINES

WASHINGTON, September 8 — Planes from a carrier task force destroyed installations and defense works at Yap and Ulithi islands during a tremendous three-day attack against Japanese bases in the western Carolines, Admiral Chester Nimitz announced today from his headquarters in the Pacific. (OWI)

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

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2,000 HEAVIES POUND SOUTHWEST GERMAN TARGETS AND GARRISON IN LE HAVRE

LONDON, September 8 — Almost 2,000 American and British heavy bombers attacked installations in southwest Germany and the besieged German garrison at Le Havre in daylight today, as weather cleared to permit the first large-scale operations for nearly a week.

A force of more than 1,000 Liberators and Fortresses of the 8th USAAF struck at chemical installations and synthetic oil plants in Ludwigshafen and other targets in southwest Germany, including an ordnance depot at Kastel, near Mainz, and an armored vehicle plant at Gustavsburg, southwest of Frankfurt. All these objectives were in the upper Rhineland in the path of the American forces massing in the Moselle River basin for a drive into Germany. The bombers were escorted by Mustangs.

The strong force of Lancasters of RAF Bomber Command which flew to bombard the German garrison of 5,000 bottled up in Le Havre, flew without escort. Neither the American nor the British planes reported any enemy interception.

Karlsruhe, the important German Rhineland bastion only a few miles inside the frontier, was attacked last night by RAF Mosquitoes without the loss of a single plane. This was the second attack on Karlsruhe this week.

Mosquitoes also carried out offensive patrols in the area north of Antwerp and Ghent, attacking shipping among the Dutch islands at the mouth of the River Scheldt. They destroyed 40 rail cars.

RAF Beaufighters, also out in search of enemy shipping, made a torpedo and rocket attack on a 12-ship German convoy between the Frisian Islands and the mouth of the River Weser on Wednesday night. Three supply ships were left on fire, and the fourth was hit by a torpedo and eight rockets. Five Beaufighters were damaged by shore fire, but all returned to their base 350 miles away.

Colossal Destruction

Yesterday was a field day for Thunderbolts and Lightnings of the 19th Tactical Air Command of the 9th USAAF, which strafed between 500 and 1,000 German vehicles jammed bumper-to-bumper on roads leading to Germany from Mons. Preliminary reports put the score of damage inflicted by these planes as at least 438 trucks, 217 horse-drawn vehicles, 20 armored vehicles, and hundreds of enemy personnel hit during low-level attacks.

Allied aircraft frequently had to circle their targets until Allied columns pursuing the enemy had pulled clear. Then, while the planes were strafing the German convoy, Allied tanks raced into its midst and within a few minutes, dozens of German vehicles were abandoned by their crews. The fighters were not even challenged by the German Air Force.

Fighter-bombers based in France are also hitting the Reich in low-level attacks, and Allied armed reconnaissance planes are ranging well behind the Siegfried Line.

Western Europe is now completely blanketed by Allied planes. The jaws of a great aerial pincers have been closed by the overlapping operational areas of the 9th USAAF in the north and the 12th TAF from the Mediterranean. One dispatch said, "There is so much activity that it has been necessary to draw an imaginary line through France to keep planes from these two air forces from hitting targets in each other's territory."

The British Air Council has congratulated the RAF Bomber Command and the United States Army Strategic Air Force on their continuous and heavy bombing of experimental stations, production plants, launching sites, and storage depots for the German flying-bombs. The message pointed out that the most careful planning and imaginative deployment of air defenses had done much to limit the flying-bombs' effectiveness.

American bombers alone dropped 43,889 tons of ex-

trawlers. There was heavy fire from the trawlers and enemy shore batteries. One of the trawlers was reported to be sinking when the action ended. (PWB)

PLANES FORCE SURRENDER OF 1,000 GERMANS TO F.F.I.

LONDON, September 8 — American Thunderbolt fighters, some of them carrying rockets, yesterday smashed a German column of more than 300 vehicles and forced the surrender of 1,000 dazed survivors to the French Forces of the Interior, 9th USAAF headquarters reported tonight.

The 20-mile-long column was discovered 70 miles south of Orleans. (OWI)

SOVIETS ENTER BULGARIA CAPTURE RUSCHUK AND VARNA

MOSCOW, September 8 — Soviet troops today crossed from Rumania into Bulgaria on a 130-mile sector between Giurgiu, the Danube oil port, and Mangalia, on the Black Sea. They advanced from 20 to 40 miles, and occupied Ruschuk, the Bulgarian grain port opposite Giurgiu on the south bank of the Danube, and Silistra, farther east. They also took Bulgaria's largest Black Sea port, Varna, and a number of other large inhabited places. Bulgarian troops offered no opposition.

In Rumania, Soviet troops cooperated with Rumanian forces and occupied more than 100 places, including one large town. Tonight's Soviet communique, announcing these victories, also revealed that troops of the 2nd Ukrainian Front had captured the German commander of the Ploesti oilfields, Major General Brandenburg, as well as the commander of a German brigade in the Ploesti area, Major General Teichner.

Cossack units have entered the Transylvanian Alps, where Soviet tanks in some sectors are already running on Rumanian oil, a dispatch from Moscow said today. Soviet alpine infantry troops, leading small, wiry horses laden with mortars and ammunition, are driving deeper into the mountains.

Meanwhile, the Soviet command is bringing up reinforcements to consolidate the successes of its mobile units. Soviet gunboats and armored motorboats, sailing the Danube after an absence of more than three years, are pushing higher up the river, said the *London Times* Moscow correspondent. As they advance, they are smashing the enemy's riverside strong-points and shelling retreating German columns. There is exceptionally heavy traffic on the lower reaches of the Danube. Besides a flotilla of warships, including many new vessels, fleets of river steamers and barges are sailing downstream loaded with captured tanks and guns as well as foodstuffs.

Roundup in Bucharest

In the Rumanian capital, Russian military and Rumanian municipal police last night made a large sweep and rounded up over 1,000 Gestapo agents, legionaries, army deserters, and hooligans, the Daily Telegraph correspondent in Bucharest wrote today. "I can confirm the reports that the Russians have taken away the former dictator, Antonescu, together with a great number of other undesirable individuals, some German, some Rumanian," he added.

On the Polish front, Soviet forces southwest of Lomza continued to fight for the improvement of their positions, tonight's communique stated, and dislodged the enemy from a number of inhabited localities. German batteries are engaged in heavy duels across the Narev River in the sector of the recently captured city of Ostroleka, the key to the Germans' East Prussian defences, in an attempt to make Ostroleka untenable by shellfire.

The situation in Warsaw is now very serious, said a communique today from General Bor, commander-in-chief of the Polish Home Army. "After the occupation of the Old Town," it said, "the Germans are now carrying out the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND NO. 787021

by RAF mosquitoes without the loss of a single plane. This was the second attack on Karlsruhe this week.

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American bombers alone dropped 43,889 tons of explosives on the flying-bomb platforms across the Channel in 15,496 sorties.

Total casualty figures in flying-bomb attacks were announced in London today. In London, 5,181 persons were killed and 15,500 injured. Elsewhere in the country, 341 were killed and 1,112 were injured. A total of 23,000 houses were destroyed, and nearly a million were damaged.

(OWI-Reuter)

ENEMY BOATS ATTACKED IN CHANNEL

LONDON, September 8 — A formation of six enemy boats was attacked and dispersed by two Canadian motor torpedo boats in a recent night action in the Straits of Dover, it was officially announced today.

The Canadian craft attacked at a range of less than 100 yards and the enemy vessels were thrown into confusion. One of the enemy boats was reported damaged. Enemy E-boats in the formation soon disengaged and fled behind a smoke screen. The Canadians followed and saw the Germans firing at one another in the dark as they approached Calais harbor.

The Canadian craft then joined a group of British vessels and made a torpedo attack on eight German armed

offered no opposition.

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Despite the enemy's attacks, however, General Bor's communique said the Polish Patriots repulsed a strong enemy attack in the centre of the city, made considerable gains in the suburb of Zoliborz, and seized the district of Marymont. The enemy is preparing further defense positions in this sector. The suburbs of Mokotow and Szcrnialow are holding out.

On other sectors of the east front, there was only patrol activity, the Soviet communique said. (Reuter)

BULGARIA DECLARES WAR ON GERMANY

LONDON, September 8 — Bulgaria has declared war on Germany, Radio Sofia said tonight, quoting an official statement.

Following its declaration of war, Bulgaria is taking measures to show the goodwill of the present government toward the Allies, according to Bulgarian radio and news service reports today.

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Radio Sofia today said the Bulgarian national assembly is to be dissolved « because it was constituted against the will of the Bulgarian people, and because of its historical responsibilities in supporting a false policy. »

All organizations with Nazi or Fascist tendencies are to be banned, the broadcast added, and all Allied prisoners of war are to be released.

The dismissal of General Phitipov, chief of staff of the Bulgarian Army, was reported by the Bulgarian Telegraph Agency today. He has been replaced by General Yantchulev. General Stoyanov, commander of the Bulgarian 5th Army, has been relieved of his command.

Consuls and personnel of Bulgarian consulates in Milan, Belgrade, and Athens, and representatives sent to the former collaborationist regimes in Paris and Brussels, are to return to Bulgaria Radio Sofia said.

A London Times dispatch from Ankara yesterday said the Bulgarian Minister in Ankara had informed the Ambassadors of the United States and Great Britain that the new Bulgarian Government of Premier Konstantin Muraviev has confirmed the power of the Bulgarian delegation in Cairo to conclude an armistice. (OWI)

BULGARIANS WELCOME RUSSIANS

LONDON, September 8 — The Bulgarian Government, in a special proclamation broadcast over Radio Sofia tonight, welcomed the Red Army as « an army of brotherly peoples, » and announced that Bulgaria had accepted Russian demands that she hand over German troops and ships to Russia.

Radio Sofia said that Bulgaria is now prepared to begin armistice negotiations on the basis of her compliance with these demands, and Radio Moscow tonight said that at the present moment, the Soviet Government has « found it possible to examine the appeal of the Bulgarian Government for armistice. »

The Bulgarian Government has ordered that no resistance be offered to the Russians, and that the Soviet advance should be facilitated.

Dispatches from Cairo tonight said fighting between Bulgarians and Germans had broken out on the Serbian border.

Martial law has been declared in Bulgaria following the declaration of war against Germany. The government also announced the dismissal of a number of Bulgarian provincial governors and their officials.

In its special proclamation welcoming the Russians, the Bulgarian Government stated it had decided to restore a democratic regime to Bulgaria. (OWI-Reuter)

RUMANIA AT WAR WITH HUNGARY

BUCHAREST, September 8 — An Associated Press dispatch from here today said that the Rumanian Foreign Ministry announced last night that Rumania now considers herself at war with Hungary as a result of Hungarian participation in a German attack in Transylvania.

[Hungary had already declared war on Rumania.]

The AP said the Foreign Ministry stated that the Rumanian government had hoped that Hungary would take the initiative « in recognizing the injustice » of the 1940 « Vienna Award » whereby Germany took the northern part of Transylvania and gave it to Hungary. However, the Foreign Ministry said, Hungary refused to give up the land, indicated its solidarity with the Germans by joining a German drive which has reached the Turnava Mare River.

The Turnava Mare is 50 miles northwest of Brasov, Transylvanian city held by the Rumanians and Russians, and runs through both Rumanian territory and the Hungarian-annexed part of Transylvania. The AP said Russian troops are moving north to meet the Germans and Hungarians, and a Rumanian High Command communique yesterday reported continued fighting at various localities, with today reported continued fighting at various localities, with [illegible] special points in central Tran-

Hull said that the United States holds the view that members of the armed forces of countries at war with Germany « should be treated by the German military authorities in accordance with the rules and customs of war. »

The International News Service said that Hull's statement took note of the proclamation by the Czechoslovak Government in London on September 2 that all military forces fighting the Germans in Czechoslovakia had been incorporated into the regular Czechoslovak Army.

Calling attention to the fact that soldiers of the Czech Army are instructed to conduct warfare in accordance with the rules of war, and that they bear arms openly, Hull's statement warned that any reprisals by the German military authorities would be considered a violation of the Geneva Convention, of which Germany is a signatory.

A similar warning was issued by the United States recently in the case of the Polish armed forces fighting the Germans on Polish territory. (OWI-INS)

ENEMY RESISTANCE STIFFENS IN S. E. FRANCE

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 8 — French troops yesterday advanced 32 miles northeast from Arbois to reach the vicinity of Le Valdahon, where heavy enemy resistance was overcome and the advance continued.

About 15 miles to the northwest, American forces encountered stubborn opposition in the Besançon area as well as farther west along the Loue River and at other scattered points, it was reported today.

The rapid American drive northward was held up for the first time in several days during which they met only scattered enemy gunfire from German rearguards. Fearing the dangers threatening their line of retreat, substantial enemy troops met American advance units with machine-gun, mortar and tankfire at Besançon. After fierce exchanges of gunfire, our troops rounded the western, southern, and [illegible] outskirts of Besançon, an important communications center, on the Doubs River and the Rhône-Rhine Canal, having a peacetime population of some 50,000.

Our troops breached a temporary defense line west of Besançon set up by the Germans in their hasty retreat. Our forward elements penetrated the line into the Chaux Forest, the central area of the defenses. The line ran, generally, along the Loue River south of the Forêt de Chaux, between the village of Parcy, south of Dole, and Quingey, about 20 miles to the east.

In their rapid advance, the American forces took several towns including Mont Sous Vaudrey, Quingey, Villers Farley, and Salins, and met an assortment of road blocks at a number of points. The retreating Germans frequently resorted to felling trees and piling them across the roads.

The French advances were on the west and east flanks of the Allied armies. Over on the east where they took Le Valdahon, other French forces pushed further east to occupy the town of Pontarlier after stiff street fighting. Meanwhile, on the west flank, after overcoming the enemy, they made further substantial gains.

Le Valdahon was the site of a great artillery training center for French and Americans during the last war. (PHO)

FIRST M.A.A.F. ATTACK ON REICH FROM FRANCE

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 8 — Thunderbolt fighter-bombers of the Mediterranean Allied Air Force, striking at targets within Germany itself have for the first time carried out attacks on enemy troop trains and motor transport from bases in southern France, it was announced here today.

The attacks were made Tuesday, and mark the first fighter operation over Germany itself by fighters of the 12th AAF. (PRO)

EIGHTH ARMY FOUR MILES FROM RIMINI

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 8 — Eighth Army forces,

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

LONDON, September 8 — The Bulgarian Government, in a special proclamation broadcast over Radio Sofia tonight, welcomed the Red Army as «an army of brotherly peoples,» and announced that Bulgaria had accepted Russian demands that she hand over German troops and ships to Russia.

Radio Sofia said that Bulgaria is now prepared to begin armistice negotiations on the basis of her compliance with these demands, and Radio Moscow tonight said that at the present moment, the Soviet Government has «found it possible to examine the appeal of the Bulgarian Government for armistice.»

The Bulgarian Government has ordered that no resistance be offered to the Russians, and that the Soviet advance should be facilitated.

Dispatches from Cairo tonight said fighting between Bulgarians and Germans had broken out on the Serbian border.

Martial law was been declared in Bulgaria following the declaration of war against Germany. The government also announced the dismissal of a number of Bulgarian provincial governors and their officials.

In its special proclamation welcoming the Russians, the Bulgarian Government stated it had decided to restore a democratic regime in Bulgaria. (OWI-Reuter)

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Meanwhile, peace negotiations between the Allies and Rumania appeared to be moving toward a conclusion. The AP in a Moscow dispatch quoted Lucretiu Patrascanu, chief of the Rumanian peace delegation, as saying yesterday that he expected an agreement by tonight on all armistice terms between his government and the governments of Russia, Britain, and the United States. (OWI-AP)

SS DIVISION HARASSED IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

LONDON, September 8 — Czechoslovak military units, in close cooperation with guerrilla detachments, are attacking the German 19th SS Division in the Zilina-Vrutky area and are causing heavy losses, today's communique from the commander of Czechoslovak forces announced. (Reuter)

NAZIS WARNED ON TREATMENT OF CZECH FORCES

WASHINGTON, September 8 — Secretary of State Cordell Hull yesterday announced that the United States Government has recognized the Czechoslovak forces fighting in Czechoslovakia as a regular combat force, and warned Germany against reprisals against these troops.

About 15 miles to the northwest, [illegible] encountered stubborn opposition in the Besançon area as well as farther west along the Loue River and at other scattered points, it was reported today.

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The attacks were made Tuesday, and mark the first fighter operation over Germany itself by fighters of the 12th AAF. (PRO)

EIGHTH ARMY FOUR MILES FROM RIMINI

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 8 — Eighth Army forces, battering their way forward against increasing enemy resistance, yesterday fought to within four miles of Rimini along the Adriatic coastal highway.

In some of the most savage fighting of the Italian campaign, strongly reinforced German troops lashed back in heavy counter-attacks launched from the high ground north and south of Coriano, which massed German tanks have made into a fortress line.

Heavy rains and thunder-squalls, which reduced the 8th Army's close air support from the Desert Air Force to a mere fraction of its normal strength, turned the Adriatic coastal plain into a treacherous quagmire in which men and armor could barely move, and definitely slowed the pace and the power of the offensive which threatened to break through into the broad Valley of the Po.

Only along the coast, where Highway 16 skirts the Adriatic, did the 8th Army make any considerable progress yesterday. Here, they were reported to have reached the Marano River, only some four miles south of the seaport of Rimini, terminus of the Po Valley highway.

Even in this sector, strong German rearguards were reported south of the Marano, and official reports indicated that the enemy's main forces were «firmly established» on

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

the north banks of the river. Eighth Army forces were reported to be near both the coastal village of Fogliano, five miles south of Rimini, and San Lorenzo, half a mile or so inland and farther south, but whether German troops held these places in strength was not revealed.

German forces have held on to the ridges north of Coriano, and near San Savino, to the south, « by main weight of tanks, » official reports here declared. By massing armor on this high ground between the Marano and the Conca rivers at a point about four to five miles inland, the enemy has been able to stem, at least temporarily, the surge of 8th Army forces through the coastal gap in the shattered Goth Line. It is from these dominating positions that the heaviest German counter-attack was launched yesterday south from San Savino, and supported by heavy tank fire. Eighth Army artillery and tanks beat back this savage lunge, and inflicted heavy casualties, said by veterans to be the heaviest toll taken of a single German force in the present campaign.

Farther inland, fighting centered around the town of Gemmano, eight miles inland and south of the Conca River. British forces attacked this ridgetop town dominating the inland fringe of the coastal corridor, but enemy forces were reported to have been strongly reinforced by motorized infantry and artillery units, and heavy fighting still continued at last reports. British troops were also fighting to gain the village of Croce, just north of Gemmano, on the north bank of the Conca River. Large numbers of enemy prisoners had been taken in this latter action, it was said.

Eighth Army forces have taken a total of more than 2,700 prisoners in the past 12 days, it was announced today. Of [illegible] number, more than 600 were from the 1st German Parachute Division, which had fought so bitterly in Pesaro and along the coast until relieved a couple of days ago.

Heavy rains along the entire central and western Italian fronts slowed the Allied advance in these sectors, where the enemy has been slowly withdrawing to main Goth Line defenses in the mountain masses north of the Arno, Serchio, and Pesca valleys. Official reports stated that a number of bridges had been flooded by rising waters, and temporary by-passes converted into deep muddy streams.

Fifth Army forces advanced to within two miles of Pistoia, and have occupied most of the motor road from this town westward to Pisa, it was reported today. Patrols of the 92 Infantry Division, an all-Negro unit, have pushed north beyond Lucca, it was said. (PRO)

M.A.A.F. HEAVIES STRIKE BALKAN ESCAPE ROUTES

ADVANCE [illegible] Sept[illegible] to 500 heavy bombers of the 15th AAF today continued their all-out pounding of German escape routes from the Balkans in attacks on four rail yards and two rail bridges in Yugoslavia, it was announced here this evening.

The rail yards attacked were at Nis, Brod and Sarajevo, while bridges at Brod and at Belgrade were struck.

More than seven bridges have been cut in the 15th AAF attacks on Balkan communications since the capitulation of Rumania on August 23 and all main lines from Vienna and Budapest to Bulgaria and Greece are now blocked at key points, it was announced today.

More than 53 attacks, in which 3,000 tons of bombs were dropped, have been carried out in the effort to cut off the German forces withdrawing from the Balkans in the face of Russian advances and the defection of the Nazi allies.

15th AAF planes have also mined the Danube River for the third time in recent months, in order to stop traffic up this vital artery. (PRO)

B.A.F. SUPPORTS YUGOSLAV OFFENSIVE

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 8 — In support of the Partisan offensive against German communications, [illegible] Balkan Air Force yesterday [illegible]

Armies in the west, to trap and destroy 25 German divisions in the Balkans and the Greek Islands.

"There is now one single Balkan Front from the Black Sea to the Italian Alps. Allied naval forces, the Balkan Allied Air Force, and the 15th USAAF have joined in the attack on German lines of escape.

Huge numbers of volunteers are swelling Marshal Tito's armies in eastern Serbia, the Free Yugoslavia Radio reported today. The number of patriot forces in Serbia had recently trebled, it said, adding: «the people have been deeply impressed by British, Russian, and American aircraft continuously bringing ammunition and weapons into Servia and carrying the wounded out.»

Marshal Tito issued an order of the day on the occasion of the arrival of the Red Army on the Yugoslav Frontier, urging the patriots to destroy German lines of communication and manpower, and contribute towards an early termination of the war. (Reuter)

MESSAGE SENT ON SALERNO ANNIVERSARY

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 9 (Saturday) — General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the American Army, today declared: «The last phase of the German debâcle is now at hand.»

General Marshall's statement was contained in a message to Lieut. General Mark Clark, Commanding General of the American 5th Army, on the first anniversary of the Allied landing at Salerno.

General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean Theater also congratulated General Clark on the Salerno anniversary.

Commemorating the first landing made on European soil, special formations and ceremonies will be held by the 5th Army and its various corps and front-line divisions. The 5th Army Mobile American Expeditionary Station will broadcast a re-enactment of highlights of the advance from Paestum, in Salerno Bay, to the Arno River. (PRO)

SUPER-FORTS ATTACK TARGETS IN MANCHURIA

WASHINGTON, September 8 — Super-Fortresses of the U. S. 20th Bomber Command today attacked Japanese industrial target, in Manchuria, on the Asiatic mainland, it was officially announced here, but no details have yet been reported.

Meanwhile, at Chungking, the Chinese High Command announced today that five Japanese divisions driving forward in Hunan Province have captured the American air base at Lingling, 70 miles southwest of Hengyang, where another American forward airfield was lost recently.

The Japanese are driving forward on a 60-mile front, and are less than 100 miles from Kweilin, the Chinese communique said.

In Tengchung, the communique said, Chinese forces control two-thirds of the city, with Jap units holding out in the northeastern corner.

In recent action on the Burma Road, the Chinese captured large quantities of enemy ammunition, the communique states. It also reported that Chinese forces have halted an enemy advance on Lungling on the Yunnan front. Fierce fighting is in progress about 12 miles northwest of the city.

Japs Massing Troops

A Chinese military spokesman said today that the Japanese are massing troops in northern Indo-China for a possible invasion of Kwangsi's southwestern borders, and are also moving troops into Hunan from central and north China.

In Burma, units of the British 14th Army are operating to clear strong Japanese rearguard forces from positions on the Tiddim Road, today's Southeast Asia Command com-

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

ery and artillery units, and heavy fighting still continued at last reports. British troops were also fighting to gain the village of Croce, just north of Gemmano, on the north bank of the Conca river. Large numbers of enemy prisoners had been taken in this latter action, it was said.

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15th AAF planes have also mined the Danube River for the third time in recent months, to choke off water traffic up this vital artery. (PRO)

B.A.F. SUPPORTS YUGOSLAV OFFENSIVE

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 8 — In support of the Partisan offensive against German communications, medium aircraft of the Balkan Air Force yesterday ranged as far as Salonica and the Danube, it was announced today.

German troop movements between Greece and Serbia were attacked by Mustangs which damaged 13 motor transports near Prilep and another formation knocked out 12 more motor transports near Skoplje.

Near Devdelija, Beaufighters fired 14 rockets into a train of 40 wagons, leaving the target in smoke and dust. The Beaufighters made another successful attack on another train further north.

In Bosnia and Croatia, more blows were struck at the faltering railway system as a rocket attack was made on a girder bridge near Bos Novi, and a railway at Kostajnica was attacked.

Bad weather sharply curtailed MAAF operations yesterday. (PRO)

ALL YUGOSLAV RAIL LINES CUT

LONDON, September 8 — "All railway lines in Yugoslavia have now been cut, and are not available," Marshal Tito's communique said today. This is the first achievement in the newly-opened campaign in which the Yugoslav Army of National Liberation is successfully cooperating with the Red Army in the east and with the Allied 5th and 8th now at hand."

General Marshall's statement was contained in a message to Lieut. General Mark Clark, Commanding General of the American 5th Army, on the first anniversary of the Allied landing at Salerno.

General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean Theater also congratulated General Clark on the Salerno anniversary.

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In Burma, units of the British 14th Army are operating to clear strong Japanese rearguard forces from positions on the Tiddim Road, today's Southeast Asia Command communique reported.

In the latest fighting taking place just north of Tiddim itself, Japanese troops have been driven from one strong-point by concentrated artillery and mortar fire, the communique said. Indian troops killed or wounded all defenders of another strong-point.

Fourteenth Army patrols moving southwest along the railway in north Burma reached Hopin yesterday without encountering any resistance. Bodies of over 500 Japanese were found there.

In the air over Burma, U. S. bombers struck at Indaw on the Mogaung-Mandalay line, while RAF long-range fighters strafed locomotives, rolling stock and river craft. Further south, RAF fighters and fighter-bombers attacked enemy objectives in the Arakan, Tiddim Road, and Chindwin areas. No Allied aircraft were lost in the operations.

General Joseph Stilwell's headquarters in Chungking announced today that Liberator bombers of the 14th USAAF sank three Japanese freighters totaling 8,000 tons yesterday 15 miles west of Tainan, on the southwest coast of Formosa.

Mariner bombers and fighters bombed enemy troop movements and river shipping in the Hunan area. (OWI-Reuter)

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

JAPANESE PRISONERS' MUTINY IN AUSTRALIA

LONDON, September 8 — O grim story of « suicidal combat » between 900 Japanese prisoners of war and their guards in a camp in Australia in the early hours of August 5 was disclosed by Australian Prime Minister John Curtin in a statement issued in London today.

Curtin described it as unprovoked and premeditated mutiny, and said that, despite the excellent discipline and restraint of the guards, 231 prisoners were killed, or died of wounds, or committed suicide, and 103 were wounded. Australian casualties were few. The statement said that 18 out of 20 sleeping huts and two administration buildings were burnt down. Inside were found the bodies of a number of Japanese who had burned to death. Thirty-six prisoners committed suicide by various methods, and 16 of the wounded also showed evidence of attempted suicide.

The premeditated nature of the mutiny was shown by the fact that the Japanese were armed with mess knives, baseball bats, and other improvised weapons. They also prepared themselves with extra clothing, gloves, and padding for getting through the wire fences. Large numbers of prisoners who escaped through the outer fences of the camp attacked and killed an Australian machine-gun crew and attempted to storm the garrison quarters. These attacks were met by fire from guards.

Curtin said that a military inquiry into the mutiny established that conditions at the camp were fully in accordance with the provisions of international conventions; that no complaints of ill treatment had been made on behalf of the Japanese before the mutiny, and that the revolt was carried out according to a premeditated and concerted plan formulated by the Japanese and put into effect after a meeting held secretly in the camp at midnight. (Reuter)

DEFEAT OF AXIS WITHIN SIGHT, SAYS ROOSEVELT

WASHINGTON, September 8 — « The total defeat of the Axis powers is within sight of realization, » President Roosevelt said today in a message to President Getulio Vargas of Brazil on the occasion of that country's 122nd independence anniversary.

ALLIED WAR PRISONERS ARRIVE IN SWEDEN

TRELLEBORG, SWEDEN, September 8 — Confident from what they have seen inside Germany that the Allies have won the war, 2,693 British and American war prisoners and civilian internees arrived at this port today to be exchanged for a like number of German prisoners, said a dispatch to the *International News Service*.

U. S. CASUALTIES LIGHTER THAN EXPECTED

WASHINGTON, September 8 — Secretary of War Henry Stimson yesterday reported that American Army casualties during the first three weeks after D-day in northern France were half of the pre-landing estimates, and casualties for July and August were « slightly less » than had been originally estimated.

Stimson's report, made at his weekly press conference, said that the High Command had estimated that the original landings and bitter early fighting on the beaches would cost approximately 80,000 dead, wounded and missing. Actual losses were about 42,000, of which 33,000 were battle casualties. The remainder were accident and illness cases.

Stimson listed the overall Army casualty figures for all theaters of war through August 21 as 305,795, an increase of 20,297 since the casualty report a week ago.

Navy casualties reported up to now, including the Marine corps and Coast Guard, total 50,964, an increase of 1,811

Italy's 45,000,000 people are living in an area less than that of California, and with poor natural resources, Mr. Roosevelt stated.

The Germans, fleeing northward in Italy, he said, have destroyed many utilities, and north of Rome they have wiped out 90 per cent of the electric power plants.

Roads and bridges have been torn up and the whole work of devastation has created a shortage of food, clothing, and medical supplies, and a problem of distribution to prevent starvation.

Mr. Roosevelt stated that the Army has been called upon to take into Italy vital civilian supplies as an emergency measure, and medical supplies are being moved in by military authorities.

So far, Great Britain and the United States have sent in more than $100,000,000 worth of all kinds of supplies, he reported. Fuel supplies have been furnished mainly by England, with the big part of the food shipments coming from the United States.

These supplies, the President added, are being placed in the ordinary channels of trade, and are being sold for Italian lire with a view to eventual repayment by Italy to the Allies. He emphasized that such supplies are not gifts, and that civilian goods moved in are incidental to the military situation.

The President said there is a possibility that the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration will move into Italy, but that this has not been decided. (OWI)

CALL TO ITALIAN LABOR BY T. U. DELEGATES

TARANTO, September 8 — Italian Labor was reminded today that the Allied nations are still fighting a war with the Nazi-Fascist enemy, and that few peoples in all of Europe do not face continued latter suffering for an inestimable time to come.

Italian workmen were urged to contribute all their strength to the task of returning Italy to the fold of the free nations of the world by organizing a democratic, free, and united national Trades Union Movement.

The reminder and the advice were addressed to more than 5,000 persons assembled in the sports stadium at Taranto by delegates of American, British, and International Trade Union organizations who came to Italy to make a survey of the Italian Labor Movement.

The crowd responded enthusiastically to calls for unity in a new Labor structure, and to calls for the expulsion of political influences which, the speakers said, now confound and divide the workmen of the nation.

First of the delegate's speakers was Walter Schevenels, Secretary General of the International Federation of Trades Unions, who said that the World Labor Movement regretted its inability to give Italy large and immediate assistance. This cannot be done, he said, « because we are still at war with the most dangerous enemy of mankind — an enemy which must be crushed first, before we can bring back to Italy, or to France, or to Holland, or to Belgium, or to any other Nazi — ridden nation, the means of a complete life. »

Spontaneous Free Assembly

At the start of his speech, Schevenels told the mass of Italian workmen standing in the hot sun in the field below him that he remembered seeing other meetings of laborers called at the command of Nazi bosses in Germany. The German workers came, he said, out of fear. « But here, » he said, « we have a spontaneous free assembly. The road to the unification of your Trades Union Movement, while a hard one, is a road on which you are free to travel. »

Earlier in the day, the International Federation executive told a group of labor committees meeting in the Taranto Municipio, that in all the years of the great war the Trades

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camp attacked and killed an Australian machine-gun crew and attempted to storm the garrison quarters. Those attacks were met by fire from guards.

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Stimson listed the overall Army casualty figures for all theaters of war through August 21 as 305,795, an increase of 20,957 since the casualty report a week ago.

Navy casualties reported up to now including the Marine corps and Coast guard, total 59,364, an increase of 1,611 since the previous week.

This totals 365,759 for the Army and Navy combined.

Here is the breakdown of army casualties: killed: 57,677; wounded: 150,953; missing: 45,597; prisoners: 45,218.

The Navy casualties, as of September 7, are: killed: 23,829; wounded: 21,695; missing: 9,678; prisoners: 4,466. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

ROOSEVELT TELLS NEED FOR AID TO ITALY

WASHINGTON, September 8 — Additional assistance will be needed by Italy from the Allies, if she is to get to her feet, because of the vast war destruction in the nation, President Franklin Roosevelt said at a press conference today.

Brigadier General William O'Dwyer, vice president of the Economic section of the Allied Control Commission, has returned to the United States and will talk with him today at the White House about plans for new aid, the President said.

and that civilian goods moved in are incidental to the military situation.

The President said there is a possibility that the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration will move into Italy, but that this has not been decided. (OWI)

CALL TO ITALIAN LABOR BY T. U. DELEGATES

TARANTO, September 8 — Italian Labor was reminded today that the Allied nations are still fighting a war with the Nazi-Fascist enemy, and that few peoples in all of Europe do not face continued, bitter suffering for an inestimable time to come.

Italian workmen were urged to contribute all their strength to the task of returning Italy to the fold of the free nations of the world by organizing a democratic, free, and united national Trades Union Movement.

The reminder and the advice were addressed to more than 5,000 persons assembled in the sports stadium at Taranto by delegates of American, British, and International Trade Union organizations who come to Italy to make a survey of the Italian Labor Movement.

The crowd responded enthusiastically to calls for unity in a new Labor structure, and to calls for the expulsion of political influences which, the speakers said, now confound and divide the workmen of the nation.

First of the delegate's speakers was Walter Schevenels, Secretary General of the International Federation of Trades Unions, who said that the World Labor Movement regreted its inability to give Italy large and immediate assistance. This cannot be done, he said, «because we are still at war with the most dangerous enemy of mankind — an enemy which must be crushed first, before we can bring back to Italy, or to France, or to Holland, or to Belgium, or to any other Nazi — ridden nation, the means of a complete life.»

Spontaneous Free Assembly

At the start of his speech, Schevenels told the mass of Italian workmen standing in the hot sun in the field below him that he remembered seeing other meetings of laborers called at the command of Nazi bosses in Germany. The German workers came, he said, out of fear. «But here,» he said, «we have a spontaneous free assembly... The road to the unification of your Trades Union Movement, while a hard one, is a road on which you are free to travel.»

Earlier in the day, the International Federation executive told a group of labor committees meeting in the Taranto Municipio, that in all the years of this great war the Trades Union of the United States and Great Britain have remained «absolutely free.» He said they had at times accepted representations from their governments; that they had conferred; but that «final action has always been of their own choosing.»

Schevenels declared that the delegation's studies had revealed a common acknowledgement among Italian workmen of a necessity to divorce the Union Movement from all political parties. He said this is of chiefest importance if Italy is to have a Labor Movement comparable to those existing in other free countries. He added:

«In view of the divisions in the Italian Labor structure, it is more necessary in Italy than anywhere else to avoid the division which comes from outside interference... Many leaders are now self-appointed — not elected by the masses of workmen. Functioning Union democracy must start in the Labor Movement itself... The structure of Unionism must be based on respect for the will of those masses. Leaders must be elected — not named by bosses.»

William Lawther, President of the British Miners' Union and executive member of the British Trades Union Council, said that the immediate task of Italian Labor was «once and for all, to get rid of the Nazi menace, in order that freedom, not abstract but concrete, may be realized in our

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generation.» Lawther warned the Italian people of difficult times lie ahead. He reminded the workmen of southern Italy that Allied soldiers are still fighting and dying to free the northern provinces of the nation.

The British Union leaders pointed out that laboring men of the nation «have stood as a single body to overcome the Nazi threat against which the United Kingdom once stood alone. I wish to pass on to you the assurance we in Britain gave the world four years ago. We said: "Whatever thing we face, we face regardless of the consequences." To you I say, whatever may be the nature of your difficulties, it is your duty to face them and to overcome them.»

The remaining speakers were Thomas O'Brien, second member of the British Trades Union Council delegation; Luigi Antonini of the American Federation of Labor, and George Baldanzi of the American Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Baldanzi declared that the problems of Italy are not to be separated from the problems of Belgium, England, Poland, and France.

«I have seen Cassino. I have seen that a great deal of Italy has been destroyed. To rebuild over this destruction is your greatest problem. To help solve this problem all the forces of Labor throughout the Italian nation must be rallied to give the nation its fullest strength. If the men who died are not to have died in vain, all the people of Italy must work together to resume a free and democratic nation beside all the other peoples of a free world.»

Antonini assured the workers that the Labor Movement in America realizes that moral support without material assistance is of little value. He assured the meeting that the delegates would carry back to their countries an urgent appeal for studied consideration of Italy's problems, as well as those of those other nations now wrecked by war, and that Italian-American workmen will give all the assistance they can to help resurrect the working classes and the Union Movement in Italy.

First in Italy

O'Brien said it was significant for Italy that the first of the International Labor meetings such as that held today was held in Italy.

«That fact,» he said, «means that the effect of any effort to rehabilitate the Trade Union Movement in Italy will be held up as an example to those other peoples of Europe for whom the freedom of democratic institutions has not existed in the years of Nazi domination.

«The Italian people are a part and parcel of the workers of the world. They have a responsibility and a duty to practice their right to take a place among the free laborers of the world. We of the American, British, and international Trade Union Movements will see that Italian workers receive their share of justice.»

The visiting Labor delegates concluded their survey of the southern Italian mainland with a meeting in Taranto. They are scheduled to leave Bari tomorrow for Catania and Palermo, where meetings with Sicilian labor leaders will be held. The final stages of their survey will be completed with conferences in Rome on September 15 and 16. (UNN)

ALLIES AID ITALY'S REHABILITATION

ROME, September 8 — With the constant aid of the Allies, liberated Italy has marched steadily and courageously along the road toward rehabilitation since the announcement of the armistice one year ago today.

A United Nations News survey today showed that in the last 12 months this Allied assistance has resulted in notable gains in restoration not only of democratic institutions and freedoms, but also in the physical world of railways, bridges, and highways, and in the public services such as telephone, telegraph, and mail, and in supplies of water and light.

In turn, the restoration of such public services has

Hog cholera has been checked on the Campobasso, Foggia, and Chieti provinces, largely through the immunization of 21,000 swine with crystal violet vaccine, a new product in the United States and Great Britain, which has never before been used in Italy, today's announcement added.

More directly in the field of human relations, progress has been made in control of malaria and typhus, the care of a quarter million refugees, and the rehabilitation of hospitals.

Police and courts have been placed on a plane of equal justice for rich and poor; damaged churches and other fine arts treasures have been restored; the printing of 5,000,000 defascistized school textbooks has begun.

Ports demolished with vaunted German thoroughness have been restored; areas planted with German anti-personnel mines are being cleared; industrial plants are being rehabilitated as quickly as possible.

Record in Sicily

To gauge Allied contributions to Italy's reconstruction, examine the records of an easily visualized portion like Sicily.

In one month this summer, 1,227,360 liters of fuel were brought into Sicily solely for plowing, harvesting, threshing, and crop marking. Other harvesting materials imported included binder twine, tacks, and hemp acid for tanning the belting used in thrashing machines and grain mills.

Sicily alone received in the last year 270,000 kilograms of copper sulphate (an insecticide for plants), while fertilizers included 906,000 kilograms of ammonium nitrate and nearly 900,000 kilograms of muriate of potash.

Also brought to Sicily in the first year of its liberation were seed potatoes totaling 4,245,516 kilograms; flour 684,630 quintals; and 460,990 quintals of wheat.

For Sicilian railroads, for example, precious Allied shipping space brought 108,720,000 kilograms of coal, 36,000 kilograms of diesel oil, and 453,000 kilograms of lubricating grease.

To Italy as a whole, Allied ships have brought also medical supplies, clothing, soap, matches, nails, and roofing.

Foodstuffs brought to Italy included biscuits, dried vegetables, sausages, corned beef, pasta, sugar, tinned milk, and soups.

Amid the scarcity of shipping space, even newsprint paper has been included to insure to Italy the freedom of speech and press.

Now in the course of their liberation, the starved millions in other parts of occupied Europe are crying for similar help. To attempt to fill those mouths will put an astronomical demand upon Allied production and shipping, the analysis showed. (UNN)

PROGRESS MARKS YEAR SINCE ARMISTICE

ROME, September 8 — The noteworthy and steady gains achieved by the Italian people in their day-by-day march toward rehabilitation of their country are not being truly evaluated in other countries, Captain Ellery Stone, USNR, acting chief commissioner of the Allied Control Commission stated.

Surveying the steps made toward reviving democratic institutions since the announcement of the Italian armistice one year ago today, Captain Stone pointed out that every inch climbed by the Italian people had been beset by pitfalls fashioned by the Germans who went out of their way to destroy Italy.

«People just don't understand what these people have accomplished in the last 12 months, not only in civil affairs, but also in the battles of liberation on land, sea, and air,» Captain Stone said.

«As a demonstration of democracy at work among more than half of Italy's population,» he added, «there is Gra-
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...armed to give the nation its fullest strength in the war. That died are not to have died in vain, all the people of Italy must work together to resume a free and democratic station beside all the other peoples of a free world.»

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In turn, the restoration of such public services has implied the importation of other goods such as tires, gasoline, and coal.

These materials, and the more personal needs such as food and clothing, the Allied nations have attempted to supply to Italy and other liberated peoples, although the Allied nations themselves are under severe rationing of all such goods in their own homelands, UNN analysts pointed out today.

The Allies, in going out of their way to revive an Italy that the Germans went out of their way to destroy, have done so at painful costs.

Today, the Allied peoples are scraping the bottom of the tax barrel to raise the billions being spent each day to win freedom from tyranny for the world.

As a recent example of Allied efforts to protect the future food supply of Italy, more than 1,500,000 domestic animals in southern Italy have been immunized against anthrax through materials supplied by Allied Control Commission, an announcement said today.

The animals vaccinated included cattle, sheep, horses, and goats. Besides these, more than 50,000 swine were immunized against erysipelas, and 55,000 cattle against black leg.

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«As a demonstration of democracy at work among more than half of Italy's population,» he added, «there is "Granai del Popolo" (Granaries of the People), a system of community warehousing of the wheat crop which up to August 12 had collected 340,000 tons of grain that otherwise would have gone into the black market.

«This was accomplished with the aid of an agricultural administration from which the Fascist elements have been eliminated.

«Town schools have been reopened with millions of defascistized textbooks. Exports have been developed to the point where for June-July they totaled in value 138,000,000 lire. Fascist injustices have been erased from wage agreements.»

Turning to the development of Italy's more direct participation in the conflict for liberation, Captain Stone recalled the praise it had evoked among Allied military leaders.

«Troops of the Italian Liberation Corps, that aided in liberation of Rome, and have captured many towns — the Italian Navy, that has completed hundreds of missions in convoying and transporting Allied ships — the Italian Air Force that, starting a year ago with a mere 300 planes, has since completed hundreds of missions and flown millions of miles — Patriots fighting behind the German lines despite heavy casualties — these were among the contributions lauded by Allied generals and admirals. (UNN)

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ALLIED PLANES TURNED AGAINST MOSQUITOES

WASHINGTON, September 8 — The War Department announced yesterday that some American pilots in Italy have been ordered to stop strafing German troops and have been assigned to killing mosquitoes instead.

The pilots have been using the dust-dropping methods in an effort to stamp out the malaria-carrying pests in marshlands and other breeding grounds in Italy, Corsica, and Sardinia.

The operations are under Army malariologists Lieutenant Colonel Justin M. Andrews and Lieutenant Robert H. Dyer. (OWI)

PATRIOTS TURN TO REBUILDING OF FLORENCE

FLORENCE, September 8 — The fighting citizen patriots of Florence, laying down their arms, were told Thursday by AMG 5th Army chief, Brigadier General Edgar Erskine Hume, that there was «work for all» in restoring their city, a UNN correspondent reported today.

Drawn up in the Fortezza Da Basso, the patriots were told by General Hume that «Italy must be rebuilt. The cruel wounds that the city of Florence has received must be healed. There is work for all of you, just as we of the Allied forces still have a part of our mission yet to perform.

«You now have the opportunity to show the world that you young men of Florence can serve your city and your country in peaceful, as well as military pursuits. In the days that are to follow, we will work with you to aid Florence and the Florentine people. We will help each other... and I trust that a rebuilt and restored Florence will itself be for all time a lasting memorial of the success of your efforts.»

The British general whose forces participated in the liberation of Florence was present to tell the patriots in the name of General Alexander how well they had done.

«During the fighting around Florence,» he said, «you have fought in the most determined manner against the Germans. You have assisted in driving them out of your ancient city. In doing this you have undoubtedly killed many Germans. You have done well as soldiers, and we know that during the difficult days that lie ahead you will prove yourselves to be equally good as citizens.»

The British general presented the patriot commander, Lieutenant Colonel Niccoli Nello, with certificates of award by the United Nations, which concluded: «In restored Italy, the possessor of this document will be acclaimed as a patriot who has contributed to honor and to liberty.»

(UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

ROOSEVELT SAYS CARTELS MUST BE ERADICATED

WASHINGTON, September 8 — President Roosevelt declared today that the defeat of Germany must be followed by the eradication of cartels as «weapons of economic warfare.»

The President released a letter written to Secretary of State Cordell Hull, in which he said this could be done only through collaborative action by the United Nations.

The Department of Justice, he said, has been presenting testimony to a Senate military subcommittee about the cartel situation.

The text of Mr. Roosevelt's letter to Secretary Hull follows:

During the past half-century, the United States has developed a tradition in opposition to private monopolies. The Sherman and Clayton acts have become as much a part of the American way of life as the Due Process clause of the Constitution. By protecting the consumer against monopoly, these statutes guarantee him the benefits of competition. I hope that you will keep your eye on this whole subject of international cartels, because we are approaching the time when discussions will almost certainly arise between us and other nations. (OWI)

MINISTER ENDORSES PACIFIC SECURITY PLAN

CANBERRA, September 8 — Commonwealth Minister of External Affairs Doctor H. Evatt has given Australian endorsement to President Roosevelt's Puget Sound statement on measures the United States, in collaboration with France and Britain, should take to secure the Pacific against future Japanese aggression, a Reuter dispatch said today.

«We warmly welcome the statement. Arrangements will cover the use of bases over a wide area, including former Japanese mandated islands,» Evatt said, adding that full British and United States participation for Pacific development was «absolutely essential.»

Evatt also stated that Australia would shortly complete a diplomatic exchange with the De Gaulle Government and consider diplomatic representation in the Middle East.

(Reuter)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

AFHQ, September 8 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

Offensive operations in Italy have been hampered by extremely bad weather.

Heavy fighting continues on the Adriatic sector, where troops of the 8th Army have defeated a number of strong counter-attacks with heavy losses to the enemy.

Progress continues to be made in the difficult mountainous country in the Apennines.

In the high ground between the upper Tiber and Arno valleys, further advances have been made and the enemy has been forced to counter-attack in an attempt to maintain his position. This was beaten off, with severe casualties to the enemy.

North of Florence, active patrolling continues.

West of Florence, American patrols of the 5th Army have made deep advances into the high ground north of the Lucca-Prato road, and are now gaining contact with the outposts of the Goth Line in this sector. Some of the most extensive demolitions yet seen have been met in this sector.

Seventh Army:

American troops of 7th Army have reached Besançon in their rapid advance in Eastern France, and are meeting with stubborn resistance from the enemy, who is trying to protect his line of retreat.

Stiff fighting has taken place also along the Loue River, southwest of Besançon.

French troops have made further substantial gains and have taken Pontarlier, near the Swiss border, after overcoming enemy opposition.

Further progress also has been made northeast of Chalon sur Saône.

Naval:

The naval commander off the South Coast of France reports that on 5 September further naval bombardments were carried out against enemy batteries and troop movements on the right flank of the army in the Mentone area. The U. S. destroyer *Ludlow* with the French cruisers *Montcalm* and the *Le Malin* were all in action, the two French ships firing more than 500 rounds. There was some return fire from the shore.

On the East coast of Italy on 7 September enemy gun positions near Rimini were again bombarded by the British

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Allied forces still have a part of our mission yet to perform.

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This policy goes hand-in-glove with the liberal principles of international trade for which you have stood through many years of public service. The trade-agreements program has as its objectives the elimination of barriers to the free flow of trade in international commerce, the anti-trust statutes aim at the elimination of monopolistic restraints of trade in interstate and foreign commerce.

Unfortunately, a number of foreign countries, particularly in continental Europe, do not possess such a tradition against cartels. On the contrary, cartels have received encouragement from some of these governments. Especially is this true with respect to Germany. Moreover, cartels were utilized by the Nazis as governmental instrumentalities to achieve political ends. The history of the use of the I. G. Farben trust by the Nazis reads like a detective story. The defeat of the Nazi armies will have to be followed by the eradication of these weapons of economic warfare.

But more than the elimination of the political activities of German cartels will be required. Cartel practices which restrict the flow of goods in foreign commerce will have to be curbed. With international trade involved, this end can be achieved only through collaborative action by the United Nations.

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On the East coast of Italy on 7 September enemy gun positions near Rimini were again bombarded by the British destroyer *Logal* and the gunboat *Scarab*. Spotting was difficult because of low visibility and heavy rain.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Operations were curtailed yesterday by bad weather.

Tactical fighter-bombers attacked rail tracks, a road bridge, and a strong point in the Rimini area.

Aircraft of the Balkan Air Force were active in Yugoslavia, attacking an observation post, roads, a rail bridge and tracks, rolling stock, and motor transport.

Heavy and medium bombers did not operate.

MAAF flew approximately 250 sorties. From these operations, one of our aircraft is missing. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, September 8 — Today's communique:

Allied forces pressing northeast from Louvain crossed the Albert Canal in the vicinity of Beeringen, and advanced elements reached the area of Bourg-Leopold yesterday.

Ypres has been captured, and our forces have advanced to the vicinity of Roulers. Another armored column has reached a point 10 miles northwest of the town.

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We have continued to close in on Boulogne and Calais. The area of these ports was further sealed off yesterday by the advance from the area of the Forêt de Crayelines.

Troops operating farther south in Belgium have taken Wavre, southeast of Brussels. Other forces moving along the Meuse from Namur have freed Huy, and elements are in the area immediately west of Liège.

East of Dinant, gains have been made, and troops advancing from the vicinity of Ardennes have taken Launette-Saint Pierre, and Bievre. Our forces are near the Moselle River a few miles north of Metz. Farther south, we have crossed the Moselle north of Pont-à-Mousson against stiff enemy resistance.

Adverse weather yesterday restricted air operations.
(Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, September 8 — Tonight's communique.

During today, southwest of Lomza, our troops continued their operations to improve their positions, and dislodged the enemy from several localities.

In Rumania, our troops, forging forward, jointly with Rumanian troops occupied the city of Sibiu, and also over 100 other populated localities, including Fereshany, Bogdaneshi, Slavitseshki, Tereshenye-Pezhoi, Leoma, and Ioshki.

According to a complete report, the Commandant of the air region of Ploesti, German Major General Franz Arthur, and the Commander of the German Brigade of the same area, Major General Teshner, were captured by troops of the 2nd Ukrainian Front.

On September 8, our troops crossed the Rumanian-Bulgarian boundary, in the area of Giurgiu-Mangalia, and advanced up to 30 to 60 kilometers, occupying the following cities: Ruschuc, Turtucaia, Silistra, Dobrici, the city and port on the Black Sea, Varna, and the localities of Sarbisc, Krevilloko, Allatar, Tofar, Kamurlve, and Balagzha.

The Bulgarian troops made no attempt to resist our troops.

On other sectors of the front, scout activities and fighting of less importance took place.

During September 7, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 13 German tanks. In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, nine enemy planes were shot down.
(Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, September 8 — Patriot forces are continually attacking German troops behind their lines and hindering their retreat.

In the provinces of Genoa and Spezia, Patriots exploded three munition depots and carried out acts of sabotage against various military objectives, electric lines and high-tension telegraph and telephone lines.

Groups of Patriots surrounded and annihilated German soldiers who had remained in Prato, in the hours preceding the liberation of the city.

On the Italian-Swiss border, the zone of Porta di Madonna is controlled by Patriots. In the Cumiana sector, 60 SS Fascists, who had been sent to surprise a group of Patriots, were in turn surrounded and taken prisoner.

Lieut. Col. Egger, commander of the 4th German Parachute Regiment, was taken prisoner by the Patriots.

During the night of August 2, he was to visit a unit between Borgo San Lorenzo and Dicomano. In the vicinity of Vicchio, the German commander, who had stopped to examine a military sign, was surrounded by six Patriots armed with machine guns, and captured. He said he was astonished that he was not immediately killed, because he had given orders to kill all armed Patriots as soon as captured.

We can now summarize the activities of the four Rosselli Brigade, who have operated in Tuscany. They killed 400 Nazi-fascists in battle, destroyed or damaged 100 enemy [illegible] damaged 45 highways and burned

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, 8 September — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

In the Ypres region, our rearguards, fighting heavily against enemy tank columns, protected the disengagement of our divisions in a Northern direction. Thirty-four enemy tanks were destroyed.

On both sides of Liège, strong enemy pressure eastward continues. Enemy attacks in the region of Tirli, near and to the east of Besançon were crushed.

On the Franco-Italian border, fighting for possession of the pass roads continued. The enemy did not achieve any success. On the western part of the Italian front, local attacks of the enemy broke down. The fighting along the Adriatic coast was conducted with the utmost violence during the whole day yesterday as well. Our troops frustrated all renewed enemy break-through attempts, in the course of which the enemy suffered particularly heavy sanguinary losses. Twenty-seven enemy tanks were crippled.

In the southeastern part of Transylvania, and in the eastern Carpathians, a large number of enemy attacks were repelled, and penetrations were cleared by immediate counter-attacks. In this battle region, German battle planes launched successful attacks against enemy supply traffic.

On the lower Narev, our troops frustrated break-through attempts of the Bolsheviks, in fierce fighting.

In the remaining sector of the eastern front, there was no fighting activity of any importance.

Last night, several British aircraft dropped bombs on Karlsruhe.
(Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMAN OVERSEAS RADIO

Famine in Paris: In the French capital there is neither meat nor bread. The most important food stuffs are lacking, and there is neither water nor electricity.

TRANSOCEAN AND D.N.B.

Bulgaria Declares War: The Bulgarian Government has issued a proclamation announcing that a state of war exists between Bulgaria and Germany, reports the Bulgarian Radio.

Western Front: The military commentator, Dr. Max Krull, writes: «The serious setback suffered by the enemy during operations in the area of Belgium and France in consequence of German counter-measures will not conceal the fact that the German disengagement movements have not yet been concluded, and that the actual prepared positions have not yet been reached. The fluctuating battle, which again flared up, is taking place in the forefield of these positions.»

There is a continuation of German disengaging movements in northern France and Flanders in the area of the lower Scheldt, and a continuation of Allied operations against the Albert Canal and on both sides of Liège.

Eastern Front: The correspondent Colonel von Hammer reports: «Heavy fighting for the eastern Carpathian Mountain passes, which are being toughly defended by German Alpine troops and grenadiers, continues with extreme violence.» The day was quiet in the Carpathian foothills. German troops made considerable gains northwest of Krasna.

FASCIST RADIO

No Change on Southern Front: In the eastern sector of the Italian front, the Germans firmly hold on to their defence lines. In spite of a great quantity of armor thrown into the battle, the Allies were unable to make any progress.

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

dans in Slavitschi, Tarashanye-Pezhog, Leomi, and Ischki.

According to a complete report, the Commandant of the rail region of Pleven, German Major General Franz Arthur, and the Commander of the German Brigade of the same area, Major General Teshner, were captured by troops of the 2nd Ukrainian Front.

On September 8, our troops crossed the Rumanian-Bulgarian boundary, in the area of Giurgiu-Mangalia, and advanced up to 30 to 60 kilometers, occupying the following cities: Ruschuc, Turtucaia, Silistra, Dobrich, the city and port on the Black Sea, Varna, and the localities of Sarbuc, Kravilovka, Alfatar, Tolar, Kamurlye, and Balagana.

The Bulgarian troops made no attempt to resist our troops.

On other sectors of the front, scout activities and fighting of local importance took place.

During September 7, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 13 German tanks. In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, nine enemy planes were shot down.
(Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, September 8 — Patriot forces are continually attacking German troops behind their lines and hindering their retreat.

In the provinces of Genoa and Spezia, Patriots exploded three munition depots and carried out acts of sabotage against various military objectives, electric lines, and high-tension telegraph and telephone lines.

Groups of Patriots surrounded and annihilated German soldiers who had remained in Prato, in the hours preceding the liberation of the city.

On the Italian-Swiss border, the zone of Porta di Madonna is controlled by Patriots. In the Camiana sector, 60 SS Fascists, who had been sent to surprise a group of Patriots, were in turn surrounded and taken prisoner.

Lieut. Col. Egger, commander of the 4th German Parachute Regiment, was taken prisoner by the Patriots.

During the night of August 2, he was to visit a unit between Borgo San Lorenzo and Dicomano. In the vicinity of Vicchio, the German commander, who had stopped to examine a military sign, was surrounded by six Patriots armed with machine guns, and captured. He said he was astonished that he was not immediately killed, because he had given orders to kill all armed Patriots as soon as captured.

We can now summarize the activities of the four Rosselli Brigades who have operated in Tuscany. They killed 400 Nazi-Fascists in battle, destroyed or damaged 100 enemy vehicles and 35 bridges, disrupted 45 highways, and burned or derailed 20 railway trains, including an entire trainload of goods in the Prato-Bologna Tunnel which stopped traffic for one week. The above-mentioned brigades have acted principally in the Lucca and Pistoia region of the Appennines, in the Mugello, Lastra, Signa, Scandicci, Montespertoli, Impruneta, and Grassina sectors.

Patriots completely control the Lucca and Pistoia region. They defeated the Fascist Militia legion of Lucca, which had intended to mop up Patriot forces but was forced to retire after suffering heavy losses. Patriots who clashed with a German SS formation repulsed them and killed 70. At the end of August, Patriots engaged German troops and inflicted heavy losses on them. Two German depots at San Martino alla Palma and other war material destined for Germany were destroyed. A Fascist army at Gallizzo was disarmed.

Patriots attacked a concentration camp near La Selva and freed 42 internees, including 17 Englishmen and five Americans. Eleven Germans were killed in a Patriot attack in the Pian del Cerri sector. German rearguards were attacked in the Ribola sector.

Patriots removed 108 anti-tank mines and repaired 22 damaged highways. With the assistance of Patriots, who served as guides, Allied Forces were able to pass safely through minefields.
(UNN)

counter-attacks. In this battle region, German battle planes launched successful attacks against enemy supply traffic.

On the lower Narev, our troops frustrated break-through attempts of the Bolsheviks, in fierce fighting.

In the remaining sector of the eastern front, there was no fighting activity of any importance.

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FASCIST RADIO

No Change on Southern Front: In the eastern sector of the Italian front, the Germans firmly hold on to their defence lines. In spite of a great quantity of armor thrown into the battle, the Allies were unable to make any progress, and are now regrouping. The position of the British forces in this sector is most critical, as they are vulnerable to attacks by German artillery.

In the central and western sectors the Allies are cautiously following up the Germans, who are disengaging themselves.

No Remedy against V-1: British authorities are greatly concerned over the continuous attacks by V-1. London official circles had to admit publicly that there is no way of counteracting the efficacy and intensity of this German weapon.

«The Enemy's Triumph Inevitable»: The Fascist press deals today mainly with the anniversary of the Italian Armistice. «Although everything seems to go against us,» writes one paper, «and although the enemy's triumph may appear inevitable, the Italians will follow the road of honor and sacrifice which leads to final victory.»

Mistreatment of Prisoners of War: Swiss representatives of the International Red Cross report on the barbarous treatment meted out to Italian prisoners of war in French hands. The so-called Latin Sister is using these prisoners for hard labor, they are being undernourished, beaten, and humiliated in every possible way.

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

Yuteon S.C.

INFORMATION DIVISION
ACC
8 SEP 1944

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service **compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, FNC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

Friday 8 September 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — U. S. 3rd and 7th armies reported joined; Patton's armor crosses Moselle; London evacuation suspended; Britain's Home Guard training abolished; 7th Army nears Swiss frontier; FFI liberates Poitiers; Red Army drives for junction with Tito; Combined Allied offensive in Yugoslavia; General Wilson warns against aiding Germans in Balkans; German-Bulgarian relations obscure; 8th Army pushes forward on 18-mile front; U. S. task force attacks Palau Island; Allied heavies again bomb Philippines; Allies advance down Tiddim Road.

LIBERATED ITALY — T. U. leaders ask aid of Allied Labor groups; Granaries of People campaign successful; Allies aid farmers; Disabled Italian PW's to return home; Regulations governing civilian movements published; Nazis attempt to sell stolen Italian painting.

NEUTRALS — Hull says there is 'infection' of Fascism in Argentina.

WAR FRONTS

U. S. 3RD AND 7TH ARMIES REPORTED JOINED PATTON'S ARMOR CROSSES MOSELLE

SHAEF, September 7 — Allied 7th Army units driving northward from southern France have joined forces with the American 3rd Army in eastern France at a point very close to the German borders, Eric Sevareid, Columbia Broadcasting System correspondent, said today. The actual point of the meeting was not disclosed, but the battered German 19th Army is likely to be caught roughly in the area of Belfort.

General George Patton's armor and infantry forced the Moselle River below Metz today, gaining a foothold on the river's east bank. Meeting increasing resistance, American forces farther down the river in the Pont-a-Mousson area were thrown back across the river. The fighting there was described as heavy, and losses were of considerable proportion as the Germans held dominating hills.

The German Army, Swiss reports stated. Fifteen-year-old Hitler Youths have been put to work building fortifications in the Vosges Mountains.

Nazi authorities have ordered the partial evacuation of all non-essential civilians west of the Rhine, and the roads are crowded with refugees and trucks carrying Nazi officials, Swedish dispatches stated.

The American 1st Army is driving east of the Meuse River from three crossings from Namur to Auchamps in France on a 40-mile front extending into the Ardennes Forest. Farther south, advance elements have crossed the Meuse, and have reached the vicinity of Thilay on the Semoy River, nine miles northeast of Charleville, while other units pushed southeast of Sedan and have captured the town of Yoncq.

In Belgium, elements of General Courtney Hodges' 1st Army have reached Jodoigne, astride the main Louvain — Namur highway in a drive of 33 miles from Charleroi. Material is being built up in the neighborhood of Nivelles, south of Brussels, for the drive in the east and northeast. The 1st Army appears to be pointed at the German border town of Aachen, through the Belgian city of Liege.

Last official reports had General Dempsey's 2nd Army in Holland, presumably streaking toward Rotterdam, but operational secrecy has descended upon their position.

The Canadian 1st Army is seven miles west of Dunkirk, while Polish troops which moved through Cassel, north of St. Omer, have crossed the Belgian border and are in the vicinity of Ypres, a famous battle town of the last world war.

Foulest Weather

The foulest weather since D-day, including cold rain and fog, failed to hold up the advance as Canadian troops by-passed Calais and raced eastward toward Dunkirk, Ostend, and Zeebrugge. The German garrison at Calais is expected to make a suicide stand similar to those being made in Le Havre and Boulogne. Allied planes were mingling surrender leaflets with their hail of block-busters on the besieged coastal ports, but the Germans are continuing their fanatical stands.

In the area of St. Omer, a bridgehead over the Lys River is being built up for the final clearance of the Pas de Calais sector. The column driving on Calais has split, and one part of it is moving northeastward and was reported to be in the coastal city of Gravelines. In Boulogne, the investment is moving slowly with reconnaissance elements in the city.

Fleeing eastward from Pas de Calais, remnants of the German 15th Army are crossing the Scheldt in ferries, while others are trying to fight their way south through the British armies. Yesterday, the airforce knocked out a good-sized steam ferry near Flushing. The main escape route seems to be from Waterloo to Flushing, and from Terneuzen to Kiewoutsdijk.

Ghent and Armentieres were liberated, and Courtrai on the River Lys was found clear of the Germans. The area west of Lille as far as Merville has now been cleared.

Remnants of the German garrison in Antwerp and a

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Guard training abolished: 7th Army nears Swiss frontier; FFI liberates Poitiers; Red Army drives for junction with Tito; Combined Allied offensive in Yugoslavia; General Wilson warns against aiding Germans in Balkans; German-Bulgarian relations obscure; 8th Army pushes forward on 18-mile front; U. S. task force attacks Palau Island; Allied heavies again bomb Philippines; Allies advance down Tiddim Road.

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Greatest Armored Force

The battle is flaring up tonight along the 50 mile river front from Thionville through Metz to Nancy. General Patton is swinging his troops forward for determined assaults, following the exploratory thrusts made last night. He is reported to have the greatest armored force ever assembled under one field commander.

Across the Lorraine gap, the German High Command has drawn up its crack troops, and the German Army is expected to give stiff resistance between there and the German border. They have assembled plenty of men, artillery, and tanks, including some of their heavy armor to counter the American assault. They are making full use of the steel and concrete pillboxes erected in the last four years. The small American advance units which crossed the Moselle yesterday suffered considerable losses in the face of superior German forces.

Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel and Air Marshal Hermann Goering have arrived in the Rhineland to inspect the defenses hastily being thrown up by women and children under SS supervision, and manned by demoralized remnants of

Forest. Farther south, advance elements have crossed the Meuse, and have reached the vicinity of Thilay on the Semoy River, nine miles northeast of Charleville, while other units pushed southeast of Sedan and have captured the town of Yoncq.

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Remnants of the German garrison in Antwerp and a number of Belgian quislings are being interned in the Zoo. Bedraggled German soldiers and frightened traitors are being rounded up by the White Brigade — Belgian Forces of the Interior. (OWI-Reuter – AP-BBC)

LATE BULLETIN

BRITISH REACH ALBERT CANAL AMERICANS HALFWAY TO LIEGE

SHAEF, September 7 — The British have reached the Albert Canal at a point about 30 miles east of Louvain, Radio Brussels reported tonight. Reuter reported that they are in the area of Hasselt, 30 miles from the German frontier and 70 miles from Cologne.

American infantry and cavalry are now at Huy, 18 miles northeast of Namur, and have driven halfway to Liège.

Wavre, 12 miles southeast of Brussels on the Dyre River, has been occupied.

Sedan has been liberated, and the town of Bièvres, 18 miles to the southeast has been occupied. (OWI-Reuter)

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HAMBURG, EMDEN, LE HAVRE, BREST BOMBED

LONDON, September 7 — Hamburg and Emden were the Allied strategic air targets last night, and Brest and Le Havre, where German garrisons still hold out, were tactical missions earlier during the day.

Little opposition was encountered.

Mosquitoes hit Hamburg last night and mines were laid in enemy waters.

By daylight last evening, a strong force of Halifaxes and Lancasters, escorted by fighters, attacked Emden. The bombs were clustered around the dock area. No fighters were encountered, and flak was only moderate. Smoke rose from the targets so high that it could be seen by crews 80 miles away during the return flight.

Emden is the nearest base to which the Germans can hope to evacuate naval personnel from the Channel ports.

From the Hamburg and Emden operations, two RAF aircraft are missing.

The Emden mission marked the RAF's second heavy bomber daylight attack over Germany with fighter escort. The first attack was on a synthetic oil plant in the Ruhr last month. It is the Americans who specialise in heavy bomber daylight attacks.

500 Tons on Brest

In three attacks on Brest yesterday, USAAF Marauders and Havocs dropped 500 tons on the German garrison. Some 25,000 Germans have been holding out here since September 1. They have already felt the effects of 3,500 tons of high explosive delivered from the air.

After the German garrison in Le Havre refused to accept a surrender ultimatum Wednesday, RAF Lancasters carried 1,500 tons of persuasion to targets within the port. Some 6,000 enemy are holding out in this town.

The RAF attack lasted two hours. As there was cloud cover over the port, the bombers went down to 6,000 feet. Good results were reported.

Throughout Wednesday, United States fighters continued to strafe the fragments of the scattered and fleeing German Army, finding targets ranging from Zuider Zee in the Netherlands to Koblenz in Germany. No flak came up from Koblenz, which town has for a long time been particularly vicious with anti-aircraft guns.

Tanks and trucks 15 miles northeast of Aachen were hit. Two gun positions were erased on the Aachen-Maastricht road. In northern Holland, a train of 35 oil cars and 15 passenger coaches filled with German troops was destroyed. An early count showed that the fighters had destroyed 135 motor vehicles, damaged 65 others, and riddled 50 locomotives with cannon shells. (GWI-Reuter - MOI)

GERMANS LOSE 600,000 MEN IN FRANCE

LONDON, September 7 — Robert Sherwood, Director of the Overseas Branch of the United States Office of War Information, said Wednesday that Germany has lost 600,000 soldiers in killed, wounded, and prisoners in western Europe in the past three months.

Sherwood made this statement over the American Broadcasting Station in Europe. (OWI)

PRIVATES CAPTURE NAZI GENERAL

ANTWERP, September 7 — General Graf von Sodenberg, commander of Antwerp, was captured by four British privates on Monday while he was at lunch in his home, correspondents reported.

A Belgian Patriot led the soldiers to the General's door. The soldiers entered, the General answered in person, and the soldiers had as a prisoner the man charged with the defence of the city. After that German resistance ceased to be organised. (OWI)

London area. It was stated here today at an Information Ministry press conference by the chairman of the Committee for Countering Flying-Bombs.

The Committee chairman, Mr. Duncan Sandys, added that it had been realized right from the beginning that the real answer to the flying-bomb was to capture the sites from which they were being launched.

This, he said, has been going on during the past week, and although there was no absolute guarantee that there would be no more such missiles, it was anticipated that any recurrence would not be on a heavy scale.

Mr. Sandys disclosed that precisely British and American air forces had jointly wiped out partly installed launching sites which would have been ready to operate against southern England last spring.

In the battle to bring the vaunted German secret weapon under control, the British and American air forces combined lost nearly 450 aircraft and 2,500 men. During the first week, about 33 per cent of the bombs were brought down, while a slightly higher percentage reached London. After 2 1/2 months, 70 per cent were being destroyed in the air, and only nine per cent were reaching the city. The record bag was registered on August 28, when, out of 101 bombs which approached the coast of England, 97 were brought down by defense weapons and only four reached London.

Mr. Sandys revealed that a tiny blurred speck in an air reconnaissance photograph taken over a German air experimental station in the spring of 1943 gave British experts their first clue to the existence of a new weapon which was to turn out to be the flying-bomb. (Reuter)

BRITAIN'S HOME GUARD TRAINING ABOLISHED

LONDON, September 7 — Two million British part-time soldiers face only one more Sunday of training to defend their homes from enemy action, the War Office announced last night. On Monday, compulsory drills and training for the Home Guard will be discontinued.

This is "big news" for the civilian army which has trained arduously for four years.

Also announced last night was the easing of the blackout and cutting down of fireguard duties. Britain has been "liberated" from invasion, parachute attacks, air raids, flying-bombs and rockets. This popular reaction may not be strictly accurate, but the announcements are the clearest hint yet given that authorities do not consider the risk of any of these forms of attack to be very serious.

Training to deal with flying-bombs, rockets, air raid, and airborne attacks will no longer be compulsory, but "such operational duties as are still required of the Home Guard will be carried out on a voluntary basis."

In announcing the relaxation of the Home Guard duties, Minister of War Sir James Grigg declared:

"The end, so far as Germany is concerned, cannot be far off, but it may be before that end arrives even voluntary duty in the Home Guard can be discontinued."

As an indication of the Luftwaffe's collapse, Sir James said he was in Cairo Tuesday, and Naples yesterday morning, reaching Britain a few hours before his broadcast last night, after flying in an unarmed, unescorted plane across France. (Reuter)

FRANCE IS NAZI'S BIGGEST ECONOMIC LOSS

WASHINGTON, September 7 — The Germans' loss of France deprives them of the most important of the occupied countries as a source of raw materials, manufactured products, and foodstuffs, United States Foreign Economic Administrator Leo Crowley said yesterday.

In important strategic materials, Crowley said, Germany loses over 30 per cent of the Reich's iron ore supplies, over 40 per cent of its bauxite, and 14 per cent of the steel at its disposal outside of Germany itself.

France had the largest aircraft industry of the occupied

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BRITISH AIRCRAFT ATTACK SHIPS OFF HOLLAND

LONDON, September 7 — Beaufighters of the RAF and Swordfish of the Fleet Air Arm combined to attack enemy shipping off Holland early today, the Air Ministry announced tonight.

A Beaufighter pilot sighted 25 enemy vessels off Ijmuiden and reported he dropped bombs in the centre of three of them. He was unable to observe results of the attack.

Fleet Air Arm aircraft attacked several concentrations of ships off Zeebrugge, but poor visibility prevented assessment of results. (Reuter)

LONDON EVACUATION SUSPENDED

LONDON, September 7 — The end of the flying-bomb menace in England was indicated in an official statement tonight that the British Government have decided to suspend evacuation from the Greater London area and southern England.

"Should the necessity arise, all arrangements for evacuation will be brought into operation again," the statement added.

Ninety-two per cent of all fatal casualties resulting from flying bomb activity over southern England occurred in the [illegible] by cruise weapons and only four reached London.

Mr. Sandys revealed that a tiny blurred speck in an air reconnaissance photograph taken over a German air experimental station in the spring of 1943 gave British experts their first clue to the existence of a new weapon which was to turn out to be the flying-bomb. (Reuter)

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In important strategic materials, Crowley said, Germany loses over 30 per cent of the Reich's iron ore supplies, over 40 per cent of its bauxite, and 14 per cent of the steel at its disposal outside of Germany itself.

France had the largest aircraft industry of the occupied countries, producing over 12 per cent of Germany's airplane engines and over 10 per cent of its finished aircraft. More than 20 per cent of Germany's trucks and over 10 per cent of its locomotives were once drawn from France. Guns, ammunition, and tank parts were also manufactured in quantity for the Wehrmacht.

More than 15 per cent of all rubber tires manufactured in German-controlled Europe were once available to Germany from the southwestern region of France, the liberation of which now also severs all land communications for imports from Spain and Portugal.

Crowley stated that foodstuffs taken from the French people were second in importance only to those formerly obtained from occupied Russian territories. France not only had to feed the German Army of Occupation, but had to send quantities of wheat, oats, and potatoes to Germany as well. (PWB)

LAVAL ARRIVES IN GERMANY

ZURICH, September 7 — Pierre Laval, chief of the late Vichy Cabinet, has arrived at the island of Mainau on the German side of Lake Constance, said a United Press dispatch today. The traitor was accompanied by a "large number of his followers." (OWI-UP)

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6,000 COLLABORATIONISTS NETTED IN PARIS

PARIS, September 7 — Six thousand persons were caught in the dragnet which has been hauled through Paris for collaborationists, the Prefect of Police disclosed yesterday. Authorities have a system whereby Parisians can file charges against suspected traitors. A military tribunal to judge such cases has been formed. The city of Paris is now orderly, and the round-up of treasonable elements continues. (OWI)

7TH ARMY NEARS SWISS FRONTIER

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 7 — American and French troops of the 7th Army driving north and east yesterday occupied the towns of Chaumercy, Bletterans, Poligny, Arbois, and St. Claude, it was announced today.

Making rapid progress to catch the hastily withdrawing enemy our troops are narrowing the gap between the Saône River and the Swiss frontier. They have not encountered enemy ground fire. The remnants of the German 19th Army is in frantic flight up the Saône Valley, and is offering no resistance to the advancing armies.

The American troops pushed north from Lons le Saunier and fanned out somewhat in several directions, taking Bletterans, eight miles northwest. They passed Chaumercy, 12 miles north of Lons le Saunier, and took Poligny and Arbois in a 20-mile drive northeast. Most of the eastern towns in American hands are small, but Poligny and Arbois are of some importance. Just five miles north is the Doubs River, and the strategically important Doubs Valley through which runs the Rhone-Rhine Canal.

The French troops reaching Allerey yesterday advanced more than 30 miles northward from Lyon, where on Monday they last met enemy resistance.

Chalons, which was captured Wednesday, is the site of one of the Schneider concern's metallurgical works, where submarines and fast motor boats were once manufactured. (PRO)

F.F.I. LIBERATE POITIERS

PARIS, September 7 — General Koenig's headquarters in London reported today that French Forces of the Interior entered Poitiers yesterday, and have captured Montceau-les-Nimes. Poitiers is 60 miles south of Tours, and Montceau is 20 miles south of Chatres.

In fighting in the Vendée region a German general has been killed, Koenig's announcement said.

FFI activities are being concentrated in the sector between Besançon and Belfort, where German convoys are being attacked. Seven units of the FFI have converged on the narrowing bottleneck through which German troops are withdrawing from the southwest.

In the west, near Tours, the FFI have occupied Chabris in the Indre Department and Selles-sur-Cher, five miles to the west.

The Germans have evacuated Vierzon, east of Chabris and northwest of Bourges. "Today and for days there have been heavy engagements with German columns seeking to cross the Loire River. Fighting was particularly bitter at La Charité, northeast of Bourges, and Prouilly, north of La Charité.

In the region of Chaumont, in the Haute Marne Department, the FFI raided a large German oil supply depot and set afire what stocks they could not carry away.

French correspondent Pierre Sandali reported from Grenoble yesterday that nearly 1,500 members of the FFI gave their lives in combat for the liberation of that city during the past three months. (Reuter)

RUSSIANS DRIVING FOR JUNCTION WITH TITO

MOSCOW, September 7 — A junction between the Red Army and Tito's Army of Liberation appeared probable as a communique said that, according to additional information received, prisoners captured on the Second Ukrainian Front on September 3 in the area of Bacau in Rumania included the deputy commander of the German 4th Army, Lieutenant General Burghart, the commander of the 170th Infantry Division, Lieutenant General Schwarz; and the former commandant of Roslawl, Major General Von Denitz.

Another United Press dispatch said that the Big-Narew salient, now cleared of German forces, had been protected by five belts of trenches and hundreds of pill-boxes and extensive minefields.

Russian troops are now only 80 miles from the Athens-Berlin railway at a point south of Belgrade, and should this line be cut, the whole of the southern Balkans, where 25 German garrisons are reported to be stationed, would be isolated.

An official Rumanian announcement last night said Rumanian troops are fighting the Hungarians and Germans in Transylvania, just inside the borders of the territory ceded to Hungary under Hitler's "Vienna Award."

The supplement to last night's Moscow communique said 2,000 Germans were killed during the battle resulting in the capture of the fortress town of Ostrolenka, on the Narew River west of Lomza.

The victory at Ostrolenka represented a gain of only a little more than two miles, but it was pressed through some of the thickest defensive positions on the whole eastern front. (TASS-Reuter)

WILSON WARNS AGAINST AIDING GERMANS

LONDON, September 7 — General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean, today issued a stern warning that anyone in the Balkans aiding the Germans will be punished.

The warning message, as broadcast over the Yugoslav and Albanian services of the BBC, said:

It is reported to me that some persons and political organizations in the Balkans are assisting the Germans to escape. These persons and organizations are all stopping Patriots from performing their duties.

Such actions, of course, directly benefit the Germans. The Allies will not be tolerant of such persons or political groups giving assistance to the Germans. This war will soon be over, and when it is over, you may be certain that war criminals, no matter what their nationality, will be punished.

If there are misguided or badly informed persons or organizations in the Balkans who have in the past, through error, worked against the real interests of the Allies, let them desist now, before it is too late.

The day of reckoning with the Germans, and those who assist the Germans, is at hand. You have your warning! (Reuter)

COMBINED ALLIED OFFENSIVE IN YUGOSLAVIA

ADVANCE AFHQ ITALY September 7 — A combined Allied land, sea, and air offensive has been in progress against enemy lines of communication in Yugoslavia during the past week, it was officially stated here tonight.

The National Army of Liberation in Yugoslavia, the Balkan Air Force, the 15th USAAF, Adriatic land forces, and Allied naval forces have been carrying out the Allied common strategy against the enemy.

On land, the Yugoslav Army under Marshal Tito has systematically attacked the main communications lines of Croatia, while farther south a central attack has been launched on the Brod-Sarajevo-Mostar line, and on the line from Uzice to Visegrad.

In Serbia and Macedonia, demolitions were made on the line from Belgrade to Skoplje, and on the famous Skoplje-Zeles bottleneck where a heavily-laden troop train was derailed and crashed into the Bozer River, killing and

Chaumercy, 12 miles north of Lons le Saunier, and took Poligny and Arbois in a 40-mile drive northeast. Most of the eastern towns in American hands are small, but Poligny and Arbois are of some importance. Just five miles north is the Doubs River and the strategically important Doubs Valley through which runs the Rhone-Rhine Canal.

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In the west, near Tours, the FFI have occupied Chatres in the Indre Department and Selles-sur-Cher, five miles to the west.

The Germans have evacuated Vierzon, east of Chalons and northwest of Bourges. To the east of this area, there have been heavy engagements with German columns seeking to cross the Loire River. Fighting was particularly bitter at La Charite, northwest of Bourges, and Pouilly, north of La Charite.

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French correspondent Pierre Sandahl reported from Grenoble yesterday that nearly 1,800 members of the FFI gave their lives in combat for the liberation of that city during the past three months. (Reuter)

RUSSIANS DRIVING FOR JUNCTION WITH TITO

MOSCOW, September 7 — A junction between the Red Army and Tito's Army of Liberation appeared probable as Russian troops sweep relentlessly forward in a mighty drive that threatens to isolate German forces in Bulgaria, Greece and Yugoslavia, said a dispatch to the United Press here last night.

Added weight was given to this view by an announcement over the Yugoslav Radio last night that the Russians have crossed the Yugoslav border and have reached the town of Kladovo. Turnu-Severin and other Rumanian towns and villages near the Yugoslav border had been reported in last night's Soviet communique, following a swift 50-mile drive in the direction of Yugoslavia.

Yugoslav forces under Marshal Tito have already linked up with Russian armored spearheads, Radio Cairo said tonight.

Tonight's Soviet communique, while failing to mention any new gains in the drive into Yugoslavia, reported that the troops of the 2nd Ukrainian army captured 3,000 German officers and men yesterday. Russian troops continued their advance in Rumania and occupied four large towns, the communique said.

The only other specific action mentioned in the communique was northeast of Warsaw, where Russian troops southwest of Lomza fought their way into several inhabited localities.

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On land, the Yugoslav Army under Marshal Tito has systematically attacked the main communications lines of Croatia, while farther south a central attack has been launched on the Brod-Sarajevo-Mostar line, and on the line from Uzice to Visegrad.

In Serbia and Macedonia, demolitions were made on the line from Belgrade to Skotlje, and on the famous Skotlje-Zelis bottleneck, where a heavily-laden troop train was derailed and crashed into the Vardar River, killing and wounding over 1,000 Germans.

In the north, the Jani forces of Slovenia have begun planned destruction of enemy communication lines, and other lines have been put out of action by units of the Adriatic land forces.

Along the Dalmatian coast, Allied naval forces including armed vessels of the National Army of Liberation, have intensified their attack upon the dwindling streams of shipping serving German points.

All operations are continuing. (PRO)

MOLOTOV REVIEWS BULGARIAN RELATIONS

LONDON, September 7 — Radio Moscow today broadcast a long statement by Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov reviewing the events which led up to the break with Bulgaria, the BBC said.

The statement accused the Bulgarian Government with helping the Germans in their war against the Soviet Union, and recalled the many protests the Russians made on this matter. Among many other things, the Foreign Commissar pointed out, Bulgaria had placed her ports and airfields at the disposal of Germany for military operations against the Soviet Union.

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

Concerning the demand of August 30 that Bulgaria cease letting German troops pass through into Rumania, the Moscow statement said that the Bulgarian Government did not draw the necessary inference from this declaration, and continued to harbor German troops.

The statement added that the exchange of notes confirmed that Bulgarian governing circles did not want to break with Germany. (BBC)

GERMAN-BULGAR RELATIONS OBSCURE

LONDON, September 7 — In spite of persistent reports that Bulgaria had declared war on Germany, the state of relations between the two countries was still obscure late tonight, in the absence of any official Allied statements.

The German Overseas News Agency, which earlier in the day quoted a Berlin spokesman as saying that Bulgaria had declared war against the Reich, later issued a correction which said that Bulgaria had merely broken off relations.

An *Exchange Telegraph* dispatch from Ankara, however, said that Bulgaria had followed up a breach of relations with a declaration of war.

The declaration of war, it was said, was made because of German efforts to disarm Bulgarian troops withdrawing from the Yugoslav city of Nish. The Ankara report added that the United States, Great Britain and Russia have been informed of Bulgaria's action, but there has been no official confirmation of this.

A United Press dispatch from here said that Radio Paris also reported today that Bulgaria had formally declared war.

Another United Press dispatch said yesterday that German and Bulgarian troops were clashing inside the country, while the peasants of Macedonia were in revolt against the Bulgarian occupation forces. (OWI-Reuter-INS-UP)

GERMANS LEAVING THE BALKANS

ISTANBUL, September 7 — It was announced today, said an Associated Press message, that the German garrison holding the town of Pythion, in the Greek triangle between Turkey and Bulgaria, has surrendered to Turkish forces after crossing the frontier. The garrison of 68 officers and 300 men will be interned in a camp in the interior of Anatolia.

A correspondent of the London *Daily Mail* said today that large areas of the southwest Balkans are rapidly emptying of Germans. The evacuation of Greece has begun. The German position in Greece has become more precarious every day, the correspondent added.

Most of the evacuation goes on at night to avoid the storm of bombs being launched by Allied aircraft. (OWI)

FINNISH PEACE MISSION IN MOSCOW

WASHINGTON, September 7 — The Finnish peace mission arrived in Moscow today. A United Press dispatch reported today that the delegation, appointed by Marshal Mannerheim, President of Finland, left Helsinki by train last night on its way to the Soviet capital.

Besides Premier Antti Hackzell, who heads the mission, the delegation includes Major General Carl Rudolf Walden, Defense Minister; General Oscar Enckell, brother of Foreign Minister Carl Enckell; General Erik Heinrichs, Chief of the General Staff and close friend of Marshal Mannerheim; P. J. Hynninen, Foreign Office chief; Captain E. Castren, Foreign Ministry judicial expert; and B. Groenhom, economic expert.

The United Press dispatch added that German diplomats in the Finnish capital are preparing to leave for home by way of Stockholm. (AP)

troops, crossing the Ventema River, a tributary of the Conca, pressed to within a mile of Gemmano in stiff fighting. British and Indian troops, farther southwest, crossed the Ventema River to capture 2,000-foot-high Monte San Giovanni, dominating the upper reaches of both the Conca and the Ventema river valleys.

On the 5th Army front, Allied forces yesterday entered the city of Prato, 10 miles northwest of Florence, and the last of the large towns linked by the autostrada skirting the northern edges of the Serchio and Pesca valleys. Italian Patriots aided in rounding up German stragglers in the town. The town of Lucca, 22 miles to the southwest, was cleared of enemy resistance yesterday.

Enemy forces are withdrawing along the entire central and western Italian front, it was reported here. Fifth Army forces, now within six miles of the main Goth Line defenses in their sector, probably will meet with stubborn enemy resistance when these positions are contacted, it was said. (PRO)

DAF ONSLAUGHT FROM DAWN TO DUSK

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 7 — Driven from the Goth Line and forced to dig in on the Coriano Ridge, Field Marshal Albert Kesselring and his harassed German forces are making final and frantic efforts to hold Rimini. But the enemy troops and defense concentrations, often too hastily prepared to be well camouflaged, are withering under the constant Allied bombardment, particularly the dawn-to-dusk air attacks of the Desert Air Force.

In the last 24 hours, the DAF has made 400 sorties, mainly against the battle line targets. On Wednesday/Thursday night, Bostons and Baltimores bombed the enemy defenses south of Rimini, starting several fires. At dawn, fighter-bombers took up the attack, and throughout the day Spitbombers, Kittybombers, and Mustangs kept up the ceaseless attack.

An official statement released today disclosed that in the first five days of September, when the Goth Line was penetrated on the Adriatic and enemy forces were driven from the Lyon area in southern France, TAF planes destroyed or damaged 1,563 enemy motor transports and horsedrawn vehicles, 130 locomotives, 746 railroad cars, 12 small boats on the Po River, and 49 pontoon bridges (mostly on the Po.) (PRO)

15TH U.S.A.A.F. ATTACKS IN BALKANS AND ITALY

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 7 — Up to 750 heavy bombers of the 15th USAAF yesterday swarmed over the Balkans and northern Italy to attack bottle-necked enemy communication lines at junction points, while medium and fighter-bombers strafed gun positions and communications, and other formations attacked the rail yards at Bologna last night.

In Yugoslavia, Liberators bombed enemy troops concentrations and links on the railroad yards at Leskovac. Meanwhile, the Balkan Air Force, cooperating with the Yugoslav Army of Liberation, intensified its attacks on German troop movements in Yugoslavia, striking the Konjic River bridge and damaging an enemy headquarters at Trebo. Beaufighters bombed the Zenika River bridge, and shot up locomotives and rolling stock. Mustangs attacked a troop tram near Osijek.

Flying Fortresses hit the Oradea east and west rail yards southeast of Budapest, and other Fortresses hit two nearby bridges, getting good results on all targets.

Liberator bomber formations hit the Belgrade bridge spanning the Sava River and both of its approaches, as well as the railyards to the southeast of the bridge. The Novi Sad rail yards, northeast of Belgrade, and the rail yards at Nyiregyhaza, northwest of Budapest, were also bombed.

Supporting ground troops in Italy, fighter-bombers of

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789027

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The United Press dispatch added that German diplomats in the Finnish capital are preparing to leave for home by way of Stockholm. (AP)

8TH ARMY PUSHES FORWARD ON 13-MILE FRONT

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 7 — Eighth Army forces battling stubborn Germany forces clinging to the last high ground south of Rimini, made only limited progress yesterday in their advance along a 13-mile-wide front up the Adriatic coastal corridor toward the broad Valley of the Po.

Enemy forces, consisting of tanks and anti-tank gun emplacements, still held the high ridge north and the south of these positions.

On the littoral road, 8th Army troops entered the seaside town of Riccione Marina, and crossed the mouth of the Melo River at a point only five miles southeast of Rimini. Just inland, Allied infantry and tank forces captured the village of Besanigo, 2½ miles southwest of Riccione Marina. The town of Riccione, midway between these two localities, remained in enemy hands.

South of the Coriano ridge, the hillock known as Monte Croce, seven miles southwest of Riccione and little over a mile north of the Conca River, was captured after stiff fighting, although enemy forces still held out at San Savino, a mile to the north.

At the inland edge of the 13-mile coastal advance, German forces were strongly entrenched in the town of Gemmano, eight miles southwest of Riccione Marina. British [illegible] enemy troops and defense concentrations, often too hastily prepared to be well camouflaged, are withering under the constant Allied bombardment particularly the dawn-to-dusk air attacks of the Desert Air Force.

In the last 24 hours, the DAF has made 400 sorties, mainly against the battle line targets. On Wednesday-Thursday night, Bostons and Baltimores bombed the enemy defenses south of Rimini, starting several fires. At dawn, fighter-bombers took up the attack, and throughout the day Spitbombers, Kittybombers, and Mustangs kept up the ceaseless attack.

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Supporting ground troops in Italy, fighter bombers of the Desert Air Force yesterday strafed and bombed rail and motor transportation, bridges, shipping, and other targets between the battle areas and the Po River. Hits were scored on guns and rail bridges near Rimini, and on bridge south of Modena. Nine locomotives, an oil tanker, motor trucks, and other vehicles in and near Maresco were damaged. (PRO)

B-26 WING AWARDED CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 7 — The French Croix de Guerre with Palm was awarded a B-26 Marauder wing of the MAAF yesterday for its outstanding part in the Allied offensive in central Italy during the months of April, May, and June.

General Charles de Gaulle cited the wing for its distinguished part in the preparation and support of the Allied offensive. The citation noted that during the three-months period, the wing often operated in direct support of the French corps, and attacked and destroyed important targets in the French sector.

The B-26 Marauder wing is the first Allied unit, air or ground, to be cited in this war by the Provisional Government of the French Republic. (PRO)

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

CLARK GREETINGS ON BRAZIL INDEPENDENCE DAY

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 7 — On the 122nd anniversary of Brazil's independence, General Mark Clark congratulated the 5th Army officers, men, and nurses of the Brazilian Expeditionary Force, and said, in part:

Yours is the first expedition ever to leave your homeland and cross the Ocean, to join in the battle against those who would oppress freedom and independence.

Just as your fathers fought to establish an independent Brazil, so too, you are fighting to restore freedom and independence to other nations of the world.

We of the 5th Army rejoice with you on this glorious holiday, dedicated to the independence of Brazil. (TRO)

U.S. TASK FORCE ATTACKS PALAU ISLAND

PEARL HARBOR, September 7 — A powerful United States task force and fighter planes carried out a heavy attack on the Palau Islands on Wednesday, Admiral Chester Nimitz announced here late tonight.

Palau, which is situated 600 miles west of Davao in the Philippines, was bombed and strafed and an unestimated number of Japanese planes were destroyed. Seventeen small enemy ships were also left burning. (GWI-Reuter)

ALLIED HEAVIES AGAIN ATTACK PHILIPPINES

ALLIED HQ SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, September 7 — Allied heavy bombers continued the relentless pounding of Japanese aerodromes and defense installations at Davao, capital of Mindanao, southernmost of the Philippines, and caused considerable damage and extensive fires in the latest attack, General MacArthur's communique announced today.

The assault on Japanese shipping was also kept up by Navy planes which sank three small Japanese freighters off Mindanao, the communique said.

Simultaneously, strong forces of Australian and American fighter bombers smashed Japanese positions on Vogelkop Peninsula in western Dutch New Guinea. They encountered no enemy opposition, and dropped 36 tons of bombs.

The communique also announced other air attacks by Allied planes in western Dutch New Guinea. Aerodromes and small shipping along the coast were the principal targets.

A Pacific Fleet announcement from Pearl Harbor today disclosed that Iwo Jima, in the Volcano islands, was hit by heavy bombers on September 4, while other planes attacked Marcus Island on September 3 and 4.

Anti-aircraft fire at Iwo Jima, which lies some 700 miles south of the Japanese mainland, was moderate, and two enemy fighters seen in the air made no attempt at interception.

In the attack on Marcus, 1,167 miles southeast of Tokyo, a building apparently used for ammunition storage was hit and destroyed. Anti-aircraft fire was intense.

Pagan, Rota Hit

The communique also announced air attacks on Pagan and Rota, which flank the Marianas, on Yap Island, and on the remaining Japanese positions in the Marshalls.

The communique also said that on Monday, a Liberator intercepted and shot down an enemy transport plane near Iwo Jima. A medium bomber escorting the transport managed to escape. This announcement, following close on an enemy broadcast which said that six Japanese admirals had been killed by « Allied action, » aroused speculation in Washington that they might have been on board the transport.

Earlier speculation, the United Press said, had dwelt on the possibility that the six naval leaders had died in a recent American Super-Fortress attack on the Japanese mainland. The enemy broadcast said that the six — a vice admiral and five rear admirals — were killed in the com-

fair to advancing Japanese forces. The Japanese drive threatens the American air base at Lingling, 30 miles southwest of Kiyang.

A 14th USAAF communique today, however, told of widespread air attacks on Japanese ground troops and other targets. In addition to daylight support of Chinese forces, the communique said, successful night missions were carried out. From all operations, three American planes are missing. One Japanese fighter was destroyed and another probable was claimed. (GWI-Reuter)

JAPANESE WARNED OF ALLIED LANDINGS

WASHINGTON, September 7 — The Japanese were informed Wednesday by the new Premier, General Koiso, that they must be prepared for Allied landings on Japan proper.

It was his first speech as Premier.

Koiso added: « We are in the midst of a grave situation, in which the rise or fall of the Empire is at stake. »

(OWI

JAP DIET SESSION TO BUTTRESS MORALE

WASHINGTON, September 7 — In order to discuss means of improving Japanese morale, both of the government and of the people, increase Japanese war production, and co-ordinate more closely political and military and naval policy, an Extraordinary Session of the Japanese Diet opened today.

A supplementary budget totalling more than 6,000,000,000 yen has been approved by the Cabinet, and is to be submitted to the Extraordinary Session, Domei announced yesterday. Domei also said that Premier Kuniaki Koiso will issue a statement of unprecedented importance on government policy in his address to the Diet today.

In order to keep the Japanese people from losing faith in the political machinery, Domei reported Monday members of the Diet have been requested to act « in a magnanimous spirit in correcting and changing whatever needs to be changed in the administrative machinery of the Government. »

The forthcoming Extraordinary Session will be the 18th in the history of Japan, five of which have been necessitated by the present war. Radio Tokyo said Sunday that the six chief problems for discussion will be:

1. The improvement of the fighting spirit for the protection of the homeland.

2. Improvement of the morale of government officials.

3. Strengthening of the defense structure, particularly to enable production to function during air raids.

4. Increase of munitions production and labor mobilisation.

5. The urgent matter of security in foodstuffs.

6. The formation of a powerful cabinet secretariat attached to the Premier.

Premier Koiso's speech was expected to discuss the need for closer cooperation between the national leaders and the people, as well as between the Army and Navy. (OWI)

JAPANESE REGISTERING FOR COMPULSORY LABOR

SAN FRANCISCO, September 7 — All Japanese men from 12 to 60, and all women from 12 to 40, must register their occupations by November 1 in connection with the compulsory labor program, the Japanese news agency Domei announced today. (OWI)

TWO VICTORIA CROSSES AWARDED

LONDON, September 7 — The award of two Victoria Crosses to Company Sergeant Major Peter Harold Wright

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enemy ships were also left burning. (OWI-Reuter)

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Simultaneously, strong forces of Australian and American fighter bombers smashed Japanese positions on Vogelkop Peninsula in western Dutch New Guinea. They encountered no enemy opposition, and dropped 38 tons of bombs.

The communique also announced other air attacks by Allied planes in western Dutch New Guinea. Aerodromes and small shipping along the coast were the principal targets.

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The communique also announced air attacks on Pagan and Rota, which flank the Marianas, on Yap Island, and on the remaining Japanese positions in the Marshalls.

The communique also said that on Monday, a Liberator intercepted and shot down an enemy transport plane near Iwo Jima. A medium bomber escorting the transport managed to escape. This announcement, following close on an enemy broadcast which said that six Japanese admirals had been killed by Allied action, caused speculation in Washington that they might have been on board the transport.

Earlier speculation, the United Press said, had dwelt on the possibility that the six naval leaders had died in a recent American Super-Fortress attack on the Japanese mainland. The enemy broadcast said that the six — a vice admiral and five rear admirals — were killed in the command area of the Yokosuka Naval Base.

This base lies at the entrance to Tokyo harbor, but the command extends thousands of miles out to sea, and is believed to encompass the Bonin and Volcano Islands, of which Iwo Jima is one. Yokosuka was one of the targets in a recent Super-Fortress attack, and some Washington sources, the UP said, believe the admirals may have been killed by bombs dropped by the planes. (OWI-UP)

ALLIES ADVANCE DOWN TIDDIM ROAD

KANDY, CEYLON, September 7 — The Southeast Asia Command communique today said that, after a four-mile advance against slight resistance, British 14th Army troops made contact with strong Japanese rearguards.

In a night attack, the communique said, RAF heavy bombers hit railway targets 40 miles west of Bangkok.

An announcement from Chungking Wednesday said that Chinese troops on the Salween River front in Burma have cleared the enemy from the main ridge of Sungshan, which lies just west of the river. Once Sungshan is completely cleared of the Japanese, the Chinese will controll the Burma Road from the Salween to Lungling.

The Chinese High Command at Chungking announced Wednesday that Kiyang, in southeastern Hunan Province, has

WASHINGTON, September 7 — In order to [illegible] means of improving Japanese morale, both of the government and of the people, increase Japanese war production, and coordinate more closely political and military and naval policy, an Extraordinary Session of the Japanese Diet opened today.

A supplementary budget totalling more than 8,000,000,000 yen has been approved by the Cabinet, and is to be submitted to the Extraordinary Session, Domei announced yesterday. Domei also said that Premier Kuniaki Koiso will issue a statement of unprecedented importance on government policy in his address to the Diet today.

In order to keep the Japanese people from losing faith in the political machinery, Domei reported Monday members of the Diet have been requested to act "in a magnanimous spirit in correcting and changing whatever needs to be changed in the administrative machinery of the Government."

The forthcoming Extraordinary Session will be the 12th in the history of Japan, five of which have been necessitated by the present war. Radio Tokyo said Sunday that the six chief problems for discussion will be:

1. The improvement of the fighting spirit for the protection of the homeland.

2. Improvement of the morale of government officials.

3. Strengthening of the defense structure, particularly to enable production to function during air raids.

4. Increase of munitions production and labor mobilization.

5. The urgent matter of security in foodstuffs.

6. The formation of a powerful cabinet secretariat attached to the Premier.

Premier Koiso's speech was expected to discuss the need for closer cooperation between the national leaders and the people, as well as between the Army and Navy. (OWI)

JAPANESE REGISTERING FOR COMPULSORY LABOR

SAN FRANCISCO, September 7 — All Japanese men from 12 to 60, and all women from 12 to 40, must register their occupations by November 1 in connection with the compulsory labor program, the Japanese news agency Domei announced today. (OWI)

TWO VICTORIA CROSSES AWARDED

LONDON, September 7 — The award of two Victoria Crosses, to Company Sergeant Major Peter Herold Wright, of the Coldstream Guards, and to Rifleman Ganju Lama of the 7th Gurkha Rifles, Indian Army, was announced tonight.

Wright's V. C. was awarded for gallantry when the Coldstreams attacked a steep, wooded hill near Salerno on 25 September 1943. Officers in the company became casualties in the fighting and Wright, taking charge, found three Spandau posts holding up the advance. Giving the word for covering fire, he attacked and single-handedly silenced each post in turn with hand grenades and bayonet. Then, regardless of heavy German fire as the company reached the hillcrest, he reorganized what was left of the company and took a position to consolidate the objective. A German counter-attack was beaten off and later, defying shell and machine-gun fire, Wright brought up extra ammunition for the company.

Rifleman Lama won the V.C. for action in Burma. (Reuter)

NEW SEAGOING SPITFIRE

LONDON, September 7 — British technicians have created a major increase in the seagoing airpower of the Royal Navy by designing the new "Praying Mantis" the world-famous Spitfire plane which can fold its wings without losing its very high efficiency.

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The full significance of the resulting space-saving will be realized when the designs are applied to the fleets of aircraft carriers operating far from home bases, particularly in the Pacific.

Spitfires, with an adjustment for landing on carriers, have long been in use under the name of Seafires, but up to now it had not been possible to solve the problem of folding their highly complex wings. But when the Admiralty urgently demanded top-ranking fighter protection at sea far beyond the range of land-based aircraft, Vickers-Armstrong beat the "insoluble problem" in three weeks.

In the Seafire III, as the new machine is officially known, the wings are cut twice, and the section next to the fuselage is fixed. When the other two sections of the wings are folded upward, the Seafire looks like the insect from which it gets its popular name. (Reuter)

U.S. PRODUCED 11,000 HEAVY BOMBERS IN 1943

WASHINGTON, September 7 — American factories have turned out 11,000 four-engined bombers during the first eight months of this year, the U.S. War Production Board announced yesterday.

Since June, the announcement said, the heavy bombers have been coming off assembly lines at the unprecedented rate of 1,500 per month. A year ago, production was 1,000 per month. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

T. U. LEADERS ASK AID OF ALLIED LABOR

BARI, September 7 — Italian Trades Union leaders, with almost 2,000 workmen of Puglia Province, assembled in the Teatro Umberto here today, appealed to delegates of the British and American Labor movements, and to a delegate of the International Federation of Trades Unions, for assistance to resurrect a free and united Trades Union Movement in Italy.

Fascism, they said, remains still in high places in labor councils. Both Fascism and politics, they said, must be expelled, if Labor is to regain its democratic strength. They recalled the memory of Bruno Buozzi, declaring that the faith and will of the Italian people have not been lost — and that some men remain who are prepared to sacrifice their lives for ideals.

Among the speakers were, Raffaele Pastore, General Secretary of the General Confederation of Workers; Eugenio Laricchiuta, member of the Executive Council of the C.G.I.L.; Natale Lo Iacono, Mayor of Bari, and Domenico de Leonardis, Secretary of the Bari Chamber of Labor.

Members of the foreign Labor group, making a tour of Italy for the collection of statistics on Italian Labor conditions, are: Luigi Antonini, of the American Federation of Labor; William Lawther and Thomas O'Brien, of the British Trades Union Council; Walter Schevenels, Secretary General of the International Federation of Trades Unions, and George Baldanzi, Representative of the American Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Fascism Still Present

"Fascism is still in our midst," said Pastore. He warned Italian Workmen to be on their guard, said they are anxious to have democratic political, social, and economic institutions, and appealed for guidance and moral support of the United Nations.

Responding to Pastore's appeal, A.F. of L. leader Antonini declared that International Labor groups have given considerable attention to the Italian problem. He advised Italian laborers to start reconstruction of a free, democratic Trades Union Movement by clearing out any political party influences in their ranks.

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declares that it is not the least of the duties of Italian Labor, to decry Fascism and all the influences that brought it about.

The Mayor of Bari said Allied intervention alone had freed Italy of her yoke, and declared that the Italian people must now prove equal to the task of defending the liberty "restored to us by the blood of Allied soldiers."

Walter Schevenels told the mass meeting that the Labor delegates came to Italy to help the nation's workmen restore a labor movement of national importance and national unity — unhampered by political forces. He said the International Federation would give every assistance "in our hands," and that Italy may expect as much help from International Labor as may be given to any other country which has suffered under Nazism.

"I appeal to your courage," said Schevenels. "It will be a hard and arduous task to achieve complete liberty."

The Trade Union group continued its survey of labor conditions by visits to factories in the Bari area this afternoon. Tomorrow, the group was scheduled to meet with Union representatives in Taranto, and from there they were to go on to Sicily. The survey will end with a national conference in Rome on September 10. (UNN)

GRANARIES OF PEOPLE CAMPAIGN SUCCESSFUL

ROME, September 7 — The Granaries of the People campaign continues to show good results. In Puglie, Umbria, and Lucania provinces, cereals delivered to the granaries amount to 1,000,000, 600,000 and 360,000 quintals, respectively.

The work of harvesting and threshing was made possible through the efforts of ACC which collaborated with Italian authorities.

A booklet, in English and Italian containing instructions and legislative decrees of use to Allied officers and Italian technicians, has been published by the Ministry of Agriculture in agreement with Allied authorities. (UNN)

ALLIES AID FARMERS

ROME, September 7 — The Allies have distributed to the farmers in the Provinces of Latium and Umbria 15,000 liters of petrol, 300,000 liters of petroleum, and 100,000 liters of naphtha during the month of August, it was stated here.

As a result of Allied assistance, the provinces of these regions present definite signs of recovery. The work of threshing is now proceeding. The corn and grape harvests have been excellent and a good olive crop is expected. (UNN)

DISABLED ITALIAN WAR PRISONERS TO RETURN

ROME, September 7 — The repatriation of disabled Italian prisoners of war has been arranged with the consent of Allied authorities. Prisoners of war from North Africa and England have already arrived, and more are expected from India and East Africa. Civilians interned in Rhodesia, numbering 190, will be soon be free to return to their homes in Italy.

All prisoners of war who are over 60 years of age, those over 50 who have been prisoners for more than two years, and those who are deemed necessary for the work of reconstruction may be repatriated immediately. (UNN)

REGULATIONS REGARDING CIVILIAN MOVEMENTS

ROME, September 7 — Three zones have been set up in Liberated Italy for the control of civilian movements, according to an ACC announcement.

Those zones are the Army, the Restricted, and the Free zones. The Army Zone is bounded on the north by the actual line of battle and on the south by a line running from Porto Civitanova to Orbetello. The southern boundary of

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Antonini declared that every man must insist on respect for individual political views, but that Labor groups should be free of all parties.

«If you are determined to set up a free and democratic Trades Unionism,» said Antonini, «You may blindly rely on the help of the International Trades Union Movement.» He added:

«Men of the United Nations have given their lives to free Italy from the Nazi-Fascist yoke. You owe it to them to make Italy a fit place to live in.»

Eugenio Larichiuta, member of the executive council of the CGIL, said the Italian people, despite their tragic condition, have not lost their faith or their will. He evoked the memory of Bruno Buozzi, said the Italian people have been crucified by economic Fascism — but declared that there are many — like Buozzi — who are prepared to sacrifice their lives for freedom. Said Larichiuta:

«The Workers of Italy pledge themselves to the United Nations in the fight for justice and freedom. We shall be in the front ranks in the struggle to remove from the world the stains of Nazi-Fascism.»

The days of Mazzieri were recalled by Mayor Lo Iacomo, who said the Italian people must never forget that even before Fascism there were men with bludgeons who enforced the will of political tyrants upon the people of Puglia, and

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The Restricted Zone, which follows the southern boundaries of the provinces of Campobasso, Foggia, Frosinone, and Littoria, includes both Italian Government and AMG territory, that is, territory not yet handed over to the jurisdiction of purely Italian administration. The request for passes in this zone must clearly demonstrate the urgency for travelling.

The Free Zone is all Italy south of the Restricted line. Passes, which will be issued by the Questura, are required for movement from the islands of Elba, Sardinia, and Sicily to the mainland, or from the Free Zone to another zone. The only other pass recognized will be the green cards issued by the Public Relations Branch of ACC to Italian Journalists, which authorize them to travel in the Restricted and Free zones but a special yellow pass is required for travel into the Army Zone.

Italian military personnel on leave must also conform to the above regulations. (UNN)

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GERMANS ATTEMPT TO SELL ITALIAN PAINTING

ROME, September 7 — Information has reached the Italian Government here that the Germans are attempting in Sweden, to sell *La Parabola del Ciero*, a painting by Bruegel, taken as loot from the National Museum of Naples, it was stated today.

The Italian representative in Sweden has been instructed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to inform the Swedish Government that the painting is the property of the Italian Government, and that its sale would be considered invalid. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

DEWEY GRATIFIED WITH PEACE DISCUSSIONS

WASHINGTON, September 7 — Governor Thomas E. Dewey, Republican presidential nominee, has written Secretary of State Cordell Hull that he is « deeply gratified » with the result of discussions between Mr. Hull and John Foster Dulles, Dewey's adviser on foreign affairs. (OWI)

GREEKS MAKE PROGRESS TOWARD UNITY

CAIRO, September 7 — Professor Alexander Svolos, head of the group of five EAM (National Liberation Front) members sworn in as members of Greek Premier George Papandreous' Cabinet Sunday, said here Wednesday that the EAM is now cooperating with the Papandreous Government « in a spirit of very good understanding toward the attainment of real national unity and is coordinating all efforts in the common fight. »

Professor Svolos was sworn in Sunday as Minister of Finance in the Papandreous Government. (OWI)

NEUTRAL

HULL SAYS "INFECTION" OF FASCISM IN ARGENTINA

WASHINGTON, September 7 — Secretary of State Cordell Hull said at a press conference today that there is an « infection » of Fascism in Argentina.

He said that some organized source keeps disseminating false rumors and false information intended to confuse the question on which all South American countries, except Argentina, are united. As to the source of the rumors, Hull said that the press could guess as well as he could, but added that the rumors came from the most distant area, and that observers can tell from which direction they come.

Hull said that anyone loyal to the Fascist movement in Argentina and willing to forgive that country's desertion of the Allied cause would collaborate in sending rumors. He added that there are malcontents in the Western Hemisphere.

The Secretary told the press that Argentina or Argentine officials would have to supply more clarification of their attitude toward receiving refugee Nazis before he could make any comment on the recent assurances of Argentine diplomatic officials in the United States that no refuge would be given to escaped German leaders.

Hull added that the United States is hopeful that Portugal and Switzerland will take such action as well, to prevent war criminals from going into their countries. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 7 — Today's communique:

Navy:

For 24-hours ending midnight, September 4/5, the naval commander off the south coast of France reports that destroyers of the U.S. Navy continued to give powerful gunfire support on the right flank of the Army. On September 4, the *USS Ludlow* fired 366 rounds against enemy batteries, strong points, and troops in the area between Cape Martin and Monaco; the results were very good. There was some retaliation from the shore. The work of clearing the harbours of Marseilles, Toulon, and the smaller ports continues.

On September 6 the British destroyer *Undine* and the gunboat *Aphis* both bombarded in support of the Army in the Rimini area. The results were good, enemy batteries and guns being frequently straddled, and direct explosions observed. Over 600 rounds of 6-inch and 4.7-inch ammunition were fired.

Minesweepers working off the coast were hindered by enemy guns in concrete emplacements. These are being dealt with.

Allied Armies in Italy:

On the Adriatic sector, very heavy fighting continues.

In the ground between the upper Arno and upper Tiber valleys, Indian troops of 8th Army have captured the village of La Verna, from which the enemy had excellent observation into both valleys.

North of Florence, further progress into the high ground has been made.

In the 5th Army sector, American patrols have entered the city of Prato, and have made further advances toward the high ground north of the Prato-Lucca road.

Seventh Army:

Seventh Army forces have liberated an additional number of towns in eastern France in their rapid pursuit of the withdrawing enemy.

French troops, after occupying Chalon-sur-Saône, have reached nearby Givry, and advanced up the west bank of the Saône to Allerey, with little resistance.

Further east, American troops have driven northward to the Doubs and upper Saône Valley, occupying Poligny, Arbois, and other localities.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Strong forces of escorted heavy bombers yesterday again concentrated on targets in the Balkans. In Yugoslavia, they attacked troop concentrations, tanks, and motor transport at Leskovac, rail yards at Novi Sad, and the Sava bridge near Belgrade. Other formations carried out attacks on rail yards and bridges at Oradea, in western Rumania, and rail yards at Nyiregyhaza, in northeastern Hungary.

Fighters and fighter-bombers ranged over a wide area between the battle front and the Po Valley, attacking gun positions, rail bridges, and motor and rail transport. Other tactical operations were prevented by bad weather.

Last night, medium and heavy bombers attacked rail yards at Bologna.

In these operations, three enemy aircraft were destroyed and five of ours are missing.

MAAF flew approximately 1,500 sorties.

From operations of September 5, an additional four of our aircraft have been reported missing.

From operations of September 3 one additional aircraft is missing. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

INSIDE GERMANY

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(OWI)

INSIDE GERMANY

ANTI-HITLER DEMONSTRATIONS REPORTED

LONDON, September 7 — Shouting «Down with Hitler!» and «We want peace!» crowds of soldiers, women, and workers demonstrated in the streets of several German cities, the Stockholm newspaper *Aftonbladet* reported Wednesday.

The same dispatch described clashes between civilian rioters and SS Guard units. The German garrison at Doeberitz, near Berlin, was said to have mutinied during the showing of a film of the execution of Field Marshall Erwin von Witzleben. Shots were fired, said the correspondent.

Quoting well informed sources inside Germany, the Swiss newspaper *Der Tag* said Wednesday that all former members of the German Reichstag who had never joined the Nazi Party had now been arrested and taken to an undisclosed destination. *Der Tag* said this method is apparently being used to hinder the revival of the old political parties.

Other neutral reports said Wednesday that Hitler, in a desperate effort to calm the country and stave off defeat as long as possible, has called a conference of his generals and Nazi Party leaders. The Madrid correspondent of the *Daily Mail* described this as Hitler's «greatest crisis conference yet.»

(OWI)

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(FRD)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, September 7 — Today's communique:

Ghent has been captured, and Courtrai is reported clear of the enemy. Allied forces have taken Armentières, and the area west of Lille as far as Merville. Our armor has thrust eastward from Saint Omer to the vicinity of Cassel.

Our troops are in the outskirts of Boulogne, and forward elements have surrounded Calais. Mopping up continues in the Brussels and Antwerp areas. To the south, our forces are advancing beyond the Meuse southeastward from Namur and northeastward from Givet. They are encountering mortar and small arms fire.

Troops moving through the Forest of Ardenne are east of Authamps. The advance east and northeast of Verdun continues.

Enemy strongpoints in Le Havre and Brest were attacked by heavy, medium, and light bombers yesterday. Targets over a wide area in the Low Countries and western Germany were bombed and strafed by fighters and fighter-bombers which successfully attacked motor transport, locomotives, rail cars, and troops.

During the night, a small force of light bombers attacked road and rail movements in Holland and on the Dutch-German border.

(Reuter)

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SOVIET

MOSCOW, September 7 — Tonight's communique:

During today, southwest of Lomza, our troops occupied in fighting several populated localities, including Tarnova, Viastunky, Rogvory, Zhituli, Oldaky, and Volzekovize.

In Rumania, our troops continued to advance and occupied the cities of Ramnicul-Valcea, Gregeshani, Corabia, and Turnu-Magure.

On September 6, troops of the 2nd Ukrainian Front captured 3,000 German officers and men. According to complete reports, the acting Commander of the German 6th Army, Lieutenant-General Burghart, of the rear troops; the Commander of the German 376th Infantry Division, Lieutenant-General Schwarz, and the former Commandant of the city of Kishinev, Major-General von Denitz, were among the prisoners captured by these troops in the area of Bacau during September 3.

On the other sectors of the front, patrol activities and fighting of local importance took place.

During September 6, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts 30 German tanks. In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 17 enemy planes were shot down.

(Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, September 7 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

A general uprising of the population and Patriots took place on a long stretch of the Italian-Swiss Alpine border, in the region between Domodossola and Lake Maggiore. Many localities fell into the hands of Patriots. Violent clashes took place east of Lake Maggiore. Patriot forces encircled and annihilated a German garrison.

In the Genoa sector, divisions of the Garibaldi Brigade extended the zones under their control. In Spezia Province, a column of 30 German vehicles was ambushed. Two truckloads of Germans were destroyed after bitter fighting. An enemy convoy of transports was immobilized for 48 hours. A train was derailed near Isola. An attack carried out against an enemy high-tension electric line, along the Spezia-Genoa railway, impeded enemy troop movements.

In the Varese sector, on the road leading to Cento Croci, Patriots blew up a bridge. A train bearing military supplies was derailed.

Units of the Ossopo Brigade, which is one of the Garibaldi Brigades, attacked a factory producing bullets, and spare parts for locomotives and railway tracks. All the machinery was destroyed.

Carlo Biaggini, Federal inspector of the 7th Republican Fascist region, was executed by Patriots. Fascists had shot four Patriots, among them a doctor.

Two thousand Italian officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Border Customs Officials, who had refused to join the Fascist Militia, were deported to Germany. During the trip, approximately half of them fled to join the Patriots. (UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, September 7 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

North of Antwerp, an enemy bridgehead was eliminated by counter-attack. Strong enemy pressure continues in the Louvain-Sedan area. South East of Sedan, a German armored unit launched a surprise attack on enemy positions and annihilated them. Prisoners were taken.

East of Verdun, at Pont-a-Mousson and Toul, strong enemy attacks failed. At Baume-les-Dames, the enemy for a short time succeeded in gaining ground on the northern bank of the Doubs. German counter-attacks, which were immediately launched, forced the enemy to withdraw.

After heaviest artillery preparation and air attacks, the North Americans yesterday resumed their offensive against

In the Southern part of Siebenbuergen, Hungarian counter-attacks against increasing Rumanian resistance made further progress. In the south eastern sector of Siebenbuergen, as well as in the East Carpathians, Bolshevist attacks were repulsed. On the remaining sectors of the eastern front, heavy fighting developed only in the lower Narev district. After fierce resistance, the town of Ostrolenka was lost.

In Warsaw, the entire Vistula district has now been cleared of enemy bandits.

During the night, strong formations of German bombers and fighter-bombers attacked Soviet troop concentrations in the Baltic area.

The enemy launched air attacks against several localities in Serbia and Hungary.

Enemy fighters were over western Germany in a daylight attack. Under the cover of clouds, enemy bombers in a terror raid struck at the city of Emden. Damages to buildings are reported. The population suffered losses.

During the night, isolated enemy planes dropped bombs on Hamburg. (Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMAN HOME RADIO

Finland's Punishment. No Food From Germany: «The Finnish population has received the news about the end of the hostilities with the Soviet Union without any signs of joy,» announces the correspondent of Ya in Stockholm. Moscow's intentions in regard to Finland are kept entirely in the dark. In Helsinki, it is stated with sorrow that in the future, no more food transports are to be expected from Germany, and this means the «beginning of a period of famine for the Finnish population.»

GERMAN OVERSEAS RADIO IN ENGLISH

The War Is Merely Beginning Now: «This war is by no means over. It is just beginning. And Germany is just beginning to strike!»

TRANSOCEAN AND D.N.B.

Western Front: «The focal point of the fighting on the western front yesterday was in north and central Belgium, as well as on the middle Meuse and in the southern Argonne. Further strong enemy attacks were directed against the fortress zone in Pas de Calais, against Le Havre, and against Brest. In the Italo-French Alps, the enemy also increased his pressure... Enemy attacks from the southeast towards the forefield of Boulogne collapsed after German counter-attacks... In the Lys sector the enemy, collaborating with gangs of terrorists, gained a small strip of ground.»

Eastern Front: «The Soviets concentrated their attacks upon the area north of Warsaw. They started a large-scale attack with four armies, largely equipped with offensive arms. The spearheads of the offensive wedge were directed against Ostrolenka.»

FASCIST RADIO

The Siegfried Line: Both the international propaganda and the front reports begin to stress the importance of the Siegfried Line, built up on the basis of the latest experience.

American Defeat in France: German units launched powerful counter-attacks along the Aisne River and captured great quantities of war material, abandoned by the American forces in their flight.

Disengagement According to Plan: In the central and Tyrrhenian sectors of the Italian front, German troops are executing their disengagement movement according to plan. The enemy was unable to interfere with these operations.

The main centre of the fighting remains on a narrow sector along the Adriatic coast. Anglo-Canadians, Poles, and other mercenaries launched fierce attacks against the German

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.4/NND No. 789021

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, September 7 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

A general uprising of the population and Patriots took place on a long stretch of the Italian-Swiss Alpine border, in the region between Domodossola and Lake Maggiore. Many localities fell into the hands of Patriots. Violent clashes took place east of Lake Maggiore. Patriot forces encircled and annihilated a German garrison.

In the Genoa sector, divisions of the Garibaldi Brigade extended the zones under their control in Spezia Province. A column of 30 German vehicles was ambushed. Two truck-loads of Germans were destroyed after bitter fighting. An enemy convoy of transports was immobilized for 48 hours. A train was derailed near Isola. An attack carried out against an enemy high-tension electric line, along the Spezia-Genoa railway, impeded enemy troop movements.

In the Varese sector, on the road leading to Cento Croci, Patriots blew up a bridge. A train bearing military supplies was derailed.

Units of the Cacciatori Brigade, which is one of the Garibaldi Brigades, attacked a factory producing bullets, and spare parts for locomotives and railway tracks. All the machinery was destroyed.

Carlo Biaggini, Federal inspector of the 7th Republican Fascist region, was executed by Patriots. Fascists had shot four Patriots, among them a doctor.

Two thousand Italian officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Border Customs Officials, who had refused to join the Fascist Militia, were deported to Germany. During the trip, approximately half of them fled to join the Patriots. (UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, September 7 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

North of Antwerp, an enemy bridgehead was eliminated by counter-attack. Strong enemy pressure continues in the Louvain-Sedan area. South East of Sedan, a German armored unit launched a surprise attack on enemy positions and annihilated them. Prisoners were taken.

East of Verdun, at Pont-à-Mousson and Toul, strong enemy attacks failed. At Buume-les-Dames, the enemy for a short time succeeded in gaining ground on the northern bank of the Doubs. German counter-attacks, which were immediately launched, forced the enemy to withdraw.

After heaviest artillery preparation and air attacks, the North Americans yesterday resumed their offensive against the fortress of Brest. Only after bitter fighting, the enemy, in the face of fierce German resistance, succeeded in entering certain sectors of the fortress' glacis area. He suffered heavy losses. Enemy penetration points were sealed.

Fighting for the passes in the Franco-Italian frontier zone increased in intensity, after the enemy had brought up Moroccan Colonial troops. Repeated enemy attempts to gain possession of the border fortifications failed.

On the Adriatic Front, the enemy in his continuous onslaught against our defensive positions suffers heavy losses forcing him to throw new reserves into battle. Yesterday, too, our troops, after bitter fighting, scored defensive successes, and destroyed 30 enemy tanks.

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The main centre of the fighting remains on a narrow sector along the Adriatic coast. Anglo-Canadians, Poles, and other mercenaries launched fierce attacks against the German positions, particularly between Coriano and Riccione. However, the enemy did not succeed in achieving any gains of importance.

German Positions Improved. In the Alpine sector the Allies heavily attacked the German-held passes of Mont Cenis and the Little Saint Bernard. All attacks were repulsed, and the Germans were able to improve their positions.

Bulgaria and Turkey: Russia's move against Bulgaria was dictated by Stalin's desire to obtain access to the Aegean Sea. Russia's domination of Bulgaria will have serious consequences upon the position of Turkey, as Bulgaria will no longer be able to support Turkey in the latter's control of the Straits.

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

Interior A. E.

INFORMATION DIVISION
ACC 615
8 SEP 1944

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service **compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, FNC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

Thursday 7 September 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS— Allied patrols enter Germany; British in Netherlands; Air assault on Brest continues; King George congratulates Montgomery; Eisenhower urges German soldiers and officers to surrender; SHAEF calls to workers in Germany; Britain's total blackout ends. Americans advance 37 miles in southern France; Russians reach Yugoslavian border, capture Turnu-Severin; Bulgaria hastily asks Russia for armistice; Allies send aid to fighting Slovaks; 8th and 5th armies continue advances; MAAF pounds targets in Balkans and north Italy; General Freyberg injured; Allies knock out 36 more Japanese ships; U. S. Army plans limited demobilization after German surrender.

LIBERATED ITALY — General Wilson confers with Trades Unions commission; Baldanzi speaks to Naples population; Allies aid war against animal diseases; AMG official praises Florence doctors; More Fascists arrested; Harvests in Terni and Florence provinces satisfactory.

WAR FRONTS

ALLIED RECONNAISSANCE PATROLS ENTER GERMANY BRITISH IN NETHERLANDS

SHAEF, September 6 — American patrols of General George Patton's 3rd Army today crossed the borders of the Third Reich. Operating 20 to 30 miles in advance of the main force, the reconnaissance units came under heavy artillery fire, and withdrew safely to American positions on the Moselle River.

The Allied armies are now facing the western defenses of Germany - the Siegfried Line — running along the frontiers of France, Luxembourg, Belgium, and Holland from the Rhine at Karlsruhe. They have crossed the Moselle in strength between Nancy and Metz, breaching the last natural barrier short of the border. The German High Command ordered that defenses be constructed along this line, but the German retreat was so precipitous that they had no time.

toward Aachen in the Siegfried Line. The crossing of the Meuse River was made at Givet in France, and at Dinant in Belgium, both directly south of Namur. Enemy opposition was light. To the northwest, forward armored elements have entered Ghent.

It was officially reported today that British troops have crossed into the Netherlands, but it was not disclosed at what point and in what strength the penetration was made. The Netherlands Prime Minister recently stated that Allied troops were in Breda, 30 miles northeast of Antwerp on a main highway.

Farther back, Polish troops captured Cassels, 10 miles northeast of St. Omer, and unofficial reports said that Polish spearheads had reached the vicinity of Ypres.

Canadian forces are closing in on the outskirts of Boulogne, and other units have by-passed the city and are now operating in the Foret de Guines, south of Calais.

Canadians Encircle 50,000

Canadian troops have now reached the Channel coast on both sides of Calais, and have encircled an estimated 50,000 Germans. The Germans retreating along the coast have been ordered to hand over their arms and equipment to rear-guard troops, and to make their way back to Germany as best they can.

For the first time, the German Army is starved of equipment. Its tanks, guns, trucks, carts, and equipment are scattered wholesale along roads and fields, burned out and wrecked. The train of supplies from Germany has ceased.

The Germans unable to get out of the area, east, west, and south, of Mons are being eliminated in divisional-scale mopping-up operations. An additional 10,000 prisoners were taken today, making a total of 55,000 troops captured so far in this pocket.

The German garrison of Le Havre was issued another ultimatum to surrender or receive further severe bombing.

No reports have been received as to the fighting at Brest. [The German news agency said that demolitions are being carried out and are almost completed. Quay installations and piers are being demolished.]

The total number of prisoners taken since D-Day is 205,000, including those taken by the American 1st and 3rd armies. (OWI-Reuter)

AIR ASSAULT ON BREST CONTINUES

LONDON, September 6 — Waves of American medium bombers flying from French bases resumed the Allied air assault on Brest this morning. About 300 Marauders and Havocs attacked gun positions and defense lines in the port area for a solid hour.

One bomber failed to return. It was the first 9th USAAF bomber to be lost in nearly 1,000 sorties against beleaguered Brest since September 1.

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An official spokesman stated that the patrol penetrations of Germany were not to be regarded as preludes to an immediate invasion, which, he said, will come when the troops are ready and the material is all forward.

Patrols known to be operating from Thionville would have had to move forward only about 12 miles to reach the German town of Perl, near the southeast corner of Luxembourg. They were unofficially reported to have reached this town last week.

Increasing Enemy Resistance

The 3rd Army is meeting increasing German resistance on the approaches to Germany. All the way eastward, bridges have been blown. They have taken 78,000 prisoners and have killed 19,500 Germans, a press report stated.

The Germans retreated to the Siegfried Line in a disorderly fashion. Allied fighters and fighter-bombers have so effectively been smashing their transport running eastward that the Germans are piling onto every vehicle they can, seizing all kinds of transport from the French.

South of the Loire, Allied air force units are harassing enemy groups who are trying desperately to get back to Germany.

In Belgium, British and American forces have linked up between Namur and Louvain, and are swinging eastward northeast of St. Omer, and unofficial reports said that Polish spearheads had reached the vicinity of Ypres.

Canadian forces are closing in on the outskirts of Boulogne, and other units have by-passed the city and are now operating in the Forêt de Guines, south of Calais.

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LATE BULLETINS

AMERICANS FOUR MILES EAST OF METZ

SHAEF, September 6 — American troops have reached a point four miles east of Metz, after meeting stubborn resistance, it was reported late tonight. (Reuter)

LARGEST CONVOY OF WAR ARRIVES IN BRITAIN

OTTAWA, September 6 — The largest convoy of war has arrived in Great Britain under the escort of the Royal Canadian Navy, it was announced tonight by Angus MacDonald, Minister of the Navy.

The convoy consisted of 150 ships, and carried more than a million tons of cargo, the announcement said. (Reuter)

25,000 PRISONERS TAKEN IN MONS POCKET

SHAEF, September 6 — It was announced here tonight that the American 1st Army has captured 25,000 Germans in a pocket south of Mons, Belgium, making the total 154,000 for the 1st Army since D-day. Two major generals are included among the new captives. (OWI)

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Meanwhile Allied fighter-bombers ranged behind the German front and into Germany and Holland, tangling enemy communications and transport, and attacking radar installations, enemy headquarters, and factories.

Mosquitoes were out on similar missions last night. They ranged from the English Channel to Hanover and south to Cologne, and bombed trains, five of them between Liège and the Ruhr. One train near Apeldoorn in Holland was totally destroyed. Large fires were left burning in Maestricht and Krefeld rail yards. Mosquitoes also attacked shipping off the Dutch coast.

Weather over the Channel today was bad, but British coastal and naval planes kept up their attacks on German shipping along the coast.

No heavy bomber operations were reported today over Germany, where a strong force of Fortresses yesterday attacked the rail hubs of Karlsruhe, Stuttgart, and Ludwigshafen. Escorting fighters destroyed 75 enemy planes on or over unprotected German airfields yesterday. During the day's operations 59 locomotives and over 400 vehicles were destroyed.

Commenting on the increased range of Allied medium bombers since they transferred to Continental air bases, the BBC air correspondent said: «Medium bombers now have the Reich within their range. To date, they have never reached out farther than 10 miles from the German frontier. But now these bombers, many hundreds strong, operating from medium height and carrying two to three tons of bombs, can cover western Germany. These medium bombers are every bit as powerful as the German bombers which attacked England throughout the winter of 1940.»

No flying-bomb attacks were reported over England today. During a recent attack, it is now revealed, one bomb struck the home of Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, but she escaped injury. (OWI - Reuter)

KING GEORGE CONGRATULATES MONTGOMERY

LONDON, September 6 — King George, in a special message to Field Marshal Montgomery today, said, «To you and all the Allied Expeditionary Force, I send my warmest congratulations on the glorious victory already gained in France.» (PWB)

EISENHOWER URGES ENEMY TO SURRENDER

LONDON, September 6 — German soldiers were urged to lay down their arms and their officers were urged to order troops to cease firing by General Dwight Eisenhower in a broadcast today to members of the German Wehrmacht in the west.

The text of the appeal to German officers said:

«You know that the defeat of Germany is a military fact. To you, the inevitable consequences of party politics are clear: the senseless deaths of thousands of your men, and the destruction of German cities. You alone in Germany are now responsible if these things are not prevented. You alone in Germany have the power and authority to prevent them. Give orders to the soldiers under your command to cease fire.»

Appealing to the German soldiers, General Eisenhower stated:

«Your high ranking officers know that the war is lost. Those among them who realize their responsibility have given orders to cease fire. Only those who are utterly desperate and the Party fanatics insist that you have to sacrifice yourselves.

«From today until the time when everything is over, which means the official general capitulation, many soldiers will go to their deaths. Why should you be one of them? The outcome of the war has been decided. You have done your duty as soldiers, now you have duties at home.

«In American or British prison camps, you will receive the correct treatment soldiers deserve. Over 300,000 of you

3. If you are unable to escape to the country, do everything in your power to prevent the destruction of communications and industrial installations. As far as possible see that they are in good order when they fall into the hands of the Allies. Protect especially stores of petrol, oil, and lubricants against destruction by the enemy. All these facilities will soon be needed by the Allied armies.

4. On the arrival of Allied troops, obey precisely the instructions which are given to you by the Allied military authorities.

This is the second of a series of instructions which will come to you by radio. (BBC)

BRITAIN'S TOTAL BLACKOUT ENDS

LONDON, September 6 — After five years and a fortnight of blackout in Britain, the country is to be «half lit up» on September 17.

The British Home Secretary, Sir Herbert Morrison, in a series of sweeping relaxations of war regulations, announced that when British double summer time ends people all over Britain, except in a few special coastal areas, need no longer pull blackout curtains. If an air warning sounds, the lights must be turned out, or the old blackout curtains drawn.

Streets are to be brighter, and in some cases they will be practically back to the pre-war standard of lighting. More lighting will be permitted vehicles and bicycles also.

From September 12, all daylight fire-guard duties end throughout Britain. Night duties are also suspended, but the administrative machinery is to remain, and fire-guards will resume duties if incendiary bombs should come again.

Most of the whole-time civil defence service personnel in much of Britain will be released, and the services put on a part-time basis. There will also be a big release of part-timers, and those who remain must do a maximum of only 12 hours, instead of 48 hours, in four weeks.

Fire-guard and civil defence relaxations do not apply in full to London and eastern and southern parts of England, nor do they cover national fire service and police auxiliary services. (Reuter)

NO GERMAN PEACE APPROACHES

LONDON, September 6 — «To dispel peace rumors of the past 48 hours, I learn reliably that the Germans have made no peace approaches of any kind up to the present moment,» E. France Wighton, Reuter correspondent, said in a dispatch this afternoon.

Wighton said that the only person who can be approached is General Eisenhower, the Supreme Commander, and the only offer which he will accept is unconditional surrender, which must come from the German commander in the field.

The Reuter correspondent added that there will be no negotiation as a prelude to armistice, and there will be no dealing of any kind with Hitler or his Nazi colleagues. (Reuter)

AMERICANS ADVANCE 37 MILES IN SOUTH FRANCE

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 6 — American troops, making rapid progress up the Saone Valley, yesterday reached the very important road junction of Lons-le-Saunier, marking an advance of 37 miles northeast of Bourg-en-Bresse, it was announced today.

Other American troops took the village of Louhans, also an important road junction about 25 miles directly north of Montrevel, where sharp enemy counter-attacks were beaten off the day before. Yesterday there was little fight left in the German forces who were retreating hastily up the valley and offering little or no opposition to the advancing

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«In American or British prison camps you will receive the decent treatment soldiers deserve. Over 300,000 of you have already surrendered, many of your generals and commanders among them.» (OWI)

S.H.A.E.F. CALLS TO WORKERS IN GERMANY

SHAEF, September 6 — The following message was issued at the order of General Eisenhower today, addressed to foreign workers in Germany:

This is the second of a series of instructions by radio. These instructions will be repeated in leaflets dropped to you by Allied planes. The collapse of the German armies in the west means that battles will soon be fought on German soil. In view of this fact, I am issuing the following instructions to all foreign workers in combat areas.

1. Do not permit yourselves to be dragged deeper into Germany by the retreating Germans. As the Allied armies advance toward the area in which you are working, seize the best opportunity to go into hiding in the country and await their arrival.

2. Use every opportunity to gather information concerning movements of German troops, the identity of German units, in particular information concerning movements of German troops, the position of minefields. Watch carefully also the behaviour of the Germans, and be ready to supply evidence of any atrocities you may see committed.

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Both the village of Louhans and the town of Lons-le-Saunier, which has a population of some 13,000, are important road junctions leading north-south and east-west, offering our forces excellent transportation routes for the movement of men, supplies, and equipment.

Latest reports tonight disclosed that French troops continuing their advance northward up the Saône Valley occupied Chalon-sur-Saône, 35 miles north of Macon while some eight miles to the southeast American troops knocked out enemy resistance to take St. Germain du Plain.

Besides being a strategic crossroad center, Chalon-sur-Saône, with a population of about 28,000, is popular for its production of good wines and liquors. (PRO)

F.F.I. NARROW ESCAPE GAP FROM SOUTH FRANCE

LONDON, September 6 — French Forces of the Interior have concentrated on reducing the bottleneck through which German troops are withdrawing from southwest France.

Resistance forces have occupied Chabris, in Indre Department, and Selles-sur-Cher, both southwest of Tours. The Germans have evacuated Vierzon, northwest of Bourges, while east of Bourges they are engaged in heavy fighting

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near La Charite and Pouilly, where they are trying to cross the Loire.

Energetic action from FFI men of the Saône et Loire Department saved from destruction by fire relief shipments in Mâcon railway station intended for French prisoners of war. The relief packages, mainly from the United States and Canada, were loaded in 25 freight cars, and were in danger of being burned when the Germans set fire to the station the night before they left Mâcon. The supplies were discharged from eight cars, and the 17 remaining cars were removed from danger by train crews and French Resistance members.

A delegate of the French Red Cross publicly thanked those responsible for saving the foodstuffs, which will go forward to their destination as soon as possible. (PWB)

RUSSIANS REACH YUGOSLAVIAN BORDER CAPTURE TURNU-SEVERIN

MOSCOW, September 6 — While Russian troops racing eastward across Rumania today reached the Yugoslavian border and captured Turnu-Severin, Soviet forces northeast of Warsaw captured the river fortress town of Ostroleka, and cleared the east bank of the River Narew over the last 50 miles before its junction with the River Bug. To celebrate the storming of Ostroleka, Marshal Stalin ordered red, white, green, and blue flares to be thrown up by the guns of Moscow firing victory salvos.

Marshal Malinovsky's 2nd Ukrainian Army today made one of the most impressive one-day advances of the entire 18-day Soviet offensive in Rumania, and after a drive of some 30 miles, captured not only Turnu-Severin, but also Camnu-Lung, Alexandria, Caracal, and over 100 other towns and villages.

Marshal Malinovsky's forces are now within a few miles of the Iron Gate, the great Danube defile where the river cuts through the narrow gap in the Transylvanic Alps. They are about 110 miles from Belgrade, the Yugoslav capital.

German Counter-Attacks

Troops of General Zakharov's 2nd White Russian Army, who developed their great new offensive against southern East Prussia with the storming of Ostroleka and the clearing of the Narew river's eastern banks, are waging furious battles against German counter-attacks bent on holding up the Soviet advance at all costs.

The Germans are now throwing in Tiger tanks and Ferdinand guns in groups of 20 to 30 at a time. They are mining every road, every village, and every river-crossing and copse. A front-line dispatch said special German units were patrolling the German rear to force their men to fight to the last, and to curb the increasing desertions on the northern front.

Northeast of Warsaw, Soviet troops improved their positions in the vicinity of Praga as a result of counter-attacks. Wolowin, a suburb of Praga, which changed hands several times, is now firmly in Russian possession.

On one narrow sector here, hundreds of German lorries were caught jammed together at a river crossing and were systematically smashed to pieces by Soviet Stormoviks. Hedgehopping Soviet pilots pursued the fleeing Germans to the river, and machine-gunned them in the water.

Meanwhile, inside Warsaw, the Polish Home Army has broken up the first large-scale attack against the central part of Warsaw, a communique from the embattled city announced today. General Bor said the Germans based their operations in the Old City which the Poles evacuated yesterday, and attacked under a screen of artillery fire. Their attack was repulsed by Polish Patriots with heavy losses to the Nazis.

On the Hungarian-Rumanian frontier, dispatches report continued hostilities with the Red Army troops pressing

Asked whether the Red Army already had crossed the Bulgarian border, M. Molotov replied that the note had been handed to the Sofia Emissary only a few hours previously.

In reply to a question as to whether the governments of Great Britain and the United States were aware of the declaration, the Soviet Commissar answered that before handing the note to the Bulgarian Minister, he had communicated its contents to the ambassadors of those two governments. (OWI-Reuter - Radio Moscow)

HULL WELCOMES RUSSIA'S WAR DECLARATION

WASHINGTON, September 6 — Secretary of State Cordell Hull today welcomed the Russian declaration of war on Bulgaria, and said that the United States had been advised shortly before of Russia's intentions. (OWI)

RADIO MOSCOW APPEALS TO BULGARIANS

MOSCOW, September 6 — Radio Moscow today broadcast an editorial from the newspaper, *Pravda*, appealing to the Bulgarian people to take their fate into their own hands and free themselves from the «ruling clique.»

The editorial from *Pravda*, official journal of the Communist Party, was entitled «Let Us Settle With Hitler's Bulgarian Lackeys,» and said:

It seems clear now that the Bulgarian ruling clique does not want to break with Germany and bring Bulgaria into the democratic camp. All these Bozilovs, Bagrianovs, and Muravievs do not wish the German yoke to be removed from the Bulgarian people, and are unable to remove it themselves.

This is the second time in 30 years that Bulgarian rulers have indulged in war on Germany's side against the great Slav power of Russia and her allies; but, as in the last war, the Bulgarian people have opposed these adventures by the ruling clique.

Bulgaria must free herself from this clique. The Bulgarian people must take its fate in its own hands for the final smashing of Hitlerite Germany, and for Bulgarian freedom and independence. (Reuter)

FINNISH PREMIER HEADS ARMISTICE GROUP

LONDON, September 6 — Finnish Premier Antti Hackzell is heading the Finnish armistice delegation to Russia, the Finnish radio reported today.

The delegation includes the Finnish Defense Minister, General Walden, and the Finnish chief of staff, General Heinrich, the broadcast said.

Meanwhile, the German News Agency reported today that the German Minister in Helsinki, Von Blucher, and the entire personnel of the German Legation will return to Germany this week, and that the Finnish envoy to Berlin, Ehrnrooth, is returning to Helsinki. (Reuter)

ALLIES AID FIGHTING SLOVAKS

LONDON, September 6 — Jan Masaryk, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, stated in London today that the Czechoslovak appeal to Russia, Great Britain, and the United States for aid for the Slovak uprising had been granted, and that Slovak Patriots have been fighting with weapons supplied «from the east» in the past 36 hours.

Masaryk said the arrival of weapons from the Allies has had a great moral effect among the Patriots. (Reuter)

MOSCOW CALLS GERMAN WORKERS TO STRIKE

MOSCOW, September 6 — German armament workers

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

and cleared the east bank of the River Bug. To date 50 miles before its junction with the River Bug. To celebrate the storming of Ostroleka, Marshal Stalin ordered red, white, green, and blue flares to be thrown up by the guns of Moscow firing victory salvoes.

Marshal Malinovsky's 2nd Ukrainian Army today made one of the most impressive one-day advances of the entire 18-day Soviet offensive in Rumania, and after a drive of some 30 miles, captured not only Turnu-Severin, but also Campu-Lung, Alexandria, Caracal, and over 100 other towns and villages.

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On the Hungarian-Rumanian frontier, dispatches report continued hostilities, with the Red Army troops pressing forward in Transylvania. (OWI-Reuter)

BULGARIA QUICKLY REQUESTS ARMISTICE

LONDON, September 6 — «Bulgaria has reacted quickly to the Russian declaration of war,» said the BBC today. The broadcast continued:

«In the early hours of this morning, four Bulgarian ministers called at the Soviet Legation in Sofia and asked the Charge d'Affaires to pass on to Moscow the Bulgarian government's request for an armistice.

«They had come straight from an all-night session of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers.

«This Council had been summoned early in the afternoon when news was received in Sofia that German troops had been in action against the Bulgarians.

«According to the Bulgarian radio, the German troops attacked Bulgarian Army units and had captured a corps commander with his staff.»

In Moscow, Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov held one of his rare press conferences 15 minutes after he had dismissed the Bulgarian Minister, and read to Russian and foreign correspondents the Soviet statement declaring war on Bulgaria.

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Masarik said the arrival of weapons from the Allies has had a great moral effect among the Patriots. (Reuter)

MOSCOW CALLS GERMAN WORKERS TO STRIKE

MOSCOW, September 6 — German armament workers were called upon yesterday by a Free Germany Broadcast from Moscow to paralyze Hitler's war machine by striking before it is too late.

The broadcast said that the German people are duty bound to put a stop to misery and death by a general national strike.

«The task is not an easy one, but it can be done, and it must be done», the radio said.

Employers, workers, and employees were told to set up people's councils within the Free Germany Movement, to appeal to foreign workers, who practically everywhere constitute a majority of the employees, and to contact other factories with a view to establishing unity in organization and leadership.

The broadcast concluded:

«The mood for a general strike is ripe; it is becoming more so every day with every new defeat on the fronts and every new act of terror.

«If you act now in your own interest and in the people's interest, then the day will be near when the accursed Hitler regime will be overthrown and peace secured.

«If you want to act at all, you will have to act now, as it will be too late in a few months.» (PWB)

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

8th AND 5th ARMIES CONTINUE ADVANCES

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 6 — Fifth Army forces, sweeping northward into the Serchio and the Pesca valleys, Tuesday entered the ancient walled town of Lucca and occupied the important road center of Altopascio, as 8th Army troops pressed on against weakening German resistance on the Adriatic coast of Italy.

Lt. General Mark Clark's troops, meeting only scattered enemy forces, Tuesday captured the dominating heights of Monte Albano, easternmost of the two mountain masses flanking the low Pesca Plain north of the Arno, and thrust to within six miles of Pistoia, 22 miles northwest of Lucca, to gain control of all the dominating terrain between Florence and the sea.

On the Adriatic coast, the savage German resistance of the past two days fell off Tuesday, as the battered and weary parachute veterans, who had fought so bitterly to stem the Allied advance, were relieved and replaced by troops of the 362nd Turkoman Division, officially described here as a mere "hotch-potch" of men.

Canadians Near Rimini

Eighth Army Canadian forces continued their hammering attacks to drive the enemy from their ridgetop positions between Abissinia and Misano, and in the area of Coriano, a small town four miles in from the coast, they drove forward to within 1,000 yards of the Marano River and within five miles of the port of Rimini.

Although Canadian patrol forces have penetrated Coriano, this German stronghold remained in enemy hands Tuesday, with heavy fighting both north and south. German forces counter attacked just south of the Marano River, with undisclosed results. At the village of San Savino, not quite two miles to the south of Coriano, 8th Army tank and infantry forces clashed in heavy fighting with German infantry and anti-tank guns.

Farther south along the coastal corridor, British troops reached the village of Cevplabbate, seven miles inland and on the north bank of the Conca River against only moderate opposition. German forces holding out in the Montefiore-Conca sector were driven northward. The town of Auditore, 11 miles inland and a mile north of the Foglia River, has been cleared of enemy opposition, it was reported.

In the valley of the Apennines, and the upper Tiber and Arno River valleys, no change in the main position of Allied forces was reported.

North of Florence, British troops were making steady progress, with leading elements six miles north of the Arno River. (PRO)

8th ATTACKS AT RIMINI

WITH 8TH ARMY, September 6 — Rimini is the gateway to the plains of Lombardy, and is thus the next Allied objective in the task of clearing the Germans out of the whole of Italy.

The town of Pesaro was skilfully liberated by the Allies, although the 1st German Parachute Division was ordered to defend it to the last man and the last round. Evidently the parachutists preferred to live, rather than to die bottled up in the Pesaro trap. Such, too, was the case at Cattolica, which was speedily by-passed by the Allies, but not before the slippery parachutists had again packed up and departed hurriedly.

A UNN correspondent had a grand-stand view of the onslaught on Rimini. Explosives of every sort were rained on the German positions and fortifications. From the ground, from the sea, and from the air, the enemy was pounded.

Puffs of exploding shells were everywhere. Then came the air attack. Now flights took up the onslaught in quick succession, disregarding the anti-aircraft fire of the defences. [illegible] was followed by high plumes of

and also pounded the Novi Sad rail yards, 45 miles northwest of Belgrade on the main route from Hungary.

In Hungary, Liberators escorted by Mustangs bombed the Nyiregyhaza rail yards 120 miles northeast of Budapest, on the main line from Rumania to Hungary and Central Europe. A good concentration of bombs landed on the target.

Flying Fortresses, escorted by Mustangs of an all-Negro fighter group, bombed the Oradea rail yards, 125 miles southeast of Budapest, near the Hungarian border of Rumania, getting good results. No enemy fighters were met, said early reports. (PRO)

M.A.A.F. POUNDS NORTH ITALY, BALKAN TARGETS

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 6 — Up to 500 heavy bombers of the 15th AAF yesterday attacked enemy communications lines in northern Italy and Hungary, as medium and fighter-bombers attacked roads, rails, and supply points in direct support of Allied ground troops in Italy.

Enemy escape routes through Yugoslavia, Albania, and Greece were steadily being cut by the Balkan Air Force, which is concentrating on throttling the enemy movements northward. According to an official report today, there are already signs of paralysis in the Serbian railway system on which the Germans largely rely to get their troops from Greece.

In Italy, heavies bombed the Ferrara bridge for the sixth time in less than two weeks, and last night the Ferrara railway yards were attacked.

In Hungary, escorted heavy bombers dropped a heavy concentration of steel on the Budapest north and south railroad bridges, and 15 miles north of Budapest, Liberators with Mustang escort bombed the Saib railroad bridge for the first time, with a good concentration reported on this important link between Vienna and Budapest. Other heavy formations covered the Szolnok bridge, 60 miles southeast of Budapest. (PRO)

15th A.A.F. BOMB AND FIGHTER GROUPS DECORATED

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 6 — America's highest award for a combat organization, two battle streamers representing two unit citations and the distinguished unit badge with one cluster, was presented to the 451st B-24 Liberator Bomber Group by Major General Nathan Twining, commanding general of the 15th AAF on Sunday at an Italian air base.

The decorations were for the February 25 attack on Regensburg's Prufening aircraft factory in Germany, and for the April 5 mission to the Ploesti oil refineries. Combat and ground men alike were commended for their untiring work to insure the success of the operations.

In its 3,916 individual combat sorties, the 451st Bomber Group dropped 7,660 tons of bombs on 10 enemy-occupied countries of southern Europe, while gunners shot down 150 of the Luftwaffe's prized fighters.

General Twining also awarded the blue ribbon of a distinguished unit citation to the veteran 15th AAF 31st Fighter Group.

Pioneer and top-scoring P-51 Mustang Fighter group in the Mediterranean Theater, the 31st was cited for its outstanding performance of duty on April 27 during bombing operations over Ploesti. On that date, the Mustangs provided target cover for seven groups of heavy bombers, and, though considerably outnumbered by enemy fighters, the 31st Fighter Group successfully warded off the enemy attacks against the bombers and shot down 16 enemy planes and probably destroyed or damaged many others.

The 31st has shot down approximately 500 enemy planes of all types. (PRO)

GENERAL FREYBERG INJURED

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

ing troops to drive the enemy from their hilltop positions between Abbazia and Misano, and in the area of Coriano, a small town four miles to the coast, they drove forward to within 1,600 yards of the Marano River and within five miles of the port of Rimini.

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Puffs of exploding shells were everywhere. Then came the air attack. New flights took up the onslaught in quick succession, disregarding the anti-aircraft fire of the defences. The thud of the bombs was followed by high plumes of smoke.

Away to the right, where the Adriatic spilled lazily on the coast, warships appeared cutting through the sea. They hove-to and opened a terrific barrage on enemy positions, covering them with belching smoke.

The whole attack was a mighty spectacle of power and superiority. The enemy was helpless in dealing with the avalanche of steel from the land, air and sea. They were out-weighted, out-manned, and out-fought. (UNN)

HEAVIES ATTACK BALKAN TRANSPORT LINES

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 6 — Up to 750 heavy bombers of the 15th AAF, escorted by Mustangs and Lightnings, today attacked enemy troops, transport, and communications lines in a crushing blow to bottlenecked enemy withdrawals northward from below the Danube in the Balkans, it was announced tonight.

In Yugoslavia, a large formation of Liberators sighted a concentration of German troops, tanks, and other vehicles all jammed up in the small town of Leskovac, 150 miles southeast of Belgrade, and promptly attacked them with full loads of bombs.

Another Liberator formation over Yugoslavia successfully bombed the Sava rail bridge just outside of Belgrade, while the Germans largely rely to get their troops from Greece.

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The 31st has shot down approximately 500 enemy planes of all types. (PRO)

GENERAL FREYBERG INJURED

WELLINGTON, September 6 — Lieutenant General Sir Bernard Freyberg, V. C., general officer commanding the 2nd New Zealand Expeditionary Forces, was injured when his reconnaissance aircraft crashed while landing at a forward airfield in Italy Sunday, Prime Minister Peter Fraser announced today.

General Freyberg suffered an injury of his right side, but after an operation his condition was reported satisfactory. (Reuter)

YUGOSLAV OFFENSIVE AGAINST COMMUNICATIONS

LONDON, September 6 — Today's communique from Marshal Tito's headquarters disclosed that Yugoslav Patriots are successfully continuing their widespread attacks on communications and supply routes throughout Yugoslavia.

The communique, broadcast by the Free Yugoslav Radio, said an all-out offensive has been launched, with Patriots cutting lines and blowing up bridges. Heavy demolitions were reported to have occurred along routes leading from Serbia and Croatia toward the Adriatic. Traffic between Dalmatia and the interior of the country is said to be at a standstill.

In the Uzice sector, the Germans are being pushed back so rapidly that they are leaving their wounded behind. The

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town of Kladanj, southwest of Belgrade, was liberated. Most of the province of Styria, in Slovenia, has now been freed of the Germans.

During yesterday's operations, the communique added, more than 1,000 Germans were killed and a Bulgarian colonel, commanding troops guarding communication lines west of Nish, was taken prisoner.

Radio Moscow reported that the Soviet Supreme Council has awarded Marshal Tito the Order of Suvorov, First Class, as «a recognition for great leadership and skilful handling of the Patriot war against the Germans».

Through a recruiting office set up in Paris by the Yugoslav embassy there, Yugoslavs residing in France will be able to join the Yugoslav Army of Liberation, the French National Radio said yesterday. (Free Yugoslav Radio)

ALBANIANS CUT GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS

LONDON, September 6 — Continuing their systematic destruction of key German communications lines, Albanian Patriots have twice cut the main road from Greece through Korce to the railway at Florina, it was disclosed today.

An official statement said that on August 26, and again two days later (after the Germans had made temporary repairs), units of the Second P.N.C. brigade blew craters up to 100 feet wide in the main road just south of Leskoviq. This road is vital for traffic from northern Greece to the nearest railhead leading back to Germany.

A second success was reported from Dibra, important junction on one of the only three routes linking Albania with the railway supply route in Yugoslavia. Despite reinforcements, the German garrison was driven out after a month-long battle with the First Division P.N.L., supported by Macedonian brigades.

In northern Albania, the patriot leader Gani Kryezmi, whose forces have been continually attacking enemy posts in the last two months, especially around the third and northern route out of Albania (the Kukes), has thrown back a German attack at Dobreti, it was stated. (PWB)

ALLIES KNOCK OUT 36 MORE JAPANESE SHIPS

ALLIED HQ, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, September 6 — In a two-day series of attacks, Allied aircraft ranging over the southwest Pacific have sunk or damaged a total of 36 more Japanese ships of all sizes, General MacArthur's communique announced today.

Twenty-one of the craft were accounted for off much-bombed Halmahera Island, south of the Philippines. Eight of these were merchant vessels — one a 4,000-tonner — and the remainder were barges, on which the Japanese are steadily becoming more dependent as their merchant fleet dwindles.

In the Philippines themselves, Allied air patrols sank a 1,600-ton freighter. Another freighter was driven ashore elsewhere.

Off Celebes Island, 15 small, troop-filled Japanese craft were sunk or damaged.

The chief of United States Intelligence in the Southwest Pacific, Brigadier General Willoughby, said today that the turning point of the Dutch New Guinea campaign was the Allied landings on the Admiralty Islands early this year, which left the Japanese 17th and 18th armies stranded and broke their air shuttle-service between Wewak and Rabaul.

General Willoughby, a veteran of the Philippines campaign under General MacArthur, made this statement in the course of a review of the fighting in New Guinea. The Intelligence chief emphasized the scope of the operations in the Admiralty landings, and compared the supply problem with that which would be involved in moving an army from the shores of the Black Sea across Europe to Iceland.

In 1943, General Willoughby recalled, the Allies had only a handful of divisions, some landing craft, a few cargo ships, and what he termed an ill-assorted collection of planes, while other heavies hunted a railway station at Moulmein, an important Burmese communications point.

Long-range RAF and USAAF fighters struck at the Ywataung railway yards in the Mandalay area.

RAF and Indian fighters and fighter-bombers of the 3rd Tactical Air Force attacked enemy positions, troop concentrations, and road and river-transport in the Arakan and Chindwin areas.

No Allied planes were lost in all the widespread operations.

The communique reported some (naval) activity along the railway towards Hopin and in the Kaza area.

The Chinese High Command said today that on the Yunnan front, the Japanese continued their attempts to relieve their garrisons at the Burma Road towns of Lungling and Mangshu by attacks on Chinese roadblocks, but the Chinese repelled the assaults. Farther northeast, the Chinese cleared a ridge on Sungshan peak near the south opening of the Burma Road.

U. S. 14th Air Force bombers and fighters carried out concentrated attacks on Kiyang and Hongyang, causing a great number of enemy casualties. P-40 fighter-bombers attacked Japanese troops and installations northeast of Lungling.

P-40's also hit the Charuning area three times Monday, strafing enemy cavalry and blasting installations.

Other Japanese troop concentrations were attacked by P-40's at Kiyang, on the Songyang-Lungling road.

(OWI - Reuter)

2,344,000 JAP CASUALTIES IN CHINA

CHUNGKING, September 6 — The Japanese have suffered 2,344,000 casualties among their combat troops and 600,000 in their garrison, supply, and transport units during seven years of war in China up to 1 July 1944, it was officially stated here today.

Chinese casualties were said to total 2,302,220. (OWI)

AMERICAN MISSION ARRIVES IN CHUNGKING

CHUNGKING, September 6 — General Joseph Stilwell, Maj. Gen. Patrick Hurley, and Donald Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, arrived here today, the Associated Press reported.

The large transport plane carrying President Roosevelt's emissaries was met at a suburban airport by American and Chinese officials. The party included General Chu Shih-Ming, Chinese military attaché in Washington. (OWI)

JAPAN LOSES SIX ADMIRALS

LONDON, September 6 — One Japanese vice admiral and five rear admirals have been killed in recent fighting, said an official Japanese statement quoted by Radio Tokyo. The admirals were all stationed in the command area of Yokosuka naval base. (Reuter)

"LONG AND HARD" FIGHT IN PACIFIC

WASHINGTON, September 6 — U.S. Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal disclosed today that Japan has lost the use of 50 major island bases in the Pacific, but is now able to mass airpower in a comparatively small area, so that a «long and hard» fight is in prospect.

He said that a year ago the Japanese had their air forces spread over an immense area, but that with the capture, neutralization, and by-passing of some 50 enemy bases by American forces, «the Japanese are relieved of the responsibility of supplying them with planes.»

Forrestal said the Japanese can now center their airpower in the narrowing theater of action: «the Philippines, China, and Japan proper.»

He added that the Japanese have been saving their forces for movements to come, and also have made «many

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The chief of United States Intelligence in the Southwest Pacific, Brigadier General Willoughby, said today that the turning point of the Dutch New Guinea campaign was the Allied landings on the Admiralty Islands early this year, which left the Japanese 17th and 18th armies stranded and broke their air shuttle-service between Wewak and Rabaul.

General Willoughby, a veteran of the Philippines campaign under General MacArthur, made this statement in the course of a review of the fighting in New Guinea. The intelligence chief emphasized the scope of the operations in the Admiralty Islands, and compared the supply problem with that which would be involved in moving an army from the shores of the Black Sea across Europe to Ireland.

In 1943, General Willoughby recalled, the Allies had only a handful of divisions, some landing craft, a few cargo ships, and what he termed an ill-assorted collection of planes. Nevertheless, the Japanese recognized the precariousness of their position, and tried to withdraw to Hollandia and Wewak, but the Allies anticipated their move and landed in the Admiralties.

The General paid warm tribute to Australian soldiers and supplies. « The aid given, » he said, « was astonishing. »

The BBC said today that Allied air operations have more than doubled in the Southwest Pacific this year. In the first six months, Allied planes carried out as many operations as they did during all of 1943. Sorties and flying time have quadrupled so far this year, and Japanese losses have been three times as great, the BBC said.

(OWI - Reuter - BBC)

JAPANESE STILL RETREATING FROM INDIA

KANDY, CEYLON, September 6 — American and British planes are continuing to attack Japanese forces retreating from India, and the enemy units have broken off contact with the Allied troops, the Southeast Asia Command headquarters communique reported today.

Strategic Air Force heavy bombers hit Sangkhla, on the Thailand-Burma railway, and also attacked railway yards in the Mandalay area in northern Burma. American bombers heavily bombed targets at Haka, south of Tiddim,

Kanjing.

P-40's also hit the Charming area three times Monday, strafing enemy cavalry and blasting installations.

Other Japanese troop concentrations were attacked by P-40's at Kiyang, on the Sengyang-Lungling road.

(OWI - Reuter)

2,344,000 JAP CASUALTIES IN CHINA

CHUNGKING, September 6 — The Japanese have suffered 2,344,000 casualties among their combat troops and 600,000 in their garrison, supply, and transport units during seven years of war in China up to 1 July, 1944, it was officially stated here today.

Chinese casualties were said to total 2,302,230. (OWI)

AMERICAN MISSION ARRIVES IN CHUNGKING

CHUNGKING, September 6 — General Joseph Stilwell, Maj. Gen. Patrick Hurley, and Donald Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, arrived here today, the Associated Press reported.

The large transport plane carrying President Roosevelt's emissaries was met at a suburban airport by American and Chinese officials. The party included General Chu Shih-Ming, Chinese military attaché in Washington. (OWI)

JAPAN LOSES SIX ADMIRALS

LONDON, September 6 — One Japanese vice admiral and five rear admirals have been killed in recent fighting, said an official Japanese statement quoted by Radio Tokyo. The admirals were all stationed in the command area of Yokosuka naval base. (Reuter)

"LONG AND HARD" FIGHT IN PACIFIC

WASHINGTON, September 6 — U.S. Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal disclosed today that Japan has lost the use of 50 major island bases in the Pacific, but is now able to mass airpower in a comparatively small area, so that a « long and hard » fight is in prospect.

He said that a year ago the Japanese had their air forces spread over an immense area, but that with the capture, neutralization, and by-passing of some 50 enemy bases by American forces, « the Japanese are relieved of the responsibility of supplying them with planes. »

Forrestal said the Japanese can now center their airpower in the narrowing theater of action, « the Philippines, China, and Japan proper. »

He added that the Japanese have been saving their forces for engagements to come, and also have made « many important technical improvements » in their planes.

« Thus, » the Navy Secretary said, « the United States Navy will face a Jap airpower in the coming year that will be stronger both quantitatively and qualitatively. The fight will be a long and hard one. »

It will be a major problem to build up power in the Pacific after the European war ends, Forrestal stated, pointing out that a two-year period was required to attain the margin of power that is defeating Germany in Europe. He expressed his belief, however, that a shorter period of time would suffice to defeat Japan.

The War Department stated today that millions of American fighting men and millions of tons of tanks, planes, guns, ammunition, and food will be shifted to the Far East as soon as Germany is defeated. (OWI)

U. S. SUBMARINE LOST

WASHINGTON, September 6 — The U.S. Navy announced today that the submarine *Robalo*, commanded by Lieutenant Commander Marius Kimmel, is overdue and presumed lost.

Commander Kimmel is the son of Rear Admiral Husband Kimmel. (OWI)

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

U. S. ARMY PLANS LIMITED DEMOBILIZATION

WASHINGTON, September 6 — Only a limited demobilization of the American Army is planned when hostilities against Germany cease, a War Department statement said today.

The war against Japan will have first priority in military calculations, the statement added, and said millions of American troops and millions of tons of tanks, planes, guns, ammunition, and food will be shifted to the Far East as soon as Germany is defeated.

Releases of men to civilian life, the War Department said, will be based on length of service, time spent overseas, combat record, and number of dependents.

War Department plans for demobilization were presented yesterday to House of Representatives' Military Affairs Committee.

Meeting with the committee were Major General William F. Tompkins, chief of the Special Planning Branch; Brigadier General Edward Smith, executive for the reserve officers and the ROTC; Major General Lewis B. Hershey, head of Selective Service; and his principal aide, Colonel Francis V. Keesling. The Navy was represented by Captain William R. Terrell, whose job corresponds to that of General Tompkins.

Meanwhile, Senator Elmer Thomas of Utah, acting chairman of the Senate Military affairs Committee, said representatives of the War Department had been discussing with his committee plans for the readjustment of army personnel after the defeat of Germany.

The conferences he stated, were sought by Secretary of War Henry Stimson, whom he commended for «full cooperation with the legislative branch.»

Navy Will Expand

Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal stated today that there will be no demobilization of the United States Navy when Germany is defeated, but that «on the contrary, the Navy is expanding and will continue to expand.»

In a special statement on the subject of Navy demobilization, the Navy Secretary said: «The collapse of Germany will present the Navy with new tasks. One of these will be transporting men and material freed from the European theater into the Pacific, in order to deliver heavier blows against Japan. Germany's defeat will result in a redistribution, rather than a reduction of naval strength.

«The Navy has been at work on demobilization methods for the past year, and has completed tentative plans to meet any contingency. In developing these plans, the Navy has worked in close cooperation with the Army, with the result that present plans agree in principle with those announced by the Army.»

Navy demobilization must await the defeat of Japan, and «a final and precise blueprint is not expected to be drawn until the defeat of Japan is at hand,» the statement declared.

Forrestal told a news conference that Navy strength is now slightly above 3,000,000 and that it will continue to grow until the authorized strength of nearly 4,000,000 is reached next July. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

WILSON CONFERS WITH T. U. COMMISSION

AFHQ, September 6 — General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean, conferred Tuesday with members of the Anglo-American International Trades Union Commission now visiting Italy, it was announced today.

The Commission consists of Walter Schevenels, General Secretary of the International Federation of Labor; Tom [illegible] Congress; Will Lawther,

the weather since the roof was destroyed by fire on July 27, had already begun, under the supervision of experts of the Allied Military Government.

The cloistered cemetery, which housed one of the most treasured art collections in Italy, was the scene of a fire which was not combatable due to the fact that the German forces in Pisa had previously requisitioned, and removed, all fire fighting apparatus from the city. In addition, they had cut off the water supply.

The entire timber roof of the structure burned away, melting the outer lead covering. The molten metal coated every piece of sculpture and the carved stone floor with lead, and the frescoes on the wall were left exposed to the weather. The crypts all along the walls were burst open from the heat, exposing the bodies of the dead.

According to Archbishop Gabriele Vittorio, only one German soldier attempted to assist in the vain attempts to extinguish the blaze; the others showed no interest.

Among the more notable works which were seriously damaged was the famous «Triumph of Death» on the south wall, and the Mappa Mundi, famous map of the world on the north wall. In addition, all 15 of Benozzo Gozzoli's frescoes, including the noted «Tower of Babel», were damaged. (UNN)

BALDANZI SPEAKS TO NAPLES POPULATION

NAPLES, September, 6 — In a radio broadcast to the people of Naples, George Baldanzi, CIO representative, said:

«There will be many difficulties for you to face in the days to come. Courage, will-power, and determination, of which only a free people is capable, are required of you.

«Your task is to fight until victory is won and then to organize that political and economic order which will permit everyone to live in peace, with respect and security for all.»

Walter Schevenels, representative of the International Federation of Labor, thanked Italian Trade officials on behalf of the British and American trade union delegates for facilitating the work of the delegation. (UNN)

ALLIES AID WAR AGAINST ANIMAL DISEASES

NAPLES, September 6 — Professor Carlo Cerruti, Director of an Institute for the Prevention of Disease to Animals, today stated that Allied authorities have aided Italian veterinary officials in the fight against hog cholera.

«In the struggle now in progress against cholera, Allied assistance has been noteworthy, and will contribute to saving an important part of the animal population of southern Italy. «Fifty thousand doses of vaccine and, recently, 327,000 cubic centimeters of curative serum, valued at 1,500,000 lire, have been received,» Professor Cerruti said. Allied authorities have also supplied medicinal and chemical products.

Due to the collaboration between the Allies and Italian authorities, a plan has been approved for the immunization of animals and for the study of parasitic diseases.

In spite of great difficulties, Professor Cerruti said that his institute, since the beginning of this year, produced 1,000,000 cubic centimeters of various vaccines and sera.

This production is almost sufficient to meet the requirements of southern Italy. (UNN)

A.M.G. OFFICIAL PRAISES FLORENCE DOCTORS

FLORENCE, September 6 — An 8th Army A.M.G. official in charge of sanitation in Florence today paid a tribute to the work carried out by the doctors of the city. The doctors organized hospitals and first aid posts under exceptionally difficult circumstances, he said, and when Allied troops entered Florence there were already in existence from 60 to 70 first-aid posts, which were soon grouped into 11 main stations by Allied medical officers. (UNN)

FORMER FASCIST UNDERSECRETARY ARRESTED

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

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PISA RESUMING PEACE-TIME EXISTENCE

PISA, September 6 — Pisa was striving to settle down to a normal peace-time existence yesterday, reported a UNN correspondent. Long queues at the various food distribution centers throughout the heavily-ruined city showed that people were coming out from their shelters, despite the fact that the Germans were continuing to shell the city. Several shells dropped in the center of the town yesterday afternoon, following an hour and a half bombardment the previous night.

Despite this, all the roads approaching Pisa from the south, were lined with carts, bicycles, and barrows as Pisans attempted to return to their homes.

All cultural monuments were under guard to prevent looting, and nobody, including Allied troops, was permitted to enter any of these institutions, including the famous Leaning Tower.

The task of covering and protecting the damaged art works of the Campo Santo, which have been exposed to

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FORMER FASCIST UNDERSECRETARY ARRESTED

ROME, September 6 — Renato Ricci, former Fascist Under Secretary of the Ministry of Popular Culture, was arrested today by Police, who are investigating his case, pending trial.

From Palermo, it was learned that Salvatore Bevilacqua was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary and fined 340,000 lire for violation of the grain laws. Pasquale Castronovo of Agrigento Province, was sentenced to two years and fined 200,000 lire for the same offence. (UNN)

FASCIST COLLABORATOR ARRESTED

ROME, September 6 — Domenico Viola, who was accused of actively collaborating with the Germans, has been arrested by order of the Deputy High Commissioner for Sanctions Against Fascism.

During the Nazi occupation of Rome, Viola had denounced the Communist Renzo Giorgini, who was later killed by the Germans at the Ardeatine Caves. (UNN)

FORMER FASCIST PARTY SECRETARY ARRESTED

NAPLES, September 6 — Nicola Sanselli was arrested today by order of the Deputy High Commissioner for Sanctions Against Fascism.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 982021

Sanselli, who was the first general secretary of the Fascist Party, was accused of contributing to the coming into power of Fascism and of having carried on intense Fascist propaganda before and after the «March on Rome.» (UNN)

[ERN] HARVEST SATISFACTORY

ROME, September 6 — The grain harvest in Rieti Province is more than sufficient to meet the requirements of the population, it was stated here today.

The Granaries of the People campaign is meeting with general approval, and consignments of grain are received regularly.

Prospects for a good crop of olives are excellent. (UNN)

HARVEST IN FLORENCE PROVINCE GOOD

FLORENCE, September 6 — Lieut. Col. R. L. Ralph, Provincial Commissioner of AMG, today told a reporter of the newspaper, *Nazione del Popolo*, that this year's grain harvest in Florence Province is particularly good.

It is estimated at 1,000,000 quintals, a third of which is expected to flow into the Granaries of the People.

Already, 90,000 quintals have been threshed.

The major problems to surmount are the shortage of motor transport, and of granaries, which were destroyed by the Germans. AMG is doing its utmost to help by supplying farmers with military transport. (UNN)

NEUTRAL

SWEDEN TO BAR WAR CRIMINALS

STOCKHOLM, September 6 — Sweden will refuse asylum to war criminals, and return to their own countries for justice any who «slip through» the Swedish frontiers, Minister of Social Affairs Gustav Moeller declared in a speech Tuesday night.

Moeller said: «During this war... there have been committed terrible deeds of such a nature that hardly anybody previously would have thought them possible in a world calling itself civilized. Such deeds have been committed above all in the occupied countries.»

Pointing out the probability that war criminals will attempt to escape to neutral countries «in order to elude punishment,» Moeller stated: «Our policy so far has been to keep our frontiers open for refugees, but it should not be concluded that Sweden will be open, or is prepared to grant asylum to those who, by their actions, have defied the conscience of the civilized world or betrayed their own country.»

In the event of a «large or small invasion of such 'political' refugees,» Moeller said, «it can be taken for granted that Sweden will close its frontiers and should anyone slip through he will be returned to his own country.» (OWI)

ENVOY DENIES ARGENTINA WILL BE NAZI HAVEN

WASHINGTON, September 6 — The Argentine Charge d'Affaires here, Dr. Rodolfo Garcia Arias, issued a statement Tuesday denying reports that Argentina might become a post-war asylum for Nazis.

Arias said that he had «express instructions» from his government to declare that the reports were «entirely unfounded.» (FWB)

NOBEL PRIZES TO BE AWARDED AGAIN

STOCKHOLM, September 6 — Nobel Prizes are to be awarded again this autumn for the first time since 1939, it

Elsewhere, active patrolling continues without any appreciable change in our forward positions.

Seventh Army:

Seventh Army forward elements have moved forward at several points in eastern France between the Saône River and the Swiss border, while the rapid advance up the Saône Valley continues.

The important road junction towns of Lonhans and Lons-le-Saunier have been occupied by American troops.

In the advance northward in the Saône Valley, the French have occupied Cluny, Seumoxy-le-Grande, and Le Villars, and are approaching Chalon-sur-Saône.

Navy:

It is reported that on September 3, a cruiser of the U.S. Navy and destroyers bombarded enemy batteries in the Monte Carlo area. On September 4, the small German garrison fled from Monaco to the hills after destroying the defenses. Various enemy batteries in the neighborhood are still active and on September 4, one of them opened ineffectual fire on the ships operating off the coast.

Yesterday, September 5, while supporting the 8th Army on the Adriatic coast near Rimini, His Majesty's ships *Undine* and *Urchin* fired more than 600 rounds at enemy batteries and gun positions. The results were successful, direct hits being obtained and vital batteries being silenced. There was some ineffectual return fire from the shore. Our minesweepers are at work in the same area.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Yesterday, tactical aircraft continued their assault against enemy communications in northern Italy. Medium bombers attacked 14 rail and road bridges over a wide area from Lake Maggiore to the Po Estuary with good results. Fighter-bombers and fighters carried out attacks on rail yards, bridges, roads, supply dumps, rail rolling stock, and motor transport. Other tactical aircraft attacked defended areas in close support of ground operations in Italy.

Medium forces of escorted heavy bombers attacked railroad bridges near Budapest and Szolnok in Hungary and at Ferrara.

Coastal aircraft attacked shipping in the Gulf of Genoa.

Fighters and fighter-bombers were active against targets in Yugoslavia.

Last night, our bombers attacked the rail yards at Ferrara.

From these operations, 11 of our aircraft are missing. Two enemy aircraft were destroyed.

MAAF flew approximately 1,959 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, September 6 — Today's communique:

In the Brussels and Antwerp sectors the Allied forces were engaged yesterday in mopping up operations.

Farther west, forward elements of our armor have reached the outskirts of Ghent.

Allied troops continued to make good progress north of the Somme reaching the line Aire to Saint Omar yesterday evening.

Other forces, by-passing Boulogne, have reached the area of the Foret de Guines.

Farther south, our troops, advancing into Belgium, have freed Charleroi and Namur. Crossings of the Meuse River have been made at Dinant and Givet, where enemy opposition was light.

Mopping up continued in the area southwest of Mons, where more enemy troops were surrounded.

Fighters and fighter-bombers strafed and dive-bombed enemy airfields, road convoys and railway trains in Holland and western Germany yesterday.

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

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WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 6 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

Heavy fighting continues on the Adriatic sector where troops of the 8th Army have driven the enemy from positions on a ridge from Coriano to the sea, and are now approaching the Marano River. In the high ground on the left of this advance, heavy fighting is taking place in and around the key town of Coriano.

Further advances have been made by the 5th Army west of Florence, and the town of Altopascio has been captured, and patrols have entered the important city of Lucca.

North of Florence, British troops continue to make progress against stiff resistance in the high ground overlooking the city.

There was some [illegible] return fire from the shore. Our minesweepers are at work in the area.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

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Mopping up continued in the area southwest of Mons, where more enemy troops were surrounded.

Fighters and fighter-bombers strafed and dive-bombed enemy airfields, road convoys, and railway trains in Holland and western Germany yesterday.

One hundred and forty-three aircraft were destroyed on the ground, and 28 were shot down in combat.

Enemy shipping off Dutch islands was attacked by rocket-firing fighters. One medium-size vessel was sunk, another left on fire, and three smaller craft were damaged.

During the night, railway targets in Holland and Germany were attacked by light bombers.

The aerial bombardment of the fortified area of Brest was continued during the day by heavy, medium, and light bombers.

Troop concentrations at Le Havre were attacked by heavy bombers which dropped more than 1,000 tons of high explosive. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, September 6 — Tonight's communique:

Troops of the 2nd White Russian Front today captured by assault the important strongpoint of the German defences on the River Narev, the city and fortress of Ostrolenko.

South of Ostralenko, our troops completely cleared the enemy from the eastern bank of River Narev, and also occupied over 40 other populated localities, including the railway station and junction of Ostrolenko, and the localit-

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ies of Krusheva, Chelsty, Sotnik, Petalova, Samski-Chelnye, Ponykov, and Story.

Northeast of Prago, our troops — as a result of counter-attacks — improved their positions.

The city of Volomin, which several times changed hands, was again recaptured by our troops.

In Rumania, our troops occupied in the course of their advance the cities of Campolung, southwest of Brashov, Caracal, Alexandria, Zimnicea, and also over 100 other populated localities, including Albute, Turtuleshti, Konstesthki, Babaneshti, Trindenye, Rica, Turduleshti, Kalemberu, Turetu, and Suhuiev, and the railway stations of Tukiny, Pepeshti, Burzye, Nitoshye, Paloky, Douka, Papa, Turetu, Bubezku, Tuganeshti, Trindaza, Soimu, and Ulmulest.

Our troops also occupied Turnu-Severin; thus, they reached the Rumanian-Yugoslavian boundary.

On all other sectors of the front, patrol activities took place.

During September 5, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 17 German tanks. In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 32 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, September 6 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

North of Spezia, Patriots derailed a train laden with food supplies. Thirty German armored cars were attacked and partly destroyed. The enemy suffered losses in men in this clash.

The remainder of the Fascist Monte Rosa Division, already weakened because of desertion, is engaged in violent clashes against the Patriots.

In the Spezia sector, a division of Patriots recently attacked a group of vehicles at Castelnuovo, destroying seven and damaging another five. One Fascist was killed and five were wounded in this operation.

Patriots were very active in the Ossola sector. The destruction of Nazi-Fascist depots increases daily.

A German attack in the Borgotaro sector resulted in failure. The enemy lost 32 men, including eight officers. Patriots captured one mortar and one machine-gun.

The Garibaldi Division, which has been fighting in Yugoslavia for one year is composed of elements of the Taurinense and Venezia units. Together with Marshal Tito's troops, these units took part in severe fighting, and distinguished themselves by their heroic tenacity.

The Chief of the General Staff of the Army sent the following telegram to the Command of the Garibaldi Division in Yugoslavia:

«I have learned with pride the news of the comportment of this division, which uninterruptedly for one year, has been worthy of the name of the Italian Army in foreign lands. Please accept, in this moment of victory, the approval and the gratitude of the Nation.» (UNRI)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS 6 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

In the Antwerp sector, our troops were ordered to withdraw to the Albert Canal. In the town itself, grim fighting is still in progress. The enemy launched an attack toward the Louvain-Namur-Sedan line on a broad front, but gained only little ground. Enemy attempts at crossing the Moselle, north of Nancy, were frustrated. The garrison of Le Havre repelled an enemy attack supported by tanks, with heavy losses for the enemy. Enemy forces which had penetrated the glacis of Brest were repelled in a counter-attack, and fresh U. S. infantry and tank concentrations were smashed by concentrated artillery fire. Our troops, [illegible] France according to operations. Bombers, in low-level attacks on Rumanian territory, destroyed 60 steam engines and a train fully loaded with fuel.

In the eastern Carpathians, numerous Bolshevist attacks were smashed in grim fighting on the pass roads.

North of the Bug, Soviet attacks, supported by strong tank and bomber formations, were frustrated by counter-attacks at the lower reaches of the Narew. From September 3 to 5, troops of the Army and anti-aircraft batteries destroyed 240 enemy tanks and mobile guns. On the other parts of the Eastern Front, local fighting only is reported from the Dorpat sector. In the course of the last few days, the Soviets lost 73 planes on the Eastern Front.

Enemy bombers, attacking western and southwestern Germany particularly, struck at the towns of Mannheim, Ludwigshafen, Stuttgart, and Karlsruhe. In the night, isolated British planes dropped bombs on Hanover. Over the Reich territory and the battle zone in the west, 31 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMAN OVERSEAS RADIO

Finland: It has become known that one of the conditions of the Soviet armistice with Finland is an indemnity of 1,500,000 dollars. Payment of this sum must be made in goods.

TRANSOCEAN AND D.N.B.

Antwerp: German resistance formations still hold some important points of the city of Antwerp. They are at present fighting British units. According to the latest German reports, the port of Antwerp is still dominated by the Germans. Small German commands are active in destroying the installations in the town and in the port, which are important for the British.

Denial on Holland: «The rumors circulated by the British Radio and by Eisenhower's headquarters that Anglo-American troops had occupied Dutch territory and the city of Breda have been officially denied by the Reich Commissariat for Occupied Netherlands Territories. - These rumors, says the announcement, are completely invented. The announcement says that the German Wehrmacht communique can be considered reliable regarding the military events concerning the Netherlands.

French Coast: In the fortress area of Pas de Calais, Canadian-British tank forces tried to get nearer to the German lines. Le Havre and Brest are still holding out against the Allies.

Eastern Front: Colonel von Hammer reports that the Soviets again concentrated all their efforts upon the area between the Bug and the Narew. A heavy tank battle ensued. Several temporary breaches were sealed off.

FASCIST RADIO

Fresh reserves: The western front will be stabilized shortly, and the shortening of the German lines will free at least half a million soldiers for combat duties. These fresh troops will oppose the exhausted Allied soldiers, whose lines of communications have been stretched beyond limit.

Successful strategy: In Italy, while the Allies attacked on a narrow front, between the Adriatic coast and the mountains, Kesselring in a most successful strategic move broke down this offensive into a series of small local attacks of greatly diminished importance. In these attacks, the British lost 89 tanks.

False Propaganda: The Allies in spreading false news about important advances in the Alps and elsewhere, are trying to rouse bandits and outlaws in northern Italy to a last desperate venture. All Italians will know that they can trust only Fascist propaganda, based on the principle of unadulterated truth.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787027

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, September 6 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

North of Spezia, Patriots derailed a train laden with food supplies. Thirty German armored cars were attacked and partly destroyed. The enemy suffered losses in men in this clash.

The remainder of the Fascist Monte Rosa Division, already weakened because of desertion, is engaged in violent clashes against the Patriots.

In the Spezia sector, a division of Patriots recently attacked a group of vehicles at Castelnuovo, destroying seven and damaging another five. One Fascist was killed and five were wounded in this operation.

Patriots were very active in the Ossola sector. The destruction of Nazi-Fascist depots increases daily.

A German attack in the Borgotaro sector resulted in failure. The enemy lost 32 men, including eight officers. Patriots captured one mortar and one machine-gun.

The Garibaldi Division, which has been fighting in Yugoslavia for one year is composed of elements of the Taurinense and Venezia units. Together with Marshal Tito's troops, these units took part in severe fighting, and distinguished themselves by their heroic tenacity.

The Chief of the General Staff of the Army sent the following telegram to the Command of the Garibaldi Division in Yugoslavia:

« I have learned with pride the news of the comportment of this division, which uninterruptedly for one year, has been worthy of the name of the Italian Army in foreign lands. Please accept, in this moment of victory, the approval and the gratitude of the Nation. » (UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS 6 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

In the Antwerp sector, our troops were ordered to withdraw to the Albert Canal. In the town itself, grim fighting is still in progress. The enemy launched an attack toward the Louvain-Namur- Sedan line on a broad front, but gained only little ground. Enemy attempts at crossing the Moselle, north of Nancy, were frustrated. The garrison of Le Havre repelled an enemy attack supported by tanks, with heavy losses for the enemy. Enemy forces which had penetrated the glacis of Brest were repelled in a counter-attack, and fresh U. S. infantry and tank concentrations were smashed by concentrated artillery fire. Our troops, evacuating south and southwestern France according to orders received, reached the Dijon sector and the high ground of Langres. On the pass roads, west of the Franco-Italian frontier, our security troops repelled strong attacks with heavy losses for the enemy.

In the Adriatic coastal sector, yesterday, our troops frustrated all enemy attempts at breaking through, though the enemy again and again attacked our lines with the strongest possible use of materiel. In the course of the fighting from August 31 up to now, 239 tanks were destroyed.

In the Aegean Sea, units of the Navy destroyed or seized 88 enemy motor-sailboats in the course of an operation against the bands.

In the southern part of Transylvania, Hungarian troops, supported by German assault guns, repelled advancing Rumanian formations. Six enemy batteries and two trains loaded with materiel were captured in the course of the

Finland: It has become known that one of the conditions of the Soviet armistice with Finland is an indemnity of 1,500,000 dollars. Payment of this sum must be made in goods.

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Petain: After the first wave of enthusiasm, organized mostly by Communist elements, people of French provinces begin to think with longing of Petain and the deflationist period of German occupation. The enthusiasm of the French people for the German conception, which brought millions of volunteers for the German labor front as well as for units fighting in Russia, is now spreading among all other nations of the European Continent, who have the opportunity to compare the German and the Anglo-American methods.

JAPANESE RADIO

Demoralized Americans: The *Nippon Times* referring to Roosevelt's promise to credit all American soldiers captured by the enemy with an indemnity, remarks that such a promise will act as an incentive for the already demoralized American troops to surrender.

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

Intercept S. C.

INFORMATION DIVISION
ACC
SEP 1944

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service **compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, FNC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

Monday 11 September 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — American 1st Army 12 miles from Aachen: French closing in on Dijon: Nazi industrial targets bombed: Germans lose 2,000,000 since D-day: British take Gemmano, in Italy: MAAF hitting hard: Bombers support 5th Army: Yugoslav troops nearing Bulgaria: Germans leaving Finland: Bulgarians seek Russian terms: Japanese destroyer sunk: Another Allied landing in New Guinea: Russians appeal to Austrians.

UNITED NATIONS — New members of French Committee's Cabinet: French collaborationist trials under way: Commission to control Germany: Allies after Nazis' stolen gold: Free Press for Holland: Greek Government moves to Italy: French to mint new coins.

LIBERATED ITALY — Churchill speech welcomed: Fascist generals removed.

WAR FRONTS

U. S. 1ST ARMY 12 MILES FROM AACHEN

SHAEF, September 10 — American 1st Army troops are now only 12 miles from the German city of Aachen after a major operation launched from Liege and are now in the vicinity of Limbourg, it was reported tonight. German resistance is stiffening all along the line in an attempt to slow down the Allied advance.

To the southeast of Liege, American troops have fanned out and have captured Theux. To the north of Liege, American columns are just west of Maastricht and have crossed the Dutch frontier. They are 20 miles from Aachen and apparently form the northern prong of a pincer movement on that city.

The Germans have determined to use at Aachen the defense tactics which they employed at Caen for so long. They will probably protect their flanks by the waterways in the area of the Albert Canal and high ground south of Aachen. The Siegfried line is now within range of almost all field and siege artillery of the Americans thrusting from

again after heavy fighting. The Brussels radio stated tonight that German resistance had stopped at Beverloo, southwest of Bourg Leopold.

On the coastal sector, the Canadian 1st Army, striking 12 miles east from Ostend, entered the Belgian port city of Zeebrugge without opposition. It is southwest of the Scheldt estuary, where the Germans have an escape corridor across the mouth of the river, and has good harbor facilities and a mole one and a half miles long.

Three bridgeheads have been made across the Ghent canal at Ostend, at Oostcamp, near Bruges, and at Nouwendam. The Germans are doing all they can to hold this pocket, bounded on the south by Blankenberghe, Bruges and Ghent, and are strongly resisting all along the canal. Allied armored reconnaissance patrols are close to Bruges and they are reported to be closing in on Blankenberghe.

Allied planes are heavily attacking German troops trying to escape from the pocket by crossing the Scheldt in barges. RAF fighter-bombers, operating from forward bases, are taking a heavy toll of these barges, and well over 100 were sunk or damaged yesterday.

Captured Maginot Fort

On the 3rd Army front, the Americans have captured their first Maginot Line fort near Nancy, it was reported late tonight. With bayonets and hand grenades, they stormed their way into Fort de Ville le Sec. It is the first major German fortification to fall east of the Moselle River and its capture after three days of attacks is important. It opens up the road to Nancy, secures the Allied bridgehead across the River Toul and gives the Americans commanding positions along a wide stretch of the Moselle.

A reinforcement of infantry and armor was effected across the river in the Toul area, following night operations in which supplies were sent to forces clinging to their bridgeheads, against strong German resistance. The Allied air force pounded 15 enemy trains moving toward the Toul area, destroying 15 cars and damaging a number of others.

An unsuccessful attack on Friday behind the 3rd Army's lines between Metz and Verdun cost the Germans 40 tanks and 850 prisoners.

Two More Nazi Generals

A force of 100 RAF heavy bombers attacked Le Havre with good results, it was reported today. Psychological loud speakers are being used and 50 Germans have surrendered so far. They reported that other troops in the besieged city were afraid to come out because of heavy German minefields at the entrances to the town. The German overseas news agency said tonight that during the past 24 hours heavy naval guns have assisted hundreds of planes in pounding Le Havre's defenses. The report added that the city was "ripe to be stormed".

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To the south, late reports state that American forces have crossed the border into Luxembourg. The place of crossing was not disclosed. To the west of this frontier they have entered Neufchateau, and American units are fighting in the vicinity of St. Hubert. Troops advancing from Givet are along the Ourthe River in the area of Marche, to the north of St. Hubert.

South of this force, other Allied columns are steadily advancing southeastward from Sedan in the Ardennes forest and have captured Ecouviez, directly east of Montmedy on the Belgian border.

British develop Bridgeheads

In the British 2nd Army sector on the Albert Canal, troops are developing their bridgeheads across the canal against stiff German resistance. The Germans are now rushing reinforcements to hold this sector, some units being recalled from as far as Denmark. On Friday, 32 trainloads were seen moving up.

Seasoned parachute troops are in the lines around the bridgehead and the German defense is backed by a big concentration of self-propelled assault guns. They have been counter-attacking, the first offensive move they have made since they lost the line of the Seine. The hotly-contested town of Bourg Leopold has passed out of British control.

dam. The Germans are doing all they can to hold this pocket, bounded on the south by Blankenberghe, Bruges and Ghent, and are strongly resisting all along the canal. Allied armored reconnaissance patrols are close to Bruges and they are reported to be closing in on Blankenberghe.

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LATE BULLETINS

CHURCHILL IN QUEBEC

OTTAWA, September 10 — Prime Minister Winston Churchill and his party have arrived in Quebec for conferences with President Roosevelt. (Reuter)

125 GERMAN PLANES DESTROYED

LONDON, September 10 — Fighter pilots of the 8th USAAF today destroyed 119 German planes on the ground and shot down six more during raids on airfields in Germany, it was stated tonight. (PWE)

4117

HASSELT CAPTURED

SHAEF, September 10 — American 1st Army troops captured Hasselt, on the south bank of the Albert Canal and 16 miles from Holland, it was reported late tonight. Hasselt controls roads leading north into Holland, east across Maastricht to Aachen and southeast into Ardennes and Luxembourg.

To the north, the British 2nd Army have advanced two miles north of Hechtel, northeast of Bourg Leopold, and are now fighting on the fringes of a thick wood. (Reuter)

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

The German High Command's supply of generals was reduced by two more. Major General Heinriche, commander of the 89th Infantry Division, met his death north of Liège, while trying to rush a road block. Another general, not yet identified, was taken prisoner while attempting to escape through road blocks guarding the city. (OWI-Reuter-BBC)

FRENCH FORCES CLOSE ON DIJON

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 10 — The fall of Dijon, important road and rail center in the Saone Valley, appeared imminent tonight as French forces occupied two villages only nine miles south of the city and approached to within a little over 60 miles of American forces advancing toward Germany.

In a six-mile advance, troops of General de Tassigny's French army occupied the villages of Urcy and Chambeuil, southwest of Dijon, in the world famed Cote D'or estate district.

Further east, where French forces are working toward the German frontier, heavy fighting was reported today in the area of Blamont, two miles from the Swiss frontier, and 36 miles from Basel, where the Swiss, French and German borders meet. Blamont is only a few miles west of Pont de Roide, captured after fighting by French forces yesterday.

American forces today reported the occupation of the town of Dole, 27 miles southwest of Besancon in the lower stretches of the Doubs River Valley.

Hill Towns Taken

Despite the German determined delaying action, French and American troops of the 7th Army advanced on all sectors of the front which spreads over 125 miles on both sides of the Saone River and northeast along the Doubs river.

At one point, French units reached to within 18 miles of Belfort, gateway to Germany, when they took the hill town of St. Hippolyte and Pont de Roide. In their rapid drive, they took several other towns in this area, including Alaisey south of Baume les Dames.

Advancing northeast up the Doubs River and the Rhone-Rhine Canal toward Belfort, American troops overcame enemy resistance and reached Baume les Dames, 18 airline miles past Besançon, and pushed on to Clerval, 24 miles southwest of Belfort.

Flare-up at Briançon

The new flare-up of fighting reported yesterday at Briançon, near the Genevre Pass across the Alpine French-Italian border, resulted in French troops taking the town. This place has changed hands four times since the start of the campaign.

It was announced today that of about 70,000 prisoners taken in southern France thus far, about 40,000 have been credited to the French, largely resulting from the capture of Marseilles and Toulon. (PRO)

GERMAN CASUALTIES 2,000,000 SINCE D-DAY

LONDON, September 10 — The German army has lost more than 2,000,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners since D-day, or an average casualty rate of 1,000 troops every hour since June 6, according to official sources here, in Moscow and at Mediterranean headquarters, as polled by the United Press.

The estimate, the Press service said, is a conservative

WARSHIPS SHELL NAZI TROOPS

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 10 — The French cruiser *Emile Bertin* and the U. S. destroyer, Ludlow bombarded German troop concentrations and positions in the Mentone area of southern France on Thursday.

Excellent results were obtained in the continued harassing of enemy positions along the Franco-Italian border, a Navy statement said. A direct hit was scored on an enemy pillbox.

Minesweepers are working without intermission to clear newly occupied ports of mines. (PRO)

FRENCH CHILDREN STRANDED

US 3RD ARMY HQ, September 10 — An American correspondent said that thousands of French children have been left stranded by the Germans, who seized one or both parents, and devastated their homes. «Some of these children are barely old enough to walk,» he said. «Nobody knows who they are.»

The correspondent said that a prominent professional man of Reims, and 15 other leading citizens who had persistently refused to collaborate with the Germans, were arrested 10 days after the Allied landings in Normandy, loaded into a cattle car, and sent to a concentration camp. Their relatives have not heard from them since. (PWB)

LAVAL'S SON-IN-LAW ARRESTED

LONDON, September 10 — Quoting the FFI Radio, today Reuter said that Count and Countess de Chambrun have been arrested, presumably on charges of collaboration with the Nazis.

Count Rene de Chambrun, a descendant of the famous Lafayette family, married Josee Laval, daughter of Pierre Laval, in August, 1935. (Reuter)

FFI CAPTURE MANY PRISONERS

LONDON, September 10 — Prisoners taken by the French Forces of the Interior in Upper Savoy totalled 5,300; in Correze 1,200; in Aube, several thousands, including two generals, and in Yonne about 5,000, General Koenig announced yesterday.

In addition a considerable amount of war material has been captured everywhere, which has enabled the Resistance troops to complete their arms supply.

As soon as order has been established, the areas already liberated by the FFI send reinforcement columns to the areas where operations are still going on. In this way the Ain department sent a part of its troops to the Doubs, the Correze did the same for the Allier, and Haute Vienne sent contingents to Vienne and Indre, Dordogne sent help to Charente Maritime, the Pyrenees to Morvan, and Upper Savoy and Ardeche rushed FFI fighters to the Lyons area. (PWB)

HITLER'S BOASTS PROVIDE A LAUGH

LONDON, September 10 — Among the many factors contributing sleepless nights for Hitler, these days must be the memory of his speeches of the past.

For example, just one year ago, Hitler said over the German home radio, «In September, 1939, I said that neither time nor the force of arms will ever bring low the German nation. Since then the enemy has been forced back more than 1,000 kilometers from the German border.»

And just one year after Allied patrols were officially reported to have been operating on German soil.

Looking further back in the records of Nazi boasts provides even greater cause for mutual contemplation by Hitler. Two years ago the German radio said, «If Churchill really means business, we hope he will send over the biggest invading force equipped with the finest materials he can lay

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German borders meet. Blamont is only a few miles west of Pont de Roide, captured after fighting by French forces yesterday.

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The estimate, the Press service said, is a conservative one because it does not take into account German losses in Maquis and Partisan fighting in southern France, Yugoslavia, Greece and elsewhere in the Balkans, and does not include the German toll during last week's fighting on any of the main fronts.

The United Press release said the casualties form the background for the German disaster in France and substantiate the belief that Germany does not have the necessary manpower for the coming battles on her eastern and western frontiers.

Further proof that Germany's reserves are virtually exhausted has been provided by German propagandists, who yesterday announced that a new division comprised of 16 to 18-year-old Hitler youths is to be thrown into battle.

Germany's greatest losses have been in Russia, where a total of 1,250,000 casualties are reported to have been inflicted since the Normandy landings. Of this number, 826,000 were killed and 427,000 captured.

In France, American and British forces have killed 160,000, wounded 200,000, and captured 312,000 on the northern front and killed or wounded 10,000 and captured 72,000 on the southern front.

In Italy the German toll has been 12,000 killed, 40,000 captured and another 40,000 wounded. (OWI)

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Looking further back in the records of Nazi boasts provides even greater cause for rueful contemplation by Hitler. Two years ago the German radio said, "If Churchill really means business, we hope he will send over the biggest invading force equipped with the finest materials he can lay his hands on."

The Allies have complied with the German request. (PWB)

NAZI INDUSTRIAL TARGETS BLITZED

LONDON, September 10 — More than 1,000 American heavy bombers with fighter escort smashed at industrial targets in the Stuttgart, Nurnberg and Ulm areas of southern Germany today, after RAF night bombers had delivered heavy attacks on Muenchen-Gladbach and Brunswick last night.

Targets for the 8th USAAF bombers today were aircraft plants and tank and truck factories. The attack on Nurnberg was the second in as many days, RAF Mosquitoes having visited the city on Saturday with two-ton bombs. Stuttgart, 50 miles east of the Franco-German border, is the hub of German rail lines and roads running to the German western defences.

While the Fortresses and Liberators dropped their heavy explosives on southern Germany, Thunderbolts strafed airfields in western Germany, and American medium bombers from both French and British bases attacked barriers in the path of the American 3rd Army's advance toward Nancy. A concentrated bomb load was dropped on two bridges

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

spanning the Moselle River at Pompey and Custines, about five miles north of Nancy, and the highly fortified Foret de Hay, just west of Nancy.

In Belgium, the 2nd TAF harried the Germans retreating eastward, and by noon today had destroyed at least ten trains.

The German frontier area was also attacked yesterday by 9th USAAF aircraft, which destroyed over 250 vehicles in widespread attacks between Aachen, Cologne, Coblenz and Bonn and east of Liege. They also destroyed 19 locomotives, 182 trucks, 30 railroad cars, 35 horse-drawn artillery transport, and three aircraft on the ground. Simultaneously, planes of the 2nd TAF carried out one of their biggest strafes against German troops attempting to escape across the mouth of the Scheldt River. During the day they destroyed or damaged 165 barges, 10 tugs, 18 locomotives and 46 vehicles on the roads.

RAF bombers continued their attacks on the German garrison and fortified positions at Le Havre throughout the day.

A reconnaissance pilot this morning flew over Muenchen-Gladbach, the big German textile and armament center and railway junction, and found the center of the city burning furiously after last night's heavy attack. Muenchen-Gladbach is less than 20 miles from the Belgian border and is one of the big railway links with Germany's western defenses. (Reuter-Owi)

NAZI HOPES OF FLYING BOMBS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 10 — The extent to which the Nazi propaganda machine exploited the offensive value of the robot bomb is seen in the following excerpt from a letter received by a German soldier in Italy from his sister in Germany.

«Well, what do you think of our retaliation? It is for us a satisfaction to hear that the English have sat for 18 hours in their cellars. True, they are human beings, too, but how much sorrow they have brought upon Germany. Well, this will make their heads ring.

«Yesterday Hanz Fritsche spoke about the new weapon. Here, everyone is full of the new events. Everything is being thrown in, and the war will probably soon be over. Just imagine, peace! And victory! Such happiness is almost unimaginable.» (AAI)

NO LUFTWAFFE: GERMANS PERPLEXED

WITH THE 7TH ARMY IN THE JURA, September 10 — The absence of the Luftwaffe in southern France has reached the point where it has become ludicrous even to the retreating Germans themselves, reports a UNN correspondent.

A captured German officer said his company, fleeing northwest from Grenoble, had been strafed by Allied planes for two days. On the second day they saw a Storch observation plane appear, the first German plane that they had seen for a week. His men started to laugh, the lieutenant said, at the thought that this tiny plane was the sole representative of the Luftwaffe, and cheered and shouted, «Hurrah for our wonderful Luftwaffe!»

But their cheers stopped suddenly when the plane dipped and loosed bullets at them.

The plane was not a Stork, but a Piper Cub piloted by an Allied observer. According to the German officer, it was the worst insult that could have been given to his unit. (UNN)

U-BOATS MOVED TO NORTHERN BASES

LONDON, September 10 — The BBC said today that a statement on U-boat warfare issued on Saturday night under the authority of President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill announced that Allied operations in France last month neutralized German U-boat bases in the Bay of Biscay.

The enemy hold on the towns of Comano and San Savino, spaced between Gemmano and the coast to the north, and forming the two remaining strongpoints guarding the outlet from the coastal corridor, is as yet unbroken.

Heavy German Fire

The German troops, now considerably reinforced with both tanks and fresh infantrymen, have exploited these ridge positions to launch a series of counter-attacks which have been thrown back only after heavy fighting. Enemy artillery, also placed on high ground, has laid down heavy shellfire, both to hinder Allied exploitation of advanced positions and to cover the numerous counter-attacks.

The German defense has been most intense along the Conca River, where a heavy counter-attack, supported by tanks, was launched against the Croce sector yesterday morning. This attack, apparently in a sector the center point of which is more than a mile to the east of the foremost 8th Army positions.

In the hard fighting in this sector just north and south of the Conca River, British forces have taken nearly 300 prisoners in the past three days, one-third of them during the final phase of the battle for Gemmano, which began on Friday afternoon. Three German company commanders, apparently separated from their men in the fierceness of the fighting, surrendered in the Croce area.

Rearguard Action

German forces have now for nearly a week held the 8th Army forces which broke through the Goth Line and advanced northward along the coastal corridor in advances which threatened to overrun the valley of the Po. Parachute troops and tank forces, fighting a rearguard action, have enabled the enemy to reform his forces and make a stand on the high ground some six and a half miles south of Rimini and the entryway into the valley of the Po.

Indian troops, thrusting through the hill country at the inland edge of the coastal corridor, yesterday captured a strong enemy position over a mile west of Castelmonte, south of the Conca River and 11 miles inland. An enemy counter-attack was beaten off.

In the central section of the front, Allied forces have occupied the features of Monte Giovi, Monte Curono and Monte Calvana, all northeast of Florence, to lessen the threat of enemy shelling of the Arno crossings, and to gain a vantage point overlooking the upper Sieve River valley.

On the 5th Army front, patrol forces penetrated to the outskirts of Pistoia, while other elements continued to press forward into the high ground which forms the threshold of the German stronghold in the Apennine massif. (PRO)

BOMBERS SUPPORT 5TH ARMY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 10 — Mitchell bombers of the Tactical Air Force today carried out the second consecutive day of «close-support bombing» of enemy depots and positions in the Goth Line northwest of Pistoia, it was announced here this afternoon.

The attacks, carried out with fragmentation and high explosive bombs, were directed against enemy installations in the town of Marsesa, eight miles northwest of Pistoia, and at the edge of the mountain gap through which Highway 66 runs.

Fifth Army forces were reported this morning to have reached the outskirts of Pistoia, pressing hard on German forces withdrawing toward their main mountain defenses.

Other medium bombers struck three bridges north of Bologna and also at Fiorenzuola, northwest of Parma.

Strategic air force heavy bombers today hit two refineries in the Vienna area, and shipping and harbor installations in Trieste harbor.

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

defenses. (Reuter-Owl)

NAZI HOPES OF FLYING BOMBS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 10 — The extent to which the Nazi propaganda machine exploited the offensive value of the robot bomb is seen in the following excerpt from a letter received by a German soldier in Italy from his sister in Germany.

«Well, what do you think of our retaliation? It is for us a satisfaction to hear that the English have sat for 12 hours in their cellars. True, they are human beings, too, but how much sorrow they have brought upon Germany. Well, this will make their heads ring.

«Yesterday, Hans Fritsche spoke about the new weapon. Here, everyone is full of the new events. Everything is being thrown in, and the war will probably soon be over. Just imagine, peace! And victory! Such happiness is almost unimaginable.» (AAI)

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The Germans have now been forced to operate their U-boats from Norwegian and Baltic bases, and although U-boat operations continue they are sporadic and relatively ineffective. (BBC)

ITALY: BRITISH TAKE GEMMANO

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 10 — British infantry forces, battling from house to house in bitter fighting, have captured the town of Gemmano, furthest inland of the three key German strongpoints guarding the Adriatic coastal corridor into the valley of the Po, it was announced here today.

Gemmano, on high ground just south of the Conca River and eight miles inland, was captured only after four days of savage fighting, in the course of which British troops seized the eastern half of the town and in lashing rain, which deprived them of air and armored support, began the reduction of the enemy positions at the western and higher end of the town.

Although the British infantrymen cleared the Germans from Gemmano and pushed on into the hills to the west, to occupy the hamlet of Borgo, enemy counter-attacks, launched on Friday night against both places, left the situation in this sector unsettled.

fighting, surrendered to the Canadians.

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Other medium bombers struck three bridges north of Bologna and also at Fiorenzuola, northwest of Parma.

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One of the refineries at Nova Schweckat, has been inoperative since early in June, but repairs had been undertaken recently, and today's attack was a «policing operation,» to prevent a re-opening of the plant. (PRO)

RIMINI AREA SHELLED FROM SEA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 10 — The British gunboats *Urchin* and *Aphis* yesterday bombarded enemy batteries, ammunition dumps and road and rail junctions in the Rimini area with excellent results, it was announced here this afternoon. Despite heavy return fire, the ships suffered neither casualties nor damage. (PRO)

BEAUFIGHTERS HIT AEGEAN SHIPS

RAF HEADQUARTERS, MIDDLE EAST, September 10

Maintaining air attacks on enemy shipping in the Aegean Sea and off the coast of Greece, planes of the RAF Middle East Air Command made direct hits on three enemy vessels in a convoy in the central Aegean Sea, it was announced today.

Beaufighters made a number of attacks with rocket projectiles and cannon, and hit a coaster, a motor launch

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and an escort vessel, the later being left burning. An escorting Arado 196 was shot down into the sea.

Constant attacks were made last week on enemy shipping, harbours and installations in the Aegean and off the Greek coast. Maleme aerodrome in Crete was bombed three times.

No allied aircraft is missing from these operations.
(Reuter)

MAAF HITTING HARD

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 10 — Every type of MAAF strategic and tactical bombers has been employed in a gigantic tactical plan to harass German forces still outside Germany.

In southern France, in northern Italy and in Yugoslavia and Rumania, Mediterranean-based planes have attacked German troop concentrations, transport lines of communication and bridges in a week-long attack.

Pressure on the enemy forces caught in the Balkans as the result of Rumania's capitulation and the threatening link up of Yugoslav Partisan and Russian forces, has resulted in heavy bombing of the escaping German troops.
(PIO)

PILOT TREATED "LIKE A KING"

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 10 — A Mustang pilot of the Balkan Air Force, who had been shot down over Yugoslavia, arrived back at his base in Italy recently after being rescued by Yugoslav Partisans, it was announced here today.

Walking down a country road during darkness, Flight Lieutnant C. S. Vos was captured by a Partisan and taken to the nearest Partisan commandant for interrogation.

"As soon as they were satisfied who I was," Vos said, "they could not do enough for me. They arranged my journey to the nearest landing ground used by the Allies to fly in supplies and take out wounded."

On his way to the airfield he met one Yugoslav who greeted him in perfect English. "He was about 55 and had been educated at Oxford," Vos stated, "and he was anxious to know if it had been bombed." Another Partisan sympathizer, travelling by night from German-occupied Zagreb, told Vos that the Germans dared not use the railways by day because of air attacks but that the train was blown up anyway by a Partisan mine.

"He told me how low German Army morale was in that region. In Zagreb, the German officers were saying that their army was finished, and were predicting the end of the war in a few weeks."

"You have to see the nature of the country to understand why the Partisans have been able to hold out in these large pockets," Vos said. "The Germans can approach only on foot, and then they are at a disadvantage when fighting in the dense woods, constantly in danger of ambush."

Describing the airfield from which he was flown back to Italy, Vos stated that after darkness the partisans gathered in thousands and lit flares to mark out the landing strip. The arriving aircraft were then unloaded by women.

"I want to get back to strafing the Germans in Yugoslavia again," he said, "I feel I owe it to the Partisans. They are poor people, but they treated me like a king."
(PIO)

GERMANS FEAR DANISH SABOTAGE

LONDON, September 10 — Sabotage in Norway flared up again during the past week, while in Denmark the German Army is taking over a number of guard duties in fear of Danish sabotage.

NAZIS INVASION WARNING IN DENMARK

LONDON, September 10 — Nazi authorities have issued an invasion warning in Denmark, according to a Stockholm dispatch to the London *Daily Mail*. All Nazi district leaders have been told to hold themselves in a state of alert.

The Germans in Denmark are gripped by invasion fever, the Free Danish Press service in Stockholm said today, and reported the following indications:

The Germans are speeding work on a fortification line across southern Jutland from Kolding on the east to Esbjerg on the west, and faced with the refusal of manpower, have conscripted all German men and women living in Denmark, ordering them to report to the nearest railway station with spades, food and blankets.

Land fortifications are also being strengthened across the Skagen peninsula at the northern tip of Jutland. Three rows of mines have been laid along the beach from Skagen to Frederikshaven. Fifty one-man torpedoes have arrived at Skagen.
(OWI)

ALLIES WANT TO KNOW

PARIS, September 10 — The Paris radio last night appealed to all listeners having information about the Maginot Line to send it immediately to the Paris commander.

"This information is wanted very urgently by the Allied armies," the broadcast said, "who, in their lightning advance, will soon invest such positions."
(Reuter)

RUSSIANS NEAR TRANSYLVANIA

MOSCOW, September 10 — Russian forces penetrated closer to Hungarian-occupied Transylvania today, both through the eastern Carpathians and through the Transylvanian Alps.

In northeastern Rumania the town and railway station of Vama, six miles northeast of Campulung, was occupied, and a number of other localities were taken against enemy resistance.

In central Rumania, in co-operation with Rumanian troops, General Malinovsky's units captured Szantul-Gheorghe, 17 miles northeast of Brasov, with 50 other places, including five railway stations. Elsewhere on the eastern front, tonight's Soviet communique reported only patrol activity.

Ankara quoted Hungarian radio reports that Cluj, capital of Transylvania, had been captured by the Soviet Army. Cluj is on the main railway line from Rumania to Budapest, less than 200 miles from the Hungarian capital. DNB announced tonight that Soviet forces had broken into German positions on both sides of Krosno, in the northern foothills of the Carpathians and 19 miles north of the former Czechoslovak-Polish frontier.

In the German Baltic hinterland Red Army patrols have been operating on East Prussian territory for 36 hours.
(Reuter)

RUSSIANS APPEAL TO AUSTRIANS

MOSCOW, September 10 — The Moscow radio tonight broadcast an appeal to the Austrian people to assist Yugoslav and Czechoslovak forces in their fight against the Germans, and urged them to take immediate action against the Germans.

The broadcast said: "Austrians have been given a chance by the Moscow Conference to give rebirth to their nation and make it an independent nation. All Austrians must grasp the chance now.

"Operations in southern Europe favor immediate action on your part. Fighting is now going on at many points only a few miles from your border. Help all the Partisans inside Austria and prevent any German regrouping attempts. Cut German communication lines and do your utmost to sabotage the German war effort in Austria. The Allied

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A large German petrol store on an island in Oslofjord was blown up, and the Germans' largest motor repair shop in Oestfold was destroyed by sabotage, the Swedish paper *Westmanlands Laens Tidning* said on Friday. Saboteurs have destroyed many of the files necessary for calling up civilian anti-sabotage guards, the paper added.

A quisling named Sigvard Knutsen was shot dead in the street outside his house in Oslo, the Swedish paper *Svenska Dagbladet* said yesterday. Knutsen served in the office that liquidated property belonging to Patriots and deported Jews. A notorious informer, Reidar Borgen, and his bodyguard, have both been seriously injured by a bomb, according to a reliable Stockholm source.

In Denmark, the German Army is now guarding all the main railway lines leading to Copenhagen. Troop trains stop at every station while the next part of the line is carefully examined, *Morgenbladet* said yesterday.

The wave of arrests that is still sweeping through Denmark is directed primarily at patriotic citizens who are not members of the active underground. Policemen, leaders of sports unions, and members of various national associations are among those arrested, another Swedish paper said yesterday. (PWB)

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IRAQ — SOVIET RELATIONS

BAGHDAD, September 10 — Diplomatic relations between Iraq and Russia have been established as from today, reported Reuter tonight.

Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov, in a note to the Iraq Foreign Minister, said, «The Soviet government will be ready in a very short time to exchange ministers.» (Reuter)

BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT SEEKS RUSSIAN TERMS

LONDON, September 10 — The new Bulgarian Government, headed by Kimon Georgiev, is a coalition government composed of Republican officers, Agrarians, Socialists, Communists and members of minor other radical and cooperative parties, Reuter's Balkan observer said today.

According to an announcement over the Bulgarian Radio last night, one of the first acts of the new Council of Ministers was the appointment of a delegation charged with making immediate contact with General Tolbukhin, commander of the 3rd Ukranian army, for the purpose of

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establishing terms (1) for the end of the war with Russia, (2) for the resumption of diplomatic relations with Russia, and (3) for collaboration with Russian troops in expelling the Germans from Bulgaria.

An Associated Press dispatch said two former members of the Regency Council, Prince Cyril and General Mikhov, were removed and replaced by Pavlov, a veteran Communist leader who was in a concentration camp during the previous regime, and Professor Daneff, a scholar with no political affiliation.

The new government today issued a proclamation over the Sofia radio denouncing previous regimes for being «servants of Hitlerite Germany» and for having «turned the Bulgarian people into German slaves.»

The broadcast added: «That was not enough. They declared war on Britain and the United States and with their hypocritical and insincere policy exhausted the patience of the Soviet Union.»

The proclamation, which disclosed that two Bulgarian armies, the Macedonian and the Yugoslav Occupation Corps, were taken prisoner by the Germans when «the (previous) government, in its servility, left the Germans armed,» declared for a «free, independent and democratic Bulgaria.»

The Bulgarian delegation which went to Cairo at the end of August to arrange an armistice with Britain and the United States has arrived in Ankara on its way back to Sofia. (Reuter-OWI)

GERMANS LEAVING FINLAND

LONDON, September 10 — Norwegian government-in-exile officials here were informed today by Patriot sources that the Germans are moving large numbers of troops out of Finland into the eastern sections of Norway.

These sources said more than 25,000 soldiers are now quartered in the provinces of Troms and Finnmark, in addition to a large number of forced labor battalions and prisoners of war working in the Todt Organization. (UP)

WARSAW MAYOR ASKS AID

LONDON, September 10 — The mayor of Underground Warsaw has made a request to the Lord Mayor of London and the Mayor of New York for immediate shipments of arms, food and planes, the Polish Telegraph Agency reported today. The appeal was made in a letter transmitted through Polish Premier Mikolajczyk. (Reuter)

GERMANS PRESSING IN SLOVAKIA

LONDON, September 10 — The Germans are strengthening their campaign against the Czechoslovak armed forces, who have repulsed repeated attacks in Slovakia, reported the communique from Czechoslovak Army headquarters today.

In the upper Vah valley along the railway from Ilohamin to Kosice (Kassa, Hungary), the enemy has increased his pressure, and the communique said the Hungarians have occupied a terminus on the line, to the north of Kassa.

Fighting in the Vrutky-Zilina (Sillein) sector has become fiercer, and at some places the Germans are attacking with considerable forces. Defensive fighting is continuing in the valley of Nitra (Neutra) northeast of Bratislava (Pressburg).

At Telgart, in central Slovakia, a repeated German attack was repulsed with heavy losses and the town is firmly in Czechoslovak hands.

In eastern Slovakia, Slovak Patriots outfitted large areas to the west of Presov. Strong Partisan detachments are participating in the fighting in collaboration with military units, the communique said. (PWB)

progress up to August 15, Chinese dead were listed at 4,980 and American and British killed totalled 1,167. A total of 11,171 Chinese and 2,923 Americans and British were reported wounded, with 148 Chinese and 321 Americans and British missing.

(OWI-Reuter)

ANOTHER LANDING IN NEW GUINEA

ALLIED HQ, NEW GUINEA, September 10 — Amphibious Allied patrols landed on Thursday on Soepiori Island, Geelvink Bay, New Guinea, and consolidated their positions without encountering enemy opposition, General MacArthur announced in a communique today.

Soepiori Island is west of Biak, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, and lies about 120 miles east of the by-passed Japanese base at Manokwari. The new landings strengthen the American forces' grip on positions off the northern coast of Dutch New Guinea, in Geelvink Bay, where U. S. Marines hold Noemfoor and Owio islands. Airfields are maintained on all the occupied islands, including Biak.

Continuing their attacks on the southern Philippines, patrol bombers struck in daylight against shipping in Davao Gulf, on Mindanao, and sank or badly damaged a coastal vessel and two small freighters.

Liberators made one of the heaviest attacks of the war on Celebes, dropping 130 tons of bombs on Menado, at the northeastern tip of the island, while another strong force of Liberators, Mitchells and Lightning fighters hit airfields and gun positions on Halmahera Island. No air opposition was encountered in these operations. (Reuter)

YUGOSLAVS NEAR BULGARIA

LONDON, September 10 — Marshal Tito's Partisan army stormed into Zajecar yesterday in their march toward the Danube, the Yugoslav communique announced today. A strategic river and highway town, Zajecar is six miles from the Bulgarian border and 30 miles from the Danube. The city was defended by 4,000 German troops, 1,000 of which were captured and hundreds killed by the 14th Serbian Corps.

Knjazevac also was captured in this drive. The town is 11 miles from Bulgaria and is on the communication line running from Nis toward Zajecar.

Further to the south, Yugoslav forces have cut the main German retreat route from Greece by destroying the bridge of the Morava River at Grdelica on the railway from Nis to Skoplje. The destruction of the bridge will stop traffic for some weeks.

In northwestern Yugoslavia, the Partisans liberated the important city of Prijedor in Bosnia, which is astride the railroad line from Banja Luka to Bos Novi and is 60 miles south of Zagreb. The city was taken by units of the 50th Yugoslav Corps after a fierce battle with 7,000 German troops and a large number of quisling units.

In the valley of the Nisava River a vanguard of Yugoslav units have reached Nis, the Russian news agency reported. All German communications running from Pirot on the Bulgarian border to Velika have been cut. Blown up railway trains, trucks, transports and motorcycles block the roads disorganizing the German retreat from Bulgaria. (PWB)

UNITED NATIONS

NEW MEMBERS FOR FRENCH COMMITTEE

PARIS, September 10 — In a reshuffling of the French Committee, General de Gaulle has brought in two new members to his cabinet. Jules Jeanneney, one of France's noted elder statesmen, as Minister of State, and Georges Ribault, president of the National Council of Resistance, as the new Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Ribaut replaces René Massigli, and Paris Radio, broadcasting the changes today, did not state whether Massigli

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Sofia.

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JAP DESTROYER SUNK

KANDY, CEYLON, September 10 — A 110-mile stretch of the Tiddim Road south of Imphal is now cleared of the Japanese, Southeast Asia Command headquarters announced today. Troops of the 5th Indian Division are continuing to gain ground on the Tiddim Road, the communique said.

Allied heavy bombers on Friday sank a Japanese destroyer southeast of Hong Kong, a communique in Chungking said today. A 1,000-ton sailing vessel in the same area was also sunk by the heavies.

Medium bombers and fighters struck at enemy troops and other targets in Lingling and Kiyang, in southern China. No planes were lost in these operations.

Over Burma, RAF aircraft continued their widespread attacks on enemy communications. Fighters strafed shipping in the Gulf of Martaban.

The Chinese High Command announced Sunday that the Japanese garrison at Tengchung, in Yunnan province, is being compressed into a small sector in the eastern part of the city.

In Chungking today the Chinese National Military Council stated that 21,340 Japanese troops had been killed in northern Burma and China's adjoining western Yunnan province.

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LONDON, September 10 — Marshal Tito's Partisan army stormed into Zajecar yesterday in their march toward the Danube, the Yugoslav communique announced today. A strategic river and highway town, Zajecar is six miles from the Bulgarian border and 30 miles from the Danube. The city was defended by 4,000 German troops, 1,000 of which were captured and hundreds killed by the 14th Serbian Corps.

Knjazevac also was captured in this drive. The town is 11 miles from Bulgaria and is on the communication line running from Nis toward Zajecar.

Farther to the south, Yugoslav forces have cut the main German retreat route from Greece by destroying the bridge of the Morava River at Grdlica on the railway from Nis to Skoplje. The destruction of the bridge will stop traffic for some weeks.

In northwestern Yugoslavia, the Partisans liberated the important city of Prijedor in Bosnia, which is astride the railroad line from Banja Luka to Bos Novi and is 60 miles south of Zagreb. The city was taken by units of the 5oth Yugoslav Corps after a fierce battle with 7,000 German troops and a large number of quisling units.

In the valley of the Nisava River a vanguard of Yugoslav units have reached Nis, the Russian news agency reported. All German communications running from Pirot on the Bulgarian border to Velika have been cut. Blown up railway trains, trucks, transports and motorcycles block the roads disorganizing the German retreat from Bulgaria. (PWE)

UNITED NATIONS

NEW MEMBERS FOR FRENCH COMMITTEE

PARIS, September 10 — In a reshuffling of the French Committee, General de Gaulle has brought in two new members to his cabinet. Jules Jeanneney, one of France's noted elder statesmen, as Minister of State, and Georges Ridault, president of the National Council of Resistance, as the new Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Bidault replaces Rene Massigli, and Paris Radio, broadcasting the changes today, did not state whether Massigli would be given another post in the committee cabinet.

Pierre Mendes-France retains his post as Minister of National Economy, but is replaced as Minister of Finance by M. Lequerque.

The new Minister of the Interior is Adrien Tixier, who has been Minister of Social Affairs. Tixier replaces Emmanuel d'Astier.

The new Minister of Transport and Public Works is Rene Mayer, who has been Minister of Communications and Merchant Marine.

Auguste Laurent is Minister of Postal and Telegraph Services and Pierre Tunguy-Prigent is Minister of Agriculture, a new post. The latter was one of the Resistance delegates to Algiers.

The following posts have the same ministers as before: War, André Diethelm; Justice, François de Menthon; Navy, Louis Jacquinot; Production, M. Lacoste; Food, Paul Giacobbi; Colonies, Rene Pleven; National Education, Rene Capitant; Public Health, François Billoux.

It was also announced that General Georges Catroux will be governor of North Africa.

The new Minister of Foreign Affairs, Georges Bidault, is one of the chiefs of the resistance movement in France.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789221

He was a corporal in the French infantry in 1[illegible] was taken prisoner at the time of the armistice, and a year and a half later was freed to become professor of history in Lyons. He joined the Underground movement at once, published the clandestine «Bulletin de la France Combattante» and became chairman of the coordinating committee of the political parties and resistance group. Arrested by order of Laval, Bidault escaped again and travelled in disguise all over France to continue his coordination of the Underground movement.

Jules Jeanneney was President of the French Senate in 1940, and together with Edouard Herriot, then President of the Chamber of Deputies, protested to Petain against the Vichy government's pro-Axis policy. After the Allied landings in North Africa it was reported that the Germans had added guards around his residence to prevent his escape across the Mediterranean. (PW - OWI)

FRENCH COLLABORATOR TRIALS UNDER WAY

PARIS, September 10 — Emphasizing that the arrest and trial of Frenchmen held to have aided the Germans is proceeding with thoroughness and order, Correspondent Eric Hawkins of the New York *Herald Tribune* today described the plans of Edgar Pisani, chief assistant to Charles Luizet, Police Prefect.

The number of alleged traitors thus far rounded up is 7,000, or double the number recorded four days ago.

Commissions have been set up at the Paris Prefecture of police for sorting out the dossiers and dividing them into three categories, first, — those with the greatest evidence of guilt; second, — dubious, and third, — those of no evidence of guilt.

Cases in the first two categories will be turned over to civil and military courts, according to the nature of the charges. The normal French criminal law procedure will then be followed.

The correspondent reported that the 7,000 men and women now detained in the Paris area are housed in half a dozen prisons as the makeshift detention camps of the first days of liberation have been cleared.

A French news agency dispatch yesterday said that the Naval Commission of the National Council of Resistance had demanded the arrest of four admirals who had served with the Germans. (FWB)

COMMISSION TO CONTROL GERMANY

LONDON, September 10 — Two questions which will overshadow all others in the discussions which it is understood are shortly to take place between Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt are the future of Germany and the war against Japan, the diplomatic correspondent of the *London Times* said today.

Discussing the former subject, he wrote: «There is reason to believe that there is general agreement on the establishment of a supreme commission of control with its seat in Berlin. The proposal is that this shall be composed of the commanders-in-chief in three main theaters of war — General Eisenhower, General Alexander, and presumably Marshal Zhukov — and three civilian members with ministerial status.

«The commission will form a sort of cabinet consisting of the heads of different departments such as finance, interior and health.

«Laws to be introduced are already in print. They will decree complete dissolution of the Nazi party. Political activities will be prohibited for such a period as military security requires.

«It, the industrial field Russia, in particular, demands much of the equipment of German heavy industries to rehabilitate her own ruined plants.»

Quebec will probably be the scene of the conference between Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt, the BBC said last night.

CAREFUL ABOUT PEACE RUMORS

WASHINGTON, September 10 — The United States Office of War Information and the War and Navy Departments issued a joint statement here yesterday warning against false rumors of German surrender or peace negotiations.

The statement said that some such rumors have already appeared, and warned that while some may be innocently spread, others may be inspired by enemy propagandists «who hope to cause confusion among the United Nations and induce us to relax our efforts.»

It was pointed out that there may be no single day which will mark the end of the war, and that the German armies may «gradually disintegrate and surrender piecemeal.»

The warning emphasized that «no rumors of surrender should be accepted unless confirmed by General Eisenhower.» (Reuter)

FREE PRESS FOR HOLLAND

LONDON, September 10 — The Netherlands Prime Minister, P. S. Gerbrandy, in a letter to Hugh Baillie, President of the United Press, wrote that «the Netherlands Government considers it among its highest duties to safeguard the freedom of the Press and to promote all measures which tend to strengthen that freedom.»

Gerbrandy said that after the war there will be no obstacle to the free flow of news from the Netherlands. (OWI)

ALLIED POWS COME HOME

STOCKHOLM, September 10 — The exchange ships *Drottningholm*, *Arundel Castle* and *Gripsholm* left Goteburg, Sweden, for Liverpool today, carrying 26,355 British, American and Dominion former prisoners of war and civilian internees. They had been exchanged for German prisoners and internees. (PWB)

GREEK GOVERNMENT MOVED TO ITALY

LONDON, September 10 — A Greek broadcast from Cairo on Friday night, quoted by the BBC, announced that the Greek Government had moved from Cairo to the Naples area in Italy. (BBC)

GREEKS GRATEFUL TO EGYPT

CAIRO, September 10 — Greek Prime Minister Papandreou has informed the Egyptian Government that, as a token of gratitude to Egypt for giving asylum to the Hellenic Government during the war, a sanatorium will be maintained for Egyptian patients in Greece at the Greek Government's expense.

In addition, 10 scholarships will be given for Egyptians studying in Greece. (Reuter)

ALLIES AFTER NAZIS' STOLEN MONEY

WASHINGTON, September 10 — Members of the United States Foreign Economic Administration and the Treasury are leaving for London soon to confer with heads of European governments on measures to retrieve financial loot taken by the Nazis in occupied countries, a Reuter dispatch reported.

It is believed that members of the German National Socialist Party have nearly 1,000,000,000 dollars either hidden away for future personal use or acquired through intricate financial manipulations, Reuter said.

The task of the American mission will be to ferret out these transactions and hiding places. The mission is said to be equipped with a complete record of funds and proper-

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

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«In the industrial field Russia, in particular, demands much of the equipment of German heavy industries to rehabilitate her own ruined plants.»

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Neither the conference nor the conference date have been officially announced, but one report said a large number of correspondents have already assembled at Quebec. (Reuter-BBC)

U. S. EMBASSY IN BRUSSELS TO REOPEN

WASHINGTON, September 10 — The State Department has announced that Ernest Mayer, who has been secretary of the American embassy accredited to the Belgian Government in exile, has been sent to Brussels to reopen the American Embassy.

Mayer will be the U. S. Charge d'Affaires in Brussels. (PWB)

DE GAULLE REPRESENTATIVE AT BERNE

BERNE, September 10 — A representative of General de Gaulle's Committee has been in office at the French Embassy in Berne for a week, the Swiss radio announced yesterday.

The Swiss Government has had a semi-official representative with the French committee for «some time,» the radio stated.

Noting that the «Vichy government is over,» the radio said that the Swiss envoy to Vichy had been recalled and had arrived in Geneva on Thursday. (PWB)

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The task of the American mission will be to ferret out these transactions and hiding places. The mission is said to be equipped with a complete record of funds and properties now held by Nazi and Fascist leaders. The mission will visit Stockholm, Lisbon, Zurich, and Ankara and will later go to most Latin-American capitals.

Measures have already been taken to block the trading of suspected foreign securities until ownership can be properly established after the war. (PWB)

AMBASSADOR'S NEW POST

ANKARA, September 10 — Sir Hugh M. Knatchbull Hugessen, British Ambassador to Turkey, left here today for Egypt on his way to take up a new post as British Ambassador to Belgium and Minister to Luxembourg. (Reuter)

FRENCH TO MINT NEW COINS

PARIS, September 10 — The French will mint new coins as soon as possible, M. Michel, secretary-general of the mint, told a reporter of the Paris newspaper *Le Soir*. There will be no change in the design from the pre-occupation coins.

Meanwhile, old coins, hidden by the people when the Germans made nickel and bronze collections, are coming back into circulation, replacing the Vichy coins.

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The Paris newspaper *Le Populaire* said the withholding of these coins from German raw material stocks has fulfilled a duty no less than that of the patriotic employees who hid the reserve holdings of metal of the French mint and treasury. (PWB)

RUSSIA'S PART IN BALKANS

LONDON, September 10 — Soviet Russia has won the right to play an important part in post-war settlements in the Balkans and southeast Europe, the *Manchester Guardian* stated yesterday in an editorial on the political importance of Russian operations in the Balkans.

The editorial said: «In the future, as in the past, Slav peoples from Bulgaria and Yugoslavia may look to Russia rather than to the west for help and guidance and there is no reason to think they will not be wisely given.

«The day is long past when Palmerston (English statesman) could say, "If Russia were to stride like a colossus from the Baltic to the Mediterranean, British interests and commerce would be in peril."

«Now as then, autocracy in Russia may stand for progress and civilization in the Balkans, but it will require the combined wisdom of all Allied powers if Balkan unity is to be a reality and if we are to avoid their national jealousies which have hampered all progress in these countries since they gained their independence.

«Here, even more than in Poland, will be the first great test of Allied unity in the task of peace. Here, no less than in Poland, will be a Russian opportunity to show that her statesmen are a match for her generals.» (Reuter)

LIBERATED ITALY

CHURCHILL'S SPEECH WELCOMED

ROME, September 10 — Alcide De Gasperi, Minister without Portfolio and Secretary General of the Democratic Christian Party, at a meeting of the national council of the party, today stated in a discussion of Churchill's recent speech:

«We welcome the appeal to our conscience and the political responsibility for the defence of Liberty. We recognize the importance of such an appeal, coming from the head of a country which is the world's teacher of free government and parliamentary democracy.

«The fear Churchill expresses for the economic and moral consequences of a new dictatorship is also our main preoccupation. It is the duty of all Italians to prevent its recurrence.» (PWB)

FASCIST GENERALS REMOVED

ROME, September 10 — Seventy-five Generals and 97 colonels who had collaborated with and had sworn allegiance to the Republican Fascist government have been suspended and removed from their posts and are now awaiting trial. It was announced by Count Alessandro Casati, Italian Minister of war.

In addition, 51 colonels, 46 lieutenant colonels, 20 majors, 21 captains, 12 lieutenants and 14 second lieutenants have been dismissed from office for the same offence. (PWB)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

WESTERN FRONT COMMUNIQUE

SHAEF, September 10 — Today's communique:

Land:

Gun positions and strong points at Brest were again attacked by fighter-bombers and similar objectives at Boulogne were targets for medium bombers. (Reuter)

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCED AFHQ, ITALY, September 10 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

Heavy fighting continues in the Adriatic sector and troops of the 8th Army have again made progress in the high ground, where they have captured the village of Gemmano, which has been the scene of heavy fighting during the past week.

In the high ground between the upper Arno and Tiber Valleys, Indian troops of the 8th Army have captured several important features hitherto held by the enemy.

North of Florence, big advances have been made and the important features of Monte Giovi, Monte Carosso and Monte Calvano have been occupied. In this sector, British troops for the first time overlook the upper Sieve valley.

West of Florence, American patrols have been active north of the Florence-Prato-Pisa arterial road, which is now entirely in our hands.

Seventh Army:

Seventh Army forces have made further substantial advances in eastern France against stiff enemy resistance northward toward Dijon and northeastward up the Doubs River valley.

French forces have pushed several miles northward since their capture of Beaune, west of the Saone River.

In their drive up the Doubs River valley toward the German frontier, American troops have cleared the villages of Baume-les-Dames and Clerval. French elements have reached Ponte De Roide and Sainte Hippolyte farther east.

In the Alps, Briancon has again been cleared of enemy forces.

Approximately 70,000 prisoners have been taken since the start of the southern France campaign.

Navy:

In his report for the period ending midnight Sept. 6/7, the naval commander off the south coast of France states that unloading over the beaches on 6 September was somewhat impeded by bad weather. Naval gunfire support on the right flank of the Army against enemy batteries and positions in the Menfane area continued to be given. The French cruisers *Emile Bertin* and *Le Malin* with the U. S. destroyer *Ludlow* were all in action, nearly 800 rounds being fired.

On 8 September, on the east coast of Italy, the enemy batteries and ships in the harbour at Rimini were successfully bombarded by the British gunboats *Aphis* and *Scarab*.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Yesterday (Saturday) operations were directed mainly against enemy communication lines and battlefront targets in northern Italy. Medium bombers concentrated on rail and road bridges.

Fighter-bombers attacked bridges, roads, rail lines and yards, rolling stock, motor transport and supply dumps. Both medium bombers and fighter-bombers attacked enemy strong-points and other close-support targets near Rimini.

In France, fighters made strafing attacks on rail communication in the Belfort area.

Balkan Air Force units carried out sweeps over Yugoslavia, Greece and Albania, attacking oil tanks, gun positions, a bridge and motor transport.

Bad weather prevented heavy bomber operations during daylight hours. Last night medium and heavy bombers attacked the wharf at Ravenna.

Incomplete figures indicate that MAAF flew approxi-

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WAR COMMUNIQUES

WESTERN FRONT COMMUNIQUE

SHAEF, September 10 — Today's communique:

Land:

Allied forces clearing the Channel coast have made considerable progress around Bergue, southeast of Dunkirk.

Further east, our units are approaching Bruges. Gains have been made north of Antwerp. The development of the bridgeheads over the Albert Canal is continuing to meet stiff resistance.

Our forces have advanced to Kempt, four miles west of Hasselt, and to Noduwez Marilles and Folx-les-Caves in the Tirlemont-Huy sector. Other forces both east and south of Liege are in Limburge after a 14-mile advance.

After thrusting through the Forest des Ardennes to points 15 to 20 miles east of the Meuse River, our troops reached the vicinity of Saint Hubert. Elements further south have entered Ecouvier, east of Montmedy.

The west bank of the Moselle River has been cleared of the enemy in the vicinity of Pompey, six miles north of Nancy. Allied forces continue to close in on the port of Brest, where the enemy is maintaining stubborn defence.

Air:

Transport, communications and airfields in Holland and western Germany were bombed and strafed by fighters and fighter-bombers yesterday. Nine enemy aircraft were shot down in combat and five others destroyed on the ground.

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Bad weather prevented heavy bomber operations during daylight hours. Last night medium and heavy bombers attacked the wharf at Ravenna.

Incomplete figures indicate that MAAF flew approximately 350 sorties. No losses are reported in these operations.

In operations of Sept. 7th, one enemy aircraft was destroyed and one of ours is missing, in addition to those already reported. (PRO)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT COMMUNIQUE

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, September, 10 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

The Garibaldi Divisions operating in the Val di Stura, who distinguished themselves for their heavy attacks against the enemy, have now joined with Allied troops on the Italian-French border. Now supplied with more war material, they have started large-scale actions against German troops who have suffered heavy losses.

Three hundred Fascists supported by German SS troops attempted to eliminate Patriots operating in Fontano, near Bergamasco. More than 100 Patriots of the Garibaldi Brigade, in spite of German superiority in men and materiel, decisively defeated the enemy, whose losses totaled 29 dead and 30 wounded. In addition, 23 Germans were taken prisoner, and 5 large enemy vehicles destroyed. Patriots lost one dead and two wounded.

Near Reana a German train of 23 cars full of gasolene was derailed and then machine-gunned. In the fire that

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followed a large proportion of the fuel was destroyed. Patriots in that sector also destroyed three poles in a high-tension line. In the battles that followed these acts of sabotage, four Germans and two Fascist militiamen were killed. (PWB)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, September 10 — Tonight's communique:

During today, on the territory of the north-eastern part of Rumania, our troops surrounding enemy resistance, captured the city and railway station of Vama, and also occupied in fighting the populated localities of Russkaya-Moldavska, Vatra-Moldavska, Kruche, Holde, Proshteny, Yertubeckash.

In the central part of Rumania, our troops jointly with the Rumanian troops captured the city and railway junction of Sfantul-Gheorghe and also occupied in fighting over 50 other populated localities, including Kotalina, Karatna, Buksat, Malnash, Alta-Mizhloki, and the railway stations of Sinta-Kotolna, Sakautek, Sinzeny, and Buksak-Potok.

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

During September 9 our troops have damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 8 German tanks. In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 18 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, September 10 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

The garrison of the seafortress Brest repulsed after grim fighting yesterday all enemy attacks against the fortress itself which were carried out with greatest employment of material. The peninsula of Le Conquet was lost. Remnants of the garrison are still offering desperate resistance. Enemy bridge heads to the south of Gent and to the northwest of Hasselt were narrowed down in the course of a counterattack; enemy forces which had penetrated into our lines to the south of Maastricht were thrown back.

Between Verviers and Arlon, the enemy thrusted against our positions on a broad front and achieved minor local dents; counter-attacks are under way. In the area of Dôle, which was given up by our troops, as well as to the north and to the east of Besançon, heavy fighting is going on.

On the Franco-Italian border, some heights were taken and cleared from the enemy in the area of the Mt. Cenis and the Maddalena Pass.

On the Adriatic coast, the focal point of the fighting was yesterday to both sides of Gemmano where all day long embittered fighting lasted. All enemy attacks carried out with strong forces failed; local dents were sealed off. Fierce fighting is still in progress for the locality of Gemmano proper which changed hands seven times during the day.

The Bolsheviks carried out vain attacks on the highways of the passes in southeastern Transylvania. Battleplanes dispersed motorized columns of the Soviets in northern Rumania and destroyed several fuel trains. At Sanok and Krosno the enemy attacked with several rifle divisions and tank formations. His breakthrough attempts were frustrated in the course of grim fighting. At Ostrolenka renewed Soviet attacks collapsed by the stubborn resistance of our troops.

Enemy bomber and fighter formations attacked at daytime western German territory particularly Duesseldorf, Mainz and Mannheim making use of a cloud cover. Twenty-nine aircraft, including 23 four-engined bombers, were shot down.

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

TRANSOCEAN AND D.N.B.

Fighting in the Carpathians: Soviet Russian pressure in the sector north of the Carpathians is growing. The Soviets on a small front have thrown into the battle several infantry divisions and tank formations. The main pressure is directed against the town of Krosno. Military correspondent Col. Ernst von Hammer says that the battles in the Vistula bridgehead west of Baranov continue, although not with the same violence as on the previous days.

Western Front: The focal points of the enemy attacks in France and Belgium are said to be on the German bridgehead, south of the Scheldt, east of Antwerp, in the Liège area, east of Sedan, on the Moselle at Metz, and in the Besançon area.

German Luftwaffe Activity over the Western Front: A Luftwaffe correspondent writes that on September 10th German battleplane formations were very active over the Western Front, particularly over the Liège area. All day long they controlled the supply traffic in the enemy's rear, where vehicle concentrations were effectively attacked with bombs and by gun fire.

Fighting in Italy: On the Adriatic coast, the British in spite of recent heavy losses, continued their efforts at penetrating into the valley north of Tavoleto.

General Census Ordered in Allied-Occupied Italy: With the consent of the Allied Control Commission, the Bonomi Government have ordered a general census to be taken in Allied-occupied Italy, September 15. The fact that former statistical documents were lost due to war events is evidently accounting for this measure. The reason given by the Bonomi Government is, that the general living standard, conditions of clothing, education and housing as well as damage caused as a result of the war are thus to be investigated.

Law and Order along the Hungarian-Slovak Border: The Hungarian Government has issued a statement denying a number of rumors circulating abroad. The Hungarian Government was quoted as saying «that law and order prevail along the Hungarian-Slovak border, and that no fighting has been undertaken from any side. The ban on border traffic which was put into effect several days ago, because of Partisan activity in Slovakia, has been lifted again and rail traffic in the direction of Bratislava was resumed.

New de Gaulle Cabinet: It is said that the new de Gaulle cabinet is characterized by the participation of a greater number of members of the French domestic resistance movement who, during the political developments of the past few days, entered into certain opposition to de Gaulle.

Western Front: There were no material changes in the general situation on the Western Front, Saturday. It is said that a temporary decrease in the intensity of the fighting is to be observed on almost all front sectors, primarily due to the fact that the enemy, above all American tank wedges, have suffered such heavy losses that they are now compelled to await the arrival of reserves and reinforcements.

Partisan Fighting in Slovakia: Fighting against the Partisans in Slovakia is described as continuing successfully. The whole of western Slovakia is virtually free from Partisans. Twelve towns are said to be liberated in southern Slovakia and in the northern part of central Slovakia. The fact that the Partisans themselves are split into two parties, one of which supports a Republic of Czechoslovakia, while the other favors a Soviet Republic of Slovakia, is said to have proved as an advantage for the Germans.

Nationalist Government Formed in Bulgaria: In Bulgaria, a nationalist government under the leadership of the well-known Bulgarian statesman Professor Cankov has been formed to preserve the real interests of the Bulgarian nation and to continue and consolidate the alliance between Bulgaria and the Greater German Reich.

Riots in Bulgaria: According to reports from Sofia,

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GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, September 10 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

The garrison of the seafortress Brest repulsed after stiff fighting yesterday all enemy attacks against the fortress itself which were carried out with greatest employment of material. The peninsula of Le Conquet was lost. Remnants of the garrison are still offering desperate resistance. Enemy bridge heads to the south of Gent and to the northwest of Hasselt were narrowed down in the course of a counterattack; enemy forces which had penetrated into our lines to the south of Maastricht were thrown back.

Between Verviers and Arlon, the enemy thrusted against our positions on a broad front and achieved minor local dents, counter-attacks are under way. In the area of Dôle, which was given up by our troops, as well as to the north and to the east of Besancon, heavy fighting is going on.

On the Franco-Italian border, some heights were taken and cleared from the enemy in the area of the Mt. Cenis and the Maddalena Pass.

On the Adriatic coast, the focal point of the fighting was yesterday to both sides of Gemmano where all day long embittered fighting lasted. All enemy attacks carried out with strong forces failed, local dents were sealed off. Fierce fighting is still in progress for the locality of Gemmano proper which changed hands seven times during the day.

The Bolsheviks carried out vain attacks on the highways of the passes in southeastern Transylvania. Battleplanes dispersed motorized columns of the Soviets in northern Rumania and destroyed several fuel trains. At Sanok and Krosno the enemy attacked with several rifle divisions and tank formations. His breakthrough attempts were frustrated in the course of grim fighting. At Ostrolenka renewed Soviet attacks collapsed by the stubborn resistance of our troops.

Enemy bomber and fighter formations attacked at daytime western German territory particularly Duesseldorf, Mainz and Mannheim making use of a cloud cover. Twenty-nine aircraft, including 23 four-engined bombers, were shot down.

Last night the enemy dropped bombs on Munich, Gladbach and Brunswig.

spite of recent heavy losses, continued their efforts at penetrating into the valley north of Tavoleto.

General Census Ordered in Allied-Occupied Italy: With the consent of the Allied Control Commission, the Bonomi Government have ordered a general census to be taken in Allied-occupied Italy, September 15. The fact that former statistical documents were lost due to war events is evidently accounting for this measure. The reason given by the Bonomi Government is that the general living standard, conditions of clothing, education and housing as well as damage caused as a result of the war are thus to be investigated.

Law and Order along the Hungarian-Slovak Border: The Hungarian Government has issued a statement denying a number of rumors circulating abroad. The Hungarian Government was quoted as saying «that law and order prevail along the Hungarian-Slovak border, and that no fighting has been undertaken from any side. The ban on border traffic which was put into effect several days ago, because of Partisan activity in Slovakia, has been lifted again and rail traffic in the direction of Bratislava was resumed.

New de Gaulle Cabinet: It is said that the new de Gaulle cabinet is characterized by the participation of a greater number of members of the French domestic resistance movement who, during the political developments of the past few days, entered into certain opposition to de Gaulle.

Western Front: There were no material changes in the general situation on the Western Front, Saturday. It is said that a temporary decrease in the intensity of the fighting is to be observed on almost all front sectors, primarily due to the fact that the enemy, above all American tank wedges, have suffered such heavy losses that they are now compelled to await the arrival of reserves and reinforcements.

Partisan Fighting in Slovakia: Fighting against the Partisans in Slovakia is described as continuing successfully. The whole of western Slovakia is virtually free from Partisans. Twelve towns are said to be liberated in southern Slovakia and in the northern part of central Slovakia. The fact that the Partisans themselves are split into two parties, one of which supports a Republic of Czechoslovakia, while the other favors a Soviet Republic of Slovakia, is said to have proved as an advantage for the Germans.

Nationalist Government Formed in Bulgaria: In Bulgaria, a nationalist government under the leadership of the well-known Bulgarian statesman Professor Cankov has been formed to preserve the real interests of the Bulgarian nation and to continue and consolidate the alliance between Bulgaria and the Greater German Reich.

Riots in Bulgaria: According to reports from Sofia, Bolshevist riots occurred there, yesterday. A state of emergency was declared. All conveyances were confiscated.

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

Victoria S-C.

INFORMATION DIVISION
ACC
5 SEP 1944

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service **compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, FNC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

Tuesday 5 September 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Allies reported in Holland; Brussels liberated; Verdun veterans brand Pétain traitor; Nazis plead for guerrilla warfare; Hostilities between Russia and Finland cease; Red Army liberates Brasov in Transylvania; Czechoslovak Patriots battling German armor; Lyon cleared of enemy resistance; Bourg liberated; Two-mile deep Canadian bridgehead over Conca River; Japanese Air Force driven from Mindanao airfields; Chinese free vital sector of Burma Road; Spain will not shelter Nazis, says Franco's Ambassador.

LIBERATED ITALY — Brutality of Nazi-Fascist Security Command in Rome exposed; Fascists dismissed from Air Ministry; Council President, Budget Director dismissed; Sardinian parties join Italian Confederation of Labor; Ministerial committee studies salary increases; Granaries successful in Foggia Province; Politics in Italian Trade Unionism condemned; Catholic Communists form political party.

WAR FRONTS

ALLIES REPORTED IN HOLLAND; BRUSSELS LIBERATED

SHAEF, September 4 — Allied troops have crossed the Netherlands frontier northeast of Antwerp and are in Breda, the Netherlands Prime Minister, Dr. Gerbrandy, stated tonight in broadcast from London to the people of Holland.

Tonight, General Dwight Eisenhower ordered the people of the port city of Rotterdam to protect their factories, harbor works, railways, and other installations against any action by the Germans. The broadcast, transmitted by Radio Orange in London, stated that everything must be done to protect installations so that they can be used immediately after the Allies have liberated Rotterdam.

General Miles Dempsey's British 2nd Army today liberated Brussels, the fourth great European capital to be freed from German domination, and have swept on 10 miles greatly-needed fuel and material for the racing British and American armies.

There is no sign of stiffening German resistance in Belgium. The German flight continues to be a panic-stricken rout of remnants of demoralized German soldiers. Hundreds are hiding in the woods, afraid to surrender to the Belgian Forces of Resistance because of their crimes, but only too anxious to find a British or American soldier to whom they can surrender.

As they retreat, the Germans are burning villages and towns, homes and churches in their impotent rage. They are leaving behind them a wake of destruction and horror. The roads are strewn with the wreckage of German equipment of all kinds — from tanks and self-propelled guns, to trucks and command cars.

Pilots report that all the way from eastern Belgium to the German frontier, and particularly north and west of Aachen, there is extremely heavy eastbound traffic.

Railways to Berlin

To the south, General Courtney Hodges' American 1st Army was reported in Namur, where it threatens the rail routes leading to Cologne, Dusseldorf, and Duisberg — the main roads to Berlin.

In their advance on Charleroi yesterday, the Americans engaged in a pitched battle with German rearguards attempting to escape to the east. Allied tanks, planes, and artillery pounded the elements of three German divisions which blundered into the Americans, unaware of the extent of the Allied advance into Belgium.

Operational secrecy still guards the position of General George Patton's 3rd Army, which was last reported in the vicinity of Metz and Nancy.

A Berne dispatch late tonight reported that German High Command headquarters in Belgium had been moved to Germany, and that Hitler, Himmler, and Model are now in conference.

Between Brussels and Calais, British forces pushed into the great French industrial city of Lille. Other columns closed in upon Calais, Boulogne, and Dunkirk, all Channel ports.

In the middle of the Allied front, left behind in the backwash of one of the fastest drives in the history of modern war, was an isolated German force of undisclosed size in a by-passed triangle south from Cambrai to the vicinity of Compiegne and Soissons in France.

Toward the coast, the Canadians and Poles have been pouring troops northward across the Somme River to strengthen their drive against the German defenses in the Pas de Calais area. They have pushed on nearly 20 miles east of the river, after liberating Abbeville. Among the prisoners

LATE BULLETINS

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

Army liberates Brasov in Transylvania; Czechoslovak Patriots battling German armor; Lyon cleared of enemy resistance; Bourg liberated; Two-mile deep Canadian bridgehead over Conca River; Japanese Air Force driven from Mindanao airfields; Chinese free vital sector of Burma Road; Spain will not shelter Nazis, says Franco's Ambassador.

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General Miles Dempsey's British 2nd Army today liberated Brussels, the fourth great European capital to be freed from German domination, and have swept on 15 miles to Boom, in a drive to reach the Belgian seaport of Antwerp.

Another column, swinging northeastward has reached Malines (Mechlin), 13 miles south of Antwerp.

German — Dunkirk —

On the northern flank, a British column pushing northeast from Tournai has been clearing the left bank of the River Scheldt (Escaut), and has reached Audenarde and Alost, virtually penning off German troops in the coastal zone between the Somme and the Scheldt. The German armies are experiencing their Dunkirk.

In one of the most brilliant armored sweeps of the war, British tanks have raced practically across Belgium in less than 36 hours. General Dempsey's advance began last Tuesday, from the area east of the Somme. By Wednesday, Amiens was captured, and the Germans between Le Havre and the Somme were trapped. Twenty four hours later, Arras was liberated, then Douai and Lens. The Belgian frontier was then reached, and Brussels liberated. The 130-mile advance was made in 4½ days.

Brussels has been made into a seaport by the construction of a series of canals and a large docking system. It is crossed by two important canals connecting it with the inland waterways of France, the Netherlands, and Germany. It is 33 miles by canal from Antwerp, whose capture will give the Allies a large seaport for the supplying of

bombs, homes and churches in their impotent rage. They are leaving behind them a wake of destruction and horror. The roads are strewn with the wreckage of German equipment of all kinds — from tanks and self-propelled guns, to trucks and command cars.

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LATE BULLETINS

ANTWERP, LILLE LIBERATED

SHAEF, September 4 — Antwerp has been liberated by Allied troops sprinting north from Brussels, it was reported here late tonight.

The capture of Belgium's great port city completes another wide circling movement, leaving the Germans that are still in the Pas De Calais area without the slightest hope of getting out.

British troops entered Lille this morning, according to a late report from a Reuter correspondent.

Canadian troops are at Hesdin, southeast of Boulogne.

American fighter-bombers yesterday caught the «biggest traffic jam in history» between Mons and Brussels and destroyed 919 trucks and 737 horse-drawn vehicles.

The roads to the Rhineland are jammed with columns of trucks loaded with food from Alsace, according to a British United Press correspondent. (BUP-Reuter)

13 JAPANESE VESSELS SUNK

PEARL HARBOR, September 4 — Admiral Chester Nimitz announced tonight that 13 Japanese vessels were sunk in a smashing three-day bombardment of Japanese bases in the Bonin and Volcano Islands. United States warships participated in the great offensive action. (OWI)

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taken in this drive was General Wiese, commander of all the German troops in the Somme area.

An ultimatum has been delivered to the German command at Le Havre, calling for the surrender of the garrison, estimated at 5,000, stating that, if it is rejected, the German fortifications protecting the city will be bombed.

Far behind the Allied line, heavy fighting was raging for the great port of Brest on the Brittany Peninsula, but there is as yet no sign of the German garrison's capitulating. (OWI-Reuter-AP)

BREST BOMBED BY NIGHT AND DAY
BAD WEATHER HAMPERS AIR OPERATIONS

LONDON, September 4 — Medium bombers of the 9th USAAF flew to Brest last night to drop more bombs on the port where already 1,700 tons of explosives had been loosed by 8th USAAF heavies only that morning.

Marauders and Havocs attacked enemy gun positions, anti-tank guns, batteries, and concrete shelters in this beleaguered coastal fortress, where a fanatical German garrison still is holding out.

Weather conditions prevented some of the aircraft from dropping their bombs, but other crews found breaks in the clouds and scored hits on their objectives. The bombers met no enemy fighters or flak, and all returned to their base.

Today, bad weather set in over the Continent and restricted operations, after 5,000 sorties flown yesterday, in which Allied airmen attacked objectives in Germany, Holland, and France. British Lancasters and Halifaxes were out in strength, and bombed six German air bases in the Netherlands used by German night fighters and bombers, both in the defense of Germany and in operations over the battle-front.

The chief target of 500 Flying Fortresses yesterday was a synthetic oil plant near Ludwigshafen.

American fighter-bombers swept over the Boulogne-Ostend-Antwerp areas, and destroyed two bridges and 10 buildings described as «special targets.» Among the day's bag of transport casualties were 54 locomotives, 75 rail cars, and 200 motor vehicles destroyed or damaged. When Allied pilots attacked two columns of Germans fleeing east from Louvain, motor transport, horse-drawn vehicles, carts, and «everything on wheels» were inextricably mixed up on the escape route.

August was the greatest single month of successes against the Germans for the British 2nd TAF. This force knocked out 10,500 enemy vehicles, including 850 tanks during August, according to an official announcement today. It destroyed 71 German planes in combat, and damaged 48 more. A red letter day for the 2nd TAF was August 16, when they smashed 3,000 vehicles in the Falaise trap.

The lull continued in the German flying-bomb attacks, and it is now over 72 hours since a flying-bomb fell in southern England. Most of the flying-bomb sites in the Pas de Calais area are out of action, and with this menace eliminated, more RAF heavy bombers have been freed for other operations.

The British Air Ministry stated tonight that the enemy launched an estimated 370 flying-bombs against Britain during the week ending at 0600 hours this morning, causing a total of approximately 3,070 flying-bombs launched since the attacks began. (OWI - Reuter)

EISENHOWER BROADCASTS TO BELGIUM, LUXEMBURG

SHAEF, September 4 — «Today, the day of your liberation has begun,» General Dwight Eisenhower, Allied Supreme Commander, said this morning in a broadcast message to the people of Belgium and Luxembourg. The Supreme Commander continued:

Your long period of hardship under Nazi domination will soon be ended, as will the hardships of war, which People of Norway and the Netherlands, too, can be confident that your day of liberation approaches.

To all of you I say, be of good courage. Victory is assured.' (BBC)

FRENCH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT IN PARIS

LONDON, September 4 — Nearly all members of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, as well as the bureau of the Consultative Assembly, arrived in Paris during the past weekend, a Times correspondent reported today.

General Charles De Gaulle is now in the midst of consultations for the reconstitution of his cabinet on a wider basis, the correspondent said.

In the city of Paris, the dispatch added, the food situation is still difficult, and there is a shortage of coal with a consequent lack of gas and electricity. (Reuter)

VERDUN VETERANS BRAND PETAIN TRAITOR

NEW YORK, September 4 — The powerful Society of French Veterans of Verdun has branded 83-year old Marshal Henri Philippe Petain as a traitor, after disavowing him as the Hero of Verdun.

The elderly Marshal will not be buried in the crypt reserved for him in the Douaumont Chapel, an honor reserved only for France's greatest soldiers.

Stripping him of all glory and honor, the Society accused Petain of meekly selling France to Hitler and of having lost faith in his native land.

Old Verdun soldiers, the Society declared, will never forgive Petain, and claimed he should have left France after the 1940 debacle, rather than become Hitler's catspaw.

In view of the indignation prevalent in Verdun, the Marshal, now said to have been whisked into Germany by the Gestapo, never visited the historic city in recent years, although before the present war he customarily officiated at the annual battle anniversary ceremonies and frequently found time to chat with the veterans. (OWI)

POLISH TROOPS' ROLE IN CLOSING FALAISE GAP

LONDON, September 4 — The Polish 1st Armored Division, commanded by General Maczek, sealed the Allied victory in Normandy by closing the Falaise gap, the only remaining outlet for the battered German 7th Army, it was reported today.

Opposing the full fury of two German SS corps, the Polish division started operations on August 15 when their tanks crossed the River Dives at two points northeast of Falaise. The same day they cut off the first of the last three remaining German escape roads and, in a brilliant maneuver, stormed southward toward the other two roads.

Polish artillery and tanks gained control of the second escape road, and the strategically vital village of Trun.

The battle of annihilation reached the crucial phase the following day. While some units were holding all the terrain gained, others, though hammered without interruption by the Germans, drove down to Chambois and the last road left open to the Germans.

Acting on Hitler's orders, two Elite SS corps made attack after attack, desperately trying to break the iron ring which the Poles forged around them.

It was at this stage that the 1st Polish Armored Division — operating five miles further east than the Canadians and Americans — withstood the entire wrath of a fanatical German onslaught. The gap was relentlessly pushed closed, and by the evening of August 21, German resistance ceased. (Reuter)

Declassified E.O. 12356, Section 3.3/NND No. 787027

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Your long period of hardship under Nazi domination will soon be ended, as will the hardships of war, which are inevitable during the battle of pursuit. Such a war is now being waged on your soil.

The task of the Allied Armies is to harry and destroy the retreating enemy. This purpose will be pursued vigorously, so that the day of our final success may come sooner.

The armed forces of Belgium and Luxemburg form part of the Allied Expeditionary Force, and are fighting bravely for the freedom of their homeland. Those of you within this homeland can also serve in the battle. I know that you can be relied on to aid our purpose, whenever the opportunity occurs. Be assured that it is our purpose to do everything to restore peace and normal conditions throughout Belgium and Luxemburg at the earliest opportunity, so that their valiant peoples, once again masters of their own destiny, can live as free men in the families of free nations.

I should like to address another word to the people and leaders of France.

Your actions, behavior, and conduct have been exemplary throughout the difficult times through which we have passed together. You faced the trying weeks with fortitude and cheerfulness.

Much of our success is owed to the fighting qualities of your armed forces, and to the French Forces of the Interior, and to the assistance of the population.

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NAZIS PLEAD FOR GUERILLA WARFARE

LONDON, September 4 — Germany today officially called for guerrilla warfare on a grand scale, as a reply to the Allied armies racing toward Germany.

The call was made in an article by Deputy Press Chief Suendermann, printed in Goebbels paper *Der Angriff*. The article, rebroadcast several times by the German News Agency, stated:

War will take on a completely different shape when the front line becomes one with the line set up at home by a people whose hearts are burning, and whose fists are strong. This is going to be a people's war and people are unconquerable.

If the Russians and Americans set foot on German soil, every village, every hillock, every cornfield, every farmhouse, will be a nest of resistance. Workers and peasants will leave the lathe and plough. Old and young must gladly enter the fray for the defense of the Fatherland.

The enemy will not find a single German cornstalk to feed him. No German mouth will give him information. No German hand will stretch out to help him. Every road or path will be destroyed as he comes. He will find nothing but hatred and destruction, and people will rise in wrath against those that want to steal their soil. (Reuter)

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

HOSTILITIES BETWEEN RUSSIA AND FINLAND CEASE

LONDON, September 4 — The Finnish government announced last night that hostilities between Finland and Russia would cease today at 0800 hours (0200 hours today Eastern War Time).

The cease-fire order was issued by President Carl Gustav Mannerheim as Commander-in-Chief of the Finnish Army, a communique said.

The armistice was announced only a few hours after the Mannerheim Government declared officially it would break off diplomatic relations with Germany and said that all German troops remaining in Finland after September 15 would be disarmed or interned.

Following is the text of the communique issued by the Finnish President:

«Under the terms of the agreement between the Finnish and Russian government, hostilities on the Finnish Army front are to cease at 0800 hours this morning.

«The President and Commander-in-Chief has issued orders to this effect.»

Announcement of the armistice was first broadcast to the Finnish people at 0500 hours (1100 hours Eastern War Time) yesterday. An hour later, leaflets bearing the text of the communique were distributed throughout Helsinki as its population went to work.

The armistice came three years and three months after Finland joined the Germans in the attacks on Russia.

The first detachment of General Rendulics' Army has left Finland, it was reported from Stockholm today.

A steady stream of motorised vehicles loaded with German troops have been observed moving across the Finnish-Norwegian border. (OWI-Reuter)

RED ARMY LIBERATES BRASOV IN TRANSYLVANIA

MOSCOW, September 4 — Russian and Rumanian units have liberated Brasov. Troops of the 2nd Ukrainian Front, in co-operation with Rumanian forces, struck northward from Ploesti, and after battling through passes in the Transylvanian Alps, descended upon the big Rumanian road and rail junction of Brasov, 52 miles northwest of Ploesti.

Troops who drove the Germans from Brasov continued their advance and liberated over 150 other places on their way.

One hundred miles northeast of Brasov, on the eastern side of the Carpathians, other troops of the 2nd Ukrainian front wiped out the last remaining group of German troops who survived the encirclement at Kishinev. Of this German group, which was attempting to break through toward the west, 3,000 officers and men were killed, and 3,500 were captured, including the commander of the 370th German Infantry Division, Major General von Glisen.

To the south, on the northern bank of the Danube in the vicinity of Calarasi, a group of 6,000 German officers and men were captured by troops of the 3rd Ukrainian front. Tonight's Soviet communique said that a small part of these troops were remnants of routed German formations in the area of Braila. But the biggest part were sent to Rumanian territory from Bulgaria by the Germans, to attack Bucharest from the southeast at the time the Red Army was approaching the Rumanian capital.

The only other sector of the Russian front mentioned in tonight's Soviet communique was the region northeast of Warsaw, where Soviet forces made advances southwest of Lomza, 80 miles from the Polish capital and 30 miles from East Prussia. Here more than 100 towns and villages were liberated.

Epidemics in Warsaw

Polish forces are withdrawing from Warsaw, and will

CZECHOSLOVAKS BATTLING GERMAN ARMOR

LONDON, September 4 — Czechoslovak forces are waging heavy defensive battles against German armored units in the directions of Zilina (Sillein) and Vrutky and in the Nitra (Neutra) area in western Slovakia, the sixth communique issued from Czechoslovak headquarters reported tonight.

Twenty-seven German tanks have been destroyed in the fighting.

In the mountainous region of central Slovakia, Czechoslovak units, together with patriot groups, are attacking the town of Poprad.

Czech forces are also battling for Trstena, near the Polish border on the railway line from Bratislava (Pressburg) to Cracow.

Other units are fighting for the towns of Lucenec and Levic (Leva), both of which have been in Hungary's possession since 1938.

The communique reported heavy fighting is in progress for the armament factory of Dubnica, belonging to the Skoda works, where Czech and French workers are taking part in the fight against German workers. The plant itself is reported to be in flames. Dubnica is in the Vah Valley north of Trencin (Trentschin), and over 10,000 Czech slave laborers are estimated to be working there.

In Bratislava, the communique said, the military academy, which was held by Czech forces, has been taken by overwhelming enemy forces, who drove back the heroic defenders.

In eastern Slovakia, the situation remains unchanged.

Strong German bomber and fighter activity continues over Slovakia. (OWI)

MOSCOW CALLS ON AUSTRIANS TO REVOLT

LONDON, September 4 — Radio Moscow yesterday called on Austrians to revolt, declaring that «Hitler's doom is near. The broadcast added:

«Now your hour has come to help the United Nations.

«Austrians, rise like one man against the Nazis. Hit hard and swiftly. Sabotage everything that has anything to do with the German war effort.

«Everyone of you should join the already existing resistance movement, and thereby hasten the victory which is around the corner.» (OWI)

LYON CLEARED OF ENEMY RESISTANCE BOURG LIBERATED

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 4 — Lyon was cleared of enemy resistance today, and French and American forces are pushing on north and northeast to overtake the fleeing remnants of the German 19th Army, it was announced here late tonight.

French troops are advancing along both banks of the Saône River, and American forces have occupied Bourg, 34 miles to the northeast of the great industrial center, with but slight contact with the withdrawing enemy forces.

The last reported action between the retreating German troops and their relentless American pursuers was at and near the village of Montrevel, 43 miles northeast of Lyon, where German tank forces attempting to screen the Saône Valley escape route clashed heavily with fast-moving American troops.

American forces wrested half of the small town's area from the enemy in a bitter two-hours' battle yesterday morning, only to have enemy forces counter-attack during the afternoon with fresh tank formations. Although the counter-attack was beaten off, the fighting around the town continued, it was said.

Farther south along this road paralleling the enemy escape route, other enemy forces still held out in desperate fighting to delay the American pursuit.

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of the communique were distributed throughout Helsinki as its population went to work.

The armistice came three years and three months after Finland joined the Germans in the attacks on Russia.

The first detachment of General Rendulics' Army has left Finland, it was reported from Stockholm today.

A steady stream of motorized vehicles loaded with German troops have been observed moving across the Finnish-Norwegian border. (OWI-Reuter)

RED ARMY LIBERATES BRASOV IN TRANSYLVANIA

MOSCOW, September 4 — Russian and Rumanian units have liberated Brasov. Troops of the 2nd Ukrainian Front, in co-operation with Rumanian forces, struck northward from Ploesti, and after battling through passes in the Transylvanian Alps, descended upon the big Rumanian road and rail junction of Brasov, 52 miles northwest of Ploesti.

Troops who drove the Germans from Brasov continued their advance and liberated over 150 other places on their way.

One hundred miles northeast of Brasov, on the eastern side of the Carpathians, other troops of the 2nd Ukrainian front wiped out the last remaining group of German troops who survived the encirclement at Kishinev. Of this German group, which was attempting to break through toward the west, 3,000 officers and men were killed, and 3,500 were captured, including the commander of the 370th German Infantry Division, Major General von Glisen.

To the south, on the northern bank of the Danube in the vicinity of Calarasi, a group of 6,000 German officers and men were captured by troops of the 3rd Ukrainian front. Tonight's Soviet communique said that a small part of these troops were remnants of routed German formations in the area of Braila. But the biggest part were sent to Rumanian territory from Bulgaria by the Germans, to attack Bucharest from the southeast at the time the Red Army was approaching the Rumanian capital.

The only other sector of the Russian front mentioned in tonight's Soviet communique was the region northeast of Warsaw, where Soviet forces made advances southwest of Lomza, 80 miles from the Polish capital and 30 miles from East Prussia. Here more than 100 towns and villages were liberated.

Epidemics in Warsaw

Polish forces are withdrawing from Warsaw, and will regroup elsewhere to continue the fighting against the Germans, General Bor announced today. His communique stated that this decision was taken because the patriots faced epidemics of typhoid and scarlet fever, acute shortages of food, and almost no ammunition. Typhoid and scarlet fever broke out in the city last week as a result of polluted water.

General Bor's headquarters also announced that patriot resistance in the Old City district of Warsaw had been crushed by overwhelming German superiority in manpower and armament after 34 days of bitter street fighting and heavy losses on both sides. The Old City is «in total ruin.» The center of the city is under heavy artillery fire, and is being subjected to incessant bombing. There are widespread fires.

(The German Overseas News Agency, quoting a Foreign Office spokesman, said today that «Polish patriots who are surrendering in Warsaw will be treated as POWs.»)

Meanwhile, a new Polish Patriot uprising against the Germans was reported by the Polish authorities in London today. In co-operation with Russian troops driving toward Warsaw from the east, Polish underground troops have risen in strength at Radom, 50 miles south of the Polish capital. (Reuter)

are estimated to be working there.

In Bratislava, the communique said, the military academy which was held by Czech forces, has been taken by overwhelming enemy forces, who drove back the heroic defenders.

In eastern Slovakia, the situation remains unchanged.

Strong German bomber and fighter activity continues over Slovakia. (OWI)

MOSCOW CALLS ON AUSTRIANS TO REVOLT

LONDON, September 4 — Radio Moscow yesterday called on Austrians to revolt, declaring that «Hitler's doom is near.» The broadcast added:

«Now your hour has come to help the United Nations.

«Austrians, rise like one man against the Nazis. Hit hard and swiftly. Sabotage everything that has anything to do with the German war effort.

«Everyone of you should join the already existing resistance movement, and thereby hasten the victory which is around the corner.» (OWI)

LYON CLEARED OF ENEMY RESISTANCE BOURG LIBERATED

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 4 — Lyon was cleared of enemy resistance today, and French and American forces are pushing on north and northeast to overtake the fleeing remnants of the German 19th Army, it was announced here late tonight.

French troops are advancing along both banks of the Saône River, and American forces have occupied Bourg, 34 miles to the northeast of the great industrial center, with but slight contact with the withdrawing enemy forces.

The last reported action between the retreating German troops and their relentless American pursuers was at and near the village of Montrevel, 43 miles northeast of Lyon, where German tank forces attempting to screen the Saône Valley escape route clashed heavily with fast-moving American troops.

American forces wrested half of the small town's area from the enemy in a bitter two-hours' battle yesterday morning, only to have enemy forces counter-attack during the afternoon with fresh tank formations. Although the counter-attack was beaten off, the fighting around the town continued, it was said.

Farther south along this road paralleling the enemy escape route, other enemy forces still held out in desperate fighting to delay the American pursuit.

Both at Certine, 16 miles south of Montrevel, and at Ceyzerat, a village to the southeast, and only 31 miles from the Swiss border, stiff enemy resistance was still being encountered.

Lyon was not immediately occupied by Allied forces, and definite information from within the great city was scanty, it was announced here. Patrol forces only entered the city yesterday, the Americans from the east and the French from the west, on the opposite bank of the Rhône which winds through the heart of the big industrial center. Only a handful of the score or more of bridges which span the Rhône and its tributary, the Saône, are intact, it was reported.

The German forces had fled through the city on to the north before the arrival of the Allied scouting parties, and the main forces of the French and American contingents continued in pursuit, by-passing the big, sprawling city. Some of the fleeing remnants of the battered German 19th Army were spotted north of Ville Franche, 15 miles north of Lyon, and were subjected to a punishing attack from the air.

French forces occupied the village of Ville Franche, only 22 miles south of Macon, in their advance up the west banks of the Saône River.

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East of Lyon, American forces took over the municipal airport on the edges of the city.

No information was available here today on 7th Army forces approaching the Italian frontier along the Riviera. (PRO)

CARRIER PLANES DESTROYED 1,000 ENEMY VEHICLES

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 4 — Hellcat fighter-bombers from the American aircraft carriers *Tulagi* and *Kasaan Bay* destroyed «well over 1,000» enemy motor vehicles in attacking retreating German columns in the Rhône Valley and along its western approaches, it was announced here today.

One squadron alone, from the Kaiser-built carrier *Tulagi*, destroyed 487 German vehicles, ranging from tanks to ammunition trucks, and damaged 114 others, it was reported.

The Hellcats also destroyed or damaged 23 locomotives and 195 railway cars. They are also credited with destroying a 7,000-ton freighter, 16 enemy barges, and five trawlers, as well as 22 enemy fuel tanks.

The planes silenced two German forts and knocked out four gun emplacements and seven big coastal batteries, it was reported. They destroyed six enemy planes — every one they saw in the nearly three-week period since the original landings in southern France. (PRO)

FIVE GERMAN BATTALIONS SURRENDER TO FFI

ALGIERS, September 4 — Five German battalions in the Ardèche Department in southern France have surrendered to French Forces of the Interior who cut off their retreat, an announcement from General Jean Cochet's headquarters stated last night.

Other FFI units have liberated the town of Ruffec in the Charente Department in west central France, the communique from the headquarters of General Koenig, commander-in-chief of the FFI, reported today.

The communique also stated that the FFI are continuing their attacks in the center and southwest against enemy concentrations and convoys.

The FFI gave particularly effective help to American and French troops in the liberation of Lyon, the communique added.

Meanwhile, the FFI radio station in Vichy stated today that all property in the Clermont-Ferrand region belonging to Pierre Laval has been confiscated for the benefit of the state.

Laval had a home in Chateldon in the Puy de Dome Department, and among his possessions was the newspaper *Le Moniteur du Puy de Dome* which was published at Clermont-Ferrand.

All goods and chattels belonging to the former Vichy militia have also have been confiscated, according to the broadcast.

Units of the French Forces of the Interior have crossed the Italian frontier in the Alps and are now operating on Italian soil, the French military delegate for the southern zone, General Jean Cochet, said in a communique broadcast by the Algiers Radio yesterday.

The communique said that fighting continued east of the Alps, where the FFI forces are reported to be regrouping and re-arming in preparation for further attacks on the Germans.

In southern France, in the provinces of Langue d'Oc and Guyenne, FFI men are said to be establishing contacts with units of the old French African army.

The future of the French Resistance movement was outlined today by Emmanuel d'Astier de la Vigerie, Interior Commissioner of the French Provisional government. The Commissioner said some of the members of the FFI will continue to fight as regular soldiers, others will become [illegible] back to on units, while still others

of the initial assault force, struck northwest to capture San Giovanni in Marignano, on the Ventena River, flowing into the Adriatic at a point just south of the Conca River. These forces then pushed on further northwest to cross the Conca River upstream from the original bridgehead. Tanks and infantry forces were then rushed forward in the wake of the attack troops to consolidate and expand the bridgehead over the stream.

Gradara and Cattolica, the two German strongpoints bypassed by the Canadian attack, and now isolated well behind the forward battle lines, are being systematically cleared, it was reported.

Farther inland across the Adriatic coastal corridor, British troops captured Monte Gridolfo and the villages of Meleto and Saludecio to the north, where German forces have been trying to stem the rush of 8th Army troops streaming through the 20-mile gap in the Goth Line.

These elaborate enemy defenses, intended to form one of the main buttresses of the Nazi's fortress Europe, yet broken within 24 hours after the all-out 8th Army attack, were «the most elaborate, the strongest and most trusted German defense work outside Germany itself,» an official statement said today. Modelled after the Siegfried Line on Germany's western frontier, now threatened by Allied advances in northern France, the Goth defenses were much more up to date, and incorporated many improvements over the Nazi's main fortress system built in 1940.

More than half a million conscripted Italian laborers were forced to toil on the works, as well as a complete Slovak division and many German labor battalions. Construction was begun as early as September a year ago.

On the 5th Army front, American forces thrust to within less than five miles of Lucca in advances which skirted the edges of the Monte Pisano massif, and further east, were within seven miles of Pistoia, also on the Autostrada following the northern edges of the Arno Valley from Florence to the Ligurian coast.

Fifth Army forces have now penetrated as far as nine miles north of the Arno in their general advance from Pisa eastward to Empoli, and hold the high ground dominating the important latter) highway connecting the towns on the northern fringes of the valley. In yesterday's gains, the small towns of Spicchio, Lamporecchio, Stabbia, and Pelanate were captured.

Along the central sectors of the front, Allied patrol forces were active, and in many places Allied troops are in direct contact with the Goth Line defenses through the Apennine heights. (PIO)

RAIL BRIDGES IN NORTH ITALY ATTACKED

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 4 — Both heavy and medium bombers of the Mediterranean Allied Air Force combined today to deliver a series of crippling blows against road and rail lines in northern Italy.

While up to 500 Flying Fortresses and Liberators attacked rail bridges and marshalling yards on the Brenner Pass route from Germany, and the Tarvisio and Chiusa bridges in northeastern Italy, a record number of Mitchell medium bombers struck at nine bridges in the Milan area, hitting eight of the targets in simultaneous attacks.

One formation of Fortresses bombed enemy submarines moored in Genoa harbor. (PRO)

M.A.A.F. HARRIES GERMANS IN ITALY

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 4 — Medium and fighter bombers of the Tactical Air Force yesterday bombed road and rail bridges behind retreating enemy forces in northern Italy and along the French frontier, and again struck heavily at German motor traffic clogged along main escape roads, it was announced here today.

Strategic Air Force heavy bombers hit at rail bridges

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The future of the French Resistance movement was outlined today by Emmanuel d'Astier de la Vigerie, Interior Commissioner of the French Provisional government. The Commissioner said some of the members of the FFI will continue to fight as regular soldiers, others will become part of commando and shock troop units, while still others will be entrusted with police missions. These police missions, he explained, will include the search for collaborationists who have gone into hiding. (OWI)

TWO-MILE-DEEP BRIDGEHEAD OVER CONCA

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 4 — Canadian forces of the 8th Army, in a slashing, two-pronged attack, have crossed the Conca River to establish a bridgehead two miles deep and within seven miles of Rimini, Adriatic terminus of the Po Valley highway, it was announced here today.

The Canadian attack, which has scored gains of up to seven miles since its start on Saturday, knifed past German strongpoints, both along the coast and inland, to seize and consolidate a three-mile wide hold on the north banks of the Conca River beginning at a point 6,000 yards in from the adriatic sea.

The easternmost of the two Canadian columns which executed the attack captured the village of Pieve, south of Gradara, and then by-passed this German strongpoint to reach the coastal highway and push around the coastal town of Cattolica to cross the Conca at a point 1½ miles due west.

The second Canadian column, starting their attack from a point north of Tombe di Pesaro and on the left

advances in northern Arabia the Soviet [illegible] more up to date, and incorporated many improvements over the Nazi's main fortress system built in 1940.

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ADVANCE AFHQ, September 4 — Medium and fighter bombers of the Tactical Air Force yesterday bombed road and rail bridges behind retreating enemy forces in northern Italy and along the French frontier, and again struck heavily at German motor traffic clogged along main escape roads, it was announced here today.

Strategic Air Force heavy bombers hit at rail bridges along the line leading from the Balkans in Hungary and Yugoslavia, scoring hits on spans across the Danube, the Sava, and the Tisza rivers.

The toll of enemy rolling stock was heaviest in the Turin area and westward to the French frontier, where German forces are nervously buttressing the Alpine defenses against a possible threat by 7th Army troops now overrunning nearly all southern France. More than 400 railway cars were destroyed in the border area, while 126 were smashed in the Turin-Alessandria district. In attacks on the Adriatic coast, a 30 car ammunition train was blown up by Spitfires.

Balkan Air Force planes carried out rocket attacks on targets in northern Bosnia. (PRO)

HAVOC AS GERMANS RETREAT FROM GOTH LINE

WITH 8TH ARMY, ITALY, September 4 — The Goth Line is crumbling, just as other so-called "impregnable" defense lines have crumbled before in Italy, said a front-line dispatch from a UNN correspondent with the 8th Army today.

In spite of the still vigorous fighting on various sectors, the dispatch said, the foundations of the Goth line have

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been thoroughly shaken, and another German resistance front is rapidly being reduced to impotence.

The devastation wrought by the Germans as they are being driven northward is thus described by the *UNN* reporter.

"Little villages have been completely destroyed; houses have been reduced to unrecognizable heaps of rubble and debris, civilians have been left homeless and destitute, to wander about aimlessly and without purpose or destination; food stocks and supplies have either been looted or rendered useless.

"There are grim scenes all along the front. Misery and hunger, death and destruction are rife. With the retreating Nazis running amuck, ravaging and razing the countryside everywhere, the chaos is complete. Husbands are separated from their wives, mothers search blindly for their children; old men and women stumble haltingly for safety and succour.

"This is the almost indescribable situation that continually greets the advancing Allied forces, and this is the havoc which the Allied military welfare authorities are straightening out with a minimum of delay.

"Unable to cope with the military might of the Allied armies, the Germans are avenging themselves on the Italian people." (UNN)

CLARK VISITS PISA

PISA, September 4 — Lieut. General Mark W. Clark yesterday visited this historic city liberated by his 5th Army troops, who had saved the famous Leaning Tower from destruction, a United Nations News reporter wrote today.

General Clark personally inspected damage done by German artillery. The 851-year-old cathedral showed the marks of two mortar hits, both light, and one of its three bronze doors had what looked like a bullet hole. All six of the city's ancient bridges were blown up, the railroad station in the south section was completely destroyed, and the north drive along the River Arno, on which most of the city's hotels and shops are located, was extensively mined.

The *UNN* correspondent told of the German treatment of the population. He said:

"I learned that there has been no distribution of food in Pisa for 40 days. Utilities have been cut off for about the same period. There is no light, water, or gas, and of the two aqueducts which supplied the city, it is believed that only one will be usable in the immediate future.

"There are less than 15,000 (of the original 55,000) of the civilian population left. More than 100 civilians have been killed in recent weeks by German mines and booby traps, and only last night four civilians were killed during German shelling of the town.

"Pisa's shops are empty. There is little to be bought anywhere.

But already, the dispatch added, AMG officers are on the job, feeding, administering, and helping the hungry populace as much as possible.

The dispatch told of German brutality as reported by Italians. All men in the Monte Pisano area had been ordered by Nazis to report for forced labor by August 2, but instead, many hid in forests. A Fascist spy lured a band of these Patriots into a gulle where German flame-throwers burned 30 of them into ashes, including eight women.

In another incident, a priest accused of harboring escaped prisoners of war was killed and six others were taken from Pisa as hostages the correspondent said. (UNN)

YUGOSLAVS RECAPTURE RIJEVICA

LONDON, September 4 — Patriot forces in Yugoslavia have recaptured Rijevica, in Montenegro, it was announced in Marshal Tito's communique today.

Bitter fighting is continuing between Partisan forces

encountered were shot down. All the Allied aircraft returned safely to their bases.

In the Celebes, medium bombers struck at shipping, shipyards, and warehouses in the Lamboh area, destroying a 1,000-ton freighter. No enemy fighters were met, but two Allied planes are missing from intense anti-aircraft fire.

Other targets for the Allied planes included much-bombed Halmahera; Boela and Namlea airfields in Ceram; Lautem airfield in Timor; the Aroe Islands; and numerous targets in Dutch New Guinea and New Ireland.

Allied light naval patrols shelled shore positions on the east coast of Bougainville Island. (OWI)

CHINESE FREE VITAL SECTOR OF BURMA ROAD

CHUNGKING, September 4 — Chinese Expeditionary Forces fighting around 7,000-foot Mount Chungshan, the world's highest battleground, have wiped out six Japanese strongpoints, thereby making possible the re-opening of a vital sector of the Burma Road, a National Broadcasting Company dispatch reported today.

The eyewitness dispatch said the Chinese penetrated the Japanese positions at a point 16 miles west of the Salween River, where the Japanese have for some months been holding up the re-opening of the Burma Road by dominating the highway between the Salween and Lungling. The attack was carried out by "utterly fearless Chinese soldiers with American assistance and supplies," the dispatch added.

The Japanese garrison besieged by the Chinese in the Burma Road town of Lungling is still unrelieved. Another 1,000 Japanese troops were hurled into an effort to clear a road block 2½ miles southeast of Lungling, but the attack failed, a Chinese High Command communique said today.

A night attack by the Japanese garrison in Tengchung was repulsed, the communique reported. Japanese snipers in this ancient city's buildings are using ground-level embrasures as portholes from which to fire at the Chinese. As a counter-measure, the Chinese are pouring gasoline down the holes, then igniting the fuel with flame-throwers.

The new Japanese drive in southern Hunan Province, opened from the captured oil city of Hengyang, has made progress, according to Associated Press and United Press reports today. Three of the four Japanese columns spearheading the drive have continued to gain ground. The fourth enemy column, attacking from the south, was halted by the Chinese. The Japanese are now 25 miles southwest of Hengyang, and a severe battle is raging.

Allied troops advancing into western Burma in pursuit of Japanese forces retreating from India are approaching Tiddim, after clearing the highway of the enemy for a distance of 100 miles south of Imphal. Today's Southeast Asia communique announcing this, said only limited rear-guard resistance was being encountered in the continuing advance.

In northern Burma, Allied troops moving southward down the Mandalay railway were reported approaching Hopin, 35 miles southwest of Mogaung, after their capture of Pinlaw yesterday.

An area of more than 20,000 square miles of northern Burma — nearly one tenth of the entire country — has now been regained by the Allies and is under their control, it was announced yesterday. (OWI-Reuter)

SPAIN WILL NOT SHELTER NAZIS, AMBASSADOR SAYS

WASHINGTON, September 4 — "No one has ever contemplated providing a hiding place in Spain for the enemies of the Allied countries," said the Spanish Ambassador to the U.S., Juan de Cardenas, in a statement issued here last night.

The text of the statement follows:

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Bitter fighting is continuing between Partisan forces and German troops in Serbia, and the Partisans have forced German units to withdraw from positions in western Bosnia, the communique said.

Fighting in also continuing in Croatia and Slovenia. (OWI)

JAP AIR FORCE DRIVEN FROM MINDANAO AIRFIELDS

ADVANCE AFHQ, NEW GUINEA, September 4 — The Japanese Air Force has apparently been driven from the airfields of southern Mindanao, General MacArthur's communique announced today.

The Allied air forces continued to range far and wide over the southwest Pacific area.

For the second time in 24 hours, Allied heavy bombers, this time escorted by long-range Lightnings, made a heavy raid last Saturday on the port area and shipyards at Davao, capital of the southernmost island of the Philippines. The airfields at Lasang, Lincanan, and Sasa were also attacked. In all, over 130 tons of heavy demolition bombs were dropped, and great fires and explosions in all the target areas followed.

The escorting Lightnings were operating at the greatest distance in their history in this theatre. Enemy air opposition was negligible, and the only three Jap fighters

Salween River, where the Japanese have for some months been holding up the re-opening of the Burma Road by dominating the highway between the Salween and Lungling. The attack was carried out by «utterly fearless Chinese soldiers with American assistance and supplies,» the dispatch added.

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The text of the statement follows:

Some days ago, the American press carried the story that an appeal had been made to the Spanish people exhorting them to oust the régime of Generalissimo Franco, and making several charges against his Government.

The Spanish Embassy, speaking in the name of the Spanish Government, wants to state that none of these accusations are true.

Spain has not been turned into a haven for French Fascists. Only a very small number of German customs officers, unable to reach Germany, have arrived in Spain, and they have been interned at once in the concentration camp of Miranda de Ebro.

No one has ever contemplated providing a hiding place in Spain for the enemies of the Allied countries.

The six German ships which arrived at Pasajes were immediately interned.

The Government of Spain wishes to stress once more the fact that the Spanish régime has nothing in common with National Socialism, which is condemned by the Church, while Spain's own regime is essentially based on Christian principles.

[Recent reports quoting «diplomatic quarters in Washington» said Hitler and other high-ranking Nazis were planning to seek refuge in Spain when they realized that unconditional surrender was inevitable.] (OWI)

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LIBERATED ITALY

NAZI ROME COMMAND EXPOSED

ROME, September 4 — Nearly 800 Italians were shot, killed, or beaten to death and more than 1,000 severely injured by the German security command in Rome, the Allied Control Commission announced today.

The detailed ACC report, while promising full Allied punishment for every person listed on the rolls of the Einsatzkommando der SIPO und des SD der Rome (Commane) Post of Security Police and Service of Rome) at 155 Via Tasso, singled out three Nazi officials as chiefly responsible during its eight months of unbridled secret police terrorism.

They were: Obersturmbannfuehrer Herbert Kappler, Hauptman von Schutz, and Obergruppenfuehrer Karl Wolff.

The total of 1,390 victims does not include the welter of incidental murder, theft, violence, and blackmail perpetrated by Fascist Republican squads and members of the Italian SS (Schutz Staffel) with full cognizance of the German security authorities, who handled only the most important cases, the report said, adding:

«Practically no person who ever landed in Via Tasso escaped some manhandling. Persons clearly guilty of activity against the Germans were generally left pretty much alone and quickly shot. Persons who might, in the German's opinion, provide clues to further useful information were severely insulted, beaten, or tortured. If the resulting condition was such that the victim was as good as dead from his injuries, he was generally shot.»

1,300 Families Victimized

Already, the ACC disclosed, the Italian National Committee for Political Victims (Comitato Nazionale pro Vittime Politiche) of Rome has paid out in relief funds nearly 1,400,000 lire to some 1,300 families of officially documented and authenticated victims of German security methods — who were either shot, crippled, or, in some cases, deported to work in Germany.

These victims came through two main sources — persons caught in the dragnets periodically spread to round up forced labor, and through Italian informers. The price to informers for Jews was 5,000 lire a head. One Jewish family, di Consiglio, has six dead at German hands — Mose, Leone, Salomone, Cesare, Marco, and Franco, it was stated.

The ostensible reason for all this brutality was to carry out three German security orders, which the report listed as follows:

«The securing of military information concerning Allied movements, the suppression of activities sympathetic toward the Allies (such as attempts to secure German military data and to help escaped Allied prisoners of war, of whom it is estimated that between 5,000 and 10,000 passed through or were sheltered in Rome since the Armistice), and the elimination of the organized secret Italian "Resistance Front," with its groups and caches of arms, an ever-present threat to the security of the German position in Rome.»

This was Kappler's job though he was officially described as police attache to the German Embassy. The ACC says he was considered the most influential German security leader in Italy, having been formerly the chief executive security authority in Sicily and southern Italy. Both he and his chief aide and interrogator, von Schutz, are described as «ladies' men.»

Wolff was head of the SS and German police forces in Italy, and usually stayed in Verona, though he came down to Rome occasionally to see what Kappler was doing. The report adds that Wolff was directly responsible to the Reichsfuehrer of the SS, Heinrich Himmler, whose adjutant he had previously been.

Nazi Police Organizations

[illegible] official head — they are

network of secrecy even in Germania, leaving the Gestapo to catch the public eye.

The way to the Via Tasso, the report said, often led through the Regina Coeli, the Queen of Heavens Prison, which the Germans combed for prizes to question. If the questioning was so forcible as to require medical attention for the prisoner, he was taken to the first aid station of the Terzo Braccio, the third wing of the Regina Coeli, to be treated by a German doctor.

There was an average of about eight patients a night, and when their injuries were recorded on little green cards they were curiously erroneous. The official account tells of an Italian Army major, Constanzo Ebert, brought in on 4 May 1944, treated as suffering from «enterolite amebica» (a form of tropical disease.) Actually, Ebert was suffering from a lividly-scourged back, three fractured ribs, and hemorrhages, and was in a comatose state. He recovered sufficiently for the Germans to shoot him on June 3, the day before the liberation of Rome.

The truth about the German atrocities here was recorded by Italian personnel of the prison's surgical infirmary. Examination of their entries by the ACC showed injuries ranging from fractured skulls, lacerations, broken arms, legs, and ribs to missing teeth not infrequently 6 to 8 — and occasionally burns on the head (the Germans using the singe treatment of burning off the eyebrows and parts of the hair of the head.) Practically all had bloody backs, from being suspended by ropes on nails and scourged with steel-tipped whips, and battered feet, from having been bastinadoed.

And most of the entries in the Italian ledger had these words in the reference column: «Reparto Tedesco.»

Typical Cases

Men who survived the Via Tasso treatment gave accounts which the ACC calls «probably, from German standards, fairly precise.» Luigi Didomenicantonio, who spent 33 days there, has lost his left eye from blows on the face. Angelo di Cola, who admitted he passed a rifle to another man, now has a crippled left leg. The specialty in his case was to tie him, bind his legs together, and drum upon them with a stick. Aldo Brunlassi, another passer of arms, was beaten on the feet so that he lost almost all the nails off his toes. Guido Paradin, a veteran of 63 days in Via Tasso, was made, with 22 other prisoners, to take an oath before Hitler's photograph never to reveal anything he ever saw or heard in Via Tasso. He was not beaten on 10 out of the 63 days.

Enrico Bianciflori now suffers from continual headaches; the Germans used to pound his head — against the wall. Raffaele Cioli received his whippings on a table — strapped and head hanging over the side. Fulvio Fornaioni used to have to run up the stairs in Via Tasso, being beaten as he ran. Guerino Urbani's torture consisted, in addition to the usual fist blows, of slaps, kicks and lashes, and of tying twine around the nipples and hair of his breasts and pulling the skin together. Major Giovanni Biancori does not have many teeth left, he lost them when the Germans, during his questioning, played tatoo on his gums with a short, slender iron rod, which sometimes slipped and tore off a tooth.

The SD technique, as practiced faithfully by the Via Tasso thugs, hardly varied even for those in clerical garb or general's uniform. A Dutch priest named Moesders was followed several times and dragged — screaming — from the Church of Santa Maria Maggiore (which enjoyed until that moment extraterritorial rights.) After several weeks of beatings by rubber truncheons, he was taken away to the north. General Filippo Caruso, one of five Italian Resistance generals snatched up in the last frantic days before the Via Tasso gang fled at 1700 hours on June 4, lost 13 teeth, in addition to having two ribs fractured, had his [illegible] his left leg wounded by

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Nazi Police Organizations

All three were bound by one official band — they are SD men. The significance of this connection was emphasized by the ACC in these words:

«The importance of the Via Tasso security headquarters may best be appreciated by a brief recapitulation of the German security scheme. Under a central control, the German intelligence and security system has three main divisions.

«The first is that of the uniformed police, — Ordnungspolizei or ORPO, — which takes care of normal police matters such as keeping law and order, traffic control, and suppression of riots.

«The second is security police, both in uniform and in plain clothes — the Sicherheitspolizei or SIPO. This is again divided into, first, criminal police, — Kriminalpolizei or KRIPO, — and second, security state police — Geheime Staatspolizei or GESTAPO.

«The third and least heard-of division is that of the Nazi Party security and intelligence service — the Sicherheitsdienst des Reichsfuehrer S-chutz Staffel, or SD.»

The SD is supposed to contain the true elite of the Nazi Party, and is bound inextricably by faith and work to the Nazi scheme. Well organized and experienced, it is the only permitted security service of the Nazi Party. It works in a

occasionally burns on the head (the Germans using the singe treatment of burning off the eyebrows and parts of the hair of the head.) Practically all had bloody backs, from being suspended by ropes on nails and scourged with steel-tipped whips, and battered feet, from having been bastinadoed.

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Women Opened Cells

General Caruso, who has just been released from a hospital, gained his freedom, along with the four other generals and the remainder of the Via Tasso prisoners, on June 4, after having been told by the Germans that they would be shot the next day. But the guards simply disappeared that afternoon, and the cells were opened by the residents of the nearby houses on Via Tasso, mostly women.

Via Tasso also figured in the Ardeatine Pits murder of at least — by German admission — 320 Italian hostages following the Patriot attack on an SS column which the Germans said took the lives of 32 men. The ACC statement says 270 of the victims came from Via Tasso, and the other 50 from Regina Coeli. When the Germans came to Regina Coeli, they found only 40 had been selected, so they got the other 10 from a group of common prisoners who were waiting in the superintendent's office to be discharged.

(UNN)

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FASCISTS PURGED FROM AIR MINISTRY

ROME, September 4 — The Air Ministry announced today that its civilian and military employees who had been titled Fascists (*squadrista, sciarpa littorio, marcia su Roma*, etc) and those who were officers in the Fascist Militia, had been dismissed as of August 1.

About 10 people who, since 8 September 1943, have been and are still actively fighting the Germans, were not affected by this mass dismissal. (UNN)

COUNCIL PRESIDENT, BUDGET DIRECTOR DISMISSED

ROME, September 4 — Prof. Santi Romano, President of the Council of State, and Dr. Gino Gasperini, Director of the Budget, have been dismissed from office and are waiting to appear before the Purge Commission. (UNN)

SARDINIAN PARTIES JOIN CONFEDERATION OF LABOR

SASSARI, SARDINIA, September 4 — The provincial secretaries of the Christian-Democrat, Communist, and Socialist parties met here with the Sardinian delegates of the Italian Confederation of Labor and, following the lead of the recent Rome agreements, voted to form a Provincial Chamber of Labor as part of the Confederation. (UNN)

MINISTERS STUDY SALARY INCREASES

ROME, September 4 — An increase in the salaries of state and private employees was the principal question examined at today's Ministerial Committee meeting presided over by Minister Without Portfolio Ruini. Present at the discussion were the Ministers of Finance, Industry, and Labor, as well as the Under Secretary of Agriculture and Minister without Portfoglio Togliatti.

The Committee agreed to the proposals of the Italian Confederation of Labor on the salary increases for laborers and private employees, and studied the pay raise proposed for state employees by the Minister of Finance. (UNN)

GRANARIES SUCCESSFUL IN FOGGIA PROVINCE

FOGGIA, September 4 — The results achieved in Foggia Province by the Granaries of the People are a noteworthy example of the mutual good will which has animated Allies and Italians alike in this important agricultural rehabilitation. The beginning of the campaign was preceded by two months of large-scale organization. The help of all branches of provincial activity was enlisted, and industry, transportation, and banks have striven to make the campaign a success.

The greatest Allied contribution was in providing transportation. Also very active in the work of the Granaries of the People was the Italian Army. Some 18,000 Italian officers and men participated in this large-scale agricultural undertaking.

It was estimated that a total of 160,000 metric tons of grain will flow into the Granaries of the People by the end of the harvest. This total represents an increase of 10,000 metric tons over the amount of grain turned in during the previous years of a corrupt Fascist administration.

(UNN)

POLITICS IN ITALIAN TRADE UNIONISM CONDEMNED

NAPLES, September 4 — Neapolitan trade union leaders, called together to meet with delegates of the British, American, and International trade union organizations, were admonished today to clear politics from the fields of labor, and to work for national unity without failing to give minority elements their rights of proportional representation.

Walter Schevenel, Secretary General of the International Federation of Trade Unions, chairman of the meeting, told Neapolitan leaders that the foreign group had come to advise and to help in the resurgence of a free, unhampered labor movement throughout Italy. He said:

"In order to realize the all-around desire for trade Organizations, and William Lawther and Thomas O'Brien of the British Trade Union Council — made a tour of the Naples port area. Their survey is scheduled to continue tomorrow with visits to factories in the Naples area.

(UNN)
LJB - 7

CATHOLIC COMMUNISTS FORM POLITICAL PARTY

ROME, September 4 — The Catholic Communist movement has decided to become a political party because of the growing strength of its membership and the formation of local branches throughout Liberated Italy. It will henceforth be known as the Christian Left Party. (UNN)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 4 — Today's communique: *Allied Armies in Italy*.

Allied Armies in Italy continue to make good progress on both flanks of their extensive battlefront.

British and Canadian troops of the 8th Army have now established a considerable bridgehead over the River Conca, where fierce fighting continues and good progress has also been made on the higher ground west of this bridgehead.

The Goth Line from Pesaro to a point 20 miles inland is now completely in 8th Army hands, and in places their troops have advanced to a depth of 12 miles.

West of Florence, troops of the 5th Army now command the two dominating features north of the River Arno, and hold a line overlooking the important lateral road running from Pisa to Florence, through Lucca and Pistoia.

On the remainder of the front, patrols of the 8th Army are extremely active, and in many places are in contact with the enemy in their Goth Line positions.

Seventh Army:

Advance elements of the 7th Army have entered Lyon, and have advanced well to the north and northeast of the important city after a drive of more than 200 miles since their landing in southern France. Enemy forces have mostly withdrawn from the city to escape encirclement.

Ville-Franche, some 15 miles north of Lyon, has been reached by French forces.

Northeast of Lyon, American troops threatening enemy roads of withdrawal have made further advances against still resistance at several points.

An enemy counter-attack at Montrevel, north of Bourg, was beaten off. (BBC)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAFF, September 4 — Today's communique:

Brussels has been liberated. Allied troops which crossed the Belgian frontier early yesterday morning rapidly freed Tournai, and pushed on to the north and east to enter the capital in the evening.

Farther west, other armored forces drove north through Bethune and Lillers, and reached the neighborhood of Aire.

In the Abbeville area, the River Somme was crossed on both sides of the town, which is now in our hands after some fighting. Our troops pushed on northward from the river.

North and east of Le Havre, we closed in on the main defenses of the port.

Some 40 miles southwest of Brussels, the Belgian frontier has been crossed by other columns advancing northeast. Elements are in the area of Chasleroi.

Farther south, an advance eastward has brought our troops to the vicinity of Namur.

Units following up this thrust have made other crossings of the Meuse River near Chalvines, 10 miles southeast of

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of the recent Rome agreements, voted to form a Provincial Chamber of Labor as part of the Confederation. (UNN)

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«In order to realize the all-around desire for trade unions in Italy, politics should unconditionally be kept out of the union movement, both in its structure and its activities.

«The movement must be fully based on genuine democratic principles, with every union official, in regional chambers of labor as well as in the confederation itself, freely elected by the largest possible participation of the rank and file — and not chosen from appointing lists handed down from above.»

Schevenel stressed the seriousness of the task before Italian labor, and made it clear that exuberant manifestations will not suffice to carry the movement over the road toward solution of structural problems.

One of these structural problems, said the International Federation official, was that of giving minority groups a representation in labor councils which would secure for them a full consideration of their special problems.

Luigi Antonini, representative of the American Federation of Labor, told the meeting that the visiting group would carry home a full report of Italian difficulties, to obtain international assistance for the Italian people.

Earlier today, the visiting labor delegates — Antonini, Schevenel, George Baldanzi of the Congress of Industrial

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Northeast of Lyon, American troops threatening enemy roads of withdrawal have made further advances against stiff resistance at several points.

An enemy counter-attack at Montrevel, north of Bourg, was beaten off. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAFE, September 4 — Today's communique:

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Further west, other armored forces drove north through Bethune and Lillers, and reached the neighborhood of Aire.

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North and east of Le Havre, we closed in on the main defenses of the port.

Some 40 miles southwest of Brussels, the Belgian frontier has been crossed by other columns advancing northeast. Elements are in the area of Charleroi.

Farther south, an advance eastward has brought our troops to the vicinity of Nancy.

Units following up this thrust have made other crossings of the Meuse River near Chalaines, 10 miles southeast of Commercy, and our troops are in Saint Mihiel.

Enemy road and rail movements in Belgium and the Pas de Calais area were attacked by fighters and fighter-bombers yesterday. Considerable numbers of motor vehicles, locomotives, and railcars were destroyed or damaged.

Six airfields in Holland were attacked by a strong force of heavy bombers.

The fortified area of Brest was the target for medium forces of heavy, medium and light bombers, which made a series of attacks in the morning and evening. Gun positions, ammunition and fuel dumps, and strongpoints were hit. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, September 4 — Tonight's communique:

Southwest of Lomza, our troops are occupied in fighting in over 100 populated localities, including Chrosti, Rusiewa, Baroise, Jarnoty, Tulichize, Role, Voslowo, Gury, Novye-Ves, Glugosedlo, Gaiglota, Plushi, and Tuzhe, and the railway stations of Jutike, Rubken, and Shepats.

In Rumania, troops of the 2nd Ukrainian Front, in cooperation with units of the Rumanian Army, liberated

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from the German invaders the city of Brushov. Continuing to advance, troops of the same front liberated from the German invaders the following cities: Tinaja, Kampina, Virgovishke, Gaijeshki, and Titu, and also occupied over 150 other populated localities, including Doicheshki, Valemare, Discne, Irmate, and Shovanu, and the railway stations of Verte, Ilinleshutresesh, Brodau, Jatuga, Pushteni, Tinaja, Velemare, Komarnik, Kampina, Tshegonesbti, Jirgany, Konteshki, Titu, Kozukaru, Gaijeshki, Olovany, Glubzhe, Virgovishke, and Doicheshki.

During September 23, south of Bacau troops of the 2nd Ukrainian Front annihilated a grouping of enemy troops, which made attempts to break through toward the west. There were nearly 3,000 German officers and men killed, 3,500 were captured, among them the commander of the 370th German Infantry Division, Major-General von Gilsen. Thus, the last remnants of the German troops were liquidated from the complement of the encircled Kishinev grouping of the enemy.

During the fighting on September 1/2, in the area of the city of Kelerashi, located on the bank of the Danube, troops of the 3rd Ukrainian Front captured 6,000 German officers and men, among whom there are 18 colonels and over 100 other officers. It appears that a small part of the captured troops were remnants of the routed German formations in the area of Braila. The biggest part of the troops captured in the area of Kelerashi were thrown to the Rumanian territory from Bulgaria by the Germans to attack Bucharest from the southeast in the moment when the Red Army was approaching Bucharest.

On all other sectors of the front, reconnaissance activities took place.

During September 3, in aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 13 enemy planes were shot down.

(Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, September 4 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

Behind the Goth Line, Patriots relentlessly attack German troops in Tuscany, in Aemilia, and in the Marche region.

Around Genoa, the Garibaldi Brigades are withstanding the assaults of strong enemy formations. In the Via Aurelia, in full daylight, Fascist patrols have been disarmed. Phone communications have been interrupted near Chiavari. In Daviagna, the Laccio Bridge was blown up by Patriots, thus cutting the Genoa-Montoggio road, an important line of communication for the Germans. The Rossi tunnel, which linked the Valley of Bisagno with the Valley of Fontana, has been destroyed by the Patriots. German troops in Imperia are at present engaged by the Patriots, who are in control of the coastal region. During these operation, the Patriots of Viano Castello have chased the Germans from that town, and have captured from the enemy large quantities of war material.

A motorized Nazi-Fascist column, 1,000 men strong, fell in an ambush near Pieve di Teco. 100 Nazi-Fascists were killed.

In the Nervia Valley, the enemy, who had plundered and set set fire to several villages, were attacked by Patriots and forced to withdraw.

The barracks of the Fascist Republican Guards in Castiglione, Chiavari, and Bargone have been taken by Patriots, as well as a weapons depot and a food dump, which were ready for shipment to Germany. In Bordighera, the Patriots have captured a grain cargo ready for shipment to German troops in France.

In Bargagli, the Patriots have taken prisoner some German officials and have liberated a group of 60 men kept there to be deported to labor camps in Germany. In Plandipreti, the Patriots have defeated the local Fascist forces.

troops repelled numerous enemy attacks. Yesterday, the defenders of Brest again frustrated American attacks, supported by extremely strong artillery fire, tanks, and air forces. The enemy suffered high losses, particularly by the concentrated fire of the anti-aircraft guns of the Navy and coastal batteries of the Army. Local infiltrations into the glacis of the fortress were sealed off in fierce counter-attacks.

In the western and central sector of the Italian Front, our divisions withdrew from the Arno. Enemy reconnaissance formations following on the heels of our troops were repelled with heavy losses. In the Adriatic coastal sector, yesterday, the enemy attacked with fresh forces and large quantities of material. Our troops frustrated enemy attempts at breaking through, and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

In the southern and eastern Carpathians, Soviet attacks were repelled. In the Vistula bridgehead, west of Baranov, yesterday, fierce fighting was in progress. Northeast of Warsaw, lesser Bolshevist attacks remained unsuccessful. Between the Bug and Narew, the Soviets again attacked with concentrated infantry and tank forces, as well as strong bomber formations. Enemy attempts at breaking through were frustrated in grim fighting and 35 tanks were destroyed. In Lithuania and Estonia, several local Bolshevist attacks were frustrated.

Bombers again destroyed 15 planes on the ground on a Rumanian aerodrome, and damaged many others. Two sheds and a fuel dump were destroyed. Yesterday, enemy bombers, protected by overcasting clouds, launched terror attacks on Mannheim and Ludwigshafen. Enemy fighters, repeatedly violating the Swiss air space, penetrated western and southwestern Germany.

(Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMAN OVERSEAS RADIO

Anglo-American Pressure on Finland: «Yesterday, the Finnish Government, under Anglo-American pressure, decided to break off relations with Germany in order to further the interests of the Soviet Union. The conditions of the capitulation will be handed to Finland later on.»

TRANSOCEAN AND D.N.B.

Western Front: Shortly before midnight, a German despatch reported: «The centre of gravity on the western front during September 3 was in the area of Valenciennes-Maubeuge, where an Anglo-American group pushed to the northeast with the object of cutting off the German forces from their rear connections. The town of St. Pol, northwest of Arras, was lost after a bitter struggle on Sunday evening. Enemy scouting tanks advanced to the southern outskirts of Brussels. In the southwestern Belgian-French border district, American tank spearheads approached the German defence lines. German movements from southwestern France and from the Rhone Valley continue according to plan, despite strong enemy pressure at some points.»

Eastern Front: «The military situation in the eastern and southern Carpathians becomes daily more stable, according to a statement made by a military spokesman on Monday at noon. Asked about conditions in Rumania, the spokesman said they were extremely confused. He added that Soviet troops were in Bucharest.»

A later despatch adds the item that «the battle area between the Bug and Narev is at present the only centre of serious fighting on the whole eastern front.»

FASCIST RADIO

Patriots Hamper German Disengagement: According to the Fascist military commentator, Corrado Zoli, strong bands of French irregulars, consisting of De Gaullists, various opportunist elements, as well as of terrorists and common criminals, are seriously hampering German disengagement

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759021

troops captured in the area of Kelerashi were thrown to the Rumanian territory from Bulgaria by the Germans to attack Bucharest from the southeast in the moment when the Red Army was approaching Bucharest.

On all other sectors of the front, reconnaissance activities took place.

During September 3, in aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 13 enemy planes were shot down.

(Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, September 4 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique.

Behind the Goth line, Patriots relentlessly attack German troops in Tuscany, in Aemilia, and in the Marche region.

Around Genoa, the Garibaldi Brigades are withstanding the assaults of strong enemy formations. In the Via Aurelia, in full daylight, Fascist patrols have been disarmed. Phone communications have been interrupted near Chiavari. In Savagna, the Lucca Bridge was blown up by Patriots, thus cutting the Genoa-Montoggio road, an important line of communication for the Germans. The Bossi tunnel, which linked the Valley of Bisagno with the Valley of Fontana, has been destroyed by the Patriots. German troops in Imperia are at present engaged by the Patriots, who are in control of the coastal region. During these operation, the Patriots of Viano Castello have chased the Germans from that town, and have captured from the enemy large quantities of war materiel.

A motorized Nazi-Fascist column, 1,000 men strong, fell in an ambush near Pieve di Teco; 100 Nazi-Fascists were killed.

In the Nervia Valley, the enemy, who had plundered and set set fire to several villages, were attacked by Patriots and forced to withdraw.

The barracks of the Fascist Republican Guards in Castiglione, Chiavari, and Borgone have been taken by Patriots, as well as a weapons depot and a food dump, which were ready for shipment to Germany. In Bordighiera, the Patriots have captured a grain cargo ready for shipment to German troops in France.

In Borgaglo, the Patriots have taken prisoner some German officials and have liberated a group of 60 men kept there to be deported to labor camps in Germany. In Piandipreti, the Patriots have defeated the local Fascist forces.

In Piedmont, 30 Patriots from a Garibaldi Brigade succeeded in pilfering from the gunpowder factory of Fossano 15 quintals of explosive, which was later used to blow the prison gate and free 75 political prisoners, who immediately joined Patriot formations.

The same thing was done in Saluzzo. The Patriots now control the following towns: Langhe-Dogliani, La Morra, Barolo, Monforte, Murazzano, Novello, Bassolasco, Serravalle, and Pesaro. In every town liberated by the Patriots, local popular committees have been organized.

In Cuneo Province, the Patriots have repulsed attacks and have kept control of the towns of Barge, Novello, and Envie.

(UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, September 4 — The High Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

North-west of Arras, our troops withdrew some kilometers northward in the face of grim enemy attacks. North of Arras, other Anglo-Canadian attacks broke down in front of our bolt positions. North of Mons, grim fighting with enemy tank forces is in progress. On the western slopes of the Ardennes, and at the Meuse, southeast of Sedan, our

Bombers again destroyed 15 planes on the ground on a Rumanian aerodrome, and damaged many others. Two sheds and a fuel dump were destroyed. Yesterday, enemy bombers, protected by overcasting clouds, launched terror attacks on Mannheim and Ludwigshafen. Enemy fighters, repeatedly violating the Swiss air space, penetrated western and southwestern Germany.

(Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMAN OVERSEAS RADIO

Anglo-American Pressure on Finland: «Yesterday, the Finnish Government, under Anglo-American pressure, decided to break off relations with Germany in order to further the interests of the Soviet Union. The conditions of the capitulation will be handed to Finland later on.»

TRANSOCEAN AND D.N.B.

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Entire Regiments Wiped Out in Italy: British forces, which continued in their offensive on the Adriatic coast, suffered tremendous losses. Entire regiments were wiped out by German grenadiers, while British tank losses over the period of the last three days amount to well over 200.

Luftwaffe Supports German Defence: In the fighting in the Arno Valley, where the main centre of the battle lies around Pistoia, the Wehrmacht received full support from Luftwaffe nightfighters, which incessantly bombed Allied reinforcements and road junctions.

Partisans Attack: A number of members of the Fascist National Guard were decorated for bravery in defending their positions against attacks by preponderant forces of partisans.

Chief of Staff Dismissed: General Tessari, Chief of Staff of the Fascist Air Force, has been relieved of his duties and placed on the retired list.

JAPANESE RADIO

Diplomats Arrive in Berlin: Twenty-five Japanese diplomats, accredited to the Vichy Government and to the Paris authorities, have arrived in Berlin.

Declassified E.O. 12356, Section 3.3/NND No. 785027

Interrogs
INFORMATION DIVISION
SEP 1944

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service **compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, I N C., A F H Q — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512

Wednesday 6 September 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Russia declares war on Bulgaria: Red Army liberates Wyszkow: Poles evacuate Warsaw: Polish Commander says Warsaw Patriots given too little help: French 18 miles north of Macon: Americans reported on Swiss frontier: Allies herding Nazis into pocket of Germany: Heavies bomb Karlsruhe, Stuttgart, Ludwigshafen: Eisenhower calls to foreign workers in Germany to abandon factories: Germans counter-attack north of Conca: Budapest, Po bridges hit: Brenner Pass rail targets bombed: British capture Sittaung in north Burma.

LIBERATED ITALY — Bonomi calls to Italian Patriots: Students help task of AMG in Tuscany: Fascists in Florence arrested: Historic monuments of central Italy suffer little damage: Postal services in Rieti Province restored.

WAR FRONTS

RUSSIA DECLARES WAR ON BULGARIA

MOSCOW, September 5 — At 2000 hours tonight, Radio Moscow announced that Russia had broken off relations with Bulgaria and declared that a state of war exists between the two nations.

The broadcast said that the Bulgarian Minister in Moscow had been handed a note on the Soviet actions.

The declaration of war came soon after the Soviet news agency today condemned the neutrality policy announced by Bulgaria's new Prime Minister, Constantin Muraviev. The policy of neutrality, charged the news agency, enabled the Germans to use the Bulgarian Black Sea ports as U-boat bases and threaten Soviet shipping.

«Bulgaria has now to choose between discarding her policy of neutrality and joining the camp of the democratic countries against Germany, or retaining her neutrality, in which latter case the Bulgarian rulers will be responsible for the consequences to the country.»

Text of Note

Germany, because she sees that to continue friendly relation with Germany will lead her to disaster.

The fate of Germany is sealed. Hitler has lost the war once and for all.

In such circumstances, it might be expected that Bulgaria would take advantage of her opportunities and, following the example of Rumania and Finland, would give up a pro-German policy, break with Germany, and join the anti-Hitlerite coalition of democratic countries.

But in spite of this, the Bulgarian Government even now refuses to break with Germany, and is carrying out a policy of so-called neutrality, on the strength of which it is continuing to give direct help to Germany against the Soviet Union by sheltering retreating German forces from pursuit by the Red Army, and providing them with bases on Bulgarian territory for the creation of new centers of resistance against the anti-German coalition on land, as well as sea.

The Soviet Government cannot regard this policy of Bulgaria in any other way than as the actual making of war in Germany's camp against the Soviet Union, in spite of the fundamental worsening of the war situation for Germany, and in spite of the fact that Bulgaria now has full opportunity, without fear of Germany, to break with her and thus save the country from ruin.

For this reason, the Soviet Government does not deem it possible to continue relations with Bulgaria. It breaks all relations with Bulgaria, and declares that, not only is Bulgaria in a state of war with the USSR, inasmuch as she had already been in a state of war with the USSR, but also that the Soviet Union henceforth is in a state of war with Bulgaria. (Reuter-Radio Moscow)

RUSSIANS OCCUPY WYSZKOW POLES EVACUATE WARSAW

MOSCOW, September 5 — General Gregory Zakarov's 2nd White Russian Army thrusting forward in its new offensive between East Prussia and Warsaw, has occupied the fortress and large railway station of Wyszkow, and more than 150 other towns and villages. On a number of sectors, Soviet troops have reached the River Narew, which joins the Bug to flow into the Vistula down to Danzig. Wyszkow, on the Bug, is 40 miles northeast of the Polish capital.

General Zakarov's new drive across what one dispatch calls «the wet wilderness west of Bialystok,» coincides with a statement by *Izvestia* that «new blows will be dealt, and they will be overwhelming in force.»

Tonight's Soviet communique, after announcing the occupation of Wyszkow, reported a general advance in Ru-

LATE BULLETINS

90 MILES SEPARATE 3RD AND 7TH ARMIES

U. S. 3RD ARMY HQ, September 5 — Only 90 miles

Declassified E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3/NND No. 785031

18 miles north of Macon: Americans reported on Swiss frontier: Allies herding Nazis into pocket of Germany: Heavies bomb Karlsruhe, Stuttgart, Ludwigshafen: Eisenhower calls to foreign workers in Germany to abandon factories: Germans counter-attack north of Conca: Budapest, Po bridges hit: Brenner Pass rail targets bombed: British capture Sittaung in north Burma.

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« Bulgaria has now to choose between discarding her policy of neutrality and joining the camp of the democratic countries against Germany, or retaining her neutrality, in which latter case the Bulgarian rulers will be responsible for the consequences to the country. »

Text of Note

Here is the text of the Russian note handed to Bulgarian Minister Nicolas Stoyanov by Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov:

For more than three years, Bulgaria has been actively assisting Germany in the war against the USSR.

The Soviet Government took into consideration the fact that the small country of Bulgaria was not in a position to resist the powerful armed forces of Germany at a time when Germany held almost the whole of Europe in her power.

The Soviet Government tolerated this situation. The Soviet Government even put up with the fact that Bulgarian ruling circles assisted the Germans to evacuate the Crimea, and helped to save the remnants of the routed German troops in the south of the Soviet Union.

However, in the summer of this year, the condition of the German armed forces became critical in the extreme. In the grip of the powerful pincers formed by the Soviet forces in the east, and by the Allied troops who landed in France in the west, Germany found herself in a catastrophic situation, and her beaten armies were in retreat on all fronts.

Germany has completely lost Italy. Germany has lost France. After that, Rumania fell away from Germany, and now even such a small country as Finland is deserting policy of so-called neutrality, on the strength of which it is continuing to give direct help to Germany against the Soviet Union by sheltering retreating German forces from pursuit by the Red Army, and providing them with bases on Bulgarian territory for the creation of new centers of resistance against the anti-German coalition on land, as well as sea.

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LATE BULLETINS

90 MILES SEPARATE 3RD AND 7TH ARMIES

U. S. 3RD ARMY HQ, September 5 — Only 90 miles separate elements of the American 3rd Army and the 7th Army coming up from the south, it was reported here tonight. (Reuter)

S.H.A.E.F. DENIES GERMAN CAPITULATION REPORTS

SHAEF, September 5 — Allied Supreme Headquarters today denied reports that Germany had capitulated. (Reuter)

R.A.F. DROPS 1,000 TONS ON LE HAVRE

LONDON, September 5 — RAF Lancaster bombers dropped well over 1,000 tons of bombs on German gun concentrations in Le Havre, the Air Ministry announced tonight.

Another force of Lancasters attacked gun emplacements in Brest. (Reuter)

45,000 PRISONERS TAKEN IN MONS POCKET

SHAEF, September 5 — The German pocket between Compiègne and Mons is being liquidated and 45,000 prisoners have so far been taken, BBC reported late tonight.

A divisional commander and two other generals were among those captured. (BBC)

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

mania, where more than 200 places have been taken. Telegraph communications between Bucharest and Moscow have been reestablished and correspondents reported that armistice negotiations are progressing.

German tank and infantry attacks north of Tartu were repelled by the Russians, and heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy.

On other sectors of the front, the Soviet communique reported only patrol activity.

All Polish troops have now been evacuated from Warsaw, General Bor's communique said tonight. «Since daybreak yesterday,» it said, «the enemy has been carrying out a concentrated bombardment of the city by heavy artillery and from the air. The main power station is destroyed, and the whole city is without light. We succeeded in evacuating all our troops with their arms and equipment, as well as the slightly wounded and prisoners, when we were forced to abandon the Old Town.»

(Reuter - Radio Moscow)

MOSCOW ORDERS CEASE FIRE ON FINNISH FRONTS

MOSCOW, September 5 — Radio Moscow announced this morning that the Soviet commander facing the Finnish fronts would cease firing at 0800 hours today.

The announcement was the first official word from the Soviet capital on the end of Russo-Finnish hostilities, and conflicted with a Finnish report that fighting had ended yesterday.

The radio announcement said:

«During the night of September 4, the Finnish Government broadcast a declaration in which it stated that Finland had accepted the preliminary conditions made by the Soviet Government regarding the breaking off of relations with the enemy, and the withdrawal of German troops from Finland not later than September 15.

«Simultaneously with the declaration of the Finnish Government on the acceptance of the Soviet preliminary conditions, the Finnish Government announced the cessation of military operations on all Finnish-held sectors as from 0800 hours on September 4.

«In connection with the Finnish Government's acceptance, the Soviet High Command ordered the cessation of military operations on all Finnish-held sectors as from 0800 hours on September 5.»

German Evacuation Begun

Helsinki dispatches said that German troops have begun to evacuate the port of Aabo, and that preparations are being made for a similar departure from Uleaborg. The Nazi authorities in Finland are reported to have ordered all German cargo ships in Finnish waters to put to sea immediately.

In a midnight communique, Moscow announced that Russian naval bombers, attacking German ships withdrawing men and supplies from Finland yesterday, sank a 6,000-ton Nazi supply ship in the Baltic Sea, and sunk a high-speed landing barge and damaged two others in the Gulf of Finland.

Radio Stockholm said last night that the Swedish Government had agreed to supply Finland with certain foods and industrial raw materials following the «agreement» between Finland and Russia, and that other Helsinki requests were «being considered.»

In a dispatch from the Finnish capital to the London *Daily Mail*, a correspondent said that 20,000 Germans were frantically striving to get out of Helsinki last night. Elsewhere, the correspondent added, the Germans, in fear of being disarmed by the Finns, were seeking any available means of exit from the country. (OWI-Reuter)

FINNISH CABINET GIVEN VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

plan in eastern Europe. General Sosnokowski claimed attempts to achieve such coordination have failed.

The Polish Government in London called a special cabinet meeting today, and a spokesman was quoted as saying the meeting was concerned primarily with the plight of Warsaw.

Polish Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk conferred with British Foreign Secretary Antony Eden just before the cabinet convened.

The BBC said tonight that no official reply has been made to General Sosnokowski's allegation, but so far as information in London goes, it is known that General Bor's action was premature, and was made without coordination with the general Allied plan.

Although this was the case, attempts were made by British planes flying from Italy, some of them with Polish crews, to get supplies to the Underground forces in Warsaw. Only limited supplies could be delivered, however, and that at a heavy cost, a cost out of proportion to the help given.

(Reuter)

FOUR DIVISIONS OPPOSING CZECHOSLOVAKS

LONDON, September 5 — Four German divisions are now fighting Czechoslovak forces, today's Czechoslovak communique stated.

The German divisions are strongly supported by tanks and aircraft, and the Luftwaffe is active over the whole battle area, the announcement said.

Five German tanks and 200 Germans were killed in fighting in the Nitra section, and bitter fighting is continuing for a railway tunnel near the junction of Zilina. (Reuter)

KING MICHAEL RESTORES LIBERAL CONSTITUTION

BUCAREST, September 5 — King Michael of Rumania issued a decree yesterday restoring to Rumania the liberal constitution abolished in 1938 by his father, the former King Carol. The royal decree will indirectly bring about the abolition of racial laws passed during Rumania's partnership with the ill-fated Axis, and many other anti-democratic laws.

The Associated Press said that this action may wipe out a number of conditions still standing in the way of an armistice with the Allies.

The Russians took into custody more than 800 German residents of Bucharest, including some diplomats and Gestapo agents. (AP)

FRENCH 18 MILES NORTH OF MACON

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 5 — French forces pushing rapidly northward along the Saône Valley today reached the vicinity of Le Villars, on the west bank of the river, it was announced this evening.

Le Villars is about 18 miles north of Macon and only a few miles below Tournus. This, today's advance has placed our forces some 55 miles north of Lyon.

The enemy still continues to retreat hastily, as Allied troops advance quickly.

On the east side of the Saône River, American troops are making swift progress north and east of Macon.

American forces yesterday beat off sharp German tank-supported counter-attacks at Montrevel and advanced beyond the village, while French forces reached Macon and St. Bonnet de Bruyeres in rapid advances northward of the Saône Valley, it was announced today.

After fierce fighting Sunday around Montrevel, when our forces suffered some losses in casualties and prisoners, American troops yesterday made swift progress against slight enemy opposition. The enemy counter-attack was a desperate delaying action designed to screen the remnants of the German 19th Army retreating northward on Highway 6 toward Chalon and Dijon.

Other American forces occupied Bourg en Bresse, about

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

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FINNISH CABINET GIVEN VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

WASHINGTON, September 5 — Finnish Premier Antti Hackzell's cabinet was given a vote of confidence by the Finnish Diet yesterday at the close of two secret sessions at which Hackzell «explained some measures» connected with Soviet-Finnish peace negotiations and supplemented his statement Saturday that his Government had asked German troops to quit Finland, Radio Helsinki said today.

The Helsinki broadcast said, «After the matter had been tabled for the next session, according to Diet procedure, the Diet gave the Government a vote of confidence by unanimously agreeing to pass to the ordinary agenda.» (OWI)

POLISH COMMANDER ON WARSAW PATRIOTS

LONDON, September 5 — The Polish Commander-in-Chief, General Sosnokowski, in an order of the day published here today and addressed to the Polish Underground Army under General Bor in Warsaw, accused the Allies of not having given sufficient supplies to the Polish Army in Warsaw.

The order, which was issued without the knowledge of the Polish Government, stated that General Bor is being blamed for not having foreseen the Russian halt before Warsaw, and that the Poles are being blamed for failing to coordinate their uprising with the whole of the operation.

The German divisions are strongly supported by armor and aircraft, and the Luftwaffe is active over the whole battle area, the announcement said.

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Other American forces occupied Bourg en Bresse, about eight miles southeast of Montrevel, and having a peacetime population of about 18,000.

East of Montrevel, on the west bank of the Saône, French forces meanwhile reached the outskirts of Macon and St. Bonnet de Bruyères while pushing northward in the wake of the hurriedly retreating enemy. Advance French troops made no contact with the Germans in this area yesterday, the Germans having apparently withdrawn.

The French appeared to have turned northward after clearing Lyon of enemy resistance and repairing some of the bridges the Germans destroyed before evacuating.

Macon, some 38 miles north of Lyon, is a wine center of 16,000 population, and is an important road junction northward northeast and also to Montrevel and Bourg-en-Bresse, held by Americans. (PRO)

AMERICANS REPORTED ON SWISS FRONTIER

NEW YORK, September 5 — American troops have occupied Pontarlier on the western border of Switzerland and are driving on Belfort said an Associated Press dispatch quoted by Reuter today.

Pontarlier is 75 airline miles northeast of Macon, the most northerly point officially reported reached by the Allies advancing in central France. (Reuter-AP)

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SALINS LIBERATED; POLES JOIN F.F.I.

LONDON, September 5 — While French Forces of the Interior continue to liberate towns and assist the Allied forces in widely separated parts of France, their activities have been particularly effective in the Doubs Department bordering the northwest frontier with Switzerland, said General Koenig's communique tonight.

The town of Salins, west of Pontarlier, has been occupied, and fighting continued between Besancon and Pontarlier. On the west coast, Les Sables d'Olonne, between La Rochelle and St. Nazaire, has been evacuated by the Germans, as well as Marans, only eight miles from the port of La Rochelle.

Some 40 miles southwest of Tours, French Resistance Forces captured the towns of Loudun and Richelieu, and the Chateau of Saint Aignan sur Cher.

Resistance troops in southeastern France are assisting the advance of Allied armies and are engaged in hard battles with German troops near the Italian frontier in Savoy.

Three hundred German officers and men have been killed by the FFI in this region in the last 10 days of fighting, and 50 prisoners have been taken, stated an announcement today from General Cochet's Southern Zone headquarters.

At the northern end of the Rhône Valley, the FFI continue to harass the retreating German columns.

Five Somme Bridges

The British general in command of the troops which liberated Amiens and Arras expressed his appreciation of the great help given by the French Forces of the Interior, to a correspondent of the Independent French News Agency yesterday.

The general said that if it had not been for the FFI, his forces would not have been able to seize intact the five bridges on the Somme, which were of great strategic importance in the development of the northern France campaign.

General Koenig's communique tonight announced that a Maquis group has been allowed to form an independent Commando unit in a French division.

Polish Resistance groups in France are to be incorporated into local units of the French Forces of the Interior, and Poles from the German Army are to be regrouped and treated as friends. Announcing this, a statement by General Koenig's headquarters broadcast by Radio Paris said that groups of the Polish Resistance organisation, composed largely of Polish refugees in France, have already taken part in action against the Germans. The organisation has now been ordered by the Polish Government in London to put itself at the disposal of local FFI commanders, and FFI leaders have received instructions to take Polish Resistance groups under their command. (Reuter)

ALLIES HERDING NAZIS INTO POCKET OF GERMANY

SHAEF, September 5 — The strategy of the United Nations high command is now herding all the German armies into their last pocket — Germany itself. The Allied armies stand poised for a final blown from all sides.

The strategy of encirclement learned at Stalingrad, and later at Kharkov, Kiev, Briansk, and the Crimea, was repeated at Falaise and the River Seine. The Allies have now completed another encirclement, from the Somme to the Scheldt, encompassing all German troops left on the flying-bomb coast in France and Belgium.

Antwerp, liberated yesterday by troops of the British 2nd Army, was found in good condition, with port and industrial facilities almost intact. The second largest port in Europe, Antwerp will become the major supply base for the Allied armies racing toward Germany itself. Whatever over to the Allied soldiers as they entered, making it unnecessary for the British to do their own mopping up.

No official statement has yet been received as to the position of General Patton's American 3rd Army, who were last reported in Metz and Nancy. An Associated Press dispatch from the Franco-Spanish frontier stated that they had captured Aachen, northeast of Liege, and Saarbruecken, on the main road to Frankfurt. The Prime Minister of Luxembourg declared in London that Allied troops had entered Luxembourg.

[The German commentator Ludwig Sertorius, stated that Patton's army was massing in the Lorraine gap for a drive to the Rhine.]

A Stockholm report quoted by the Associated Press stated that American armored patrols had captured Perl, just inside Germany at the southeast corner of the Luxembourg frontier. French frontier reports said that American tanks had reached the outskirts of Strasbourg on the Rhine.

Correspondents stated that American forces are meeting steadily increasing German resistance as they get closer to Germany. Patrols operating in the vicinity of the Moselle River and around Nancy and Metz have encountered heavier opposition.

To the extreme right flank of the British 2nd Army, Canadian troops have crossed the Canche River at Etaples, Montreuil, and several other places, and are now within three miles of Boulogne from the southeast. Inland, Polish troops are near St. Omer, at a junction of roads leading from Dunkirk and Calais. More and more flying-bomb sites are falling into Allied hands in their battle for the Channel ports.

Press reports stated that the Germans are garrisoning Boulogne, Calais and Dunkirk in apparently grim determination for a fight to the finish. But with the liberation of Antwerp, the whole coast from the Somme to the Scheldt is isolated, and the Germans are cornered with their backs to the sea. Evidence indicates that German officers have deserted their men and have left for Germany, leaving their troops to defend themselves. (OWI-Reuter - AP-BBC)

KARLSRUHE, STUTTGART, LUDWIGSHAFEN BOMBED

LONDON, September 5 — Three west German cities in the path of the advancing Allied armies, Stuttgart, Karlsruhe, and Ludwigshafen, were today attacked by an Allied air fleet of over 750 American heavy bombers and 500 fighters.

Karlsruhe, just across the France-German frontier east of Metz, had been bombed only a few hours before by Mosquito bombers which dropped many 4,000-pound bombs in a seven-minute attack. The chief targets at Karlsruhe, a focal point for German supplies and reinforcements, were rail yards and repair shops.

At Stuttgart, also a vital transport centre, the Daimler-Benz aero-engine and motor transport factory was among the objectives.

At Ludwigshafen, the heavies aimed at German synthetic oil and chemical resources in a continued effort to strangle the enemy's oil potential.

Stuttgart and Karlsruhe were hit visually. Ludwigshafen, covered by cloud formations, was bombed by means of instruments.

75 Enemy Planes Destroyed

The United Press said German airfields in the Rhineland, unprotected by an adequate warning system, were an easy prey for the swarms of American fighters supporting the strategic attacks. Sixty German fighter planes were destroyed on the ground, and 15 which managed to take off were sent plunging back on their own aerodromes in flames. The bombers followed a route over Allied controlled territory where no enemy fighters or anti-aircraft fire would be encountered.

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

Headquarters.

At the northern end of the Rhône Valley, the FFI continue to harass the retreating German columns.

Five Somme Bridges

The British general in command of the troops which liberated Amiens and Arras expressed his appreciation of the great help given by the French Forces of the Interior, to a correspondent of the Independent French News Agency yesterday.

The general said that if it had not been for the FFI, his forces would not have been able to seize intact the five bridges on the Somme which were of great strategic importance in the development of the northern France campaign.

General Koenig's communique tonight announced that a Maquis group has been allowed to form an independent Commando unit in a French division.

Polish Resistance groups in France are to be incorporated into local units of the French Forces of the Interior, and Poles from the German Army are to be regrouped and treated as friends. Announcing this, a statement by General Koenig's headquarters broadcast by Radio Paris said that groups of the Polish Resistance organisation, composed largely of Polish refugees in France, have already taken part in action against the Germans. The organisation has now been ordered by the Polish Government in London to put itself at the disposal of local FFI commanders, and FFI leaders have received instructions to take Polish Resistance groups under their command. (Reuter)

ALLIES HERDING NAZIS INTO POCKET OF GERMANY

SHAEF, September 5 — The strategy of the United Nations high command is now herding all the German armies into their last pocket — Germany itself. The Allied armies stand poised for a final blown from all sides.

The strategy of encirclement learned at Stalingrad and later at Kharkov, Kiev, Briansk, and the Crimea, was repeated at Falaise and the River Seine. The Allies have now completed another encirclement, from the Somme to the Scheldt, encompassing all German troops left on the flying-bomb coast in France and Belgium.

Antwerp, liberated yesterday by troops of the British 2nd Army, was found in good condition, with port and industrial facilities almost intact. The second largest port in Europe, Antwerp will become the major supply base for the Allied armies racing toward Germany itself. Whatever damage the Germans have done to railways, quays, docks, cranes, warehouses, port equipment, and railway sidings, they could not have done enough to prevent the port's immediately becoming of military supply value to the Allies in Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg.

Although there has been no official confirmation that British forces have crossed the Dutch frontier to enter Breda, these reports are probably true. British troops have covered more than 210 miles in six days, an average of 35 miles a day. General Dwight Eisenhower broadcast a special «stay put» order to all refugees and expatriated persons in Belgium and Holland today, indicating the general direction toward which Allied troops are headed.

The city of Louvain, directly east of Brussels, was taken almost intact, as the Germans had little time to carry out demolitions.

One large pocket of Germans caught in the Mons-Charleroi area has been eliminated, yielding 9,000 prisoners from disorganized German forces. One division was reduced to three officers and 90 men, with only infantry weapons. Another division contained 800 men of all ranks.

General Gerard, commanding the Belgian Forces of Resistance, stated that his troops have swung into action against enemy units, taking them prisoner and handing them

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The 36-hour respite from German flying-bomb attacks on southern England ended early this morning. Today's bombs are believed to have come from hastily-constructed sites in Holland, the United Press said. The attack, which was not on a heavy scale, was met by alert defense crews who shot down many of the missiles.

In continued attacks on German shipping in Brest harbour, RAF Bomber Command have immobilized two more potential blockships in a position where they cannot obstruct the harbor, the Air Ministry news service reported today.

American Marauder medium bombers are now operating from bases in France, it was announced today. Fighter-bombers of the 9th USAAF yesterday shuttled back and forth in the Mons-Brussels area, and set a new record for the 9th TAF by destroying 918 German trucks, 757 horse-drawn vehicles, and 59 armoured vehicles.

Pilots estimated that there were thousands of vehicles in this «largest traffic jam in history,» completely vulnerable to the Allied air forces, and virtually unprotected by the Luftwaffe.

Slight enemy air activity was encountered near Charleroi, where an Allied reconnaissance plane was attacked by three German planes.

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Latest reconnaissance photographs over the East Prussian port and capital of Koenigsberg showed 44 warehouses burned out and most of the buildings gutted in an area a mile wide and nearly two miles long. (OWI-Reuter)

NAZI SPOKESMAN SAYS "THE TIME HAS COME"

LONDON, September 5 — The German forces radio military spokesman said tonight: The time has come to take radical decisions in the west. We have three tasks to solve: first, to lead the German forces in France back to Germany; second, to gain time; third, to build a hedgehog position from which Germany can launch a counter-attack.

First we must bring back German forces spread all over France. This will need all the resourcefulness our leaders can command. Gaining time is the condition of achieving the third task. This means that the German withdrawal must be carried out without regard to temporary successes. (Reuter)

"VON TIRPITZ" HIT AGAIN

LONDON, September 5 — Several new air strikes against the German battleship *Von Tirpitz* have recently been carried out by British naval aircraft, an admiralty communique revealed tonight.

The attacks against the *Von Tirpitz* in Alten Fiord, in northern Norway, were made over a period of several days by planes operating from aircraft carriers under the command of Admiral Sir Henry Moore, Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet.

Subsidiary targets in the Hammerfest area were also hit, the communique added.

The *Von Tirpitz* was attacked with bombs of large and medium size. Some hits were claimed but, owing to smoke screens employed by the enemy, it was not possible to observe results on any occasion.

During the course of attacks on enemy shipping, an anti-aircraft vessel was seen to blow up and a destroyer and tanker were set afire.

Damage was inflicted on 16 other enemy vessels, including three destroyers, a U-boat depot ship, two armed trawlers, and a large supply ship.

In addition to these successes, hangars and buildings at two aerodromes in the vicinity were set on fire, many gun positions were shot up, and a large oil tank left in flames. Six wireless stations were attacked.

Five enemy aircraft which attempted to interfere with the operations were shot down by British fighters. Four others were destroyed on the water, and two were damaged. Several enemy aircraft were destroyed or damaged on the ground.

In the operations, a British frigate, the *Bickerton*, was torpedoed and sunk, and 11 British aircraft were lost.

The naval planes which took part in the attacks included Barracudas, Hellcats, Seafires, and Corsairs. (Reuter)

CONVOY SHELLED WHILE ATTEMPTING EVACUATION

LONDON, September 5 — An enemy convoy which was apparently trying to evacuate German garrisons trapped in the Pas de Calais area was shelled last night by Allied guns firing across the Channel, press dispatches reported today. (PWB)

50 ALLIED AGENTS PARACHUTED INTO BELGIUM

LONDON, September 5 — More than 50 Allied agents were parachuted into Belgium in advance of the entry of Allied armies, it was revealed here today at Allied headquarters.

It was also disclosed that the secret Belgian Army had prepared a number of special landing grounds through [illegible] supplies, armaments, and troops. As to pursue you. Begin to boycott your liaison officials those quislings paid by the German Labor Front to spy on you. You must force these traitors to give up their infamous business.

General Eisenhower stated that instructions to foreign workers will be given by radio and will be repeated by means of leaflets dropped by the Allied air force.

Germany, meanwhile, is mobilizing Alsatian and Baden workers for the fortification of spurs on the Vosges Mountains, north of the Belfort Gap, in a last attempt to check the Allied advance. Apart from overseers, all Germans have been ordered to put the Rhine, running down the German-French frontier, between them and Allied troops.

Krupp's «front line» factories in Alsace and the Siemens works and aircraft works have ceased production, and are packing their most important machines for transit to Germany.

All rail transport from Germany to France has ceased. Coal trains arriving at Mulhouse with fuel for German war factories in France, have been ordered to return. (OWI-Reuter)

KING GEORGE CONGRATULATES BELGIANS

LONDON, September 5 — In a congratulatory message to M. Pierlot, Belgian Premier, on the liberation of Brussels, King George VI said:

My government and my people have been glad to have you and your government in their midst during these past four years. They have watched with admiration the dignified bearing of your compatriots under the heel of the cruel foe and their ceaseless and heroic efforts to thwart his purpose.

The long night of oppression is now ending. May this auspicious moment mark the beginning of an era of peace in your beloved land. (BBC)

ROOSEVELT PAYS TRIBUTE TO BELGIAN PEOPLE

WASHINGTON, September 5 — President Roosevelt, in a statement issued in Washington last night, paid tribute to the Belgian people. The statement said:

«Brussels, capital of another freedom-loving people, has been delivered from four terrible years of tyranny — its second such period in a generation. The American people are filled with admiration for the imperturbable conduct of the Belgian people toward the hated invaders, and their unswerving devotion to the ideals which they share with the people of the United States and other United Nations.»

Secretary of State Cordell Hull said the Brussels liberation «is not only a symbol of German defeat — it is a challenge to all peace-loving men to ensure that never again shall the cities of the smaller nations resound to the tread of the aggressors' marching feet.» (OWI)

DE GAULLE GOVERNMENT MOVES AGAINST TRAITORS

PARIS, September 5 — Moving swiftly against treasonable elements, the De Gaulle Government has issued warrants charging Vichyite chiefs with collaboration with the Germany enemy, the Associated Press said Monday.

According to the AP, the De Gaulle Ministry of Justice said that warrants have been issued for Marcel Deat, Vichy labor and national solidarity head, Joseph Darnand, Vichy militia head, Jacques Doriot and Marcel Bucard, political leaders; and a number of other collaborationists.

This news followed the disclosure that the De Gaulle Government had unearthed a French branch of the German Gestapo. The United Press said Monday that it was announced that this French Gestapo is accused of murdering more than 1,000 persons and kidnapping General De Gaulle's own niece, of whom nothing has since been heard.

The UP dispatch said that among those being detained

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It was also disclosed that the secret Belgian Army had prepared a number of special landing grounds through which they received supplies, armaments, and troops. As the Allies approached, sabotage increased, including the destruction of 180,000 gallons of gasoline the Germans needed very badly.

The headquarters spokesman said: «Together with the special air service, it helped to open the way to the victorious liberating armies.» (PWB)

EISENHOWER CALLS TO FOREIGN WORKERS

LONDON, September 5 — General Dwight Eisenhower, in a broadcast today, urged foreign workers in Germany to abandon their factories at the earliest opportunity, as the first step in a coordinated plan of cooperation with the Allied military offensive against Germany.

Warning them against Gestapo attempts to force them into premature actions, General Eisenhower said:

«The leaders of Nazi Germany will begin execution of their desperate plan to drag into the abyss with them the whole German people and foreigners residing in Germany. The Allied offensive against Germany is so well advanced that you can go over to action, not only to quicken the German defeat, but also to protect your own lives.

«Here are your first orders: All groups must be on their guard. Begin to abandon your factories and take refuge in the country. The Nazis have not enough men

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The UP dispatch said that among those being detained in connexion with this organization is secret police inspector Pierre Bony, who was involved in the Stavisky financial scandal of 1934. Also being held is a French gangster, Henri Chamberlin, alias Henry Lafont, who is said to have headed the organization, according to the UP.

The UP also said that it was announced Monday night that six men of the Darnand militia had been executed at Grenoble on Sunday as the result of the first court martial ordered by the De Gaulle Government.

The press association added that the Secretariat of Justice announced Monday that it had started proceedings against five Paris daily newspapers and three weeklies for publishing German propaganda. The arrest of the editors, among whom is Marcel Deat, has been ordered, the announcement said. (OWI-AP-AP)

GERMANS COUNTER-ATTACK NORTH OF CONCA

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 5 — Strong German armored and parachute forces, remnants of once crack divisions, lashed out in a desperate counter-attack yesterday against the 8th Army troops pouring along the Adriatic coastal corridor toward the vulnerable Valley of the Po.

Led by lumbering Tiger, Mark IV, and Hornet tanks, in lunging and costly attacks, the veterans of the 1st Ger-

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

man Parachute Division and the 26th Panzer Division fought savagely to hold back the advancing Canadian forces until German troops could be rushed from the central sectors of the Italian front to stem the drive threatening all north Italy.

Despite their heavy sacrifices, which included 17 tanks, the German forces were flung back, and Canadian forces pressed on for gains of over a mile, while British infantrymen, attacking farther west, deepened to more than four miles the expanding 8th Army bridgehead over the Conca River.

Misano, a small, nondescript town a mile to the north of the Conca River and two miles in from the sea, was the focal point of this savage, despairing struggle. Canadian forces first took the town on Sunday morning, and infantry and tanks filed through the streets to wheel around to the west to storm German positions on nearby Monte Gallera. Elements of the attacking Canadian forces moved forward on the Riccione road, toward the coast.

The German counter-attack against Misano came on Sunday afternoon, by which time the enemy had assembled the tank forces, previously held in reserve, and fresh infantry formations. These enemy forces were met about 1,000 yards north of Misano, on the narrow dirt road to the coast, in a fierce battle which lasted through the afternoon and the night.

Although fighting still continued just north of Misano yesterday, Canadian forces struck west to make further gains of over a mile in heavy fighting.

Farther inland, British forces, supported by Churchill tanks, advanced from the bridgehead across the Conca River near Morciano di Romagna, six miles in from the sea, to break through German defenses at San Clemente and push on to within 1,000 yards of Coriano, four miles north of the river. Isolated German resistance at Monte Maggiore, southeast of Morciano, was overcome Sunday and 73 enemy prisoners captured, but other German forces at Montefiore Conca, southwest of the town, still resisted yesterday. The town of Tavoleto, 5 1-2 miles southwest of Morciano, was occupied by Indian troops after moderate opposition Sunday night.

On the coast itself, 8th Army forces were reported to be pushing along the littoral road to the village of Abissinia, on the outskirts of the town of Riccione Marina, six miles from Rimini. German paratroopers were putting up a determined resistance along a two-mile ridge stretching between Abissinia and Misano to the south.

5th Nears Lucca

On the western coastal flank of the Italian front, 5th Army troops were reported to have captured the whole of Monte Pisano Ridge to approach within less than two miles of Lucca, junction point of six important roads.

Infantry forces have already reached the south bank of the Serchio River between Monte Pisano and the sea, and are within six miles of the Ligurian seaport of Viareggio. The Germans had prepared extensive minefields and demolitions in this area to hinder the Allied advance. Other foot soldiers pushed forward two miles along the main coastal road leading northwest to La Spezia and Genoa, to a point four miles southwest of Lucca.

With the seizure of Monte Pisano, dominating ground in this coastal sector, and advances south of Lucca and on both sides of Altopascio, the autostrada which is the east-west link between Florence and the coast is now under artillery fire, and of no use to the enemy at any point west of Pistoia, it was reported today.

Enemy forces were reported to be laying down heavy artillery fire on the right flank of the 5th Army, and to have staged several abortive air raids on Sunday night, in apparent attempts to slow the quickening drive up the Ligurian coast.

North of the Arno in the Florence sector, where enemy forces now have been forced back as far as eight miles, fierce fighting was reported. (PRO)

gave excellent support to Allied ground troops in the Italian battle areas.

Liberators bombed the Avisio viaduct, five miles north of Trento, and the rail yards north and south of the town. In other attacks, Liberators pounded the Latisana rail bridge on the Trieste-Venice line, and the Casarsa bridge on the Udine-Treviso line, with good concentrations reported.

The attacks on the submarines which had recently been evacuated to Genoa were made by Flying Fortresses and resulted in fires being started as large columns of smoke were observed.

In attacking 18 bridges in northern Italy yesterday, Mitchells and Marauders reported hitting 16 of them, while in other sweeps behind the lines seven locomotives, 37 vehicles, and two barges were destroyed and 20 locomotives, 19 rail cars, and two tanks were damaged.

Outstanding results on at least eight of the nine difficult road and rail targets within an 80-mile radius of Milan attacked yesterday by the Tactical Air Force were confirmed by bomb strike photographs revealing many direct hits and damaging concentrations on almost all the objectives.

Yesterday's other tactical targets included transportation lines and bridges in the Alessandria-Florence-Florence-Genoa areas, in the Faenza-Florence line and a nearby road, pontoon bridges south of Mantova, barges in the areas of Parma, Pavia, and Cremona.

In Southern France, P-47 Thunderbolts destroyed or damaged 16 locomotives and two railroad cars six miles south of St. Etienne, while west and southwest of Dijon, 24 motor transports and three locomotives were destroyed.

Last night, RAF Wellingtons, Liberators and Halifaxes dropped many tons of bombs, including a number of 4,000-pounders, on the railway yards at Ravenna, starting several fires and a big explosion. The fire was visible for about 50 miles from the target area. (PRO)

YUGOSLAVS ATTACK GERMAN RAIL LINES

LONDON, September 5 — Widespread attacks on Yugoslav rail lines, designed to cut off the German retreat from the Balkans, were reported in today's communique from Marshal Tito's headquarters.

Seven trunk lines leading to Germany through Croatia, Bosnia, Serbia, Montenegro, Slovenia, and Albania have been cut or damaged, the communique said.

The Zagreb-Karlovac-Ogulin line has been severed or damaged at 144 different points. The Zagreb-Sisak-Novska line was attacked at 102 places. Seven bridges were blown up on the Bihac-Kostajnica-Sunjax line in Bosnia.

The German strongpoint of Vehko Brdo was captured after a heavy battle, in which 400 Germans were killed and 10 trucks destroyed.

Among the booty captured by Tito's troops were a carload of cigarettes and one of jam. (Reuter)

25 SHIPS, 85 PLANES OF JAPS DESTROYED

PEARL HARBOR, September 5 — Two crushing blows against Japanese air and naval strength were announced last night by the Allied commanders in the Pacific. A communique from Admiral Nimitz, commander-in-chief in the Pacific, announced an air and naval bombardment of Japanese bases in the Bonin and Volcano Islands in which 13 Japanese ships were sunk and 85 planes knocked out, while General MacArthur's communique announced the sinking or damaging of 12 more Japanese vessels near the Philippines.

The pounding of the enemy bases in the two groups of islands which are little over 1,000 kilometers from Japan itself, began with air attacks on August 30 against Chichi and Haha in the Bonins. The aerial bombardement — it was not disclosed whether the aircraft came from carriers, or

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BUDAPEST AND PO BRIDGES HIT

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 5 — Up to 500 heavy bombers today concentrated their attacks on key rail bridges around Budapest, while medium bombers of the Tactical Air Force continued their attacks on Po Valley Bridges.

Enemy fighters attempted to intercept Mitchell bombers in the course of the Po valley attacks, and one ME-109 was shot down in one of the few air battles over Italian targets in recent weeks. At least 10 bridges were knocked out during the day. One, the Ferrara rail bridge, was hit by heavy bombers for the sixth time in less than two weeks. (PRO)

BRENNER PASS RAIL TARGETS BOMBED

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 5 — Transportation targets on main enemy supply routes in Italy were successfully bombed yesterday by up to 500 heavies of the 15th AAF who struck at two rail bridges and two rail yards on the important Brenner Pass line.

Some of the planes attacked submarines in Genoa harbor, while other formations of medium and heavy bombers

tion lines and bridges in the Alessandria-Piacenza-Genoa areas, in the Faenza-Florence line and a nearby road, pontoon bridges south of Mantova, barges in the areas of Parma, Pavia, and Cremona.

In Southern France, P-47 Thunderbolts destroyed or damaged 16 locomotives and two railroad cars six miles south of St. Etienne, while west and southwest of Dijon, 24 motor transports and three locomotives were destroyed.

Last night, RAF Wellingtons, Liberators and Halifaxes dropped many tons of bombs, including a number of 4,000-pounders, on the railway yards at Ravenna, starting several fires and a big explosion. The fire was visible for about 50 miles from the target area. (PRO)

YUGOSLAVS ATTACK GERMAN RAIL LINES

LONDON, September 5 — Widespread attacks on Yugoslav rail lines, designed to cut off the German retreat from the Balkans, were reported in today's communique from Marshal Tito's headquarters.

Seven trunk lines leading to Germany through Croatia, Bosnia, Serbia, Montenegro, Slovenia, and Albania have been cut or damaged, the communique said.

The Zagreb-Karlovac-Ogulin line has been severed or damaged at 144 different points. The Zagreb-Sisak-Novska line was attacked at 106 places. Seven bridges were blown up on the Bihac-Knezajnica-Sunjax line in Bosnia.

The German stronghold of Veliko Brdo was captured after a heavy battle, in which 400 Germans were killed and 19 trucks destroyed.

Among the booty captured by Tito's troops were a carload of cigarettes and one of jam. (Reuter)

25 SHIPS, 85 PLANES OF JAPS DESTROYED

PEARL HARBOR, September 5 — Two crushing blows against Japanese air and naval strength were announced last night by the Allied commanders in the Pacific. A communique from Admiral Nimitz, commander-in-chief in the Pacific, announced an air and naval bombardment of Japanese bases in the Bonin and Volcano Islands in which 13 Japanese ships were sunk and 85 planes knocked out, while General MacArthur's communique announced the sinking or damaging of 12 more Japanese vessels near the Philippines.

The pounding of the enemy bases in the two groups of islands which are little over 1,000 kilometers from Japan itself began with air attacks on August 30 against Chichi and Haha in the Bonins. The aerial bombardment — it was not disclosed whether the aircraft came from carriers, or were land-based, possibly in the Marianas — lasted for three days. On the same day, the air attacks were followed up by warships which drove in to pour shells into the bases. The target in the Volcano Islands, which lie to the south, was the Japanese base at Iwo.

The naval bombardment continued through August 31, and the air attacks were carried out through one more day, until September 1. When it was all over, 13 Japanese ships had been sunk, four more probably sunk, and three ships and a sampan damaged. A total of 85 Japanese planes had been destroyed or damaged. American losses were not revealed.

Only two days later — on Sunday, September 3 — another American task force struck at Wake Island, hundreds of kilometers to the southeast. Admiral Nimitz' communique said that the force was made up of aircraft carriers, cruisers, and destroyers, which bombed and shelled the former American base.

The communique made no mention of results of the attack.

Further attacks have been made by Allied aircraft on Paramushiro in the northern Kuriles, Truk and Ponape in the Carolines, Nauru Island west of the Gilberts, and Mili

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Wotje, and Maloelap atolls in the Marshalls, the communique announced.

Of the 12 Japanese ships sunk or severely damaged off Mindanao in the Philippines, a single Catalina flying boat accounted for six, General MacArthur's communique said. The Catalinas sank three and probably sank three more out of a convoy of eight which had been sighted in Davao Gulf in the southern Philippines. This was the third major attack on the Davao section in three days. The previous MacArthur communique announced that the Japanese Air Force had been driven from Davao and southern Mindanao.

The other six vessels of the day's score of 12 in this region were accounted for by air patrols covering the Mindanao area «by day and night,» the communique said.

In another heavy assault, Allied planes dropped 140 tons of bombs on the Dutch Celebes, sinking three more enemy vessels. It was the heaviest air blow ever dealt to the Celebes. Three of 20 Japanese planes which attmpted interception were shot down, and an additional 15 were destroyed on the ground. Warehouses were demolished and the entire target area was left blanketed with smoke and flame, the communique said. American losses were one heavy bomber.

In another of many widespread air attacks, 73 tons of bombs were dropped on Palau, starting large fires and explosions. One Allied plane was lost here. In a raid on Halmahera a freighter was sunk by Allied aircraft.

Japanese Uneasiness Mounting

In the face of constantly increasing Allied pressure, Japanese propaganda is revealing a mounting uneasiness. Radio Tokyo on Sunday, in its weekly summary of the war, warned the Japanese people that the Allies are preparing a «huge naval offensive from the Pacific against the Philippines and Formosa,» coordinated with «sustained» air attacks from China against Japan.

The radio forecast concerted moves by General MacArthur's forces and the American 7th Fleet against Mindanao. «At the same time,» Radio Tokyo said, «Vice Admiral Spruance's 5th Fleet and Vice Admiral William Halsey's 3rd Fleet are seeking operations against the Philippines, Formosa and the Bonins to the north, using the Marianas as stepping stones.»

The broadcast completed for its listeners the picture of a steel ring tightening around Japan by adding: «It may be assumed that in the northern Aleutians, Vice Admiral Frank Fletcher's 9th Fleet is preparing diversional operations. Also by increasing his strength in the western Aleutians, the enemy is now ready to come forth at a moment's notice.» (OWI-Reuter)

BRITISH CAPTURE SITTAUNG IN NORTH BURMA

KANDY, September 5 — British troops occupied the key Chindwin River village of Sittaung, in north Burma, without opposition today. They found many Japanese dead and a large amount of equipment in this village, which is about 70 miles southeast of Imphal and a base from which the Japanese launched their invasion of Assam. More than 1,000 enemy dead, mainly victims of starvation, were found along the road to Sittaung.

Thirty miles upstream, Allied patrols reached Thaungdut and found it abandoned by the enemy.

Further south, the 5th Indian Division advanced nine miles along the Imphal-Tiddim road. Allied patrols are pushing beyond captured Pinbow to the Hoom area. In six weeks the Allies have advanced from Maupur, 70 miles on the Tiddim Road.

Mutiny among the Japanese forces has been reported in the area of the Allied advance southwest of Myitkyina. [illegible] fighters, General Headquarters, has testified, it was revealed here today.

The prisoner reported that he had overheard a dramatic conversation between Der Fuehrer and General Hasenlocher in Munich, in which Hitler ordered, in cold and incisive tones, that «within six hours from now, I do not want that man Reichenau in the land of the living.»

Three days later, an official announcement stated that the Field Marshal commanding the German Army Group South had died of «heart attack,» the prisoner said. (PRO)

NAZI "INNER FORTRESS" HAS NO DEFENSE IN DEPTH

LONDON, September 5 — The British military commentator, Max Werner, writing in Saturday's *Reynolds News*, said:

The Germans are now talking of the Inner Fortress, and the defense of German soil. What else can Goebbels do?

But the German High Command knows that the defense of the German frontier is hopeless. The strategic depth of Germany is insufficient for defense in modern warfare, and the destruction from the air with the Allied air forces operating over short distances will be terrifying....

Allied superiority over Germany permits offensive operations of considerable size to be carried out. The past weeks have opened wide, irreparable gaps in the German defenses in the west and the east, giving the Allies all the space needed for maneuver, and setting the stage for a grand, synchronized finale. (PWB)

LIBERATED ITALY

BONOMI CALLS TO ITALIAN PATRIOTS

ROME, September 5 — Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi tonight issued a double call to duty to Italian Patriots, to destroy the enemy in occupied territory, and to restore law and order in liberated areas.

The Prime Minister emphasized the peacetime duties of the Patriot forces in what he termed «our second Risorgimento,» and outlined Allied military plans to cooperate with Patriots in the maintenance of public order and the reestablishment of law in areas freed by the advancing Allied armies.

The text of Mr. Bonomi's speech follows:—

I know I am speaking for all Italians liberated at last from the double Nazi-Fascist yoke, when I express my heart-felt gratitude to you for what you are doing for Italy in the heroic struggle destined to win back for us the goodwill of the world.

This struggle must go on, and must become ever stronger. Now that the present Allied offensive, in which Italian troops are participating, has for its objective the complete destruction of the enemy, you Patriots who are in the rear of the enemy must renew your efforts to destroy the enemy swiftly and completely.

Mazzini's Exhortation

Give no truce to the enemy. I will repeat to you Mazzini's words, of 1849, when he urged the Italians to rise up against their German oppressors:

«All bands,» he said, «must harass the enemy; they must steal from him sleep, food, stragglers, confidence; they must stretch around him an iron net that will throttle him and eventually extinguish him.»

These words that Mazzini spoke in the days of our first Risorgimento must be repeated in this, our second Risorgimento, that will lift up Italy out of the defeat to which she was condemned by 20 years of Fascist tyranny

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On the air front, RAF and Indian Air Force fighters attacked enemy concentrations in the Akjab area, and strafed the Mayo and Kaladon river areas, while long-range fighters continued their attacks on enemy rail communications in Central Burma. USAAF bombers attacked bridges at Yeu and Kyaukse.

Bombers of the 14th USAAF, operating in support of the Chinese, attacked Kinhwa, the base of the current offensive in Chekiang Province, and Liberators raided the Nanking railway yards. Medium bombers on night missions hit the Hengyang airfield runway and destroyed or damaged 150 trucks.

On the Yunnan front, the Japanese took the Chinese roadblock 2½ miles southeast of the Burma Road town of Lungling, a Chinese High Command communique announced. Japanese Zeros came to the aid of their besieged troops in Teoshung, but Chinese troops advanced despite the bombing and strafing from enemy ground forces. More than half the ancient city is now in Chinese hands.

(OWI-Reuter)

HITLER ORDERED REICHENAU'S ASSASSINATION

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 5 — Adolf Hitler himself ordered the assassination of German Field Marshal Ernst von Reichenau three years ago this month, a German prisoner of war, formerly telephone operator of a German

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These words that Mazzini spoke in the days of our first Risorgimento, must be repeated in this, our second Risorgimento, that will lift up Italy out of the defeat to which she was condemned by 20 years of Fascist tyranny.

I know that the Allied Command in Italy appreciates the heroic effort of our fighters, who know how to face death to save their country and to liberate the world from the humiliating domination of Fascism and Nazism. I am also aware that measures have been taken to allow the armies to make use of the services of Italian Patriots who constitute, as has solemnly been declared, an integral part of the Nation, and who today are renewing their attacks against the German invader.

I want to speak of those Patriots who, after having fought in the sector occupied by the enemy, are, owing to the advance made by the Allies, in the liberated sector, and so out of the fighting regions.

It is their duty to be brave and excellent citizens. They will have to prove themselves orderly and hard-working citizens, capable of accomplishing equally well the no less arduous task of reconstruction.

I am aware that the great body of Patriots greatly wish to continue the struggle with their own formations side-by-side with the Allies. I wish it were in my power to satisfy this wish, but I fear that this is not possible.

War waged by regular armies is quite a different thing from actions fought by irregular formations. The principles followed by each are entirely different.

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Naturally, it must be left to the discretion of advance commands to decide whether or not small Patriot formations may be used by them.

I am aware of the brilliant actions performed by Patriot patrols, actions which have deserved the praise of Allied commanders.

But the employment of Patriots along with the armies at the front can only be temporary, and can only affect small units, unless a complete transformation of fighting forces is effected.

The Allied Command asks Patriots to deliver their arms to properly designated authorities as soon as the sector in which the Patriots were operating is liberated. As a token of gratitude for the work accomplished by the Patriots, General Alexander ordered the distribution of a certificate signed by him to Patriots who have borne arms against the enemy, who have carried out acts of sabotage and who have furnished the military command with important necessary information for the carrying out of military operations. Certificates have already been distributed in various localities in Latium and Tuscany, and officers of the Allied Military Administration, together with heads of bands and representatives of Patriots, have been requested to compile lists of those deserving of this high testimonial of valor.

The Allied Command has rightly fought to do what must be done for Patriots the moment the sector in which the bands are operating is liberated.

Numerous measures have been taken by the Allied command to facilitate the transition from guerrilla fighters to the life of a private citizen or the life of the soldier enrolled in regular army units.

Demobilization Measures

I know that the transition is not easy. A person accustomed to taking risks and subject to the dangers of war bands does not easily resign himself to the orderly existence and the uneventful life of the peaceful citizen.

For this purpose, the Allied Command sent out measures intended to organize this necessary transition.

Measures have been undertaken by the Allied command for the benefit of Patriots who are in liberated sectors. First, special representatives are sent to establish immediate contact with the bands and their leaders. The representatives already selected have come from those who effectively participated in the Patriot actions. The Allied command has been careful to send two representatives at a time — one chosen from the Military Giunta of the Committee of Liberation, and the other from the Clandestine Resistance Front.

Second, officers of the Allied Military Administration have been authorized to avail themselves of the services of Patriots for the maintenance of public order and for reestablishment of law, which must be in force before an ordered civil existence is possible. This duty many bands of Patriots have already worthily carried out — a fact which is proof of the faith which the Allies have in them.

Third, the Allied Military Administration has provided for the immediate employment of a certain number of Patriots in works of military necessity which usually are begun in liberated territory. Thus Patriots may still render service to their country not only with arms, but also by the work carried out under enemy fire for the reconstruction of a bridge or a road.

The Allied command and the Italian Government have agreed to facilitate the enrollment of patriots into the Italian armed forces, for those who wish to continue to fight against the enemy. Every band leader is requested to give a list of those Patriots who wish to enroll in the Italian Army. Both the War and Air Ministeries have made arrangements to send officers to facilitate enrollment operations and to direct volunteers toward the recruiting officers of the Italian armed forces.

Patriots, Italy is trustfully watching you. In all fields

of Florence; and Gianasi Pozzolini, former Fascist militia commander.

Egidio Favi, newspaper editor, and Aldighiero Batini and Pelagatti, former police chiefs, were also arrested. (UNN)

HISTORIC MONUMENTS SUFFER LITTLE DAMAGE

LONDON, September 5 — The historic monuments of Italy suffered little damage during the Allied advance between June 6 and July 13, according to a British War Office report issued yesterday.

Of the major towns and cities through which the Allied armies passed while driving the Germans northward, the following were found to be virtually intact: Assisi, Orvieto, Spoleto, Rieti, Montepulciano, Chieti, and Tuscania.

In Siena, two churches described as of «no artistic merit» were wrecked.

Of the 49 listed historical monuments only two — the 13th century bridge, Ponte San Giovanni, in Perugia, and the 16th century bridge at Rastia, were blown up by the Germans.

Viterbo suffered considerable damage, as did Zoccoli. Part of the cloister of the church of the Trinita was destroyed, as well as all but the apse of San Francesco. San Giovanni, in Zoccoli, was razed with the exception of the facade with its flying buttresses. Other churches, theaters, and palaces in Zoccoli were either destroyed or damaged.

Cortona, Chiusi, and Torquinio, all of them towns with many artistic buildings, escaped almost without damage, and that easily repairable. (UWB)

POSTAL SERVICES IN RIETI PROVINCE RESTORED

ROME, September 5 — Postal services between Rieti Province and the rest of Italy were restored yesterday, the Minister of Communications stated today. This includes postcards and letters weighing up to 210 grams. Registered letters and money orders also may be sent within the province. (UNN)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 5 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

Heavy fighting has taken place in the Adriatic sector, where troops of 8th Army have met strong enemy resistance north of the River Conca. Nevertheless, British and Canadian troops have considerably widened the bridgehead over this river, and valuable progress has also been made in the high ground on the left.

West of Florence, the 5th Army advance continues, and their leading troops are now approaching the towns of Prato and Lucca. The whole of the high ground south of the Lucca-Pistoia-Florence road is now in our hands.

North of Florence, British troops have made some progress into the high ground overlooking the city.

On the remainder of the front there is no appreciable change in the situation.

Seventh Army:

Seventh Army forces are continuing their rapid advance in the Saône Valley against ineffectual resistance and French elements have reached the outskirts of Macon and the town of St. Bonnet de Bruyeres farther west. East of the Saône, American troops have advanced beyond Montrevel.

Some 2,400 prisoners were taken by the French in their capture of Villefranche. The total of prisoners in the Southern France campaign is now passed 65,000.

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Patriots, Italy is trustfully watching you. In all fields in which action on your part is requested, prove yourselves worthy of your Fatherland, which, subjected to severe misfortune caused by the folly of its fallen oppressors, is faithfully resuming its difficult path. (UNN)

STUDENTS HELP TASK OF A.M.G. IN TUSCANY

FLORENCE, September 5 — Groups of Tuscan students have been called upon by AMG to collaborate in the work of reconstruction of regions which suffered as a result of war. The students in the short space of two weeks completed a survey of the damage done to Siena, a task which ordinarily would have taken three months.

AMG authorities declared that the investigations they carried out were found to be excellent and very useful. (UNN)

FASCISTS IN FLORENCE ARRESTED

FLORENCE, September 5 — Italian authorities today arrested Pietro Galardini, former secretary of the Fascist Party of Florence; Gherardo Casini, director general of the Italian press; General Carlino, head of the Carbinieri and former president of the special Fascist military tribunal

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POSTAL SERVICES IN RIETI PROVINCE RESTORED

ROME, September 5 — Postal services between Rieti Province and the rest of Italy were restored yesterday, the Minister of Communications stated today. This includes postcards and letters weighing up to 250 grams. Registered letters and money orders also may be sent within the province. (UNN)

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Some 3,400 prisoners were taken by the French in their capture of Villefranche. The total of prisoners in the Southern France campaign is now passed 65,000.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Medium forces of heavy bombers yesterday attacked rail yards and bridges on main supply routes in northern Italy, and submarines in the harbour of Genoa.

Medium bombers also concentrated on communications lines attacking 18 bridges in northern Italy. Other medium and light bombers were active against gun positions in the battle area south of Rimini.

Fighters and fighter-bombers flew armed reconnaissances over northern Italy, attacking rail and motor transport, and provided close support for ground operations. Other fighter-bombers attacked factories north of Spezia, and ammunitions dumps in the Po Valley.

Medium and heavy bombers last night attacked rail yards at Ravenna.

In these operations, five enemy aircraft were destroyed and 12 of ours are missing. In addition to those previously reported, two enemy aircraft were destroyed on September 3.

MAAF flew over 1,300 sorties yesterday.

Naval:

In supporting the advance of the army on the east coast of Italy, *HMS Loyal* and *Urchin* bombarded enemy batteries,

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transport, and troop movements in the Rimini area. More than 800 rounds were fired, and all targets were well covered. There was some retaliation from an enemy battery, which was engaged in return by both ships until its activities were neutralized. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, September 5 — Today's communique:

Antwerp has been liberated. In their two-day drive across Belgium, Allied armor entered the city yesterday, and by evening was clearing the dock area.

Early in the day, our troops to the south captured Louvain, Mechling (Malines), and Alost.

Other forces operating near the Franco-Belgian border took Lille.

North of the Somme, steady progress is being made. Our troops have reached Hesdin, Montreuil, and Etaples.

Allied forces in the Mons area of Belgium have eliminated a large German pocket southwest of the city. An estimated 9,000 prisoners were taken. Forty tanks and 1,500 motor vehicles were captured or destroyed by the ground and air forces. Local enemy pockets have been mopped up south of Tournai, and in the areas of Marchiennes, northwest of Valenciennes, and Villeroe, northwest of Mons.

Gains have been made south of Charleroi as far as Florennes and Beaumont.

In the upper Meuse Valley, our forces have advanced northeast of Saint Mihiel.

Farther south, there are no changes to report.

Bad weather restricted air operations yesterday. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, September 5 — Tonight's communique:

During today, north of Tartu, our troops repelled enemy tank and infantry attacks, and inflicted on the enemy heavy losses on manpower and material.

Southwest of Lomza, our troops captured the city and large railway station of Wyszkow, and also occupied in fighting over 150 populated localities, including Ushnik, Kluchkova, Sbenye, Javi, Sokon, Kamenki, Lipianke, Gorova, Tumye, Jarye, Vincentova, Kahlavy, Graduva, Zatozhe, Pajova, and the railway stations of Zisnevo, Turko, Tashke, and Dalynye.

On several sectors, our troops reached the River Narev.

In Rumania, our troops occupied in the course of their advance the towns of Petushki, Grashova, Svobodye, Dragoneshki, and also over 200 other populated localities, including Velnye, Kolibushi, Tonodeshi-Otara, Turnou, Vilarovu, Pnoteshki, Krilovo, Brashanye, Nagora, and Jugoshary, and the railway stations of Petulagye, Nouremye, Pnoteshki, and Zeleshti.

On all other sectors of the front, reconnaissance activities took place.

During September 4, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 44 German tanks. In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 21 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, September 5 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

Patriot activity behind German lines in the northern Apennines has been very intense. Enemy patrols are forbidden to carry on isolated actions in this sector, and violation of this order is punishable by death.

North of Pistoia, Patriots and Nazi-Fascists are carrying on a full-scale fight. Patriots have control over many strategic points in the Apennines and over several heights in the vicinity of Sozzia. On August 9, near Vercelli, Pa-

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, September 5 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

In northern France, our troops opposed stubborn resistance to strong enemy assault detachments which, yesterday, punched major gaps into our lines. The fighting moved to the Antwerp and Brussels sectors, and grows hourly in intensity.

London was kept fast night under fire with "V-1's."

Heavy anti-aircraft guns of the Navy again shelled ports and barracks in southern England, as well as enemy battery emplacements with good success.

In the Ardennes, enemy attempts at crossing the Maas were smashed. Nort of Charlesville, enemy forces who had crossed the Maas were repelled in a counter-attack.

In the Ithone Valley our movements, despite enemy pressure, are being carried out according to plans.

Yesterday, grim fighting again developed around Brest. Our garrison again smashed all enemy attacks supported by strong artillery, tanks, and air forces.

In Italy, in the Adriatic coastal sector, our troops frustrated all enemy attacks. Local infiltrations were sealed off in a counter-attack. During the last five days of the major fighting, more than 200 tanks were destroyed.

In the southeastern part of Transylvania, the grim offensive and defensive fighting continues. In the forested Carpathians, Hungarian troops had a decisive share in successfully repelling several Soviet attacks.

At the Vistula bridgehead, northwest of Baranov, successful attacks, which lasted some days, resulted in a shortening of the front, despite stubborn enemy resistance.

Between Bug and Narew, the Soviets threw additional units into the battle. Grim enemy attacks were stopped in our deeply echeloned positions, and 74 tanks were destroyed.

In Estonia, between Lake Wirz and Dorpat, Soviet formations which had crossed the Embach were wiped out. At Dorpat, our troops repelled the Bolsheviks southward in fierce fighting in the forested area.

In the Lake area west of Libau, bombers brought down nine enemy planes when Soviet torpedo planes tried to attack a German convoy.

Last night, isolated enemy planes dropped bombs on Karlsruhe. (Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMAN OVERSEAS RADIO

Slovakia: The districts of Slovakia which were recently disturbed by Bolshevik partisans are returning to normal life. The measures taken instantaneously by the German units, who had arrived in Slovakia at the request of the Slovak government, are being completed.

TRANSOCEAN AND D.N.B.

Bulgaria: D.N.B. tonight states that the Soviet Union's declaration of war on Bulgaria was announced by Radio Moscow and confirmed by the British news service.

France: The commentator Sertorius says that the main Allied strategic objective on Monday morning continued to be to push as many German troops as possible toward the Channel coast and Flanders. Tank forces of the British 2nd Army made a thrust via Brussels as far as into the Antwerp area and the Scheldt. Meanwhile, other strong sections of General Dempsey's armies, turning toward the northwest and the west, pressed against the barrier built up by the Germans along the middle and upper Scheldt and Lys rivers. Enemy pressure increased between the Meuse and Moselle rivers. Increasing concentration of strong American forces in the area of the source of the Meuse points at the possi-

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of Valenciennes and Villeroe, northwest of Monk.

Gains have been made south of Charleroi as far as Florennes and Beaumont.

In the upper Meuse Valley, air forces have advanced northeast of Saint Mihiel.

Further south, there are no changes to report.

Bad weather restricted air operations yesterday.

(Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, September 5 — Tonight's communique:

During today, north of Tartu, our troops repelled enemy tank and infantry attacks, and inflicted on the enemy heavy losses on manpower and material.

Southwest of Lomza, our troops captured the city and large railway station of Wyszkow, and also occupied in fighting over 150 populated localities, including Ushnik, Kluchkova, Skenye, Lavi, Sokoa, Kamenki, Lipianke, Gorova, Tumye, Jurye, Vincentova, Kahlavy, Gradova, Zutozhe, Papova, and the railway stations of Zismevo, Turke, Tashike, and Dalynye.

On several sectors, our troops reached the River Narev.

In Rumania, our troops occupied in the course of their advance the towns of Petushki, Grashova, Svobodye, Dragoneshki, and also over 200 other populated localities, including Velnye, Kolibashi, Tenudesni-Ouara, Turnou, Vihrova, Proteshki, Krilova, Brashanye, Nagora, and Jugoshary, and the railway stations of Petulagye, Neuzernye, Proteshki, and Zeleshti.

On all other sectors of the front, reconnaissance activities took place.

During September 4, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 44 German tanks. In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 21 enemy planes were shot down.

(Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, September 5 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

Patriot activity behind German lines in the northern Apennines has been very intense. Enemy patrols are forbidden to carry on isolated actions in this sector, and violation of this order is punishable by death.

North of Pistoia, Patriots and Nazi-Fascists are carrying on a full-scale fight. Patriots have control over many strategic points in the Apennines and over several heights in the vicinity of Spezia. On August 9, near Vercelli, Patriots killed 162 Germans in the course of bitter fighting. A Fascist garrison was captured in Val Sabbia.

North of Bologna, a group of the Garibaldi Brigade repulsed a violent German offensive.

In a clash which took place near Ponte Fratta, 25 Patriots fell. The enemy lost many men in killed and wounded. Other clashes took place in Como and Cuneo, where the situation is very tense.

In the Province of Modena, the Germans are forced to use motor transports for their supplies, since they are being continually subjected to Patriot attacks. German prisoners of war admit that because of these actions, German divisions are running short of munitions.

On the Parma-Vette highway, eight bridges were blown up. Other groups of Patriots derailed a train and disrupted traffic on the Semplone line. Even on the Milan-Turin highway, Patriots are impeding enemy movements. In an attack on a train, Patriots killed two Fascist militiamen.

At Biella, Patriots paralyzed the offices of a factory working for the Germans, and at Massazza, Patriots attacked and scattered Republican Fascist patrols.

Piedmontese Patriots, who are in control of the flat land around Turin, prevented farmers from turning over their products to the Nazi-Fascists. (UNN)

major fighting, more than 200 tanks were destroyed.

In the southeastern part of Transylvania, the grim offensive and defensive fighting continues. In the forested Carpathians, Hungarian troops had a decisive share in successfully repelling several Soviet attacks.

At the Vistula bridgehead, northwest of Baranow, successful attacks, which lasted some days, resulted in a shortening of the front, despite stubborn enemy resistance.

Between Bug and Narew, the Soviets threw additional units into the battle. Grim enemy attacks were stopped in our deeply echeloned positions, and 74 tanks were destroyed.

In Estonia, between Lake Wirz and Dorpat, Soviet formations which had crossed the Embach were wiped out. At Dorpat, our troops repelled the Bolsheviks southward in fierce fighting in the forested area.

In the Lake area west of Libau, bombers brought down nine enemy planes when Soviet torpedo planes tried to attack a German convoy.

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Eastern Front: The correspondent Von Olberg says that the «general consolidation of the situation has now also spread to the Carpathians and to Rumanian territory. The only lively fighting there was in the southeast of the Transylvanian Mountain country.» The main fighting in the east is still between the Bug and Narew.

FASCIST RADIO

A Swift Retreat: The momentum of the German retreat in France may appear swift, but the movement is executed methodically and in perfect order.

«Keep Calm!»: Allied propaganda is spreading fantastic rumors about advances in northwestern Italy and on the Adriatic front, in an attempt to unnerve the population of the Italian Social Republic and spread panic and disorders in its territories. It can be safely stated that there were no breaches of importance in either the Adriatic or the Alpine sectors.

Not Unlike Cassino: The violent battle raging now on the Adriatic front very much resembles the first phase of the battle of Cassino. The British are repeatedly attacking German positions, and have thrown into the battle some 120 tanks.

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

INTERIOR S.C.

BASIC NEWS

4 SEP 1944

United Nations News Service **compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, FNC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

Monday 4 September 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Americans and French enter Lyon; Allies approach German border; Allied aircraft blitz German 19th Army; set it afoot; Supplies slow down Allied advance; 8th Army captures Pesaro; Peace plans for Finland; Identity check-up in France; Rumanians will join in Allied fight; Philippines attacked by heavy bombers; French collaborators executed; Nazis call on 16-year-olds; Russians advance in Rumania.

UNITED NATIONS — Bulgarians hope for early peace; Greek Unity Cabinet complete; List of French quislings grows; Vichy laws abolished; Supplies for Allied prisoners of war in Japan; Roosevelt lauds American labor.

LIBERATED ITALY — Sicilian grain output; Grain law violators punished; Port of Naples cited; Labor delegation in Naples; Bari Prefect helps task of ACC.

OCCUPIED AREAS — Luxembourg Patriots fight; Gestapo massacred Maquis youths; Eisenhower broadcasts to Belgians; FFI captures 2,000 Nazis; Prince Bernhard new Dutch Patriot commander.

WAR FRONTS

AMERICANS AND FRENCH ENTER LYON

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 3 — Forward elements of French and American forces have entered Lyon, France's second largest city, after converging on the Rhone valley industrial center from three sides, it was announced here late tonight.

American forces, repeating the swift envelopment which cost the Germans such heavy losses south of the Drome River, have swept northward across the Rhone and the Ain northeast of Lyon to reach a point just east of Bourg-en-Presse, 34 miles northeast of the city and on one of the main German escape routes.

A screen of infantry and tanks have been hastily assembled and pushed forward to attempt to hold up the advancing American forces long enough for the broken fragments of the main German force to flee on northward, by any means available.

American forces closing in on Lyon from the south clashed with German troops in the vicinity of Venissieux, three miles from the edge of the great industrial city. Vienne, 15 miles south of Lyon on the road which parallels the Rhône River along most of its length from the sea, was reported occupied after pockets of resistance were overcome.

Pilots Hampered

On the west banks of the Rhône, French forces yesterday advanced rapidly to reach Lyon's outskirts after a swift thrust which captured the towns of Tournon and Serrieres, 47 and 30 miles respectively, south of the great industrial center, and Montfaucon, St. Etienne and St. Chamond, 45, 29 and 23 miles to the southwest.

German forces have now evacuated virtually all of southern France from Lyon westward to the Atlantic Ocean, it was officially announced. Although bad weather hampered air observation, it is evident that the German 19th Army and the other remnants of enemy forces from the south of France are streaming out north and northeast of Lyon in a desperate effort to make their escape to the German frontier.

Leading American elements, east of Bourg-en-Presse, are now within 130 miles of Chaumont, last reported captured town in the upper Saone Valley, where American 3rd Army troops are operating.

American forces advancing eastward along the Riviera, have reached the border of Monaco, neutral principality less than four miles from the Franco-Italian frontier.

(PRO)

GERMAN 19TH ARMY PANICKED AND AFOOT

AN ADVANCED ALLIED AIR BASE, southern France, September 3 — The German 19th Army is «panicked and afoot» after the «Pile-driver» blows delivered by combined Allied ground and air forces, which pinned the retreating Germans for nearly five days in a trap in the Rhone valley south of Livron, Brigadier General Gordon P. Saville, commanding the Tactical Air Command, said today here.

In what he described as a «nearly perfect example» of the co-ordination of ground forces and air support to cut off and destroy an enemy force, General Saville revealed to a group of Allied correspondents the plan by which the German columns retreating up the Rhone valley were

LATE BULLETINS

PASSES TO PEACE

Sixty-five per cent of the

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The American thrust, which began when the German forces were struggling to escape from the Allied combined air and ground forces trap in the Rhône defiles between Montelimar and Livron, nearly a week ago, apparently took the German troops in the threatened area by surprise.

Only after American motorized columns had crossed the Rhône and the Ain rivers, to reach the vicinity of Meximieux, 18 miles northeast of Lyon, were the Germans able to muster a force of infantry and tanks to stage an unsuccessful counter-attack.

Infantry Seven

A number of clashes between Meximieux and Chalamont, seven miles to the north in the low, pond-dotted country between the Ain and the Saone rivers, were reported yesterday, as well as a skirmish just east of Bourg-en-Presse, but apparently only small enemy forces were engaged. The German formation which engaged American forces near Bourg-en-Presse consisted of only 75 men.

The evident German purpose, was to protect the bulk of the 19th Army, now savagely decimated and mostly on foot, which is endeavoring to make its escape northward to Macon and northeast through threatened Bourg-en-Presse.

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LATE BULLETINS

PASSES TO PEACE

LONDON, September 3 — Sixty five per cent of the German prisoners taken by the Canadians from Lisieux to the Seine were found to possess leaflets, which are now being dropped in bombs by the Allies, advising them to surrender. The leaflets include safe conduct passes for those who wish to surrender.

Recently three Germans surrendered sharing one safe conduct pass between them, each clutching the precious document with one hand while holding the other hand in the air.
(Reuter)

TURKS INTERN FLEEING GERMANS

ISTANBUL, September 3 — Nine German officers and 200 soldiers fled over the Turkish frontier from Greek Thrace after Greek Patriots had seized the area where the German garrison was stationed, said an AP dispatch yesterday.
(AP)

FLYING BOMBS HIT PARIS AREA

PARIS, September 3 — German flying bombs were used against Paris area yesterday morning, said a dispatch to Reuter today.

They were apparently fired from temporary, portable ramps and caused some damage, the area in which they landed was not announced.
(Reuter)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759021

checked at the crossings of the Drome River and then subjected to one of the most merciless artillery and air pounddings in the history of the Mediterranean campaign.

Because of the narrowing of the Rhone valley by the outlying foothills of the Dauphine Alps and the Cevennes Mountains midway between Lyon and the sea, the German forces fleeing from the coastal areas were forced to pass through a 20-mile-long defile between Montelimar and Valence before they could gain the comparatively open spaces of the Isere, Saone, Ain and upper Rhone valleys.

Bridges left Intact

Almost in the center of this hourglass through which the German columns were forced to retreat was the Drome River, an eastern tributary of the Rhone. At Livron, a small town on its north bank, were a road and a rail bridge where Highway no. 7 and the main line of the Paris-Lyon-Mediterranean crossed the shallow, sandy-banked stream. These bridges were the key in controlling the flow of the receding German tide in southern France.

The Tactical Air Force, which had knocked out every bridge across the Rhone from the sea all the way to Valence, deliberately abstained from hitting the Livron bridges, General Saville said. Instead they were left open, to form a channel through which the enemy forces might flow until it was time to attack them.

That time did not come until American forces had made their way swiftly and secretly up the Durance River thence into the valley of the Drome, to cut back westward to the Rhone and take up positions in the foothills overlooking the defiles through which the German hordes were beginning to pour.

Strategic Moment

With increasing American and French pressure to the south forcing up through the Rhone valley all the service troops, training personnel, air force establishments and German garrison forces in the whole of the south of France, and with this confused stream of vehicles, material and men sealed off on the west by the bridgeless Rhone and to the east by the Dauphine Alps foothills, lines with Allied artillery, the strategic moment for the destruction of the key bridges at Livron arrived.

Medium bombers destroyed them on August 27, to bring the long German columns to a confused halt, and to inaugurate for them a five day holocaust, in which 2,200 vehicles were destroyed, over 1,500 horses slain, and German 19th Army turned into a panic-stricken rabble ranging about madly to find some avenue of escape.

For two and a half days, fighter-bombers raced over the stalled columns to strafe and destroy, while well-placed guns in the hills to the east pounded away unceasingly.

Fire and Death

The statistics of the destruction have already been officially announced, but the grim testimony of the wreckage and corpse-strewn road along that stretch of the Rhone valley is probably the most graphic picture of military devastation yet produced by this war.

Even though bulldozers had been at work day and night in pushing aside the charred and twisted frames of trucks and carts and tanks and burying in great trenches the bodies of the German dead and their horses, this 20 mile stretch of road still reeks of fire and of death. On the railway lines and in the marshalling yards along the route, 20 trains lie in tangled disarray, including three de luxe cars which were the private sleepers of Nazi generals — lavishly fitted out, even to the inclusion of pianos.

From a low-flying plane with its cargo doors removed to provide better visibility, Allied correspondents were shown [illegible] narrow battlefield in a series of swiftly passing

Germans could not hold back the flow of retreating men flushed out of southern France, and when they had piled up, they were bound to be destroyed by the Allies' overwhelming air superiority. (PRO)

ALLIES APPROACH GERMAN BORDER

SHAEF, September 3 — Units of the British 2nd Army today joined forces with the American 1st Army at Tournai, while the American 3rd Army has crossed the River Moselle to capture Metz, 30 miles from the German border.

By crossing the Moselle, American forward elements have completed an advance of about 20 miles per day for five days to reach Metz, which was occupied with little German resistance. Further south, American forces have entered Nancy, on the Marne-Rhine Canal, to bring them within 60 miles of the German border at Saarbruken.

In Belgium, late reports tonight place advance units in Namur, northeast of Maubeuge on the Sambre River, 35 miles inside Belgium. An Associated Press dispatch stated that veteran tank forces are driving on Mons in one of the war's great marches after crushing tank-led German resistance units. It stated that the columns were moving so fast that ordinary road maps were being used.

In seven days British and American armies have advanced about 115 miles the British speeding from the Seine west of Paris to the north and east of Arras, while the Americans raced from Paris itself into Belgium.

The Germans inside Belgium are completely disorganized and reconnaissance photographs show them evacuating Brussels, the capital. Captured German documents reveal that German units have been ordered to get back to the Siegfried Line as fast as they can, and, lacking transportation, they are instructed to leave their guns behind. In a broadcast to German troops in northwestern Europe a German army spokesman said that the slogan at the beginning of the sixth year of war is: "Our homes must be protected from the enemy."

Leaving Pas de Calais

Further back on the Somme, Canadian troops are in the eastern and western outskirts of the town of Abbeville and have established firm bridgeheads over the river between Abbeville and Pont Remy. They have reached Ailly le Haut Clouncbel, nearly three miles beyond the Somme.

To the northeast of the Somme, German troops are evacuating the Pas de Calais area, the flying bomb coast of France, in the path of the advancing Canadians, and with the British threatening to sever their lines of retreat. Masses of German transport are pouring out of Boulogne and there is vast movement on all roads leading east and southeast from the Pas de Calais.

While the Canadians are pressing up the coast, British troops under Canadian command are cleaning up the Le Havre peninsula and have drawn up before Le Havre itself. The German garrison is believed to consist of between 3,000 and 4,000 troops.

The nearest Allied army from Berlin is that of Russia, with only 320 miles to go from Warsaw. The western front is 385 miles from Berlin at Namur, Belgium; southern France, 595 miles from Berlin, at Voiron; and the Italian front, 590 miles from the German capital, at Pesaro. (OWI-Reuter)

SUPPLIES SLOW DOWN ALLIES

SHAEF, September 3 — The only thing slowing up the speedy Allied advance across France toward Germany and into Belgium is the difficulty of Allied supply keeping up with the racing columns the BBC said today.

Although the advance is somewhat slower, it is still fast enough to outspeed the news. There were unconfirmed reports that the Allied columns have thrust deep into Bel-

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From a low-flying plane with its cargo doors removed to provide better visibility, Allied correspondents were shown this long, narrow battlefield in a series of swiftly passing scenes, the very rapidity of which intensified the sense of devastation.

Allied planning for this attack was based on the «law of motion» which governs the movement of any vehicular traffic, General Saville said.

Vehicles Pile Up

Traffic will move regularly and evenly spaced along a smooth straight road, and can be dispatched so that it is strung out sufficiently that attack by aircraft proves impracticable; but once a «switchback» or some other delaying factor is introduced into the route, it causes the whole column of evenly spaced vehicles to pile up in a road block, waiting to negotiate the obstacle at a snail's pace.

To bring the columns to an absolute halt is not necessary from the air point of view, General Saville explained. Merely to slow the pace of the column at one point will suffice to pile up behind it the faster-moving vehicles completing their passage of the clear stretch. This done, either all the vehicles using the route must be governed by the speed at the one blocked sector, and thus reduce to a trickle the stream of traffic, or all may continue through at normal speed until they come to the obstacle, where they jam up and form an air target of extreme vulnerability.

It was this latter which occurred below Livron. The

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Although the advance is somewhat slower, it is still fast enough to outspeed the news. There were unconfirmed reports that the Allied columns have thrust deep into Belgium. An unnamed French Patriot radio, quoted by the BBC, said American forces had already reached Namur, 25 miles inside Belgium and 35 miles southeast of Brussels on the Meuse river. The BBC added that if the Americans were there, they are in a position to outflank the Germans, who were reported to be evacuating Brussels and all Belgium.

It was reported that a Belgian Underground army of about 1,000,000 men has received instructions, but other than preventing the usual German demolition and killing a few stray Germans, they may have little to do.

The BBC reported yesterday that only one Nazi-controlled Belgian station was on the air, but today there was no sound from any station within the country. (BBC)

EISENHOWER BROADCASTS TO BELGIUM

SHAEF, September 3 — A message to the people of Belgium was issued today by General Eisenhower.

He asked the Belgian Forces of Resistance to conduct their operations against the enemy according to the rules of war, and urged them to cooperate closely with the Allied forces, both during and after liberation.

Belgian transport workers were asked to delay enemy transport, but as soon as areas have been liberated, to

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assist the Allies to start up again the essential transport facilities for the onward march to Germany.

To the population of unliberated areas he said: «Do not attempt any mass rising. Help the local Forces of Resistance, and Belgians in key position, to hide or escape.»

To all Belgian citizens he stated that warnings and instructions by the Allied radio and leaflets distributed by the Allied air forces should be closely followed.

The message concluded: «This is the supreme moment. If all play their part, the liberation of Belgium will be quickly achieved.» (Reuter)

DAY AIR ATTACK ON BREST

LONDON, September 3 — Flying Fortresses numbering between 250 and 300 attacked enemy gun positions at Brest today. Another medium force of Fortresses, escorted by Mustangs, bombed targets in the Ludwigshafen sector of western Germany.

The Fortresses over Brest dropped 1,500 tons of explosives visually, mainly on fuel and ammunition dumps, bridges and gun emplacements. Results were described as «good to excellent.» Two planes were lost. The heavies attacking targets around Ludwigshafen encountered clouds, and bombs were dropped by means of instruments.

Last night RAF planes, in bright moonlight, attacked German vessels fleeing from French harbors to Belgian ports. They hammered relentlessly at what the British Air Ministry described as «an almost continuous stream of German vessels,» including everything from R and E-boats to largerized trawlers and merchant vessels converted into flakships.

Moonlight Strafe

The sea was rough, and instead of their full speed of 35 to 40 knots the E-boats were only making 25 to 30 knots, with heavy going. Despite the moonlight the attackers saw few results, for as they ended their attacks they weaved out to avoid the enemy fire from ships preceding or following their target. Four Allied aircraft are missing from this operation.

Fighter-bombers of the 8th USAAF yesterday continued their campaign against enemy transport in Belgium, Holland and France, despite bad weather, which prevented the planes from going out in force. Bad weather also slowed down Allied air operations against the fleeing German forces, but fighter-bombers flew about 150 sorties against the German Army near the Belgian border, destroying 90 motor vehicles.

Not a single flying bomb has been reported over southern England since Friday evening, and for the first time since June 16 the German communique made no mention of V-1.

Reports from the 2nd TAF tell of explosions in Boulogne, indicating that the Germans are leaving. A senior RAF officer said tonight: «If this is so, Calais will go as well. This in turn would mean the whole German rocket coast in France — with about 250 flying bomb sites in a belt from 10 to 15 miles from the coast — will be completely eliminated.»

German flying bombs yesterday morning fell in the Seine basin, within a radius of about 40 miles of Paris. Some casualties and slight damage were caused. Correspondents on the Belgian front reported seeing at least 10 bombs flying towards Paris, apparently from bases in the Lowlands.

8TH ARMY CAPTURES PESARO

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 3 — Canadian infantry and tank forces of the 8th Army, exploiting their break-through of the enemy's last defensive positions south of the Po, have thrust to within 12 miles of Rimini, Adriatic terminus of the transverse highway and rail line leading into the heart of northern Italy, it was announced today.

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South of Cattolica, nine miles northwest of Pesaro, heavy fighting was also reported, as the German forces strove to push past the tightening Canadian cordon. At latest reports, Canadians had pushed to within three miles of Cattolica and the coast in this sector.

Nazi Division Decimated

Inland, British and Indian troops are fanning out through the breach in the Goth Line in the face of heavy enemy resistance, centered northwest of Monte Gridolfo, a village 12 miles southwest of Pesaro, and in the outskirts of the village of Taveletto, 16 miles southwest of the captured port.

The German 71st Infantry Division, which originally opposed the British forces now fighting 2,000 yards northwest of Monte Gridolfo, is virtually smashed as a fighting organization, and the enemy has been forced to rush reinforcements to try and fill this gap.

The part the fighter-bombers of the Desert Air Force played in the 8th Army's break-through was revealed today. As a result of a preliminary «softening» of the enemy defenses, only four out of 24 tank turrets in one portion of the lines were serviceable when 8th Army ground troops attacked. Leading troops found some of the enemy positions abandoned as a result of the savage air onslaughts, and captured them before the German garrison troops could make their way back to their posts.

Enemy Dazed

Elsewhere along the coastal defenses, enemy troops were dazed by the air and artillery bombardment, and either cowered underground or emerged unable to put up effective resistance to the Allied attacks.

The Desert Air Force planes also aided the advance on Tombe di Pesaro, and a South African Air Force pilot of the 40th Squadron not only carried out reconnaissance for Canadian tanks, but dispersed the crew of an anti-tank gun which had held up their advance. Other RAF planes strafed German tank forces and blew up several tanks, forcing the remainder to withdraw to the north.

Lack of aerial observation was one of the greatest weaknesses of the enemy defenses, and resulted in the German troops being caught up in the confusion of battle before they had made their normal final preparations. Because of the lack of observation, in sharp contrast to the excellent Allied reconnaissance, the infantry forces in the Goth Line's fixed positions were extremely vulnerable to envelopment and attack from the rear.

At one point in the battle a German infantry battalion rushed forward to stem the Allied drive, laid down a heavy attack on an unoccupied height, and after they had taken it, were in turn surprised by Allied troops who captured the positions.

Parachutists Routed

In another sector, German parachutists attacked the initial Allied bridgehead across the Foglia with only bazookas, expecting to be met only by tanks, were routed when they were attacked by infantry forces. Many of the extensive enemy minefields which had been prepared to guard the approaches to the Goth Line were left with warning markers giving away their exact location, and one causeway constructed over an anti-tank moat, thought to have been blown up when the German forces drew back, was found intact by advancing 8th Army troops.

More than 1200 prisoners have been taken on the Adriatic front since the advance across the Metauro river. Canadian forces have taken at least 700 of these prisoners.

In the Apennine stretches of the Goth defenses, leading troops of the 8th Army were reported to be in contact with main defenses from Pieve Santo Stefano across the Tiber and Arno valleys to a point two miles southwest of Prato-

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

Last night RAF planes, in bright moonlight, attacked German vessels fleeing from French harbors to Belgian ports. They hammered relentlessly at what the British Air Ministry described as «an almost continuous stream of German vessels,» including everything from E and E-boats to larger-sized trawlers and merchant vessels converted into flakships.

Moonlight Strafe

The sea was rough, and instead of their full speed of 35 to 40 knots the E-boats were only making 25 to 30 knots, with heavy going. Despite the moonlight the attackers saw few results, for as they ended their attacks they weaved out to avoid the enemy fire from ships preceding or following their target. Four Allied aircraft are missing from this operation.

Fighter-bombers of the 8th USAAF yesterday continued their campaign against enemy transport in Belgium, Holland and France, despite bad weather, which prevented the planes from going out in force. Bad weather also slowed down Allied air operations against the fleeing German forces, but fighter bombers flew about 150 sorties against the German Army near the Belgian border, destroying 50 motor vehicles.

Not a single flying bomb has been reported over southern England since Friday evening, and for the first time since June 16 the German communique made no mention of V-1.

Reports from the 2nd TAF tell of explosions in Boulogne, indicating that the Germans are leaving. A senior RAF officer said tonight: «If this is so, Calais will go as well. This in turn would mean the whole German rocket coast in France — with about 250 flying bomb sites in a belt from 10 to 15 miles from the coast — will be completely eliminated.»

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German forces, although disorganized by the powerful land, sea and air assault which pulverized the vaunted Goth line across the Adriatic coastal corridor, are still fighting back with desperation.

Eighth Army forces have completed the occupation of the Adriatic port of Pesaro, where British and Polish forces have been engaged for three days in savage street fighting with German parachutist troops. The Canadians, in a swift night advance, have struck toward the coast to the north to within 1,000 yards of the latteral road running the Adriatic.

Heights Captured

Pouring through the constantly enlarging breach in the Goth Line, Canadian forces have captured the key heights to the north, where German forces were attempting to stem the 8th Army break-through. The Canadians seized the heights of Tomba di Pesaro and Monteluro, roughly eight and seven miles west of Pesaro, on Friday evening, and then struck for the coast in a rapid night advance. The veteran troops of the German 1st Parachute Division, confused by the power and speed of the Canadian thrust, struggled desperately to extricate themselves from their positions to the south, and heavy fighting was reported at Gradara, two miles inland and some five miles north of the Foglia River at its nearest point.

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East of Florence, north of the Arno River, 8th Army forces were still in contact with withdrawing enemy forces, although to the west no contact was reported.

Capture of Pisa

The highlight of the 5th Army action yesterday, was the capture of the historical city of Pisa and the continued advances all along the broad front, with our troops firmly across the Arno River. Before the day's end 5th Army forces had made gains in the coastal sector as well as further progress east of Pisa.

Enemy resistance to Allied advances was limited to mines, demolition and small covering forces supported by tank fire or selfpropelled guns.

Our troops struck at the Monte Pisano mass, mountain features affording the enemy full observation of the entire coastal sector, and threatened the German positions from the east and southeast.

Cascina, about eight miles east of Pisa and four miles north of Pontedera was captured yesterday while other

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Allied armor and infantry pushed forward into the lowland area east of Monte Pisano and eight miles directly north of Pontedera to take Orentano.

Late last night our leading troops were only two miles south of Altopascio, a junction for five important roads, one of which leads northeast to Pistoia.

Still further east, our advance forces reached a point only three-quarters of a mile south of Vinci, which is on the road leading north to Pistoia.

The famous Leaning Tower of Pisa was reported to be entirely undamaged. (PRO)

GOTH LINE BLITZED FROM AIR

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 3 — Supporting ground operations in Italy medium and light bombers of the Tactical Air Force yesterday for the sixth successive day attacked enemy positions along the Goth line and to the north of the battle area, with good results.

In strategic and coastal operations, Allied aircraft bombed enemy targets in southern France, Yugoslavia, and the Greek coast.

The objectives of Mitchell bombers yesterday were the three remaining rail lines between Germany and the Italian front. Hits on the three rail bridges in the central Po Valley were reported as three pontoon bridges over the Po River were destroyed.

In the Goth line positions, 43 motor vehicles and a locomotive were destroyed and five locomotives and one tank were damaged.

Up to 500 Liberators of the 15th AAF successfully attacked the Nis railyards, 140 miles southeast of Belgrade. Other Liberators bombed the Kraljevo railyards and rail bridge, 75 miles southeast of Yugoslavia's capital.

Formations of Lightnings and Mustangs struck at enemy communication lines at Cuprija and in the Nis-Belgrade area with excellent results: 82 locomotives, 154 vehicles, 113 railcars, 19 oil tank cars, 11 gasoline trucks and three other vehicles were destroyed. Damaged enemy transport included 24 locomotives, 70 vehicles, 133 rail cars, a small boat and two barges. (PRO)

MEDIUMS HIT TRANSPORT IN NORTH ITALY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 3 — Striking at road and rail targets over northern Italy, near the French border, Corsica-based fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force today destroyed six locomotives, strafed about 100 railroad cars, and severely damaged bridges near Mondovi and Genoa.

In addition, Thunderbolts cut railroad tracks and cratered roads in the Bologna area.

Meanwhile, up to 500 heavy bombers of the 15th USAAF supporting the Partisans, pounded road and rail bridges in Yugoslavia and Hungary. The following targets were successfully attacked: the Sava River rail bridge and the Pancevo rail bridge over the Danube, both at Belgrade, as well as the Sava road bridge in the capital; the Szeged and Szajol rail bridges over the Tisza river in Hungary; and the ferry slips at Smederevo, on the Danube, as well as ferry boats on the same run. (PRO)

RADIO ENGINEERS OUTWIT NAZIS

GRENOBLE, September 3 — The voice of Free France is being heard again inside liberated metropolitan territory after four years of Vichy and German propaganda and the complete suppression of news of the outside world, writes a UNN correspondent in a delayed dispatch.

Here, in Grenoble, he cabled, a free Press has rapidly been re-established and the powerful transmitter of Radio [illegible] again broadcasting to the world.

advancing toward Germany. The maps were flown to the forward area as ordinary road transport was deemed too slow to catch up with the advance. (Ruter)

IDENTITY CHECK-UP IN FRANCE

ALGIERS, September 3 — A nation-wide personal identity check-up has been ordered by an official decree issued by the Provisional Government of the French Republic, said a dispatch to the Independent French News Agency yesterday. (UNN)

NAZIS CALL THE 16-YEAR-OLDS

WASHINGTON, September 3 — Stockholm's *Dagens Nyheter* said today Berlin newspapers had announced that parades would be held throughout Germany yesterday and today so that all 16-year old youth « would be given the opportunity to follow their own inner calling to report as volunteers for the Fuehrer and the Reich. »

The German newspaper *National Zeitung* published orders of the North Westphalia Gauleiter, Alfred Meyer, announcing the total mobilization of all 14-year old school children and all High School and secondary school students from the fifth grade up for « special war tasks ». (OWI)

RUSSIANS ADVANCE IN RUMANIA

MOSCOW, September 3 — The Red Army is following up its initial 12-day lightning campaign in Rumania with a cautious advance against heavier German resistance. Scouting parties are scouring the countryside for hidden German concentrations. Pockets of Germans remaining in the rear areas are also being dealt with.

South of Bucharest, Russian troops entirely cleared a 40-mile stretch of the river Danube from Giurgiu eastward to Oltenita, and occupied a number of inhabited localities, including eight railway stations. Yesterday they invested the entire area down the Bulgarian border from the Danube to Constanza, on the Black Sea.

North and west of Ploesti, Soviet forces advanced and took more than 40 towns and villages. Russian troops are reported to be within 100 miles of Yugoslavia.

Enemy manpower losses on the 2nd and 3rd Ukrainian fronts during the 12-day Soviet offensive were 210,000 killed and 208,000 captured, of which only 97,100 were Germans. The enemy lost 351 planes, 956 tanks and self-propelled guns, 5,576 guns of various caliber, 3,251 mortars, 19,105 machine guns and 46,640 automobiles.

Tonight's Soviet communique said that on other sectors of the front there was reconnaissance activity and at some points fighting of local importance. Reuter's Moscow correspondent today cabled that Red Air Force pilots on reconnaissance found German transport services speeding up on the East Prussian-Polish frontier.

Raiding Parties

Meanwhile small Soviet raiding parties are operating on this frontier, working independently of land communication with base, and receiving supplies of food and ammunition from the air.

Ahead of the Soviet lines on the northern and central fronts, Russian bombers operating from captured advanced air bases have launched a new softening up offensive.

On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of Germany's march into Poland, General Bor, commander of the Polish Home Army, yesterday broadcast a message of encouragement and praise to Polish forces fighting everywhere. He said Warsaw is fighting and will go on fighting, despite difficulties and hardships.

General Bor said: « It is five years today since Poland

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Here, in Grenoble, he cabled, a free Press has rapidly been re-established and the powerful transmitter of Radio Grenoble is once again broadcasting to the world.

On August 24 the first edition of *Les Allobroges* appeared, replacing the ex-Vichy controlled daily paper *Le Petit Dauphinois*. The publishing of this paper was directed by two heroes of the Underground press who for months outwitted the Nazi and Vichy agents assigned to strangle the powerful Underground Press in this area. The first edition had a circulation of 150,000 copies.

Through the close co-operation of Allied and French technicians, Radio Grenoble was broadcasting free news to the world within a few hours of the liberation of the town.

Due to the ingenuity of the station staff, the station was left in first-class condition. Just before the Germans evacuated Grenoble, the staff received word from the FFI that a Nazi wrecking crew were on their way to the station to destroy all the tubes. The station engineers hurriedly installed old burned-out tubes specially saved for such an occasion and hid the good ones in the cellar. The Germans arrived and efficiently destroyed all the worthless tubes. After their departure the engineers replaced them and the station was ready to go on the air. (UNN)

MAPS OF REICH WANTED — QUICKLY

SHAEF, September 3 — Ten tons of maps of Germany were dropped by parachute last night to the U. S. 3rd Army

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General Bor said: «It is five years today since Poland took up arms, as the first such nation in Europe, against German aggression.

«The fight thus begun goes on without a break. On all the battlefields where the fate of the war and Europe was decided, the Polish soldiers, with unparalleled heroism, gained with their blood their place in victory.

«We have fought in the air and on the seas. We have fought over London and in Tobruk, and we have shown the heroism of the Polish soldier in the battle for Monte Cassino.

«In our fight we have needed and still need help, and we thank everyone who has given us help. Our Allies will do everything in their power to come to our aid.» (Reuter)

JAPANESE SUICIDES AT SALWEEN

CHUNGKING, September 3 — The Chinese High Command announced today that the Japanese have failed in an attempt to relieve their garrison at Lungling, in Yunnan Province, and have suffered heavy casualties.

Frontal and flanking attacks by the Japanese attempting to force the Chinese from positions four miles northeast of Mangshih, overlooking the Burma Road, were also repelled, the High Command stated. More than 1,000 Japanese have

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been killed in the fighting in the past four days in the Lungling and Mangshih areas.

In fighting at Sungshan, the multi-peaked mountain barring the Chinese from using the Burma Road west of the Salween River, Chinese troops again used American flame-throwers against Japanese pillboxes. The attacks were successful and the Chinese claimed 147 enemy killed in the past two days.

Chinese troops taking enemy strongpoints in the besieged city of Tengchung have discovered the first instances of Japanese suicides on the Salween River front. A report from General Stilwell's headquarters said that one Japanese soldier took his life by shooting and another by hanging.

In northern Burma, patrols of the 36th British Division yesterday reached the village of Kyagyigon, more than half-way to Pinbaw and Hopin along the railway, said a communique from Kandy.

HEAVY BOMBERS HIT PHILIPPINES

ADVANCED AFHQ, NEW GUINEA, September 3 — The first heavy bomber raid on the Philippines since 1942 was reported in today's communique from General MacArthur's headquarters.

Allied heavy bombers dropped more than 100 tons of bombs on Davao airfields, causing considerable damage to runways, hangars and other military targets. Twentysix Japanese fighters and 11 bombers were destroyed on the ground. One Japanese fighter was destroyed in the air and two Allied heavy bombers were shot down by anti-aircraft fire.

Six hundred miles to the east, an even heavier raid was made on the key Japanese base of Palau, where Liberators dropped 137 tons of high explosive bombs on the airfield and waterfront installation. Large fires and explosions were caused. One Liberator failed to return.

Other Allied aircraft operated over a wide area including the Molucca Sea, where night patrols sank or severely damaged five freighters of about 1,000 tons each, and seven barges.

In less than a week, 28 Japanese ships and 50 barges have been destroyed or damaged in southwest Pacific waters. (OWI-Reuter)

JAPAN WANTS MORE TIME

WASHINGTON, September 3 — The Japs are copying the recent propaganda line of Goebbels. Tokyo radio said last night that Japan «is now fighting a war for the extension of precious time.»

In the slightly brighter days of last January the Japs were saying: «The longer the war lasts, the more consolidated will Japan's position become.»

The hurry of the moment, said Tokyo radio, is prompted by American building of air bases — strings of them — centered around Saipan. (OWI)

PEACE PLANS IN FINLAND

STOCKHOLM, September 3 — The Finnish capital of Helsinki was quiet today following the break with Germany yesterday, the Swedish radio reported tonight.

It was stated that the Finnish peace delegation is preparing to leave for Moscow within the next few days to resume armistice discussions with the Russians, now that the Finns have taken the preliminary step of asking Germany to remove her troops from Finnish soil.

The dramatic Finnish announcement was made late last night in a radio address by Premier Antti Hackzell, in which he said, «It is becoming more and more obvious that Germany, to overcome her present difficult situation, must limit the field of her military operations and use the forces at her disposal to defend the homeland.»

Before Russia would entertain Finland's peace [illegible]

UNITED NATIONS

BULGARIANS HOPE FOR EARLY PEACE

LONDON, September 3 — The Bulgarian Home Radio said yesterday that the new Bulgarian government formed around Premier Constantine Muraviev was believed to be «quite satisfactory» to the Allies and predicted an early resumption of peace negotiations in Cairo. Earlier negotiations there between Bulgaria and the United States and Britain were interrupted by the resignation of Premier Bagrianov.

The English-language *Moscow News* said editorially today that Bulgaria must enter the fight against Germany. The paper added: «The smashing of German defences in the south has created every opportunity for severing connection with Hitlerite Germany and turning against her.»

«Bulgarian rulers have perhaps decided that if they hide their heads in a hood labeled "neutrality" they will be able at one fell swoop to cover up all their sins, continue to deceive the people and, at the same time, nurse hopes of continuing to serve their old masters in Berlin. There is no time for such games. It is time to make the decision.»

In a broadcast last night the retiring Bulgarian Prime Minister, Bagrianov, said Bulgarians were dragged into the war against their will. As a result of the new situation which has arisen in the Balkans, he said, internal difficulties in Bulgaria have increased and indicated that his government resigned to facilitate clearing up of these difficulties in the interest of the Bulgarian nation. (OWI)

BRITISH AT PRAYER

LONDON, September 3 — Today is the 5th anniversary of Britain's entry into the war. It is being observed by the British people throughout the world as a national day of prayer.

GREEK UNITY CABINET COMPLETE

CAIRO, September 3 — The Greek National Unity Cabinet was yesterday reported to be complete with the swearing in of five left-wing Ministers who arrived from Greece.

The new cabinet members, who took their oath of office before Prince Paul in the absence of King George, are: Professor Alexandor Svolos, Minister of Finance; Nicholas Askoutis, Communications Minister; Ilcas Tsirimokos, Minister of National Economy; J. Zevgos, Minister of Agriculture and Miltiades Porphyrogenis, Minister of Labor. Professor A. Angelopoulos was sworn in as Under Secretary of State for Finance. (Reuter)

LIST OF FRENCH QUISLINGS GROWS

LONDON, September 3 — Several prominent financial, judicial and military figures were among the Vichy collaborationists listed by the BBC last night as among those recently interned in France or removed from their functions.

The financiers include Rearé de Boisanger, Governor of the Bank of France; Jardel, Sub-Director of the Credits Fonciers; Ecovin, Collector-General of Taxes; Doufflace, Assistant Director of the Central Finance Administration; Chelepetre, Director of Economic Documentation for Direct Taxation; Francis Nillion, assessor of the Audits Court.

From judicial circles, the following were arrested: Jean Charles Legrand and Juliette Coubiecq, advocates at the Court of Appeals; Delile, President of the State Tribunal; Corvize, counselor at the Court of Cassation; Demoujane, Advocate-General at the Court of Cassation.

The military figures named by the BBC were General Herbillon, Vice Admiral Gouzelmo and Admiral de Laborde. (UNN)

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Before Russia would entertain Finland's peace delegations it was stated that the Finns must first have all German forces removed from their boundaries. The Finnish government then asked the German military authorities in Finland to evacuate their troops before September 15, to which the Germans agreed, it was stated in last night's announcement.

A BBC broadcast late tonight said that German troops in northern Finland would probably be transferred to Norway, while those in southern part of the country would be evacuated through the Baltic. To date there has been no German comment on Finland's decision to quit the war as a partner of the Nazis.

According to the *Suomen Sosialdemokraatti*, the great majority of the nation had expected the Government's action. (OWI)

NEWS DROPPED TO ALLIED POW

LONDON, September 3 — Allied prisoners of war in Japanese hands are receiving news of the western front by air, the BBC reported today. The Liberators which attacked railways in southern Siam last Monday dropped thousands of leaflets telling British and Australian prisoners of the liberation of Paris.

During the trip airmen added late news, and their own comments in pencil. (BBC)

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LONDON, September 3 — Several prominent financial, judicial and military figures were among the Vichy collaborationists listed by the BBC last night as among those recently interned in France or removed from their functions.

The financiers include Beard de Boisanger, Governor of the Bank of France; Jardel, Sub-Director of the Credits Fonciers; Ecorin; Collector-General of Taxes; Dauffiace, Assistant Director of the Central Finance Administration; Chelepretre, Director of Economic Documentation for Direct Taxation; Francis Nilson, assessor of the Audits Court.

From judicial circles, the following were arrested: Jean Charles Legrand and Juliette Coublecq, advocates at the Court of Appeals; Delile, President of the State Tribunal; Corvise, counselor at the Court of Cassation; Deniaujane, Advocate-General at the Court of Cassation.

The military figures named by the BBC were General Herbillion, Vice Admiral Goussignac and Admiral de Laborde. (UNN)

VICHY LAWS ABOLISHED

PARIS, September 3 — All Vichy laws are now abolished in liberated France, a French correspondent said today. The laws abolished include the Vichy « Labor Charter », and the so-called « Corporations of Professions and families. » All special and local committees which had to do with enforcement of the labor charter were ordered to cease operations immediately. (UNN)

SUPPLIES FOR PRISONERS IN JAPAN

WASHINGTON, September 3 — Arrangements have been made for a Japanese ship to enter a Soviet port near Vladivostok to take on 1,500 tons of accumulated relief supplies for American and other Allied prisoners of war and civilian internees held by Japan, the U.S. State Department announced today.

The United States government has agreed to pay all costs connected with the transportation of these supplies to Japan, and has told the Japanese government it would be willing to reciprocate in distributing relief supplies sent by Japan for Japanese nationals in United States custody.

The present arrangement applies only to one boat, but the Japanese Government is being urged to accept further

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

shipments overland through the Soviet Union and Korea or Manchuria, in case it should refuse to utilize the port near Vladivostok in the future.

«The United States government, for its part, has urged the Japanese Government to use this means by which we can make regular and continuous shipments of supplemental food stuffs, medicines and clothing,» the State Department added. (OWI)

ROOSEVELT LAUDS AMERICAN LABOR

WASHINGTON, September 3 — The greatest production achievement in the world's history was made possible by the determination of American labor to «safeguard liberty and to preserve their American heritage for coming generations,» President Roosevelt said in his annual Labor Day statement. He said: «American workers can observe this Labor Day in the proud knowledge that in the battle for production their free labor is triumphing over slave labor. Our soldiers, sailors and Marines are carrying on an amazing offensive all over the world. They are doing it with the finest weapons in the world — made possible only by the unwavering loyalty and unflagging resolution of the workers and managers of our industries.»

Stating that the battle lines in Italy, France and the Pacific were greatly dependent on the production miracle of labor, management and farmers, President Roosevelt said, «We now have the enemy on the run. Yet we must face the prospect that the hardest fighting and the biggest job of supply are still ahead of us. Our needs of the products of our industries, mines and farms are as urgent as ever.

«Our immediate job is victory and that will require the fullest utilization of our manpower in the production of the necessary weapons of war. American labor can be depended on to continue to devote itself primarily to that task.»

In the solution of post-war problems, — President Roosevelt said, the continued cooperation of free American workers and farmers will be needed.

«Once the forces of tyranny have been overcome, we shall be faced with difficult problems of transition from war to peace. There will be matters of international arrangements as well as internal economic and political problems which will affect our success in attaining a durable world peace — a peace which will contribute to the progress of mankind and will give to all who work and produce the opportunity constantly to better their own lives.» (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

SICILIAN GRAIN OUTPUT

PALERMO, September 3 — During the period June 27 to August 31, Sicilian farmers turned over 867,000 quintals of grain to the Ganaries of the People. (PWB)

GRAIN LAW VIOLATORS PUNISHED

PALERMO, September 3 — Italian police said today that during the period July 9 to August 26, 5,046 persons were found guilty of violations of the grain laws and that 2,034,997 quintals of grain, flour and other food supplies had been confiscated.

From Caltanisetta it is reported that Arcangelo Russo was sentenced to two years and six months in the penitentiary and fined 153,000 lire for withholding seven quintals of grain from the Granaries of the People. (PWB)

PORT OF NAPLES CITED

WASHINGTON, September 3 — The port of Naples, which was systematically destroyed by the Germans a year ago, has become one of the foremost Allied military ports, the War Department announced here tonight.

BARI PREFECT HELPS TASK OF ACC

BARI, September 3 — In order to facilitate the work of the ACC, the Prefect of Bari Province issued instructions today to mayors, private citizens and various authoritative bodies of the province that all their private or public dealings with the ACC must first pass through the office of the Prefect.

Due to the large number of tasks on hand daily, ACC cannot always deal directly with mayors and other individuals, the Prefect said. (UNN)

OCCUPIED AREAS

LUXEMBOURG PATRIOTS FIGHT

LONDON, September 3 — Luxembourg Patriots have joined Belgian Patriot forces in the Ardennes Forest, said a BBC broadcast yesterday.

The broadcast added: «The Belgian labor newspaper *Le Peuple de Belgique* has called upon union socialists in the Underground movement to obey the instructions of the Allied Supreme Command stating that the time for military action has come.» (OWI)

GESTAPO MASSACRED MAQUIS YOUTHS

NEW YORK, September 3 — The story of the massacre of members of the Maquis in Grenoble, before the city's liberation, was told today in a dispatch to the New York *Herald Tribune*. The massacre was discovered two days ago when a cloud-burst caused the earth over a mass grave to settle, and a young girl leading cows across a park saw a wedding ring flashing in the muck at the bottom of a bomb-crater.

The dispatch said the Gestapo rounded up Maquis suspects during the closing weeks of Grenoble's occupation by sounding an air raid siren and then hunting for suspicious groups of men remaining in the streets.

«No-one knew what happened after the Maquis men reached Gestapo headquarters,» the dispatch continued, «but on August 12 the Nazis marched them to the artillery park along with several deserters.

They were ordered to stand at the edge of two huge bomb craters. Then the Gestapo executioners blazed away with sub-machine guns. The victims toppled backward into the craters. Gestapo men tossed a couple of grenades into the pits before filling the holes with dirt. Then they drove a herd of cattle over the fresh dirt until it was crushed solid.»

German prisoners with picks, shovels and rubber gloves were set to unearthing the victims. The earth was removed from the bodies of three Maquis Patriots and six Poles and Czechoslovakian deserters. Nearby, in rough pine coffins, lay 23 Maquis youths removed from another pit two days earlier. (OWI)

FFI CAPTURE 2000 NAZIS

ALGIERS, September 3 — The FFI have intensified their attacks in all sectors lying in the path of the Allied advances, said an announcement issued at General Koenig's headquarters last night.

These attacks on German columns and garrisons have been particularly heavy in the Pas de Calais area, in the Ardennes and the Massif of the Argonne. The most important centers of these regions are reported to have been cleared of the enemy.

In the Haute Marne Department, the announcement said, the FFI have liberated the towns of Auberive and Arc-en-Barrois. Southeast of this area, the Germans have been driven from the Jura Department.

Most important FFI success reported in western France was the liberation of Angoulême, a rail center town about 70 miles northeast of Bordeaux.

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

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The speed and efficiency of the reconstruction of the harbor was so successful that in the six-month period from October, 1943, to April, 1944, the port handled 2,375,229 tons of cargo, a figure just short of the peace-time record.

Every berth, pier and quay in the port had been crippled by the Germans and all throughfares, railway lines and passages in the port area had been blocked with rubble. Sewer and water lines had been demolished. Ships had been scuttled.

The War Department announcement stated that Transportation Corps port battalions are unloading daily four times as much as experts estimated could be unloaded there under war-time conditions. (OWI)

LABOR DELEGATES IN NAPLES

NAPLES, September 3 — A delegation of American and British trade union representatives arrived here yesterday to meet representatives of Italian trade unions. The delegation included Walter Schevenals of the International Federation of Labor; Will Lawther and Tom O'Brien, British trade union representatives; Luigi Antonini, of the American Federation of Labor, and George Baldanzi, of the CIO. They were accompanied by Major Edward Scieluna of the ACC. (UNN)

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Most important FFI success reported in western France was the liberation of Angoulême, a rail center town about 70 miles northeast of Bordeaux.

Last night's announcement from the Algiers headquarters of General Cochet, military delegate for the southern France zone, revealed that on August 30 and 31 an FFI unit captured 2000 German officers and men, as well as large quantities of war equipment, in a series of attacks on retreating German columns in the Ardeche and Loire Departments. Another action mentioned in General Cochet's statement was a commando raid by six FFI men which preceded the capture of the town of Foix, southwest France town near the Spanish border.

A press dispatch from Lausanne today said that the FFI who recently captured the city of Annemasse, on the Franco-Swiss frontier, came upon a list of payments made by the Nazis to French collaborationists. The Gestapo, either by accident or design, omitted to destroy it. (Reuter)

POLISH PREMIER PRAISES WARSAW DEFENDERS

LONDON, September 3 — Polish Premier Mikolajczyk, speaking over the Columbia Broadcasting System yesterday on the anniversary of the German attack on Poland, said that Polish troops were fighting courageously on nearly all fronts.

«None are fighting with greater loyalty and courage to the homeland and the Allied cause than those battling in the ruins of Warsaw,» the Premier stated.

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He said the battle of Warsaw was undertaken by brave men who believed that the capital of a country which never surrendered deserved the honor of fighting the Germans in the last stages of the struggle for liberation. (OWI)

PRINCE BERNHARD NEW DUTCH COMMANDER

SHAEF, September 3 — Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands has been appointed commander of the Netherlands Forces of the Interior under the command of General Eisenhower, it was officially announced tonight. (Reuter)

FRENCH WORKERS URGED TO DESERT

LONDON, September 3 — French workers impressed into service in the German Todt Organization were urged tonight in a BBC broadcast to escape before they are sent to Germany.

"The risks you will run in attempting to escape are smaller than those you will incur by remaining, for you will be the victims of the forthcoming Allied bombardments," the broadcast stated. (BBC-Reuter)

FFI TO INTENSIFY ACTIVITY

WASHINGTON, September 3 — An FFI General Staff order calling on its units operating in not yet liberated regions of France to act as supporting infantry for Allied armored forces now sweeping toward the German frontier was broadcast over the Paris Radio yesterday.

Departmental commanders were instructed to intensify guerilla operations and to concentrate on enemy communications, especially those necessary for his retreat. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, September 3 — Today's communique:

Land:

Allied forces exending their drive northward from Arras have crossed Vimy Ridge and occupied Lens and Bully-Grenay.

To the east we have taken Douai and a thrust westward has brought us to the area of Sainte Pol.

On the Channel coast, Saint Valery-en-Caux is in our hands. We have reached Abbeville and closed on the Somme between there and the sea.

In the area of forest of Compiegne, northeast of Paris, advances were made against areas of varying resistance.

The Aisne River was crossed west of Soissons.

A thrust northeast of Montcornet has put us across the Belgian frontier. Further south progress continues east of Verdun.

Air:

Bad weather again hindered air operations over northeastern France. A force of heavy bombers attacked shipping at Brest. (Reuter)

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, Sept 3 — Today's communique:

Allied armies in Italy:

The advance of the Allied armies in Italy continues. In spite of all endeavors by the enemy, troops of the 8th Army have considerably enlarged their breach through the

On the east Mediterranean flank, American troops have advanced to the vicinity of Monaco.

Navy:

On September 1, a destroyer of the United States Navy operating on the right flank of the army off the south of France successfully bombarded enemy gun positions to the southward of Monaco. There was some return fire from the shore which was ineffective.

Air:

MEDITERRANEAN ALLIED AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, ITALY — A large part of yesterday's operations by tactical aircraft was closely co-ordinated with the ground offensive.

Medium and light bombers attacked enemy positions in the Goth Line. Fighter-Bombers and fighters were also active against strong points, gun positions and other close support targets in the Italian battle area.

Other medium bombers attacked railroad bridges in the central Po valley, while fighter-bombers attacked pontoon bridges over the Po, roads in the area between Modena and Rimini, and shipping off the northwest coast of Italy.

In southern France, although hampered by bad weather, fighter-bombers carried out attacks against rail communications in the Lyons area. Medium forces of heavy bombers continued the offensive against Balkan communications by attacking rail yards at Nis and Kraljevo and three bridges in the Same area of Yugoslavia. Fighters made strafing attacks on rail lines and roads in the Nis-Belgrade district, destroying a considerable amount of rolling stock and motor transport.

Last night our bombers attacked the rail yards at Ferrara.

In these operations, two enemy aircraft were destroyed, 20 of ours are missing.

MAAF flew about 1,800 sorties. (PRO)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, September 3 — Tonight's communique:

During today, north and west of Ploesti, our troops continued to advance and occupied over 40 populated localities, including Valenedemute, Magureli, Poesti, Retsveduv, Komushani, Dalent, Dobra, and the railway-stations of Valenedemute, Lapanesti, Dobzeni.

South of Bucharest, our troops completely cleared the enemy off the northern bank of the River Danube in the area of Burzu-Olsenitsa, and occupied several populated localities, including Pashine, Nalute, Kateni, Kastiri, Poeni, Priauti, Serpodze, and the railway-stations of Solevo, Vinteshki, Hidra, Somano, Nikolfrayu.

On other sectors of the front, reconnaissance activities and fighting of local importance took place.

During September 3, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 21 German tanks. In aerial-combats and by anti-aircraft fire 20 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, September 3 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

Patriot activity behind the German lines increased as a result of the breakthrough of the Goth Line on a wide front. Enemy communications were subjected to continuous attacks.

Patriots of the Genoa region control the port of Diano Marina. Patriots of the Piedmont sector are engaged in fierce fighting against detachments of German troops who are attempting to keep open the highway which leads through Val D'Aosta to the Piccolo San Bernardo pass. The Piedmontese Committee of National Liberation, composed of well-

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British and Canadian troops after very severe fighting are within three miles of the coastal town of Cattolica.

West of Florence, the 5th Army's attack has made rapid progress. American troops, having forced their way into the historic city of Pisa, are now over four miles north of this city while big advances have also been made into the high ground north of the River Arno.

Seventh Army:

American and French forces of the 7th Army are closing in on Lyon from three sides and threatening the enemy withdrawal routes north of the city.

On the east bank of the Rhone, American forward elements met with German resistance some three miles south of Lyon. The town of Vienne has been occupied.

Northeast of Lyon, our troops have crossed the Ain River and have clashed with enemy forces screening the withdrawal routes up the Saone Valley and northeast toward Bourg-en-Presse.

West of the Rhone, French forces have advanced rapidly beyond St. Etienne and without opposition have occupied Serrieres and Montfaucon and have reached the outskirts of Lyon.

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Patriots of the Genoa region control the port of Diano Marina. Patriots of the Piedmont sector are engaged in fierce fighting against detachments of German troops who are attempting to keep open the highway which leads through Val D'Aosta to the Piccolo San Bernardo pass. The Piedmontese Committee of National Liberation, composed of well-armed and well-disciplined men, extended its control over other regions. Many workmen from Genoa and Savona joined Patriot units.

Large-scale fighting continues in the Emilian Apennines. In spite of enemy superiority in men and materiel, Patriots maintained control over the localities under attack, withdrawing only after contesting bitterly each foot of ground. In other sectors Patriots were successful in forcing the Fascists to retire in disorder, and inflicting heavy casualties.

Patriot losses were considerable. Among the fallen heroes was Vladimiro Bersani, commander of one of the Garibaldi Brigades operating in the Piacenza sector, noted for his daring and unrelenting anti-Fascist faith. When a new commander was chosen, the Garibaldi Brigade went back to the front lines. The «Justice and Liberty» Brigade distinguished itself in fighting during the first half of August.

Large-scale fighting took place in the region between Saluzzo and Cuneo toward the middle of August. The Garibaldi Brigades, with the help of Allied Air Forces, vigorously attacked enemy positions and concentrations of troops.

All electric lines supplying the city of Turin are controlled by Patriots, who are in a position to disrupt them at will. Important industries in Turin working for the Wehrmacht had to stop work. (UNN)

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

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, September 3 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

In northern France, enemy attempts at crossing the Somme near Abbeville were frustrated. Yesterday, particularly heavy fighting raged north of Douai, north-east of Rethel and north of Sedan. The garrison of the fortress of Brest also yesterday repulsed all attacks of the Americans who were forced to reinforce their formations severely mauled during the past few days by fresh troops. Minor local penetrations in the forefield of fortifications were sealed off. The enemy suffered particularly heavy losses in bloody fighting. Alone in front of one of our companies, 150 enemy dead were counted.

On the march through the Rhone Valley toward the north, our troops passed through Lyon according to plan. Strong enemy attacks from the east were warded off by our troops on the flanks. One enemy battalion was annihilated.

During the night of September 2 patrol vessels of our Navy under the fire of English long-range guns repulsed numerous attacks by enemy E-boats and fighter-bombers, in the Pas de Calais. In these operations, one enemy E-boat was sunk and four enemy fighter-bombers shot down. One of our vessels was lost, and two others were damaged.

After five weeks of bitter fighting against enemy forces many times superior, the heroic garrison of the naval battery Ile de Cécembre under the command of the First Lieutenant of the reserve naval artillery Seuss, succumbed to the enemy superiority after the last usable arms and positions have been smashed by uninterrupted air attacks and ceaseless naval artillery fire.

In Italy, the enemy with the greatest employment of artillery and tanks continued his large-scale attacks on the Adriatic coast on a front 20 kilometers wide. Fighting was particularly fierce on the coastal road, north-west of Pesaro, in which enemy naval artillery also intervened. In unprecedented steadfastness our divisions yesterday prevented the enemy from breaking through toward north-west. Fifty-five enemy tanks were shot up.

In the southern and eastern Carpathians, fierce Soviet attacks were again repulsed.

On the remainder of the Eastern Front, there was greater fighting only north-east of Warsaw, where all Bolshevist attempts at breaking through were frustrated yesterday. Thirty-five enemy tanks were destroyed. The old city of Warsaw was completely cleared of insurgents following fierce fighting.

Battlepanes attacking a Rumanian airport destroyed eleven planes on the ground and a large hangar.

(Radio Berlin)

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During the night of September 2, patrol vessels of our Navy under the CinC of Black Sea Fleet, Admiral Oktyabrsky, engaged enemy E-boats in the Poti area. Our patrol vessels sank two enemy E-boats and damaged two others. One of our patrol vessels was damaged

Interior A.G.

INFORMATION DIVISION
ACC
2 SEP 1944

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service **compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, INC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

Sunday — 3 September 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — American forces enter Belgium in swift thrust; Nazis admit Battle of France lost; 5th Army liberates Pisa; 8th Army breaches Goth Line on 20-mile front; MAAF flew 56,647 sorties in August; 7th Army forces 15 miles from Lyon; Red Army mops up below Bucharest; Czechoslovak Patriots halt Nazi drive on Zilina; Jap shipping base mauled in Formosa raid.

LIBERATED ITALY — Allies praised for saving cultural monuments; Allies help solve Sardinian food problem.

WAR FRONTS

AMERICANS ENTER BELGIUM IN SWIFT THRUST

SHAEF, September 2 — American troops under the command of Lieut. General Courtney Hodges drove twin spearheads into Belgium today at 1100 hours, it was reported late tonight by an Associated Press correspondent.

In a drive northward, apparently from Laon, the American troops captured Maubeuge, France, five miles from the Belgian border, and continued their advance northward to capture the Belgian city of Tournai. They are now 25 miles east of the British 2nd Army, who were last reported at Lens.

The battle for Belgium, Luxembourg, and Germany has begun.

Allied armor and troops are advancing swiftly, against no German resistance, along a 250-mile front from St. Valery on the coast to Verdun.

The German border via Metz and Saarbrucken is rapidly being approached by General George Patton's 3rd Army, which is racing toward the Moselle River through battlegrounds made famous a quarter of a century ago by American victories over the same enemy. The German air force last night showered high explosives on newly liberated Verdun, and the city is still smoking, it was reported tonight.

British at Vimy Ridge

The British 2nd Army has swept through Arras, battleground of the last war, and has fanned out 20 miles to [illegible] to the north to the city

days, but they were given no time to dispose their forces. They left intact concrete fortifications, gun positions, strongpoints, supply dumps, and airfields. Hitler's armies have lost their communications and their leadership — they are rushing back to a defeated Germany.

To the rear of the advancing Armies, the Canadian Army has reached the Somme River near Abbeville, after capturing three bridges and isolating all Nazi resistance pockets to the south. There are not many German troops left in the triangle bounded by Abbeville, le Treport, and the Somme. At Abbeville, they are fighting only scattered rearguard actions. Polish units continued to drive eastward and are tonight just west of the city. Other units are strung back along the road from Abbeville to Neufchâtel.

British Near Le Havre

Farther back, British troops with the Canadian Army have thrust reconnaissance units through Le Havre Peninsula from Etretat on the coast to Harfleur on the Seine, just short of the great Atlantic port. At least one German regiment is believed to be entrenched in the port to protect demolitions being carried out on the dockside. Belgian units which had been advancing toward Le Havre have now left the Canadian Army, their destination undisclosed.

The last of the enemy troops south of the Seine in the Rouen area have been eliminated.

In the central sector there is heavy fighting in progress in the Forêt de Compiègne, the only German resistance met in the entire Allied advance. These German units, however, are engulfed by the rapid advances of the British and American armies.

Northeast of Laon, the American 1st Army has advanced 18 miles and liberated Montcornet on the Serre River. The shuttle service of trucks racing backward and forward to the front is bringing up infantry and supplies. Troops march for two days, 20 miles daily, then on the third day they are taken in trucks, giving them a rest before they reach the front.

Meanwhile, the Germans are still holding out in the Brittany ports of Brest, St. Nazaire, and Lorient. German forces at Brest are estimated at 20,000, with 11,000 at Lorient and nearly 10,000 at St. Nazaire.

Off the Brest Peninsula, the German garrison on the Isle of Cezembre has capitulated. The enemy strongpoint was previously able to dominate the entire St. Malo harbor.

(OWI-Reuter-BBC)

ALLIES REPORTED 15 MILES FROM REICH

LONDON, September 2 — The German News Agency today reported fighting near the borders of Luxembourg at Thionville and at Longwy. Thionville is some 20 miles north of Metz, and but 15 miles from the German frontier. Longwy is some 40 miles northwest of Metz, and five miles from the Luxembourg frontier. No confirmation of such an advance has been issued by Allied headquarters. (Reuter)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759021

15 miles from Lyon; Red Army mops up below Bucharest; Czechoslovak Patriots halt Nazi drive on Zilina; Jap shipping base mauled in Formosa raid.

LIBERATED ITALY — Allies praised for saving cultural monuments; Allies help solve Sardinian food problem.

WAR FRONTS

AMERICANS ENTER BELGIUM IN SWIFT THRUST

SHAEF, September 2 — American troops under the command of Lieut. General Courtney Hodges drove twin spearheads into Belgium today at 1100 hours, it was reported late tonight by an Associated Press correspondent.

In a drive northward, apparently from Laon, the American troops captured Maubeuge, France, five miles from the Belgian border, and continued their advance northward to capture the Belgian city of Tournai. They are now 25 miles east of the British 2nd Army, who were last reported at Lens.

The battle for Belgium, Luxembourg, and Germany has begun.

Allied armor and troops are advancing swiftly, against no German resistance, along a 250-mile front from St. Valery on the coast to Verdun.

The German border on Metz and Saarbrucken is rapidly being approached by General George Patton's 3rd Army, which is racing toward the Moselle River through battlegrounds made famous a quarter of a century ago by American victories over the same enemy. The German air force just night showered high explosives on newly liberated Verdun, and the city is still smoking, it was reported tonight.

British at Vimy Ridge

The British 2nd Army has swept through Arras, battleground of the last war, and has fanned out 20 miles to the northwest to liberate Fernes; to the north to the city of Lens; to the east to the Vimy Ridge on the road to Douai, the scene of a great Canadian triumph in the spring of 1918; and to the southeast, to approach Cambrai. They are within 18 miles of Armentieres and Lille.

Canadian troops and the Scottish 51st Highland Division, who roared into Dieppe yesterday to avenge the united raid of 19 August 1942, and found themselves involved in a battle of flowers, have advanced beyond Le Treport and are now in the city of St. Valery, at the mouth of the Somme River. They are probing almost at will in pursuit of German stragglers hitch-hiking back to the Siegfried Line.

Belgian, Dutch, and Polish units are side-by-side with the other Allies in driving the enemy back to Germany.

It is General Eisenhower's aim to get through German frontier defenses before any part of the survivors of the Wehrmacht in the west can get back to man the defenses of the Siegfried Line. It is every German soldier for himself in a desperate effort to escape. There are no more German army orders, corps commands, divisional instructions. The utter German confusion has left Belgium, Holland, and Luxembourg wide open for the Allies. There is no front.

Dazed, disorganized, and utterly bewildered German troops are being captured in all sectors — some heading toward Reims, some toward Paris. In the Aisne River area, the Germans might have delayed the Allied advance for

west of the city. Other units are racing [illegible] from Abbeville to Neufchâtel.

British Near Le Havre

Farther back, British troops with the Canadian Army have thrust reconnaissance units through Le Havre Peninsula from Etretat on the coast to Harfleur on the Seine, just short of the great Atlantic port. At least one German regiment is believed to be entrenched in the port to protect demolitions being carried out on the dockside. Belgian units which had been advancing toward Le Havre have now left the Canadian Army, their destination undisclosed.

The last of the enemy troops south of the Seine in the Rouen area have been eliminated.

In the central sector, there is heavy fighting in progress in the Forêt de Compiègne, the only German resistance met in the entire Allied advance. These German units, however, are engulfed by the rapid advances of the British and American armies.

Northeast of Laon, the American 1st Army has advanced 18 miles and liberated Montcornet on the Serre River. The shuttle service of trucks racing backward and forward to the front is bringing up infantry and supplies. Troops march for two days, 20 miles daily, then on the third day they are taken in trucks, giving them a rest before they reach the front.

Meanwhile, the Germans are still holding out in the Brittany ports of Brest, St. Nazaire, and Lorient. German forces at Brest are estimated at 20,000, with 11,000 at Lorient and nearly 10,000 at St. Nazaire.

Off the Brest Peninsula, the German garrison on the Isle of Cezembre has capitulated. The enemy strongpoint was previously able to dominate the entire St. Malo harbor. (OWI-Reuter-BBC)

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LATE BULLETINS

ALLIES MEETING RESISTANCE AT ST. QUENTIN

SHAEF, September 2 — Allied troops are meeting stiffer resistance in the St. Quentin and Cambrai areas, it was reported late tonight.

(The German Overseas News Agency stated tonight that the population of Lorraine has begun to leave the Maginot Line.) (Reuter)

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FINNS ASK WITHDRAWAL OF NAZI TROOPS

LONDON, September 2 — Finnish Premier Antti Hackzell announced over Radio Helsinki tonight that his government has asked the Germans to withdraw from Finland. He said the Germans have agreed to do so.

A Finnish order to evacuate before September 15 was revealed as one of the preliminary conditions imposed by Russia, before the Soviet Government would receive a Finnish peace delegation in Moscow. Hackzell said it was not known what terms the Russians would impose. (OWI)

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

MOSQUITOES BOMB BREMEN

LONDON, September 2 — Lancasters of RAF Bomber Command today dropped their bomb-loads on German shipping in Brest harbor.

Last night, RAF Mosquito bombers concentrated on targets in the northwestern German port of Bremen. Returning without loss, they left large fires blazing in this great German port, where some 49 Weser warehouses and three-quarters of the Atlas Werke shipbuilding yards were destroyed only a fortnight ago.

Other Mosquitoes during the night carried out a series of low-level attacks on rail, road, and canal communications in France, Belgium, and Germany, already bombed and strafed by fighters and fighter-bombers of 8th and 9th USAAF in daylight attacks this week. The low-flying night Mosquitoes spread confusion among the retreating German armies in northern France, shot up rail cars and trucks, and scored hits on 22 canal barges. Nine locomotives were destroyed on the Kaiserslauten-Saarbrucken railway line near Brussels.

Night-flying Mosquitoes of one base defense group of the 2nd TAF are now based in France, it was revealed today. Among the tasks allotted to them is the defense of Paris, as well as the defense of Allied armies and shipping.

Night fighting has now become so accurate through a new secret method in Allied hands that in the 12 weeks since D-day, night-fighting Mosquitoes of one base-defense group alone have destroyed 174 enemy aircraft over the battle area.

By this new method, the aircraft are controlled direct from the ground station. The controller can watch the path of the enemy bomber and the night fighter on a single piece of apparatus, and then give the fighter their relative positions. When the fighter is brought to within sighting distance of the bomber, the ground controller cooperates to achieve a kill.

65 Airfields Captured

More than 65 airfields formerly occupied by the German airforce in northern France have been captured as the Allies advanced through Brittany and Normandy and entered Paris. Approximately 25 other German-held airfields, in southern France near the Riviera coast, have either been captured or made untenable because Allied troops are too near.

No German flying-bombs have been reported over southern England either last night or today, but an Air Ministry announcement this morning reported the appearance of a new type of offensive weapon over England during the night. This was believed to be the lower component of a composite aircraft, released by the pilot controlling the aircraft from the upper part. Two of these aircraft caused little damage and no casualties. According to an Associated Press dispatch, the aircraft were of a type similar to those previously reported to have been used by the Germans in northern France, without success.

Details were announced today of 8th USAAF heavy-bomber activities during the month of August, and results of recent attacks by British and American bombers over German ports and industrial cities.

The 8th USAAF flew 22,700 heavy-bomber sorties in attacks on 26 German aircraft factories, 26 enemy oil plants, and 80 Nazi aerodromes in Germany, France, and the Low Countries. During these sorties, they dropped 47,500 tons of bombs.

8th USAAF headquarters, announcing these figures, added that during August they destroyed 631 German fighter planes, disabled 2,225 locomotives, destroyed or damaged 14,750 rail cars, and accounted for thousands of motor vehicles. The 8th USAAF lost 222 heavy bombers and 207 fighters in [illegible]

ENEMY SHIPS IN CHANNEL BLASTED

LONDON, September 2 — Three groups of German vessels attempting to break out of French Channel ports threatened by the advancing Allied armies were attacked by Allied warships late last night and early this morning.

Two enemy escort vessels were sunk, another is believed sunk, and numerous E-boats were hit.

A joint British and Netherlands communique announcing this said tonight that the German vessels were intercepted by light coastal forces of the Royal Navy, the Royal Canadian Navy, and the Royal Netherlands Navy.

Shortly before midnight, motor torpedo boats engaged a number of E-boats in the vicinity of Boulogne. They obtained numerous hits.

Light coastal forces of the Royal Netherlands Navy intercepted a small convoy off Blanc Nez, between Boulogne and Calais, and sank two escort vessels.

Soon afterward, a third group of enemy vessels was engaged off Calais by British motor torpedo boats. One of the enemy vessels was hit by torpedoes and is considered sunk. (Reuter)

NAZI CROSS-CHANNEL GUNS IN ACTION

LONDON, September 2 — Shells from German cross-Channel batteries exploded in the vicinity of Dover during the night. The warning lasted four hours, and the Germans fired between 100 and 150 rounds.

A German convoy, believed to be evacuating key men from the encircled ports north of the Seine, was being attacked by British guns and Allied aircraft at the time of the bombardment. (Reuter)

CHURCHILL PRAISES R.A.F. COASTAL COMMAND

LONDON, September 2 — Prime Minister Churchill, in a message to Air Chief Marshal Sir Sholto Douglas, commander-in-chief of the RAF Coastal Command, today congratulated all officers and men of the Command on their splendid work during the last three months. He said:

In spite of all the hazards of weather, and in the face of bitter opposition from the armament of enemy U-boats and escort vessels, your squadrons have played a vital part in making possible the great operations now going forward in France.

Working in close concord with the Allied navies, they have protected so effectively the host of landing craft and merchant vessels that the enemy U-boat campaign against them has proved a complete and costly failure. Many U-boats have been sunk or 'badly dropped' in these operations, in which squadrons of the RAF, of the Fleet Air Arm, of the United States Navy, and of the air forces of the Dominions and of our European Allies have all played their part. (PWB)

GERMANS FLOODING LOW COUNTRIES

LONDON, September 2 — The Germans have begun to flood large areas of the Low Countries, the BBC stated this afternoon. Previously, Allied airmen, returning from reconnaissance, had reported large floods between Antwerp and Rotterdam.

A few days ago the Dutch Government made its attitude very clear to the Nazis on the question of flooding. Their spokesman said, in part:

If Germany wantonly destroys so great a part of Holland's soil that it affects, for a long time, the possibility of its nine million people's living decently, it may be necessary to consider the cession, on behalf of Holland of an equivalent portion of German territory. (BBC)

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8th USAAF headquarters, announcing these figures, added that during August they destroyed 631 German fighter planes, disabled 2,225 locomotives, destroyed or damaged 14,750 rail cars, and accounted for thousands of motor vehicles. The 8th USAAF lost 222 heavy bombers and 297 fighters in these operations.

Interpretation of reconnaissance photographs today revealed that Fortresses of the 8th USAAF virtually wiped out a highly important modern armament plant and a large radio factory at Weimar, southeast of Leipzig, on August 24, and also destroyed 11 headquarters office buildings and nine barracks adjoining the plants.

The great German naval port of Kiel, attacked five times in three weeks by British and American heavy bombers, sustained heavy damage to docks and industrial areas along the waterside, according to air reconnaissance photographs. The Air Ministry said that the naval arsenal, the headquarters and commander-in-chief's office, a naval barracks, and a gunnery school were all hit. Particularly heavy damage was done to the Deutsche Werke shipbuilding yards. (Reuter)

GERMANS GOT RECORD BOMBING IN AUGUST

LONDON, September 2 — The RAF dropped a record load of 75,000 tons of bombs on Germany and German targets during the month of August, the Air Ministry's monthly review said today.

The heaviest previous month was July, when RAF aircraft unloaded 62,500 tons on Nazi territory and objectives. (Reuter)

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NAZIS ADMIT BATTLE OF FRANCE IS LOST

LONDON, September 2 — Captain Ludwig Sertorius, Nazi High Command spokesman and Berlin radio commentator, said today:

« The German High Command has made up its mind not to give battle in northern France. The withdrawal has been speeded up. »

Hitler's own newspaper, *Voelkischer Beobachter*, had this to say:

« There was not enough time to produce sufficient forces at the critical hour. The German High Command must not aim at helping German divisions now engaged in heavy battles in France. »

Said General Guderian, chief of the German General Staff:

« We are determined to keep the enemy from setting foot on German soil. » (OWI)

PLANES DROP LEAFLETS ON GERMAN TROOPS

9TH AIR FORCE HQ, September 2 — A dispatch to Reuter from this headquarters today said nearly two million leaflets urging German troops pocketed near Abbeville to surrender were dropped last night by Marauders of the 9th Air Force. The leaflets informed the Germans of the present

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military situation, and told them they would be fairly treated if they laid down their arms. The bombers encountered no German opposition of any kind. (Reuter)

HALF THE FLYING-BOMBS NEVER REACHED ENGLAND

LONDON, September 2 — The effectiveness of the flying-bombs failed German expectations, the correspondent for the London *Daily Mail* reported from France. Their main weakness is the very high proportion which fail to take to the air successfully, he said.

In Rouen, French citizens who have seen flying bombs launched said that about half never succeeded in crossing the Channel. Some would fly up into the air and then abruptly dive straight down and explode. Others swooped around in circles, eventually descending in the same manner.

A large proportion of those which do take off have been seen shot down by Allied fighters over France.

In short, the correspondent said, the V-1 was launched prematurely, which is an indication of the importance that Hitler attached to the necessity of obtaining quick successes that could be exploited as morale lifters among the German people. (Reuter)

BELGIAN MISSION READY TO ENTER HOMELAND

LONDON, September 2 — A Belgian military mission will be attached to the Allied troops when they enter Belgium, Belgian government officials announced yesterday.

The mission will be headed by Lieut. General Chevalier van Strydonck de Burkel, Inspector General of the Belgium Armed Forces, and will include a civil affairs division to work in close cooperation with the civil affairs officers of SHAEF. (PWD)

BELGIANS TOLD TO BE READY

LONDON, September 2 — The Belgian people were urged by the Belgian Government in London last night to aid the Patriot movement and at the same time maintain strict discipline and adherence to instructions reaching them through the channels of the Resistance organization.

The appeal, contained in a broadcast quoted by the United Press, concluded: «The Allied Radio will tell you what it expects of you, how you should act, and at what moment exactly you will be able to strike.» (OWI-UP)

FRENCH RESISTANCE INCREASES AHEAD OF ALLIES GERMAN OBSTRUCTIONISTS IN PARIS

LONDON, September 2 — Guerilla fighting between the French Forces of the Interior and the fleeing Germans has increased in all sectors in the path of the Allied advance toward Belgium, Luxemburg, and Germany.

The fighting has flared up particularly, said General Koenig's communique tonight, in the Pas de Calais terrain of the flying-bomb sites, and in the Ardenne and Argonne mountains on the way to the Low Countries and northwestern Germany. Here, ever-widening zones have been liberated.

General Dempsey reported that units of the FFI helped in the liberation of Harsaume and Albert, northeast of Amiens.

East of Troyes, resistance troops took Arc-en-Barrois and Auberive.

Canadian Paratroopers

French forces have pushed the Germans back completely from the Jura and the region south of the Doubs River. Reports from the Franco-Swiss frontier stated that Canadian parachute troops have been dropped to reinforce the FFI speaking Germans left behind when the main German army moved out. These Germans form a new kind of suicide battalion, created to hamper mopping-up operations and the organization of new administrative services.

These troops were carefully chosen from Germans who could speak French well enough to pass for Frenchmen, and were given civilian registration cards and civilian clothes. They are believed to have insinuated themselves so cleverly into the general pattern of Paris life that it will take many months of careful investigation to find them. (OWI-Reuter)

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS ON MAQUIS

LONDON, September 2 — Events in France and other European countries have led the International Red Cross Committee in Geneva to issue the following statement today on the position of members of the Maquis and similar forces made prisoners of war:

The International Red Cross Committee in Geneva has always maintained that the principles of international law and of humanity should be respected and applied, even under very special conditions of war.

All persons who conform to the laws and customs of war, who have at their head a person responsible for their behavior, and who wear a sign which can be distinguished at a distance, are to be treated as regular prisoners of war if and when they fall into the hands of the enemy. It is recommended that their medical corps be respected as such. (PWB)

PARIS SPARED BOMBING DAMAGE

WASHINGTON, September 2 — American and British bombers have flown over and around Paris hundreds of times, but have never loosed explosives on the city proper, said a dispatch from the AP in Paris yesterday.

The dispatch said Allied planes dropped their loads only on military targets — the big railroad yards, airfields, the vast Renault motor works, and its subsidiary plants in the Paris suburbs.

The last big Allied attack on the approaches to Paris took place shortly after D-day, the AP said, when U. S. 8th Air Force heavy bombers caught the Villeneuve St. Georges yards jammed with cars as the Nazis started a frantic rush of supplies to the Normandy front. Extensive damage was caused there and at other railway junctions. Several main lines were blasted from time to time.

The heart of Paris, around the Eiffel Tower, was never touched, said the dispatch. Few, if any, of the historic buildings suffered any damage from air attacks. (OWI)

TOULON BASE ADMIRAL DETAINED

MARSEILLES, September 2 — Admiral de Laborde, commander-in-chief of the French naval base at Toulon in November, 1942, when the Germans invaded the then unoccupied portion of France, has been placed under house arrest on orders of French authorities, according to a dispatch to Reuter today.

The Admiral is alleged to be involved in the scuttling of the French fleet lying in the Toulon harbor, thus preventing its escape to join the Free French. (Reuter)

5TH ARMY LIBERATES CITY OF PISA GOTH LINE BREACHED BY 8TH ARMY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 2 — The city of Pisa was captured today by 5th Army forces, and its patrols have swept on to reach the Serchio River, four miles north

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BELGIAN MISSION ATTACHED

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Canadian Paratroopers

French forces have pushed the Germans back completely from the Jura and the region south of the Doubs River. Reports from the Franco-Swiss frontier stated that Canadian parachute troops have been dropped to reinforce the FFI in the area of Pontarlier, halfway between Belfort and Lake Geneva.

In Savoie, resistance forces have advanced down the last valley held by the enemy as far as Saint Jean de Maurienne. This brings them to within 20 crowflight miles of the Italian frontier, on the direct railway through Mont Cenis tunnel to Turin.

In the west, Angoulême has been occupied by the FFI. Angoulême, 70 miles northeast of Bordeaux, lies in area of the 15,000 Germans fleeing to the north. These German fugitives have no petrol and are commandeering all the bicycles they can find in an attempt to reach Alsace-Lorraine. Paris has broadcast instructions to the FFI to hamper the enemy's road and rail communications.

German artillery units from the Nimes area have received orders to return to Germany by their own resources, according to the statements of German prisoners.

Inside liberated Paris, victims of crimes committed by the French collaborationists have been urged to lodge written complaints to speed the punishment of traitors, while in the liberated departments the organization of «patriotic vigilance» committees have been formed to control national safety.

Among the difficulties confronting the Paris security authorities is the tracking down of several thousand French-

behavior, and who were caught at a distance, are to be treated as regular prisoners of war if and when they fall into the hands of the enemy. It is recommended that their medical corps be respected as such. (PWB)

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5TH ARMY LIBERATES CITY OF PISA
GOTH LINE BREACHED BY 8TH ARMY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 2 — The city of Pisa was captured today by 5th Army forces, and its patrols have swept on to reach the Serchio River, four miles north of the historic city.

Swiftly-moving 5th Army flanking forces, which were by-passing Pisa to the east, threatened the enemy with encirclement and forced the Germans to evacuate the city. Heretofore, the enemy tried to resist the 5th Army's advance with heavy self-propelled gun fire and artillery.

The Goth Line, extending over 100 miles across the Italian battlefront, and last known enemy prepared defense line south of the Po River, was broken through yesterday by 8th Army troops on a 20-mile front in the Adriatic sector to a depth of three to four miles, it was officially announced today.

Meanwhile, the Allied Armies in Italy made other important gains north of Florence, in the upper Tiber, the Arno and north of Florence, as well as taking the initiative on the western end of the line where 5th Army tanks and infantry in force have crossed the Arno River in several places from the sea to Florence.

Thus, the breaching of the Goth Line marks the conclusion of still another very important phase of the Italian campaign which started on May 11 with the attack on the Gustav Line and in succession broke the Hitler Line, the Valmontone Line, and the line east and west through Lake Trasimeno, where the enemy offered stubborn resistance.

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In the breached area, bitter fighting is in progress for the next ridge of high ground north of the Foglia River, about four or five miles behind the Goth Line, with the enemy forced to bring in reinforcements in a desperate effort to stop the Allied advance.

On the east coast, in Pesaro, Polish troops are battling German paratroops along the railway line and north of the Foglia River. Farther west, in the Montecchio area, Allied infantry forces across the river were joined by other tank forces and fought fiercely German tanks which had been rushed up to meet the threat. Still farther inland, bitter fighting continues south of Monte Gridolfo and at Monte Calvo.

The 8th Army advances continued all along the front with our troops pushing well forward onto the slopes of the hill masses across the Arno east of Florence, and reaching the outer fringes of Monte Calvana and Monte Giovi, both approximately 10 miles north and northeast of Florence. To the west of Florence, a flying column has broken through enemy lines to advance across the Arno to a point south of Calenzano.

After a lapse of some time, the 5th Army again took the offensive and early yesterday morning crossed the Arno River at many points and rapidly secured bridgeheads for the passage of armored forces. Along the entire north bank of the river, our troops found many mines.

Other 5th Army forces captured the town of Castelfranco, approximately midway between the west coast and Florence, and then continued northward.

Nearer the coast, Negro troops of the 92nd Infantry Division overcame enemy opposition to cross the river and advance to the southeastern slopes of the dominating Pisano hill mass. Here, the enemy has had excellent observation over the entire western coastal sector.

Still other 5th Army troops of the 100th Infantry Battalion made up of American soldiers of Japanese ancestry moved into the southwestern slopes of the Pisano mass.

Thus, the Allied Armies in Italy have made spectacular strides in all sectors in the last 24 hours of fighting, with the enemy suffering severe losses in men and equipment as compared to very slight Allied losses.

An official report this morning disclosed the full significance of the assault in the Adriatic area. The Goth Line, running as it does here across the Apennine chain, is in the most difficult country of all for attack, and, therefore, the breach is considered an outstanding success and a decisive victory for the Allied Armies.

The skill of the staff work which organized the moving of the troops through extremely difficult hazards, getting them out of various distant and distributed areas to concentrated areas where they unwound themselves and were deployed for attack cannot be overstressed, for it contributed considerably to the Adriatic achievement.

The full-scale attack on the Goth Line started on August 26, when troops of the 8th Army moved swiftly and silently into positions across the Metauro River and at other points along the front, and steadily drove the enemy back to his last prepared position — the Goth Line.

Then, on Thursday, the British, Canadian, New Zealand, South African, Indian, Polish, and Italian troops launched the powerful attack on the Goth Line in the Adriatic sector from Pesaro for 20 miles inland, and at the end of a 24 hour period had made the successful breach in the line. The Allied advances continue. (PRO)

NEW AMERICAN BRIDGEHEADS OVER ARNO

WITH 5TH ARMY, September 2 — Negro troops of General Mark Clark's 5th Army crossed the Arno River at [illegible] between Pisa and Florence yesterday, and

the Balkans and the Po Valley, and last night the railway yards at Bologna were bombed.

Other targets in Italy included the Boara Pisani road bridge, 16 miles north of Ferrara, gun positions west of Pesaro, and roads, bridges, guns, and enemy positions in the battle areas.

In Hungary, Mustangs strafed the Debrecsen aerodrome, destroying 56 enemy planes on the ground and damaging many others.

In Yugoslavia, Flying Fortresses and Liberators attacked the rail bridges at Mezgraja, Mitrovica, and Kraljevo, as other fortress formations pounded the Nish airdrome with good results.

Coastal planes bombed enemy shipping in the northern Adriatic, in the gulf of Genoa, and also made successful sweeps over Yugoslavia and Albania. (PRO)

D.A.F. SUPPORTS GROUND FORCES

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 2 — In cracking the enemy Goth Line along the Adriatic sector of the Italian front, the Desert Air Force, long an 8th Army associate in past victories, gave all-out support to the ground forces yesterday.

With the aid of a few American Air Force squadrons, the Desert Air Force yesterday smashed the German defenses in the Goth Line with the full weight of its air power, making a total of about 800 sorties during the day and dropping some 500 tons of bombs. (PRO)

B.A.F. DESTROYS ENEMY RAILWAYS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 2 — Enemy railway targets suffered severe damage yesterday as the Balkan Air Force directed most of its weight on the German supply lines.

A Greek squadron scored hits at Zenica, in Bosnia, and other formations of Mustangs, operating in the Belgrade and Kraljevo area, bombed concentrations of rolling stock, and in addition strafed two goods trains and damaged a number of motor transports.

The Lonjic station, near Sarajevo, and the Brabina station were also successfully bombed by Spitfires.

On the Albania-Serbia border, the Debar Barracks, which have been attacked twice before, were again visited by rocket-firing Beaufighters which scored 18 hits and strafed the area with cannon fire. (PRO)

M.A.A.F. FLEW 56,647 SORTIES DURING AUGUST

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 2 — The tremendous striking power and versatility of the Mediterranean Allied Air Force was demonstrated during the month of August, in which strategical and tactical units flew 56,647 sorties, the majority against targets in southern France, Italy, and the Balkans.

TAF medium, light, and fighter-bombers dropped a total of 19,631 tons of bombs on enemy military objectives while flying more than 38,000 sorties. The fighter-bombers were credited with the destruction of 1,620 enemy motor vehicles, 102 locomotives were damaged, while roads and rail lines were cut in 401 places.

French-flown Marauders and Thunderbolts made 2,919 sorties, attacking communications with more than 1,480 tons of bombs.

Heavies of the 15th AAF flew 11,577 sorties during the month, dropping more than 26,000 tons of bombs. Lightnings and Mustangs on escort missions flew 6,767 sorties, and destroyed 135 enemy planes.

High-altitude bombing was inaugurated and proved

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River at many points and rapidly secured bridgeheads for the passage of armored forces. Along the entire north bank of the river, our troops found many mines.

Other 5th Army forces captured the town of Castelfranco, approximately midway between the west coast and Florence, and then continued northward.

Nearer the coast, Negro troops of the 92nd Infantry Division overcame enemy opposition to cross the river and advance to the southeastern slopes of the dominating Pisano hill mass. Here, the enemy has had excellent observation over the entire western coastal sector.

Still other 5th Army troops of the 100th Infantry Battalion made up of American soldiers of Japanese ancestry moved into the southwestern slopes of the Pisano mass.

Thus, the Allied Armies in Italy have made spectacular strides in all sectors in the last 24 hours of fighting, with the enemy suffering severe losses in men and equipment as compared to very slight Allied losses.

An official report this morning disclosed the full significance of the assault in the Adriatic area. The Goth Line, running as it does here across the Apennine chain, is in the most difficult country of all for attack and, therefore, the breach is considered an outstanding success and a decisive victory for the Allied Armies.

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NEW AMERICAN BRIDGEHEADS OVER ARNO

WITH 5TH ARMY, September 2 — Negro troops of General Mark Clark's 5th Army crossed the Arno River at several places between Pisa and Florence yesterday, and established new bridgeheads for armored units. They advanced to a dominating hill mass beyod the river, a special UNN correspondent said today.

The push started just before dawn, and its course lay through heavily mined areas on the opposite bank. Land mines in depth were encountered along canals and drainage ditches as the Negro elements advanced. German prisoners were taken. (UNN)

R. N. AIDS OPERATIONS IN ADRIATIC SECTOR

ADVANCE AFHQ, Italy, September 2 — Two British destroyers, HMS *Loyal* and *Urdine*, continue to give gunfire support to the 8th Army right flank operating near Pesaro, it was disclosed today.

Yesterday, the ships fired more than 300 rounds at German batteries, road junctions, and troop concentrations between Pesaro and Cattolica. All targets were well covered, it was stated. (PRO)

MAAF COORDINATES ATTACKS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 2 — Strong forces of 15th AAF escorted heavy bombers, numbering about 750 planes, yesterday attacked enemy military installations in [illegible] yesterday.

With the aid of a few American Air Force squadrons, the Desert Air Force yesterday smashed the German defenses in the Goth Line with the full weight of its air power, making a total of about 800 sorties during the day and dropping some 500 tons of bombs. (PRO)

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High-altitude bombing was inaugurated and proved successful.

Meeting occasional resistance from enemy fighters and flying through generally intense ground fire, the 15th AAF lost 211 heavy bombers and 69 fighters during August. Bomber gunners shot down 127 German aircraft.

TAF also met scattered resistance, destroying 28 enemy planes in the air and many more on the ground during attacks on airfields in France. TAF lost 138 planes. (PRO)

YUGOSLAVS HITTING MAIN BALKAN RAIL LINES

LONDON, September 2 — Yugoslav Army of Liberation units in Serbia have been concentrating lately on key German communications lines which pass through Yugoslavia to various Balkan capitals, official reports disclosed today.

The 22nd Partisan Division have been actively attacking the main lines from Belgrade to Salonika and Sofia, it was stated. In addition, part of the 25th Partisan Division blew up a bridge on the main Sofia rail line where it crosses the Nisava River on the Bulgarian border, holding up traffic for three days. Other sections of the Belgrade-Salonika line have carried no through traffic since August 3, the reports added.

In this sector, it was said, «the Bulgars seem reluctant to give battle.»

Discussing Patriot sabotage of communications in Slovenia, the report pointed out that no attempt had been

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made to repair the section of railway between Gorizia-Ri-femberga-Trieste, which was destroyed in May of this year when two partisan groups, working at opposite ends, fought their way toward each other reducing garrisons and destroying the line on the way.

German morale in Slavonia is «sinking rapidly,» official sources declared, quoting reliable reports that 10 Domobran and two German anti-aircraft officers were executed recently at Brod for acts of sabotage. (PWB)

AMERICANS 15 MILES FROM LYON

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 2 — American troops today entered Vienne, 15 miles south of Lyon and an important road center, and also captured Beaurepaire, about 12 miles southeast of Vienne, in rapid advances northward on both sides of the Rhône River.

French troops, making swift progress, have passed Montluçon and Tournon.

American and French forces of the 7th Army moved forward yesterday, despite hampering scattered rains, and pursued the retreating enemy in the Rhône Valley south of Lyon.

The rains which fell on Thursday and Friday night added to the difficulties of operations over the extensive area, but the American troops managed to make progress to the northwest from the Grenoble area with some forces reaching beyond Voiron. Meanwhile, French forces passed St. Agrève, about 25 miles west of the Rhône River, making rapid progress against virtually no enemy resistance.

It was officially reported this morning that our troops north of Valence are 150 miles from many of the beaches where they landed 17 days ago, and our other forces beyond Grenoble are even further from their initial landings.

Action on Thursday and Friday in the Rhône Valley sector was largely limited to patrol actions on the east bank, particularly between Tournon and Bourg de Péage.

Reports from air observers and other sources disclosed that the enemy is building up his covering positions south and southeast of Lyon, and that substantial motor movements are taking place north and northeast from Lyon. The reports added that further activity has been noted in the area of the Alpine passes across the Italian frontier.

Prisoners taken in Southern France exceed 55,000. The French have taken 35,000 of these, capturing 15,000 at Marseilles and 10,000 in and near Toulon. (BO)

INFANTRY DIVISION HAS DISTINGUISHED RECORD

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 2 — The United States 3rd Infantry Division made its fourth amphibious landing in this war with two regiments landed at H-hour near Cavalaire-sur-Mer and St. Tropez, on the southern shores of France, on August 15.

This division won fame in the last war and was nicknamed the «Marne Division» by General Pershing.

On 8 November 1942, the «Marne» troops poured ashore on the beaches of North Africa.

On 10 July 1943, the three infantry regiments of the division landed on the beaches of Sicily, to begin the swiftly successful Sicilian campaign, with its beachhead expanded to more than 100 square miles by the end of D-day.

Nettuno came next, and here the «Marne» troops landed at 0300 hours on January 22. Then, after four grueling months on the Anzio beachhead, the division finally smashed the German defenses and captured Cisterna and Cori in three days. By the first of June, they had smashed the fresh Hermann Goering Division to bits.

Later, the division garrisoned and guarded Rome for two weeks.

After landing in southern France, the 3rd slashed ahead [illegible] days took more than 1,000

A small pocket of enemy resistance was cleared out at Olsenitsa (Oltenita), and the town, which lies east of already captured Giurgiu, was taken.

Ground operations on other salients were limited to reconnaissance, the Soviet communique said, adding that 23 German tanks were shot up during the day on all fronts, along with 34 aircraft.

In the air, Russian heavy bombers last night carried out what the communique described as a massive raid on the railway junction of Kretinga, northeast of the Lithuanian port of Memel. Bombs caused large explosions and huge fires.

A Rumanian communique issued tonight named four more German generals captured among 50,000 enemy troops taken by Rumanian forces. They were identified as Generals Stellarel, Busch, Buchard, and Von Lilienthal.

Reuter said thousands of Germans are roaming through the fields and forests of Rumanian territory overrun by the Red armies; that every man is out for himself, trying to escape from areas completely ringed in.

General Bor's Polish Partisan headquarters in Warsaw said today that fighting continues within the city. German troops were said to be retreating into the city from the direction of Russian lines around the Praga suburb. (OWI-Reuter)

CZECHS HALT NAZI DRIVE ON ZILINA

LONDON, September 2 — Czechoslovak Forces of the Interior reported tonight that they had halted a German assault on the large rail, road, and river junction city of Zilina, in northern Slovakia.

The Czechoslovak communique said also that bitter fighting has spread to eastern Slovakia, and that Hungarian armor has joined the Nazi forces in that sector.

Czech troops fighting within the present Hungarian frontier, in northern areas ceded to Hungary by Hitler, were said to have routed other Hungarian armored units. (PWE)

GERMANS SAY NEW BULGARIAN CABINET FORMED

LONDON, September 2 — The German News Agency, quoting what it described as trustworthy sources, stated today that Constantine Muravieff, former Minister of Education, is the new Bulgarian Prime Minister designate, Reuter reported today.

Muravieff was reported already to have formed his cabinet, in which the post of Foreign Minister is said to be held by Prof. Petko Stainoff, a former Minister of Railways.

Constantine Muravieff is a member and deputy of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party. He was private secretary to the famous Bulgarian peasant leader, Stambulinsky, who was murdered by a member of the extreme Right, and was Minister of War in Stambulinsky's cabinet in 1923. (Reuter)

MOLOTOV ENTERTAINS NELSON AND HURLEY

MOSCOW, September 2 — Foreign Commissar Molotov was host today at a luncheon in honor of American War Production Chief Donald Nelson and Major General Patrick Hurley.

The Americans thus wound up a stopover in Moscow on their way to China. They are assigned to a special mission for President Roosevelt. (OWI)

COMMUNIST GROUPS IN GERMAN GARRISONS

STOCKHOLM, September 2 — Communist groups have been organized among the German garrisons in Norway, reported the Stockholm newspaper, *Svenska Dagbladet*.

The paper added that the groups are in contact with

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added to the difficulties of operations over the extensive area, but the American troops managed to make progress to the northwest from the Grenoble area with some forces reaching beyond Voiron. Meanwhile, French forces passed St. Agreve, about 25 miles west of the Rhône River, making rapid progress against virtually no enemy resistance.

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Later, the division garrisoned and guarded Rome for two weeks.

After landing in southern France, the 3rd slashed ahead more than 150 miles within 10 days, took more than 4,000 prisoners, and left at least that many Germans lying on French soil.

Military leaders who were formerly with the 3rd Infantry Division include General Dwight Eisenhower and Lieut. Gen. Mark Clark. The division's present commander is Maj. Gen. John W. O'Daniel. (PRO)

NAZIS CAPTURE AMERICAN SPORTSMAN

ALGIERS, September 2 — The American sportsman, John Hay (Jock) Whitney, has been captured by the Germans.

An official statement said today that the racing millionaire, a colonel in the Army, was taken in southern France. (Reuter)

RED ARMY MOPS UP BELOW BUCHAREST

MOSCOW, September 2 — Russian forces completed their mopping-up operations along a large sector of the northern bank of the Danube today, and advanced on the eastern Rumanian front to invest the entire area down to the Bulgarian border from the Danube to Constanza, on the Black Sea.

CZECHS HALT NAZI DRIVE ON ZILINA

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The paper added that the groups are in contact with elements of the Norwegian Resistance movements.

An order from the headquarters of the German 10th Army Corps, a copy of which has fallen into Russian hands, stated the main reason for the retreat of the German Army is the refusal of the infantry to fight. Tracts of demoralization have been noted, which «must be eradicated if the whole of the Northern Army Group is not to suffer a catastrophe,» added the order. (BBC)

ALLIED AIR ATTACKS ON THE CELEBES ANNOUNCED

ALLIED HQ, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, September 2 — One Japanese merchantman was sunk and another severely damaged as Catalina flying boats continued their attacks on enemy shipping near the Celebes, stated today's communique.

The attacks were carried out on the night of August 29/30, when numerous barges were sunk. More than 35 vessels were destroyed by Allied planes during August in this area.

Japanese planes lightly and ineffectively bombed the new Allied airstrips at Sansapor, on the northwest tip of New Guinea on the night of August 30/31. The airfield lies some 200 miles southeast of Halmahera.

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Liberators attacked the much-bombed Japanese airfield at Cape Chater, on Timor Island, and enemy positions at Wewak, New Guinea.

United Press correspondents have described mass executions of 51 natives which took place on Guam. The Japanese captured these natives, who became members of a forced labor battalion. The Japanese killed by striking off their heads. (OWI)

JAP SHIPPING BASE MAULED IN FORMOSA RAID

CHUNGKING, September 2 — The target of American bombers which attacked the Island of Formosa on Thursday night was a large concentration of heavy Japanese ships.

A communique from General Joseph Stilwell's headquarters said today that Liberators of the 14th USAAF carried out the raid. They struck Takao harbor, an auxiliary port lying just below the naval base at Taihan, on the southwest shore of the island.

Direct hits were observed. Many vessels were destroyed, and others were damaged. Large fires were started.

In continuing assaults upon the coast of China to the west of Formosa — in the vital area controlling the East China Sea and approaches to the Philippines — American heavy bombers have struck again at Jap airfields around Hong Kong and Canton, and again at Hankow.

Over the Chinese interior, planes of General Claire Caennault's Chinese-American Wing struck at Jap communications and supply lines near Yochow and Kiukiang, destroying 100 trucks and several river boats. At Hankow they destroyed a rail station, shooting up two locomotives and other rolling stock.

In the Netherlands Indies, General Douglas MacArthur's air forces continued their assaults on the lanes of Jap shipping, sinking still another transport off the Celebes yesterday. During last month, MacArthur's patrol bombers averaged better than one Jap ship a day in the Celebes area alone.

In the latest attack on the Celebes harbor of Manado, night bombers got direct hits on concentrations of barges, and damaged two 1,000-ton coastal ships. Similar operations continued over the Talaud and Tanimbar islands, and against Jap areas of New Guinea and New Britain.

In operations of ground forces in Burma and China, the communiques reported no major changes today. The Allied advance continued north of Tiddim, in northern Burma. The Chinese made slight advances in the fight for Lungling, on the Burma Road.

From the puppet emperor of Manchuria, Henry Puyi, came a Hirohito-inspired warning that Allied attacks must be expected on the soil of his Jap-owned empire. Puyi called the war situation «grave.» Domei explained that he was saying this in «compliance with the wishes of Tokyo.» Hirohito issued a similar statement 10 days ago. (OWI)

JAPANESE ADMIRAL DIES

SAN FRANCISCO, September 2 — Japanese Admiral Shiro Takasu died in Tokyo today, according to the Japanese news agency, Domei.

The Japs said Takasu succumbed to an illness «contracted on the battlefield, in recent front line action with the Fleet.»

The last appearance of the Jap Fleet was in flight from waters around the Philippines, after it turned tail on the night of June 19. (OWI)

LATEST U.S. WAR CASUALTY FIGURES

WASHINGTON, September 2 — The total number of casualties of the United States armed forces since the attack [illegible] is 343,520, the Office of War Information

India, and the Colonies, total 33,573, including 29,361 deaths and 4,192 internees.

Civilian air raid casualties in the United Kingdom total 132,092, including 56,195 killed (or missing and believed killed), and 75,897 injured and detained in hospital.

The total for all casualties for the British Empire during five years of war is thus over a million. (Reuter)

GIRAUD REPORTED INJURED IN NORTH AFRICA

LONDON, September 2 — According to the Algiers correspondent of the *News Chronicle*, General Henri Giraud, former commander-in-chief of French Forces in North Africa, was seriously injured a few days ago when he was shot at at Mostaganemy near Oran, where he has been living since his retirement.

The correspondent said Giraud was returning home when a Senegalese soldier, one of the sentries outside his villa, fired at him. The bullet passed through both cheeks and broke a few teeth.

The attempt had no political background, it was said. (Reuter)

NAZIS CREATE STATELESS MINORITIES

LONDON, September 2 — There are at present between 350 and 500 thousand Jews who do not enjoy diplomatic protection of any state and have no country which under international law may not expel them, according to a pamphlet just published by the British section of the Jewish World Congress.

In dealing with this question of «statelessness,» the pamphlet said this problem is not confined to Jews alone. Whole categories of stateless persons unprotected by international law have been created by territorial changes in Europe and by mass «denationalization» for political or racial reasons in totalitarian states.

The pamphlet said these problems will undoubtedly come up at peace discussions. As a remedy to existing hardships imposed on these persons, the pamphlet suggests the annulment of Axis denationalization laws, the right to reject one's former nationality, the prohibition of mass denationalization under international law, the setting up of tribunals to settle doubtful cases of nationality, and the creation of an international authority for the protection against expulsion without good reason. (Reuter)

ALLIED VICTORIES ASSIST REFUGEES

NEW YORK, September 2 — The Allied victories have assisted in the work of evacuating refugees and have had an effect, not only on neutral and occupied countries, but upon the Axis satellite nations as well, according to Mr. Joseph Schwartz, European chairman of the American Joint Distribution Committee, who arrived here yesterday.

Mr. Schwartz said that since 1 January 1944, the committee had succeeded in getting 8,000 refugees out of danger spots in Axis Europe, most of them from the Balkans. (PWB)

NAZI COMMENT TODAY AND YEAR AGO

LONDON, September 2 — One year ago today, Joseph Goebbels said in *Das Reich*:

«The Fuehrer has succeeded, through a superior and masterful strategy, in smashing the stranglehold which encompassed us at the beginning of the war. Today, there is no longer any question of a menace to the territories of the Reich.»

Today, the Stockholm newspaper *Morgontidningen* quoted Propaganda Minister Goebbels as saying:

«If Germany loses, she will go under like a battleship [illegible] Nobody will ask what is coming

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LATEST U.S. WAR CASUALTY FIGURES

WASHINGTON, September 2 — The total number of casualties of the United States armed forces since the attack on Pearl Harbor is 343,526, the Office of War Information announced yesterday. This total includes 76,706 killed, 163,648 wounded, 54,292 missing, and 48,874 prisoners of war.

The War Department report shows army casualties as of August 13 totalling 284,838, including 53,191 killed, 142,636 wounded, 44,643 missing, and 44,498 prisoners of war.

The Navy Department report as of yesterday, which includes Marine Corps and Coast Guard figures, shows casualties amounting to 58,682, made up of 23,605 dead, 20,962 wounded, 9,649 missing, and 4,466 prisoners of war. (OWI)

BRITISH EMPIRE WAR CASUALTIES EXCEED MILLION

LONDON, September 2 — Casualties in all ranks of British Empire forces during the five years of war now total 925,963, it was officially stated tonight.

This number includes 242,985 killed, including those who died of wounds or injuries; 80,603 missing; 311,500 wounded; 290,865 prisoners of war and internees.

These figures relate to forces of the United Kingdom, the Dominions, India, and the Colonies, but exclude civilian air raid casualties, those among merchant seamen, and deaths from natural causes.

Casualties among merchant seamen serving in British registered ships, including the nationals of the Dominions,

LONDON, September 2 — There are at present between 350 and 500 thousand Jews who do not enjoy diplomatic protection of any state and have no country which under international law may not expel them, according to a pamphlet just published by the British section of the Jewish World Congress.

In dealing with this question of «statelessness,» the pamphlet said this problem is not confined to Jews alone. Whole categories of stateless persons unprotected by international law have been created by territorial changes in Europe and by mass «denationalization» for political or racial reasons in totalitarian states.

The pamphlet said these problems will undoubtedly come up at peace discussions. As a remedy to existing hardships imposed on these persons, the pamphlet suggests the annulment of Axis denationalization laws, the right to reject one's former nationality, the prohibition of mass denationalization under international law, the setting up of tribunals to settle doubtful cases of nationality, and the creation of an international authority for the protection against expulsion without good reason. (Reuter)

ALLIED VICTORIES ASSIST REFUGEES

NEW YORK, September 2 — The Allied victories have assisted in the work of evacuating refugees and have had an effect, not only on neutral and occupied countries, but upon the Axis satellite nations as well, according to Mr. Joseph Schwartz, European chairman of the American Joint Distribution Committee, who arrived here yesterday.

Mr. Schwartz said that since 1 January 1944, the committee had succeeded in getting 8,000 refugees out of danger spots in Axis Europe, most of them from the Balkans. (PWB)

NAZI COMMENT TODAY AND YEAR AGO

LONDON, September 2 — One year ago today, Joseph Goebbels said in *Das Reich*:

«The Feuhrer has succeeded, through a superior and masterful strategy, in smashing the stranglehold which encompassed us at the beginning of the war. Today, there is no longer any question of a menace to the territories of the Reich.»

Today, the Stockholm newspaper *Morgontidningen* quoted Propaganda Minister Goebbels as saying:

«If Germany loses, she will go under like a battleship with all batteries firing. Nobody will ask what is coming afterward; there will be no afterward. We will give the coming generation a glorious example of how a nation should go under.» (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

TRIBUTE TO ALLIES

ROME, September 2 — Guido de Ruggiero, Minister of Public Education, today recalled that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill long ago outlined provisions for the protection and safeguarding of artistic monuments.

In a circular issued today to superintendents of historic monuments, he paid tribute to the invaluable work rendered by American and British scholars who, in the wake of the Allied Armies, take immediate measures for the safeguarding of damaged historic monuments from further destruction and for the collecting of art works which had to be placed in hiding places beyond the reach of German vandalism.

Minister de Ruggiero emphasized the need for continued collaboration between Italian and Allied authorities for the protection of cultural monuments. (UNN)

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

ALLIES HELP SOLVE SARDINIAN FOOD PROBLEM

CAGLIARI, September 2 — High Commissioner Pinna of Sardinia, in a talk illustrating the importance of the Granaries of the People, today recalled that at the end of 1943, Sardinia was without sufficient bread.

"Only the help of the Allies could have saved us from the spectre of hunger with its terrible consequences," he said.

The High Commissioner stated that from January to July, the Allies brought in 221,950 quintals of flour for the civilian population.

He pointed out also that Sardinia will have sufficient grain for its own consumption if all do their duty by turning over their grain to the Granaries of the People. It is the duty of Sardinians to make the greatest use of their own resources, he said. (UNN)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 2 — Today's communique:

Allied Army in Southern France:

Hampered by scattered rains, 7th Army, American, and French forces have continued to press forward on the heels of the retreating enemy in the Rhône Valley south of Lyon.

American troops, meanwhile, have advanced from the Grenoble area to the northwest, some elements being beyond Voiron. Further limited progress has been made on the right flank where Contes, eight miles northeast of Nice, has been entered. The French, in their advance west of the Rhône, are beyond St. Agreve and Charmes.

The count of prisoners in Southern France has risen beyond 55,000, of whom the French have taken some 35,000, largely in the capture of Marseilles and Toulon.

Allied Armies in Italy:

The full significance of the recent fighting in the Adriatic sector can now be revealed. Moving swiftly and secretely from distant concentration areas into position, troops of the 8th Army started from south of the Metauro River on August 26 and have fought their way forward over 15 miles of most difficult country with increasing tempo of battle against stiffening resistance, driving the enemy back to his final prepared positions of the Goth Line, and inflicting heavy losses on him.

Without pausing, the 8th Army launched a series of powerful attacks against the Goth Line, and have now broken through the enemy's elaborately prepared defenses on a 20-mile front to a depth of three to four miles. Throughout this operation, the 8th Army has been admirably supported by its old associate in past victories — the Desert Air Forces.

Thus, the last known enemy prepared defence line south of the River Po has been successfully breached.

Heavy fighting continues, and the enemy has brought up fresh troops in his attempts to stop our advance. Fighting has not been confined to the Adriatic sector, as other 8th Army troops have continued their advance towards the Goth Line, making very important gains north of Florence.

Fifth Army have also seized the initiative, and American infantry, supported by tanks, have crossed the River Arno at many places between Florence and the sea. The advance continues.

Navy:

[illegible] from Southern France, the naval

In these operations, four enemy aircraft were destroyed in the air, and 12 of our aircraft are missing.

Last night, our bombers attacked the rail yards at Bologna.

MAAF yesterday flew approximately 1,900 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, September, 2 — Today's communique:

Land: Dieppe, Arras, and Verdun were liberated yesterday by Allied forces. On the Channel coast, Allied troops entered Dieppe, where the enemy offered only slight opposition, and pushed northward to Le Tréport. Farther west, our troops have taken Bolbec and Fauville en Caux, and have entered Yvetot.

Armored thrusts northward from Amiens passed through Arras soon after midday, and by evening were established in strength north of the town. Another thrust captured the town of Doullens, and, farther west, our leading elements have reached the Somme southeast of Abbeville.

Light enemy resistance was met by Allied troops advancing northeast of Beauvais, and we have taken Coullemelle and Villers Tournelle, six miles west of Montdidier. Our advance through the Forêt de Compiègne met heavy resistance.

North of the Aisne River, armored elements have taken Montcornet, 18 miles northeast of Laon. Other units have entered Rethel, 20 miles northeast of Reims, and have made gains to the edge of the Forêt de Signy. Allied troops have occupied Verdun. They have crossed the Meuse River in the town, and, also between St. Mihiel and Commercy. West of the Meuse, forces which advanced through the Argonne Forest are in the areas of Baulny, Varennes, and Cermont.

Troops moving through the area north of St. Dizier have reached a point near the Rhine-Marne canal. Southeast of St. Dizier, armored units have advanced through the vicinity of Joinville.

Air: Enemy transport in the Low Countries and in northern France was attacked yesterday by fighters and fighter-bombers.

The targets included horse-drawn vehicles, tanks, locomotives, and barges.

Fighter-bombers also attacked ammunition dumps near St. Quentin. Targets for medium bombers were gun positions, strong points, and a motor park in the Brest area, troop concentrations near Abbeville, and railway yards at Givet, on the Franco-Belgian border.

Fighter-bombers continued their attacks on the island of Cezembre, off St. Malo, which has also been bombarded by *HMS Malaya*. Air observation was provided. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, September 2 — Tonight's communique:

During today, southeast of Bucharest, our troops completely cleared the enemy off the northern bank of the River Danube in the area of Olsenitsa-Poteshki, and also occupied the city and railway-station of Olsenitsa, and over 70 other populated localities, including Viruju, Buneshki, Kurkanu, Holmani, Vereshki, Rokoti, and Kopeshki, and the railway stations of Klarapeshki, Velbunashi, Vasilati, Turkanu, and Resheme.

Southwest and south of Constanza, our troops reached the Rumanian-Bulgarian border in the area from the River Danube to the coast of the Black Sea, and occupied over 60 populated localities, including Ostrov, Gerlitsa, Dunate, Ionterlia, Dombrenitsyn-Dunbalye, Indentundenka, Kobadin, Gubenyelye, and Tendenka, and the railway stations of Dgeneralchernya, Chentirla, Chobentye, Gatoshye, Kopagin, and Vodomilye.

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

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Navy:

In his latest messages from Southern France, the naval commander reports that the disembarkation of troops and the unloading of their equipment is proceeding satisfactorily. The navy is also employed in opening ports and clearing minefields.

Nearly 900 prisoners of war, who comprised the garrison of the islands off Marseilles, were evacuated by 1000 hours on August 30.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Strong forces of escorted heavy bombers yesterday concentrated their attack on rail communications in the Balkans. Among the objectives were four railroad bridges and four rail yards in Hungary and Yugoslavia. Formations also attacked the airdrome at Nish and a bridge in the Po Valley. Fighters of the Strategic Air Force carried out offensive sweeps over Hungary, Yugoslavia, and enemy-held Rumania, destroying a large number of enemy aircraft parked on Debrecen aerodrome, in east central Hungary.

Tactical aircraft flew armed reconnaissances and attacked objectives in the battle areas. Medium and light bombers attacked gun positions west of Pesaro, while fighter-bombers and fighters were also active against close-support targets in the Adriatic sector. Other aircraft attacked ports and shipping off the west coast of Italy and the Adriatic, as well as communications and guns in Yugoslavia.

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On all other sectors of the front, reconnaissance activities and, on several sectors, fighting of local importance took place.

During September 1, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 23 German tanks. In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 34 enemy planes were shot down.

On the night of September 1/2, our long-range Air Force carried out a massive raid on the railway junction of Kretinga, northeast of Memel. As a result of the bombardment, fires broke out, of which two were of large size, and military installations of the enemy were burning. In the northwest area of the junction, huge explosions were noted.

(Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE, HQ, AAI, September 2 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

The battle of August 20-26 between German troops and elements of the Osoppo Division ended with the defeat of the enemy, who was forced to flee. The town of Faedis, which had been occupied by the Germans, was retaken by the Patriots the same evening. Other strong German formations, which had entered Nimis and where driving towards Torlano, San Gervasio, and Mount Croce, were

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stopped by two battalions of the Osoppo Division. The Patriots later received reinforcements, and defeated the enemy in hand-to-hand fighting. Later, the Germans returned to the attack on San Gervasio in an attempted encircling movement, which resulted in failure, due to the cooperation of a Slovenian battalion.

In the course of the battle, the Germans, with the support of tank forces, attempted to repair a bridge 800 meters long east of San Gervasio. The attempt was a failure, and the enemy lost two tanks. On August 28, a Patriot division launched a counter-attack and reentered the town of San Gervasio, and, shortly afterward, the town of Nimis. Enemy losses totaled 250 men.

At the end of July, in Spezia province, a Garibaldi division was attacked by 7000 Germans supported by artillery and tanks. The Patriots resisted the attack bravely, and forced the Germans to withdraw after a long and bitter fight; 1,500 Germans were put out of the fighting. Patriots lost 100 dead and 100 wounded. In the same region, other elements of the same division destroyed a bridge near Sfriciolo and Soliera.

Following acts of sabotage on the railroad bridge of Quincinetto, German columns are now forced to carry on complicated loading and unloading operations on both sides of the bridge. Near Gemona, in Udine Province, seven arches of a railroad bridge were destroyed. In the upper Adige region, Patriots attacked and burned 70 German trucks.

Patriot groups operating in the region west of Genoa have joined with American forces which crossed the French-Italian border at Ventimiglia. (UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, September 2 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

In northern France, on the whole front, our troops, from Arras to the Verdun sector, continue to be engaged in grim defensive fighting. The enemy spearheads again and again were halted or smashed by stubborn resistance and grim counter-attacks.

Yesterday, the enemy, after having failed in his first attack on the Brest fortress, again attacked, with strong forces supported by numerous tanks and air forces, the western side of the fortress. The Americans, despite being continually reinforced, were everywhere repulsed. The enemy losses, during these fights, were particularly high. In the Rhône Valley, yesterday, all enemy attempts at overtaking our troops and blocking our movements in the Valence sector were frustrated. Despite strong enemy resistance, forces of the Navy sank two freighters totalling 15,000 tons off the coast of northwestern France.

Last night, heavy long-range batteries of the Navy shelled ports in southern England with good success. At St. Margaret, an enemy battery was so heavily hit when the Germans retorted to English long-range fire that only one gun continued firing.

London continues to be kept under retaliatory fire.

In Italy, in the Adriatic coastal sector, the power of the major enemy attack, yesterday, increased in fury. Our divisions, in grim fighting, inflicted particularly heavy losses on the enemy, and repelled all attacks except for one local infiltration, which was sealed off. Our troops again achieved a complete defensive success. During yesterday's fighting, 56 enemy tanks were destroyed.

From August 26 to 31, 904 terrorists were killed in action in the French rear during mopping up operations.

In the eastern Carpathians, our mountain troops frustrated Soviet attacks in fierce fighting, with bloody losses for the enemy. In the northwestern part of the Vistula bridgehead of Baranov, the Bolsheviks were pushed farther back despite stubborn resistance. Yesterday, northeast of Warsaw, the enemy, supported by strong tank and bomber as 167 guns and numerous other weapons. On the remaining parts of the eastern front, major fighting is reported only from the Schaken sector. In this sector, grim enemy attacks were smashed, with heavy losses for the Bolsheviks.

Bombers in low-level attacks on an enemy aerodrome in Rumania, destroyed 30 aircraft on the ground. Fifty other enemy planes were brought down in dogfights and by the action of anti-aircraft guns.

In the Gulf of Finland, since the middle of July, our submarines successfully participated in surface and undersea attacks on Soviet naval forces.

On the eastern front, during the month of August, the Air Force shot down 1,571 enemy planes, 1,252 of which were brought down in dogfights.

During the day, enemy fighter squadrons penetrated the airspace of western Germany.

In Hungary, several localities also were attacked with bombs, or machine-gunned. During the night, isolated British planes dropped bombs on Bremen.

In the course of August, the Air Force destroyed 1,803 Anglo-American planes, 708 of which were brought down over the Reich territory in dogfights and by the action of anti-aircraft batteries. Three hundred and eighteen other enemy planes were brought down by naval forces, anti-aircraft guns of freighters, and anti-aircraft guns of the Navy. (Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMAN OVERSEAS RADIO

Poland: The Polish Prime Minister of the government in exile at London has offered the Kremlin the eastern part of his country in order to be accepted as a member of the Polish Bolshevik government at Lublin.

TRANSOCEAN AND D.N.B.

Italy: «The British command now seems to be considering a plan to support operations by landing in the coastal sectors of Rimini, Venice, Trieste, and the Istrian Peninsula, in order to get at the rear and flank of the defenders. In view of events in Rumania, this intention is doubtless accompanied by nervous political speculations concerning the northern Balkans.»

South France: Although Americans in the Rhône Valley continued their attacks in the Valence area, in the Isere and Drôme valleys, the majority of the German formations were able to reach the area north and northwest of Lyon.

North France: East of Amiens, heavy fighting took place in the Peronne area and near Albert, where SS Panzer Grenadiers inflicted grave losses on the attackers in furious street fighting. In the same area, massed Allied tank wedges pushed beyond Arras to the north, north-east, and north-west as far as the area west of Lens.

Eastern Front: «There was practically no fighting at the northern part of the eastern front. In the area north-east of Warsaw, the enemy continued his attacks, supported by artillery fire and battle planes.» Soviet troops are said to be «advancing» in Rumania toward the Bulgarian border.

FASCIST RADIO

Germans Saving their Armor: The German High Command is continuing its tactics in France, saving its armor for the decisive engagement. German disengaging operations are successfully proceeding according to plan, and the enemy has been unable to interfere with them.

More British Tank Losses in Italy: During the last 24 hours, the 8th Army in its large-scale offensive in the sector between Florence and the Adriatic coast, has lost 156 tanks. German units, in vigorous counter-attacks,

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of the bridge. Near Genoa in Udine Province, south-west of a railroad bridge were destroyed. In the upper Adige region, Patriots attacked and burned 70 German trucks.

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From August 26 to 31, 994 terrorists were killed in action in the French rear, during mopping up operations.

In the eastern Carpathians, our mountain troops frustrated Soviet attacks in fierce fighting, with bloody losses for the enemy. In the northwestern part of the Vistula bridgehead of Baranov, the Bolshevics were pushed further back despite stubborn resistance. Yesterday, northeast of Warsaw, the enemy, supported by strong tank and bomber formations, continued his attempts at breaking through. Troops of the Waffen SS again achieved a complete defensive success, and brought down 47 enemy tanks. Between the Bug and Narew, our troops, in the course of nine days' grim fighting, smashed the attack of 30 Soviet rifle divisions and several tank and assault gun formations, and frustrated the enemy attempts at breaking through toward Scharfwiese. A cavalry corps alone fighting at the focal point of the battle, destroyed 138 enemy tanks and assault guns, as well aircraft guns of freighters, and anti-aircraft guns of the Navy. (Radio Berlin)

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Weak Allied thrusts in the Tyrrhenian sector were repulsed without difficulties.

Allies Corrupt Italian Morale: The *Corriere della Sera* complains that in Fascist Italy, Allied propaganda succeeded in corrupting the Italians to such an extent that they are sure of an Allied victory and only interested in ingratiating themselves with the future (i.e. democratic) government.

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INTERIOR S.C.

INFORMATION DIVISION
ACC

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service **compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, FNC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

Saturday 2 September 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — German front in France broken: Dieppe, Arras, Verdun, Sedan liberated; German 7th Army commander captured; Americans of 7th Army 42 miles from Lyon; Red Army masses for sweep through Balkans; Bulgarian peace talks suspended; Turkish-Bulgarian frontier sealed; Half-mile wedge driven into Goth Line; MAAF destroys 157 planes on ground; 1,100 liberated USAAF airmen return to Italy from Rumania; Imminent Churchill-Roosevelt meeting rumored.

LIBERATED ITALY — Pope calls for justice and charity in post-war restoration; Italian subjects in U.S. released; ACC commissioner awarded Italian decoration.

WAR FRONTS

GERMAN FRONT IN FRANCE BROKEN DIEPPE, ARRAS, VERDUN, SEDAN LIBERATED

SHAEF, September 1 — On the eve of the sixth year of war the German front in northern France has been completely broken on both the American and British sectors, and the routed German forces are reeling back for the final battle on German soil. Allied troops are racing across the last few miles to the borders of France, to Belgium and toward Germany itself.

Ahead of General George Patton's armored forces, which have reached Verdun and Sedan near the Belgian border, there is no sign of organized resistance. On the 300-mile front from the Channel to Verdun, the German line has given way.

It was at Sedan that the German panzer elite crossed into France, and that behind them rolled 150 German divisions in the pink of condition and with the best equipment. But, for every single panzer which entered, the Allies have now returned with 30 more, and with 100 planes for every unit of the Luftwaffe.

General Patton caught the Germans off balance, as he has done before, by throwing his armor in one direction, then swerving suddenly in another. In plunging to Verdun, his forces drove down the old Roman road through the Argonne Forest, where the Americans defeated the Germans in 1918. In less than 24 hours, the 3rd Army linked Reims and Verdun, an accomplishment that took the Allies four

The British-Canadian front is so fluid that in some cases there are no lateral communications.

Canadian forces, breaking through at Rouen, have captured Dieppe, it was reported tonight. The same Canadian units which lost so heavily at Dieppe two years ago rode into the city from the south without firing a shot. They were the Essex Scottish and the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry and the Royal Regiment of Canada, all units of the 2nd Canadian Division. This advance cuts off all German troops in the port of Le Havre and in the triangle of territory between Le Havre and Dieppe.

Shattered units of some 15 divisions are believed to be in this area.

While Dieppe was being occupied, other Canadian troops reached the Channel at La Treport, 14 miles east of Dieppe.

Le Havre Two Miles

West of Rouen, Canadian, Belgian, and Netherlands troops fought their way 20 miles toward Le Havre and are within two miles of the port, in contact with outpost troops. There are indications that the German garrison at Le Havre may attempt a suicide stand to deny the Allies the use of that port for as long as possible. British infantry units under Canadian command have established two more bridgeheads west of Rouen, toward the sea.

North of Paris, General Courtney Hodge's 1st Army is in Compiegne, scene of the signing of the Armistice in 1918 and where Hitler imposed his peace terms on the French in 1940. In their advance northward, American troops liberated the towns of Senlis and Creil. Other units, after capturing Crepy, have advanced to Bethancourt and Haramont, and others going eastward have reached Vaumoise.

The battle has become a full pursuit and it is no longer superior gun power that decides the rate of advance. It is the capacity of the men behind the front to maintain supplies. The daily requirements of the advancing armies add up to the equivalent of 30,000 three-ton trucks moving from the base to the front. Pilots report that they are moving up in bumper-to-bumper fashion.

Elements of General Patton's 3rd Army, in an eastward thrust through St. Dizier, have liberated Commercy, to advance within 58 miles of Germany's Saar Basin.

Other American forces, driving southeast from Troyes, are in the vicinity of Bar-sur-Seine.

In Brittany, Allied troops closing in on Brest advanced almost to the coast west of the port in the area south of St. Renan. American medium bombers attacked German strongpoints in the port today, it was officially announced.

(OWI-Reuter-BBC)

LATE BULLETINS

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759021

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SHAEF, September 1 — On the eve of the sixth year of war the German front in northern France has been completely broken on both the American and British sectors, and the routed German forces are reeling back for the final battle on German soil. Allied troops are racing across the last few miles to the borders of France, to Belgium and toward Germany itself.

Ahead of General George Patton's armored forces, which have reached Verdun and Sedan near the Belgian border, there is no sign of organized resistance. On the 300-mile front from the Channel to Verdun, the German line has given way.

It was at Sedan that the German panzer elite crossed into France, and that behind them rolled 150 German divisions in the pink of condition and with the best equipment. But, for every single panzer which entered, the Allies have now returned with 30 more, and with 100 planes for every unit of the Luftwaffe.

General Patton caught the Germans off balance, as he has done before, by throwing his armor in one direction, then swerving suddenly in another. In plunging to Verdun, his forces drove down the old Roman road through the Argonne Forest, where the Americans defeated the Germans in 1918. In less than 24 hours, the 3rd Army linked Reims and Verdun, an accomplishment that took the Allies four years to complete in the last world war and that then cost thousands of lives. Few casualties were suffered in this new march.

Flying-Bomb Sites

To the west, along the coast of France, Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery's 21st Army Group is rolling up the flying-bomb belt at a rapid rate. A late dispatch tonight stated that forward elements of General Dempsey's armored forces are now in Arras, whereas earlier today they were half-way between Amiens and Arras at Hebuterne. They have driven 80 miles in three days, and have approached the back door to Pas de Calais itself. They are now 40 miles from the Belgian border and 60 miles from Dunkerque, from which the British forces successfully withdrew in May 1940.

A large number of flying-bomb launching platforms have already been captured, and in the area between Le Havre and the Somme there are at least 100 installations. The main supply line to scores of others has been severed by Allied aircraft.

Other British forces have moved northeast of the Somme from Amiens to Longore, halfway to Abbeville, thus narrowing the German escape corridor along the coast to 20 miles in depth. German troop concentrations near Abbeville were bombed today by British medium bombers. Shattered units of some 15 divisions are believed to be in this area.

While Dieppe was being occupied, other Canadian troops reached the Channel at Le Tréport, 14 miles east of Dieppe.

Le Havre Two Miles

West of Rouen, Canadian, Belgian, and Netherlands troops fought their way 20 miles toward Le Havre and are within two miles of the port, in contact with outpost troops. There are indications that the German garrison at Le Havre may attempt a suicide stand to deny the Allies the use of that port for as long as possible. British infantry units under Canadian command have established two more bridgeheads west of Rouen, toward the sea.

North of Paris, General Courtney Hodge's 1st Army is in Compiegne, scene of the signing of the Armistice in 1918 and where Hitler imposed his peace terms on the French in 1940. In their advance northward, American troops liberated the towns of Senlis and Creil. Other units, after capturing Crepy, have advanced to Bethancourt and Haramont, and others going eastward have reached Vaumoise.

The battle has become a full pursuit and it is no longer superior gun power that decides the rate of advance. It is the capacity of the men behind the front to maintain supplies. The daily requirements of the advancing armies add up to the equivalent of 30,000 three-ton trucks moving from the base to the front. Pilots report that they are moving up in bumper-to-bumper fashion.

Elements of General Patton's 3rd Army, in an eastward thrust through St. Dizier, have liberated Commercy, to advance within 58 miles of Germany's Saar Basin.

Other American forces, driving southeast from Troyes, are in the vicinity of Bar-sur-Seine.

In Brittany, Allied troops closing in on Brest advanced almost to the coast west of the port in the area south of St. Renan. American medium bombers attacked German strongpoints in the port today, it was officially announced.
(OWI-Reuter-BBC)

LATE BULLETINS

ST. MIHIEL LIBERATED

WITH U.S. 3RD ARMY, FRANCE, September 1 — The American 3rd Army liberated the fortified town of St. Mihiel, on the right bank of the Meuse River, 32 miles southeast of Verdun, it was reported late tonight.

The Americans won a notable victory at St. Mihiel in September, 1918. The city was then an important salient in the lines of the Germans, who were attacking Verdun.

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AMERICANS REACH JOINVILLE
BRITISH LIBERATE MONTDIDIER

SHAEF, September 1 — American armored units have advanced southwest of St. Dizier and are in the vicinity of Joinville, it was reported late tonight. Other units moving eastward from Vitry le François have advanced 18 miles along the Marne-Rhine canal.

British forces driving northeast from Beauvais have liberated Montdidier.

American armored forces from the Reims area have passed through Rethel to the Grand Forêt de Signy, 29 miles from the Belgian border.

In the Compiègne sector, Allied troops are encountering the stiffest resistance yet met. (Reuter)

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

R.A.F. ATTACKS LONG-RANGE WEAPON DEPOTS U.S.A.A.F. BOMBS ENEMY TRANSPORT

LONDON, September 1 — RAF Bomber Command this morning bombed German long-range weapon supply depots in northern France.

Today's attack, which was made by Spitfire-escorted Halifaxes without the loss of a single aircraft, carried into the second consecutive day the RAF bombing of these supply depots. Yesterday, a force of 600 Halifaxes and Lancasters dropped their bombs on these targets.

Last night, Mosquitoes attacked Duesseldorf and other objectives in western Germany with 4,000-pound bombs, and left big fires among the few remining industrial areas of the city. These night attacks cost the RAF seven planes.

Aircraft of the British Fleet Air Arm were also active last night, attacking enemy shipping off the French coast. They set one large merchant vessel on fire and scored four hits on a second. Three other enemy ships were believed to have been hit during the attacks.

Both yesterday and today, Allied fighters and fighter-bombers ranged over northern France, Holland, and Belgium almost unopposed, attacking German transport and troop concentrations.

Thunderbolts of the 8th USAAF today attacked German rolling stock, locomotives, freight cars, trucks, and automobiles from Mons, in Belgium, to Roermond, in Holland. One group alone disabled 68 locomotives and destroyed or damaged 98 freight cars. Another group planted 600-pound bombs on canal locks northwest of Eindhoven, Holland, in a low-level attack. This group also bombed trains and marshalling yards west of Nijmegen, and strafed railroads and highways.

At the request of Lt. Gen. Omar Bradley, Marauders pounded forts and gun positions in Brest. German troop concentrations were strafed near Abbeville, where the escape corridor is being steadily narrowed by Allied gains.

Yesterday, Allied fighters and fighter-bombers destroyed 290 vehicles and damaged nearly 300 in German convoys retreating between the Seine and Abbeville. In addition, they destroyed or damaged 63 railroad cars and 13 locomotives.

Supply System Unhampered

In contrast to the gruelling experience of German troops and transport retreating by road or rail, Allied supply vehicles moving up behind the swiftly advancing armor are able to travel bumper-to-bumper at many places, with the Germans making no attempt to disperse them.

Photographs taken during yesterday's raid on a suspected German headquarters near Metz by Mosquitoes of the 2nd TAF show considerable damage to buildings and personnel, it was announced this evening. Direct hits were seen on buildings believed to have housed 2,000 personnel, and casualties and fires were caused.

No flying bombs were over southern England last night, but a few were sent over early this morning, causing damage and a small number of casualties.

The 9th USAAF Bomber Command dropped over 10,000 tons of bombs in more than 8,500 sorties during the month of August. Their aim was to impede, immobilize, or destroy German armies fleeing through northern France, said a report from 9th USAAF headquarters yesterday, surveying August activities.

Their missions included 48 attacks on railway bridges, 22 on highway bridges, 28 on supply dumps, 16 on coastal batteries and strongpoints, three on troop concentrations, and two on railway installations.

The fourth anniversary of the victory of the Battle of Britain will be celebrated at all RAF stations on September 15. A public commemoration will take place on September 17, with thanksgiving services in churches through-

The Germans began their assault on France at Verdun in February, 1916. Had Verdun fallen at that time, the entire French line would have been broken. The attack lasted until 11 July 1916, and although the key fort of Douaumont was captured by the enemy on February 25, it was later reoccupied by the French, and all attempts to break through failed.

The siege of Verdun lasted almost to the end of the war, and approximately 1,000,000 men were killed in the fighting. The French there lived up to their proud motto: «Ils ne passeront pas.» (OWI)

SMUTS CONGRATULATES MONTGOMERY

SHAEF, September 1 — «The Allied victory in the Battle of France will be long remembered as one of the greatest feats of arms of this war and all wars,» Field Marshal Jan Smuts said today in a message of congratulation to Field Marshal Montgomery. The message said: «The Allied victory under your immediate command in the battle of Normandy, now merging into the decisive Battle of France, will remain, in its conception and execution, as much as in its far-reaching results, one of the greatest feats of arms of this and all wars.»

Adding that this victory, with that in the Mediterranean, gives Montgomery a foremost place among holders of the field marshal's baton, Smuts concluded: «And so, on to final victory under the wise organizer of our grand comradeship of arms in the west, General Eisenhower.» (BBC)

GERMAN 7TH ARMY COMMANDER CAPTURED

SHAEF, September 1 — The name of the captured commander of the German 7th Army is General Eberbach, it was announced here. The General was taken by the British while having his breakfast yesterday morning. He was surprised. (Reuter)

GERMAN CHANNEL GUNS IN ACTION

LONDON, September 1 — German long-range guns fired about 100 shells at the British southeast coast for nearly four hours this morning. Several towns received hits.

The shells came over in short intervals to explode in the vicinity of Dover. The bombardment began a little before 0200 hours, when the Germans opened fire with long-range guns at Calais and Cap Gris Nez. Later, guns at Wimereux joined in the bombardment, which ended before first light. (Reuter)

SEVERAL THOUSAND GERMANS ENTER SPAIN

LONDON, September 1 — A report from Madrid, quoted by the BBC, said today that several thousand German troops from southern France have crossed the Pyrenees into Spain, where they have been disarmed and interned. (BBC)

F.F.I. CLEAR LOIRE DEPARTMENT

LONDON, September 1 — French Forces of the Interior have reached Montvilliers, Radio Paris announced today. Montvilliers is the town where Marshal Petain and Pierre Laval, heads of the Vichy Government, were reported to be under guard by German troops. It is threatened with encirclement, said the broadcast.

Southwest of Lyon, the town of Montbrison has been taken by the FFI, said tonight's communique from General Koenig's headquarters. With the liberation of this town, the whole Loire Department is entirely free of the enemy.

South of Lyon, French Resistance forces engaged a German column, coming from Valence and killed 500 Germans, including a general and a colonel. In the Rhone Valley

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

rolling stock, locomotives, freight cars, trucks, and automobiles from Mons, in Belgium, to Roermond, in Holland. One group alone disabled 69 locomotives and destroyed or damaged 98 freight cars. Another group planted 600-pound bombs on canal locks northwest of Eindhoven, Holland, in a low-level attack. This group also bombed trains and marshalling yards west of Nijmegen, and strafed railroads and highways.

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Their missions included 46 attacks on railway bridges, 22 on highway bridges, 28 on supply dumps, 15 on coastal batteries and strongpoints, three on troop concentrations, and two on railway installations.

The fourth anniversary of the victory of the Battle of Britain will be celebrated at all RAF stations on September 15. A public commemoration will take place on September 17, with thanksgiving services in churches throughout Britain, including Westminster Abbey. RAF contingents, representatives of the Civil Defence services, and aircraft workers will attend these services. (OWI - Reuter)

DIEPPE — SCENE OF COMMANDO RAID IN 1942

LONDON, September 1 — Dieppe was the scene of a nine-hour daylight raid by British, Canadian, American, and Belgian troops on 19 August 1942.

An estimated 6,000 Allied troops, mostly Canadians, went ashore in landing barges under cover of warships and Allied planes. They destroyed a six-gun battery, an ammunition dump, a radio location station, and an anti-aircraft battery, then « withdrew as planned. »

Strong German resistance was met, and heavy Allied casualties resulted. Most of the armor put ashore was lost.

The Germans claimed to have taken 2,185 prisoners, including 617 wounded. (OWI)

ONE MILLION DIED AT VERDUN IN LAST WAR

VERDUN, September 1 — The historic town of Verdun, liberated today by the Allies, was the scene of one of the bloodiest and longest battles in history during the last world war.

The town is 27 miles south of the Belgian border and 40 miles west of Metz.

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South of Lyon, French Resistance forces engaged a German column coming from Valence and killed 500 Germans, including a general and a colonel. In the Rhone Valley retreating German columns fleeing from the Allied 7th Army are running the gauntlet of the FFI, and are being harried on both flanks.

General Koenig's special communique issued last night to announce the capture of Bordeaux revealed also the capture by the FFI of two other important towns in northern and Eastern France, Tonnerre, southwest of Troyes, and Chambery, east of Lyon on the main rail line to Turin. FFI assaults on German convoys and the German rail system have been stepped up in the last few days, particularly in the north and east, the communique added.

The situation in southeastern France was outlined in an announcement yesterday from the Algiers headquarters of General Cochet, military delegate for the southern zone. He reported that in the Savoy region, the FFI are being supported by American troops and bitter battles are being fought against German units seeking to retain the mastery of the Alpine heights.

On the Franco-Swiss frontier, the famous French Chasseurs Alpins, the « Blue Devils, » have taken over the frontier posts from the FFI and are keeping a rigorous watch to prevent the escape of French collaborationists. A Reuter dispatch from Zurich, reporting this, added that the FFI are treating captured collaborationists humanely. Notorious Fascists are being imprisoned pending trial. The property of lesser collaborationists is being confiscated and given to

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families who lost their belongings in German reprisals or in the fighting against German troops.

German troops retreating in the south, desperate and hopeless, are resorting to new atrocities against the civilian population, as well as against members of the FFI. General Cochet issued a solemn warning to German troops in the southern zone, saying: «Those responsible for such crimes against the laws of war and the principles of humanity are hereby warned that they will be called to account and punished for their crimes. Their names are known by the French Resistance fighters.» (OWI-Reuter)

AMERICANS OF 7TH ARMY 42 MILES FROM LYON

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 1 — American forces of the 7th Army, advancing northward up the Rhône Valley in pursuit of the smashed German 19th Army, and moving northward in the area of the Drac River valley to the east, were within less than 42 miles of Lyon, France's second largest city, it was announced here late tonight.

One American force was reported in contact with remnants of the decimated German Army somewhere between Tournon, 10 miles north of Valence, and Bourg de Péage, 11 miles to the northeast. The second force, actually closer to Lyon, was located only in «a north of Voiron,» an important road and rail junction point 42 miles southeast of the great French industrial center. No details were given of the direction being taken by this force, or its exact location.

Heavy enemy movements were reported today on roads leading north and northeast of Lyon, where roads lead around the Swiss frontier to the Vosges and the German frontier.

French forces following American columns up the Rhône Valley today occupied the town of St. Agreve, 25 miles west of Valence, and cleared the west bank of the Rhône River up to a point opposite this river town.

Along the Italian frontier, American troops yesterday entered the village of Condamine-Chatelard, and advanced eastward to clash with German forces pouring from the Larche Pass at the frontier itself, in the road leading southward to Cuneo and to the Italian Ligurian coast of Savona.

The village of Condamine-Chatelard, a village of about 1200 souls, perched along the loftiest mountain road in all France, had been burned by the German troops, in reprisal for French Patriot activity, before the American entry.

French forces, fanning westward from the Rhône Valley north of Avignon, yesterday occupied the town of Arles 37 miles northwest of the river town. Mopping up of small pockets of enemy resistance continued at Pont St. Esprit and Roure St. Andeol, 22 and 30 miles north of Avignon on the Rhône, and at Barjac and Vallon, roughly 15 miles to the west of the river in the same sector.

On the Riviera, where American troops were yesterday reported to have passed through Nice to approach to within 13 miles of the Italian frontier, the situation remained unchanged, it was said. (PRO)

ALLIES CROSS ITALIAN FRONTIER AT VENTIMIGLIA

ALGIERS, September 1 — Radio Algiers announced today that Allied advance guards have crossed the frontier from the French to the Italian Riviera at Ventimiglia.
(Reuter)

RED ARMY MASSES FOR SWEEP THROUGH BALKANS

MOSCOW, September 1 — Red Army troops today captured Giurgiu, the Rumanian city on the north bank of the Danube River, on the Bulgarian frontier.

This advance of 40 miles below the Rumanian capital put Russian troops at a point 210 miles upstream from the Danube Delta, and left them in position for a wide invasion of Bulgaria or a sweep through the Balkans to join Marshal Tito's battling Yugoslavs.

Bucharest said that Russian troops had begun to pull back to their own people to fight against the Germans.

Russian war machines continued to roll through the city. The Rumanians were puzzled, said a Russian commentator, because the tanks and trucks were not heaped with stolen geese and pigs.

«The Germans travel differently,» Rumanians said.
(Reuter)

GERMANS ATTACKING IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

LONDON, September 1 — German troops in Slovakia are increasing their pressure against Czechoslovak forces in an attempt to regain the vital road and railway link in the Vah River Valley, in order to protect Germany's rear communications for their forces threatened in Rumania and Hungary, it was reported in the communique issued today by the headquarters of the Czechoslovak armed forces.

The heaviest fighting is in the Zilina-Trencin sector, where the Germans have thrown in large forces to defend a railway link between Germany and Bohemia on one side, and Bratislava, Hungary and Rumania on the other. Zilina is a very important railway hub where lines from Breslau and Warsaw join. There are two big armament works in this sector; one in Belsa, the other in Povazska Bystrica.

In eastern Slovakia, Kezmarok was evacuated after heavy fighting, and Levoca was recaptured, the communique said.

The call-up of reserve troops is going on and the concentration of Czechoslovak units is progressing. There has been strong enemy air activity over Slovakia.

Patriot forces are in control of the Banska Bystrica radio station. Broadcasts in the Slovak and Czech languages called on officers, non-commissioned officers, and enlisted men of the army and all Slovak Patriots to join the fight.

The station also announced the formation of a national council to direct the fight against the Germans and the puppet Slovak régime. Germans living in Czechoslovakia were urged to join the Patriots in the liberation of the country from the Nazis.

The German Underground station Volkssender also called on the Germans to take up arms, sabotage trains, and blow up factories. (OWI-Reuter)

HULL SAYS HUNGARY MADE NO PEACE BID

WASHINGTON, September 1 — Secretary of State Cordell Hull said late today that Hungary thus far has put out nothing substantial in the way of peace feelers.

Asked if any German surrender proposals had been received by the Allies, the Secretary said that he knew only of peace hints expressed by Nazi propagandists.

Of the remainder of the Balkans area, Hull declared that the situation involved so many rumors that it would be dangerous to comment at the moment. (OWI)

BULGARIAN PEACE TALKS SUSPENDED

CAIRO, September 1 — The Bulgarian peace talks were temporarily suspended today as a result of the reported resignation of Premier Ivan Bagrianov's cabinet in Sofia, it was officially announced.

The resignation of Bagrianov's cabinet was broadcast over Radio Sofia, which stated that the government will remain in charge of the administration until the formation of a new cabinet.

The German news agency, DNB, quoted Bagrianov as saying:

«The Government is anxious to avoid war with the Soviet Union. To achieve this, the disarming of non-Bulgarian troops entering Bulgaria or stationed on Bulgarian territory was decreed. The Bulgarian Government has also ordered the withdrawal of her occupation troops.»

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Reuter said tonight that fresh forces of Russian tanks and motorized infantry were rolling into Rumania from areas far to the Russian rear, that the 4th Ukrainian Army is poised for an assault on Hungary through the Carpathians, and that General Malinovsky's 3rd Ukrainian Front was expected to reach the borders of Yugoslavia within the next few days.

Radio Berlin admitted tonight that strong Russian pressure was being applied against German defenses in the lower Carpathians, and said that fast Russian motorized divisions are massed for a drive through the Iron Gate in western Rumania.

The Soviet communique reported nothing but patrol activity elsewhere along the Russo-German front.

From Warsaw, Polish General Bor reported further Partisan losses to German units within the city. Reuter said, however, that Nazi troops in and around the Polish capital were showing marked signs of being winded, and that equally strong indications of German exhaustion were showing up on the Baltic front.

Back in Bucharest, the townspeople held a big demonstration as Rumanian soldiers who had been taken prisoner at Stalingrad paraded through the streets. They were carried back home by the advancing Russian armies, and were

fighting, and Levoca was recaptured, the Germans [illegible]

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"The Government is anxious to avoid war with the Soviet Union. To achieve this, the disarming of non-Bulgarian troops entering Bulgaria or stationed on Bulgarian territory was decreed. The Bulgarian Government has also ordered the withdrawal of her occupation troops."

There has been no official Allied confirmation of Bagrianov's assertions about the disarming of non-Bulgarian troops, or of the withdrawal of Bulgarian troops from Yugoslavia or Greece.

Meanwhile, in Moscow, the Soviet-Rumania armistice conferences were under way today after arrival last night of the chairman of the Rumanian delegation, M. I. Patrascanu, and two other members.

The first interview between Foreign Affairs Commissar Molotov and the Rumanians began last night at 2200 hours, Moscow time, just as the guns of the capital roared out their thunderous salute for the Red Army's entry into Bucharest.

In Hungary, the new government headed by Lakatos is not expected to last long, according to Hungarian circles in Ankara. It is described as intensely unpopular. All strategic points in Budapest have been occupied by the Germans, and Radio Moscow reported that railway strikes have broken out in Hungary.

German diplomats, unable to return from Turkey to the Reich because of the recent developments in the Balkans, will be interned in the German Embassy in Ankara or at the Consulate General in Istanbul, it was announced in An-

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kara today. Turkish diplomats stranded in Germany will be interned in a hotel in Vienna. It is expected that these arrangements will continue until the end of the war. (OWI-Reuter)

TURKISH-BULGARIAN FRONTIER SEALED

ISTANBUL, September 1 — Bulgaria today sealed the Turkish-Bulgarian frontier, stated a Reuter cable. (Reuter)

GERMAN FRONTIER GUARDS CROSS TO TURKEY

CAIRO, September 1 — According to reliable reports, Reuter said here today, a party of 194 German soldiers, who had been guarding lines of communication on the Greek-Turkish border, crossed the frontier and surrendered to Turkish authorities.

Turkish officials told the major heading the group that they had no transport available, but were willing to accept the surrender. (Reuter)

HALF-MILE WEDGE DRIVEN INTO GOTH LINE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 1 — Eighth Army infantry and tank forces, supported by British destroyers offshore and by fighters and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force, yesterday battered a half-mile-deep wedge into the Adriatic coastal defenses of the enemy's Goth Line guarding the Valley of the Po.

In fierce fighting, during which enemy forces counter-attacked repeatedly, the strongpoint of Montecchio, center defense position of the network of concrete and earthwork fortifications across the Adriatic coastal corridor, has been captured. The lateral road, running along a slight ridge north of the Foglia River, which bound together the German coastal defenses, has also been overrun, at Montecchio, it was announced here today.

Enemy forces have already rushed forward reinforcements to hold their line, a formidable network of defensive positions constructed along the natural barrier of the Apennines ridges across nearly the whole width of Italy, except at the Adriatic end, where artificial defenses, based on the Foglia River, have been erected across a 10-mile-wide coastal plain.

Some of the bitterest fighting of the entire Allied attack, which now covers a 16-mile wide front, is centered in Pesaro, where veteran troops of the 1st German Parachute Division are battling Polish and British forces pushing into the city from the south. Polish troops entered the port town near the mouth of the Foglia River Wednesday, only to be counter-attacked the same morning, and again yesterday morning, by the grim, blue-garbed troops who clung so fanatically to the center bastion of the Germans' last great defensive line in Italy, at Cassino. Both attacks were beaten off, and British and Polish forces were reported today to have established their position along the railway tracks which skirt around the southern edge of town to follow the coast.

The village of Montecchio, 7½ miles southwest of Pesaro along the road across the coastal plain, and the center defensive position in the enemy's fortifications in this sector, was captured when 8th Army troops, closely supported by tanks, followed patrol forces which had probed enemy positions on the north bank of the Foglia River.

Enemy Rushing Reinforcements

Battling their way through the outer defenses of the Goth Line, these forces have penetrated at one point to a depth of 1,000 yards into the heart of the enemy's main position. The latest official report described these armoured [illegible] established among enemy defenses. It is in this [illegible] however, patrols encountered enemy forces at Cousuma, reported captured by British troops yesterday. In the upper Tiber Valley, the communique reported a four-mile advance, but no details were given of this gain in a sector where one of the most important defenses of the Goth Line, at Bagno di Romagna, is located.

In the Florence area, the village of Vinciglato, three miles north of the Arno and northeast of Florence, was occupied. Northwest of Florence, no contact was made with enemy forces.

Enemy patrols continued to cross the Arno River west of Florence, and two strong enemy scouting forces were engaged in the vicinity of Lastra, six miles west of Florence, and forced to retire. German artillery laid down fire on Allied patrols attempting penetration in this area.

On the 5th Army front, aside from a three-hour artillery barrage in one sector, and reports of demolitions in the Monte Pisano district east of Pisa, there was little offensive action.

According to a prisoner of war, whose story was revealed in official reports today, the Goth Line has been renamed the Geering Line, because, the German prisoner said, it was considered adapted for "all round" defense. Whether the new designation was official, or merely the quip of troops, the prisoner apparently did not say. (PRO)

M.A.A.F. DESTROYS 157 PLANES ON GROUND

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 1 — Mustangs of the 15th AAF destroyed 157 enemy planes of all types on the ground in strafing operations on three airdromes in central Europe during Wednesday and Thursday, it was stated today.

On Wednesday, the Mustangs attacked the Groszwardein aerodrome in Rumania and the Kecskemet aerodrome in Hungary, destroying 97 enemy planes and damaging 43. On Thursday, the Reghin aerodrome in Rumania was strafed, resulting in the destruction of 60 enemy planes and an undetermined number damaged.

The report added that the German aircraft were jamming the aerodromes in vain attempts to retreat from the Red Army advances in the Balkans.

Enemy opposition was encountered over Reghin, and nine enemy planes were destroyed in the Air Intelligence officers pointed out that the failure of more planes taking to the air to avoid destruction could be traced to the fuel shortage caused by the 15th's successful campaign against enemy oil resources.

Other Allied air attacks in Italy included targets near Vicenza and Treviso, and the Mira rail bridge, five miles north of Venice. The Ercolo rail line, 90 miles northeast of Genoa, was also attacked, with both approaches probably cut. Rail lines north and east of Padua were hammered, as well as those in the Venice area, and at Ponte Bello, west of Lake Veneta.

In Coastal operations, the Allied air force attacked four E-boats, claimed hits and reportedly sunk an F-boat in the Gulf of Genoa. Shipping and other coastal targets were attacked at Porto Fino, in the Setri Levante harbor and at Savona.

Further sweeps over Hungary, Rumania, and Yugoslavia were made with good results reported. (PRO)

NORTHERN ITALY AND GOTH LINE POUNDED

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 1 — Supporting Allied ground troops, MAAF Thursday attacked enemy road and rail communications over a wide area in northern Italy, and the Desert Air Force assulted enemy strongpoints in the eastern sector of the Goth Line and blasted guns and fortified positions in the Pesaro sector on the Adriatic.

Full close support was also given on the 5th Army Front, it was stated today.

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

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 1 — Eighth Army infantry and tank forces, supported by British destroyers offshore and by fighters and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force, yesterday battered a half-mile-deep wedge into the Adriatic coastal defenses of the enemy's Goth Line guarding the Valley of the Po.

In fierce fighting, during which enemy forces counter-attacked repeatedly, the stronghold of Montecchio, center defense position of the network of concrete and earthwork fortifications across the Adriatic coastal corridor, has been captured. The lateral road, running along a slight ridge north of the Foglia River, which bound together the German coastal defenses, has also been overrun, at Montecchio, it was announced here today.

Enemy forces have already rushed forward reinforcements to hold their line, a formidable network of defensive positions constructed along the natural barrier of the Apennines ridges across nearly the whole width of Italy, except at the Adriatic end, where artificial defenses, based on the Foglia River, have been erected across a 16-mile-wide coastal plain.

Some of the bitterest fighting of the entire Allied attack, which now covers a 16-mile wide front, is centered in Pesaro, where veteran troops of the 1st German Parachute Division are battling Polish and British forces pushing into the city from the south. Polish troops entered the port town near the mouth of the Foglia River Wednesday, only to be counter-attacked the same morning, and again yesterday morning, by the grim, blue-garbed troops who clung so fanatically to the center bastion of the Germans' last great defensive line in Italy, at Cassino. Both attacks were beaten off, and British and Polish forces were reported today to have established their position along the railway tracks which skirt around the southern edge of town to follow the coast.

The village of Montecchio, 7½ miles southwest of Pesaro along the road across the coastal plain, and the center defensive position in the enemy's fortifications in this sector, was captured when 8th Army troops, closely supported by tanks, followed patrol forces which had probed enemy positions on the north bank of the Foglia River.

Enemy Rushing Reinforcements

Battling their way through the outer defenses of the Goth Line, these forces have penetrated at one point to a depth of 1,000 yards into the heart of the enemy's main position. The latest official report described these armoured forces as established among enemy defenses. It is in this threatened sector that the Germans have brought up infantry and tank reinforcements to relieve the hard hit 71st German Infantry Division. Panzer forces are now engaging forward Allied tanks and infantry teams, in efforts to seal off the threatened breakthrough of the main defenses.

Southwest of Montecchio, and between this strongpoint and Monte Calvo, inland anchor of the enemy defenses, troops of the 8th Army have crossed the lateral road at a second point to penetrate the enemys' first line and approach to within 1,000 yards of Monte Gridolfo to the north. Heavy minefields were encountered in this sector, as well as machine-gun nests.

In the Monte Calvo area, 8th Army troops have begun to storm the southern slopes of this inland mountain bastion of the Goth Line, after capturing the nearby height of Monte della Croce.

Despite an enemy counter-attack on Wednesday afternoon, Allied forces continued to push forward, and at latest reports this morning were engaged in hand-to-hand fighting with the German defenders of this key point in the Goth Line.

In the Apennines sectors, Allied forces, although in close contact with the enemy, have not yet reached the main defensive positions of the Goth Line.

In the upper Arno Valley, north of Arezzo, an 8th Army patrol reached Partina, four miles northeast of Bibbiena.

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Full, close support was also given on the 5th Army Front, it was stated today.

The Ferrara railway yards, in northeast Italy, vital junction for enemy supplies and comunications to the Goth Line, were attacked late last night by RAF Wellingtons, Liberators, and Halifaxes. An excellent concentration of bombs resulted in a large explosion, and fires were started.

Numerous hits on bridges and roads leading north from Padua, Venice, and the Po Valley were scored. (PRO)

ATTACKS ON BALKAN COMMUNICATIONS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 1 — Strong forces of escorted 15th USAAF heavy bombers today resumed their attacks on Balkan communications along rail lines of strategic importance to the retreating German forces in the Balkans, it was announced here this evening.

Up to 750 Flying Fortresses and Liberators struck at rail bridges and rail yards in Hungary and Yugoslavia. An air field at Nish, in Yugoslavia, was bombed by Flying Fortresses after Lightning fighters had carried out offensive sweeps over the area. A rail bridge at Ferrara, across the Po in northeastern Italy, was also bombed.

Medium bombers of the Tactical Air Force, in flights farther north in Italy than at any previous time in the Mediterranean campaign, struck at two road and rail bridges

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

north and northwest of Venice today. The Mitchells covered the northernmost bridge, a rail structure near Feltre, 40 miles northwest of Venice, with a heavy concentration of bombs. Many direct hits were observed.

P-47 Thunderbolt fighter-bombers strafed enemy road patrols in northern Italy in missions carried out from Corsican bases.

Yesterday, Baltimores, Beaufighters, Spitfires, and Mustangs of the Balkan Air Force attacked enemy concentrations in the Balkans and broke up communication lines with bombs, rockets, cannon, and machine-gun fire.

The German strongpoint at Birac, in western Bosnia, was subjected to a particularly heavy attack, while Beaufighters scored 18 direct hits with heavy rockets on a German ammunition store at Maribor. (PRO)

FERRARA RAILWAY YARDS HIT BY NIGHT BOMBERS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 1 — The railway yards at Ferrara, main road junction for enemy supplies and communication to the Goth Line, were attacked last night by RAF Wellingtons, Liberators, and Halifaxes.

Explosions and fires were reported following an excellent concentration of bombs on the target. (PRO)

LIBERATED U.S.A.A.F. AIRMEN RETURN TO ITALY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, September 1 — More than 1,100 USAAF combat crewmen, many of them prisoners of the enemy for more than a year, have been evacuated from Rumania and landed on Italian airfields by Flying Fortresses, it was announced here late this evening.

The crewmen, most of whom had been shot down in the course of almost a year's air attacks against the Ploesti oilfields, were all in apparently good health, it was stated.

To make the preliminary arrangements for the mass evacuation, two 15th AAF Flying Fortresses made the first scheduled landing of USAAF bombers on Rumanian territory on Tuesday, it was stated. At that time, the capital was held only by Rumanian Government forces. The planes brought signal equipment and medical supplies, and set up a detail to handle the transport of the American crewmen to the Italian airfields.

Russian troops entering the Rumanian capital of Bucharest discovered the airmen, who had been freed the day King Michael proclaimed an armistice.

An Associated Press correspondent wrote:

I stood with a group of these American flyers and watched a Soviet motorized column move through the streets.

Among the liberated Allied airmen in the city, I was told, are about 29 Britons.

The Americans had been confined in two camps — those who went down during the low-level bombardment of Ploesti 13 months ago being confined in a stockade near Brasov, and the remainder in a camp at Bucharest.

Their treatment has been far from severe, the airmen themselves told me, and the gates of both prisons were thrown open within a matter of minutes after Michael issued his armistice proclamation.

The U. S. fliers were particularly elated over the German bombardment of the prison wing of the hospital where a number of Americans had been kept prior to August 23.

On that day they moved out, and the German prisoners moved in. Only a few hours later, Nazi dive-bombers came over, apparently singled out the building, and plastered it with bombs. (PRO - AP)

NAZIS RAZE TWO ITALIAN VILLAGES

WITH 8TH ARMY, September 1 — Hardly a house will be standing today in either Borgo Lucrezia or Ponte Murello,

YUGOSLAVS PUSHING ENEMY TOWARD MORAVIA

LONDON, September 1 — Yugoslav Partisan troops were pushing the defeated enemy toward Moravia after their units captured Kursumlija Blao and Laeksandrovac, last night's communique from Marshal Tito's headquarters stated.

The communique added that in Metchija, the chrome mine was destroyed south of Djakovica, the German sentries killed, and the mine workers freed.

In Montenegro, Tito's units were continuing their offensive. They captured Mojkkaoc in the drive, and the enemy retreated with huge losses to Jlevlas.

The communique added that the Albanian National Army of Liberation was developing a successful offensive in all sectors. Albanian units which entered Berat battled for several hours and inflicted losses on the enemy.

(Free Yugoslav Radio)

BULGARIAN TROOPS JOINING TITO

LONDON, September 1 — Bulgarian troops garrisoned in Yugoslavia were said tonight to have clashed with Yugoslav quisling forces, and to have begun a retreat to join Marshal Tito's Partisan Army.

The clash is said to have occurred at Nish, on the main line from Belgrade to Greece, when Fascist forces attempted to disarm the Bulgarians.

Tito's communique said tonight that all enemy communications between Serbia and Bosnia have been cut by Yugoslav units, and that a large sector of western Serbia is now in Partisan control.

The Marshal said that the Macedonian town of Borovo has been taken by his troops, and that the enemy has been cleared from the upper reaches of the Bregalnica River. (OWI)

ENEMY CARGO VESSEL ATTACKED IN AEGEAN SEA

CAIRO, September 1 — Rocket-firing Beaufighters, operating from eastern Mediterranean bases, hit an enemy cargo ship in the western Aegean Sea last night, a Middle East communique announced here today.

In an attack Wednesday evening, one enemy ship in a small convoy was severely damaged off the north coast of Crete. (OWI)

AMERICAN BOMBERS HIT FORMOSA, SAY JAPS

CHUNGKING, September 1 — The Japanese news agency, *Domei*, said today that 10 American bombers carried out a swift raid on the Japanese island of Formosa last night.

At the same time, reports reached here saying that Japanese authorities in the Chinese coastal cities of Shanghai and Amoy, both of which have been frequent targets for American bomers, have ordered the evacuation of all Japnationals from a wide area.

The Shanghai-Amoy coastal region, along with the highly developed island of Formosa (Taiwan) is the right flank of Japanese naval control of the East China Sea. The area also protects, by air and sea bases, the approaches to the Philippines from the south.

Formosa lies about 600 miles southwest of the Japanese mainland island of Kyusho.

Offensive Dangerously Close

That the Allied offensive is dangerously close, the Japs freely admit. Tokyo-controlled Radio Manila said yesterday that the Japanese nation is confronted with an emergency, and appealed for unity in the face of the "common danger."

Again today, Radio Tokyo, speaking on the fifth anniversary of the German invasion of Poland, said that Germany's situation "is considerably bad," and warned that Allied nations were sending great numbers of men and vast

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NAZIS RAZE TWO ITALIAN VILLAGES

WITH 8TH ARMY, September 1 — Hardly a house wall is standing today in either Borgo Lucrezia or Ponte Murello, two little villages standing side-by-side on the Route 3 road to Fano.

Borgo Lucrezia and Ponte Murello have not been battlefields. But today, street after street is ruin upon ruin. There is nothing left but devastation — the work of German spite.

An Allied correspondent had difficulty finding anyone who had lived there. He finally found a postman, who said:

"We knew the Allies were coming, toward the end of last week. Were we to be blamed if we were jubilant? But the Germans hated us for our joy. They said they would turn our villages into 'other Cassinos' — and they went about their work thoroughly.

"Throughout last Friday, explosion followed explosion. It was too fearful for words. Not a single person was allowed to save personal belongings before their houses were crumbled to dust and broken masonry by high explosives. Our little village was reduced to rubble."

Most of the people of these villages were driven north. Two days ago one woman set out to look for her son. She found him — dead — in a hole in a field beside the road. He had been buried up to his chin, and there was a bullet hole in the back of his head. Two older men lay on the ground near him. (UNN)

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Again today, Radio Tokyo, speaking on the fifth anniversary of the German invasion of Poland, said that Germany's situation "is considerably bad," and warned that Allied nations were sending great numbers of men and vast quantities of materiel to all fronts "to continue their fierce attacks."

The new commander of the USAAF in the Pacific confirmed this prediction today. Lieut. Gen. Millard Harmon said the Allies can hope before long to settle down to the same unremitting bombing attacks against Japan and Jap-held territory as have helped to break the back of German military power.

The general said that the day of 1,000-aircraft attacks against Jap industrial centers was not far off. He added that the job would be an easier one in the east than it has been in the west, since Japan's areas of industry are concentrated in a few sections of the islands — with practically no dispersion.

The aerial offensive against outlying bases continued yesterday with another attack on Davao in the Philippines — the 11th assault in three weeks. Palau Island to the east was also hit, while General Douglas MacArthur's planes patrolling the central waters of the Indies sunk or seriously damaged a Jap destroyer and four merchant ships off the coast of Celebes. Other strafing and bombing missions were carried out over widespread areas of the Southwest Pacific.

In support of ground forces in China, the 14th USAAF shot up a Jap convoy of 90 trucks just north of Changsha.

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and General Claire Chennault's Chinese-American wing of fighters and bombers mauled river shipping and Jap airstrips along the Yangtze Kiang, and at Hengyang, Hankow, and Yochow. They bombed and strafed bridges, highways, and Jap installations over the face of China yesterday — without loss of a single plane.

The Chinese High Command tonight said that Japanese troops yesterday retook several strong points from Chinese forces in the area southwest of Lungling, in western China's Salween River sector of Yunnan Province.

A Chinese Army spokesman tonight said that Jap forces have almost succeeded in trapping Chinese elements which launched a counter-offensive against the city of Hengyang, taken by the Japanese last month. He said the Japs have taken Lishiu, in Chekiang.

Other Chinese forces have made gains in a local area around Tengchung, main Jap base along the Salween in China, and are said to have broken through Jap positions around Ichang, important river port on the Yangtze, above Hankow.

From the Burma front, Radio Tokyo reported the death of another Jap general. He was identified as Lieut. General Masanori Yamanouchi, and he was said to have died « of illness » on the battlefield.

In Burma, the Allied communique from Ceylon said tonight, all Japs have been cleared from the western bank of the upper Chindwin River. Allied tanks and infantry have reached a point along the Tiddim road less than 30 miles from Tiddim itself. Lower down, in the Kabaw Valley, Jap resistance to Allied jungle fighter battling far behind the lines was said to have ceased.

(OWI — Reuter)

CHURCHILL-ROOSEVELT MEETING RUMORED

WASHINGTON, September 1 — Belief is growing in unofficial quarters here that another Churchill-Roosevelt meeting is now imminent and will be held on Canadian soil, said a dispatch to Reuter today.

It is generally assumed that the main topic of discussion will be the war against Japan, but the Germans' desire for peace, to which Mr. Hull referred yesterday, may also enter into the discussions. (Reuter)

LIBERATED ITALY

POPE CALLS FOR JUSTICE AND CHARITY IN POST-WAR RESTORATION

ROME, September 1 — Pleas for fidelity to Christian principles and social ethics in the economic and social order with the return of peace; for the spirit of charity in coping with the evils with famine and unrest caused by the war; and for solidarity between nations, together with capable international organizations to make the restoration of the world speedy, just, and lasting, formed the theme of the Pope's radio address to the world tonight over Radio Vatican on the fifth anniversary of the start of the war.

« After five years of war, » said the Pope, « mankind paused in horror at the misery into which the spirit of violence and the domination of force had plunged it. It was resolved to take every precaution against repetition of the tragedy, and with the old world lying in fragments, to see arise a new world, healthier, better organised, more in harmony with the exigencies of human nature. The future of Christian civilization in Europe and in the world depends on whether the work of supe rulers can achieve directives and solutions which do not go counter to God's law, and do not offend the human and Christian conscience.

« In one of those evolutions full of contradictions with which history is dotted, the last centuries have seen on the one side Christian civilization being systematically menaced [illegible] and, on the other, the heritage of impatience which looks for nothing from organic reforms, and puts all its hopes in upheavals and violence.

He restated the Church's teaching, laid down in Leo XIII's Encyclical *Rerum Novarum*, with its principle that for every legitimate and economic social order « there must be laid down as the basic foundation the right of private property. » But, while the Christian conscience could not accept as just a social order denying this right, neither could it accept those systems which recognise the right to private property according to a completely false concept of it, and which therefore are opposed to a true and healthy social order.

« Accordingly, » he said, « where, for instance, capitalism is based on such false concepts and arrogates to itself an unlimited right over property without any subordination to the common good, the Church has condemned it as contrary to the natural law. »

Experience showed, he said, what tyranny human nature was capable of even in our own time, where those deprived of security of livelihood took no further interest in the true and higher values of the spirit, abandoned their aspirations to genuine freedom, and threw themselves at the feet of any political party, slaves to whatever promised them in some way bread and security.

When the distribution of property was an obstacle to the genuine productivity of social life, the State might in the public interest intervene by regulating its use or even decreeing the expropriation of property, giving a suitable indemnity.

He advocated the guaranteeing and promotion of small and medium holdings, with cooperative unions ensuring them the advantages of big business, and where big business, even today, showed itself more productive, the tempering of the labor contract with a contract of co-ownership.

Italy and Rome

Speaking of the « immense duties of a future which seems already near, » and « the acute distress of the moment, » he said that no one would be surprised if, while embracing with equal love all the peoples of the world, his anxiety in this regard was at the present moment focused especially on Italy and Rome. In view of the approaching winter, the fight against misery, famine, unemployment, and economic unrest called for prompt and effective remedies.

He reminded those in Italy who possessed supplies and reserves of food, of their obligation not to withdraw them « through greed of greater profit » from those who « are languishing for hunger, » and he appealed to peoples whose resources had not been substantially affected by the war to give to the population of Italy within their capacity, and without prejudice to what is due to other nations in equal want.

« We readily acknowledge what has been done in this direction by the Allied powers, » he declared, « and we know that it is intended to do still more. We likewise willingly appreciate the efforts made by the Italian authorities. »

Speaking of the transition to peace, he said that many noted that the stages on the journey from the cessation of hostilities to normal conditions of life may reveal graver difficulties than people think. It was accordingly more essential that a strong spirit of solidarity arise between the nations to make the world's restoration more speedy and lasting. He echoed his 1939 Christmas message, expressing the desire for international organizations which, « while awaiting the defects of the past, should be really capable of preserving peace according to the principles of justice and equity, against all possible threat in the future. »

Noting that the desire for a world-wide peace institution was occupying the attention of statesmen and peoples, he said, « We gladly express our pleasure and form the hope that its actual achievement may really correspond in the largest possible measure to the nobility of its end, which is the maintainance of tranquility and security in the world for the benefit of all. »

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

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ROME, September 1 — Pleas for fidelity to Christian principles and social ethics in the economic and social order with the return of peace; for the spirit of charity in coping swiftly with famine and unrest caused by the war, and for solidarity between nations, together with capable international organizations to make the restoration of the world speedy, just, and lasting, formed the theme of the Pope's radio address to the world tonight over Radio Vatican on the fifth anniversary of the start of the war.

«After five years of war» said the Pope, «mankind, marred in horror at the misery into which the spirit of violence and the domination of force had plunged it, is resolved to take every precaution against repetition of the tragedy, and with the old world lying in fragments, to see arise a new world, healthier, better organised, more in harmony with the exigencies of human nature. The future of Christian civilization in Europe and in the world depends on whether the work of sage rulers can achieve directives and solutions which do not go counter to God's law, and do not offend the human and Christian conscience.

«In one of those evolutions full of contradictions with which history is dotted, the last centuries have seen on the one side Christian civilization being systematically menaced to its very foundations; and on the other the heritage of that civilization being ever more diffused among peoples. Europe and other continents are still living, to a varying degree, by the vital forces and principles which the heritage of Christian thought has infused into them by a kind of spiritual blood transfusion.»

Fidelity to Christianity

He addressed an urgent appeal to weigh the gravity of the moment and to consider fidelity to the heritage of Christian civilization. This invitation looked chiefly to achieve loyal and effective collaboration in all those fields in which the very idea of Christianity demanded the creation of a more exact juridical order.

«This is especially true,» said the Pope, «of that group of formidable problems which refer to the setting up of an economic and social order more in keeping with the eternal law of God and the dignity of man. In it, Christian thought insists, as a substantial element, on the raising of the proletariat. The achievement of this in a resolute and generous manner appears to every true follower of Christ not only as a step forward on the path of earthly progress, but also as the fulfillment of a moral obligation.»

Of the economic and social questions that would have to be faced after the war, the Pope warned against the

the genuine productivity of social life, the State might in the public interest intervene by regulating its use or even decreeing the expropriation of property, giving a suitable indemnity.

He advocated the guaranteeing and promotion of small and medium holdings, with cooperative unions ensuring them the advantages of big business, and where big business, even today, showed itself more productive, the tempering of the labor contract with a contract of co-ownership.

Italy and Rome

Speaking of the «immense duties of a future which seems already near,» and «the acute distress of the moment,» he said that no one would be surprised if, while embracing with equal love all the peoples of the world, his anxiety in this regard was at the present moment focused especially on Italy and Rome. In view of the approaching winter, the fight against misery, famine, unemployment, and economic unrest called for prompt and effective remedies.

He reminded those in Italy who possessed supplies and reserves of food, of their obligation not to withdraw them «through greed of greater profit» from those who «are languishing for hunger,» and he appealed to peoples whose resources had not been substantially affected by the war to give to the population of Italy within their capacity, and without prejudice to what is due to other nations in equal want.

«We readily acknowledge, what has been done in this direction by the Allied powers,» he declared, «and we know that it is intended to do still more. We likewise willingly appreciate the efforts made by the Italian authorities.»

Speaking of the transition to peace, he said that many noted that the stages on the journey from the cessation of hostilities to normal conditions of life may reveal grave difficulties than people think. It was accordingly more essential that a strong spirit of solidarity arise between the nations to make the world's restoration more speedy and lasting. He echoed his 1939 Christmas message, expressing the desire for international organizations which, «while avoiding the defects of the past, should be really capable of preserving peace according to the principles of justice and equity, against all possible threat in the future.»

Noting that the desire for a world-wide peace institution was occupying the attention of statesmen and peoples, he said, «We gladly express our pleasure and form the hope that its actual achievement may really correspond in the largest possible measure to the nobility of its end, which is the maintainance of tranquility and security in the world for the benefit of all.»

After urging that prisoners and «civilian internees compelled by the war to eat the hard bread of captivity and forced labor in a foreign land» might receive early liberation after peace, he said:

«The sword can, and sometimes, alas, must open the way for peace. The shadow of the sword may be cast over the transition from the cessation of hostilities to the formal conclusion of peace. The threat of the sword may appear inevitable, even after the conclusion of peace, in order to safeguard within legally necessary and morally justified limits the observance of just obligations and prevent attempts at new conflicts.»

(UNN-Vatican)

ITALIAN SUBJECTS IN U.S. RELEASED

ROME, September 1 — The Italian Undersecretary for Press and Information today declared that the greater number of Italian citizens detained in the United States have been released from internment.

Many of those interned were sailors of the Italian merchant marine who were in American ports on the outbreak of the war. Those sailors residing in Liberated Italy will be repatriated.

(UNN)

ITALIAN DECORATION AWARDED

ROME, September 1 — Col. John Chapman, formerly ACC Commissioner for Region III, which included Naples and the region of Campania, was today awarded the Italian decoration of Commendatore, Order of the Crown of Italy.

The decoration was presented by Mayor Filippo Doria of Rome in appreciation for Colonel Chapman's work in Region III. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

POLISH-SOVIET AGREEMENT PROPOSALS

LONDON, September 1 — The Polish Premier said in London last night that proposals for new agreements for the Poles and the Soviet Government had been forwarded to Moscow. These proposals had been unanimously agreed to by the London Polish Government and by the Underground in Poland.

The principal aims of the proposals were: full independence and sovereignty for Poland; Soviet friendship and alliance for Poland with Britain, France, and Czechoslovakia, and intimate Polish relations with the United States.

The Premier revealed that the new constitutional declaration would create a Polish War Cabinet on the British pattern. The position of the commander-in-chief might be abolished.

When Poland is free, a reconstructed Polish Government will be formed based on the parties in the present London Government and on the Polish Workman's Party, which is the basis of the Polish Committee of Liberation. (BBC)

GREEK KING ARRIVES IN LONDON

LONDON, September 1 — King George of Greece arrived here today to confer with British leaders, the United Press reported. (UP)

CHINA NEGOTIATING WITH NETHERLANDS

CHUNGKING, September 1 — The Chinese Government is negotiating with the Netherlands Government in London regarding the surrender of extra-territorial rights in China, Dr. K.C. Wu, Chinese Foreign Office spokesman, said yesterday. The U.S.A. and Great Britain surrendered their rights in China, in January, 1943. (PWB)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, September 1 — Today's communique: *Allied Armies in Italy:*

In the Adriatic sector, troops of the 8th Army are engaged in heavy fighting with strong enemy resistance from the high ground north of the River Foglia. In some places, penetrations have been made into the enemy positions, and fierce counter-attacks, supported by tanks, have been beaten off.

To the west of the Apennines, other troops of the 8th Army have continued their advance toward the Goth Line, and in the upper Tiber Valley, an advance of over four miles has been made.

Significant gains have also been made in the Florence area, where troops of the 8th Army have made appreciable advances on both sides of the city.

To the west of Florence, 5th Army patrols have been active.

Last night, our bombers attacked rail yards at Ferrara. In these operations, 12 enemy aircraft were destroyed, and 11 of ours are missing.

MAAF flew approximately 1,400 sorties.

Navy:

On August 30, British destroyers supporting the Army on the east coast of Italy carried out a successful bombardment of enemy gun positions and transport north of Pesaro.

The naval commander off the south coast of France reports that mine clearance continues with success in the recently-occupied ports and approaches. It is learned that at 0800 hours on August 29, the unconditional surrender of the German garrison on the island of Ratoneau and Pomegues off Marseilles was accepted by the captain of a United States cruiser. Ninety U. S. Marines were landed in the small harbour which lies between the two islands.

Demolitions had been prepared, but the charges were successfully removed and land mines isolated. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

— SHAEF, September 1 — Today's communique:

— Driving on northward from the Poauvais area, Allied forces yesterday reached Amiens, and established a firm bridgehead over the River Somme. Corbie, Villers, Bretteneu, and Morcuil were among the towns taken by this advance. Further to the west, our troops reached Formerie, Buchy, and Forges Les Eaux. North of Rouen, we have captured Totes, halfway to Dieppe, while other forces which crossed the Seine near Caudebec have passed through Lillebonne and reached the area of Saint Romain de Colbos.

The commander of the German 7th Army was among prisoners taken yesterday.

In the Beauvais area, Allied armored units have pushed northeastward along the Brèche river, occupying Bresle and Fouquerolle. Allied troops advancing north of Paris have taken the towns of Senlis, Creil, and Crepy. Forces that took Crepy have advanced to Bethancourt and Haramont. East of Crepy, our troops have reached Vaumouse. Reconnaissance elements are within 2,000 yards of Compiegne.

Gains of about 10 miles have been made by Allied troops moving north and east of Reims. Other troops have entered Laon, where a stiff fight occurred when our forces accounted for three trainloads of German troops who were attempting to withdraw from the town.

Allied troops advancing beyond Saint Dizier have crossed the upper Aisne River several miles north of Saint Menehould. Other troops moving east and southeast of Troyes have made gains to points over 20 miles from the town, reaching the area just east of Bar-Sur-Seine.

In Brittany, Allied troops closing in on Brest have advanced almost to the coast west of the port, in the area south of Saint Renman. The enemy has been cleared from Daoulas Peninsula, south of Brest.

Clouds over France hindered Allied air activity early yesterday, but, operating under improved conditions later in the day, fighters and fighter-bombers attacked enemy road and rail movements in northern France and Belgium.

Motor transports numbering hundreds were destroyed, and locomotives and trucks were hit. Coastal guns on the island of Cezembre were attacked by medium and heavy bombers.

Fuel dumps in the Foret D'Arques and at Nonnay were hit by light bombers, which also attacked military buildings at Vimoy.

During the night of August 30/31, enemy shipping in Channel waters stretching from Dieppe to Dunkirk was attacked by coastal aircraft. One large merchant vessel and a small ship were hit. (Reuter)

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

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Significant gains have also been made in the Florence area, where troops of the 8th Army have made appreciable advances on both sides of the city.

To the west of Florence, 5th Army patrols have been active.

Seventh Army:

American troops have advanced to some 50 miles south of Lyon, with the occupation of Valence and Bourg de Peage, in the Rhône Valley. Strong pressure is being maintained against the retreating enemy.

French forces moving southwest toward the Spanish border, while also advancing up the west bank of the Rhône, have entered Montpellier, Beziers, and Narbonne. Forward elements are beyond Arles.

West of the Rhône, mopping up continues in Pont St. Esprit, Bourg St. Andeol, Vallon, and Barjac.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Fighter aircraft of the Strategic Air Force yesterday attacked an airfield at Reghin, in Rumania, destroying 60 aircraft on the ground. It is now known that 97 enemy aircraft were destroyed on the ground in operations on 30 August. During night operations on 30/31 August, tactical aircraft attacked enemy transport in northern Italy.

Yesterday, our aircraft continued their attacks on bridges and road and rail transport in northern Italy and on gun positions, supply dumps and transport in the Italian battle area. Other aircraft attacked enemy targets in the Rhône Valley area, transport and bridges in Yugoslavia, and coastal shipping in the Gulf of Genoa and the Adriatic.

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Fuel dumps in the Forêt D'Arques and at Nonexy were hit by light bombers, which also attacked military buildings at Vincey.

During the night of August 30/31, enemy shipping in Channel waters stretching from Dieppe to Dunkirk was attacked by coastal aircraft. One large merchant vessel and a small ship were hit. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, September 1 — Tonight's communique:

During today, west and south of Ploesti, our troops continued to advance and occupied over 60 populated localities, including Kalyna, Nedelya, Vernenoski, Dekeneski, Vuzaranka, Zonka, and Tensova, and the railway stations of Prachovo and Prichna.

South and east of Bucharest, our troops were advancing toward the River Danube and occupied the towns of Churchu and Kelarashi, and over 100 other populated localities, including Terleshki, Dorneral, Grabosvode, and Raduneru, and the railway stations of Torleshki, Jasno, Vehlu, Begelanu, Delba, Chaupatse, Ledeneshki, Chiumitsa, Techelanu, Chigelia, Beregaru, and Veteshki.

Southwest of Constanza, our troops occupied in the course of their advance several populated localities.

On all other sectors of the front, reconnaissance activities took place.

During August 31, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 30 German tanks. In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 18 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

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

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795031

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, September 1 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

A Garibaldi Brigade operating in the district of Genoa is at the moment engaged in a bitter fight against the Nazi-Fascists. The Germans have been forced to undertake large-scale operations against the Patriot forces, which harass the enemy with frequent attacks and carry out uninterrupted acts of sabotage. The Patriots have blown up some bridges and damaged long stretches of the railroads in the Aulla sector.

The Germans though superior in men and materiel are being held by daring strategy of the Patriots.

In the enemy's rear, and especially in the Province of Pistoia (on the Goth Line), groups of Patriots, with the support of Allied air forces, engaged the enemy in open battle, and inflicted considerable losses in men and materiel. The Patriots of this sector damaged all German communications and hindered the flow of supplies from the north to the front line.

In another encounter, south of Pavia, the Fascists lost 30 dead, the Patriots 15.

In Milan, an early curfew did not keep the Patriots from actions against the enemy. Two militiamen were killed by Patriot cyclists, who escaped. Other Fascists were wounded.

The Patriots destroyed a bridge in Capriola, forcing the Germans to ferry their motor trucks across the river.

During one of the recent Allied air raids over Brescia, a bomb fell on the local jail, causing great confusion among the wardens. Among the prisoners were 120 Patriots, who taking advantage of the confusion, escaped. Among them were two farmers from Goito, sentenced to death and awaiting execution. The Special Tribunal of Brescia decided that the director and the wardens were responsible for this escape, and sentenced them to various penalties. (UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, September 1 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

In northern France, our troops withdrew farther northeastward toward the Somme with the enemy pressing hard in pursuit. The enemy captured Amiens in grim fighting, and proceeded farther in a northeasterly and northerly direction. Counter-attacks are in progress. In the Laon-Rethel sector, the strong enemy pressure in a northerly direction also continues. The enemy, pushing forward from the Chalons-sur-Marne area eastward, broke through the southern part of the Argonnes and advanced on a broad front toward the Meuse. Particularly grim was the fighting in the Verdun area, which was evacuated by our troops in the afternoon. The first major attack having been frustrated, the Brest sector is being kept under continual fierce enemy fire. Fresh attacks on the positions in front of our main lines were frustrated. Particularly grim was the fighting on the Armorique Peninsula. The crew of the naval battery Ceceniire, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel of the Naval Artillery in Reserve, Seuss, fighting with exemplary courage, continues to lock the entry to the port of St. Malo, despite being shelled without interruption, a battleship joining in the fire.

In the Valence sector, in the Rhone Valley, the stubborn defensive fighting of our rearguards continues.

In Belgium and northern France, from August 10 to 20, 1850 terrorists were killed in action.

London continues to be kept under retaliatory fire.

On the Adriatic coast, our troops were engaged throughout the whole day in halting extremely strong enemy attacks, which gradually increased in fury. The enemy succeeded in punching minor gaps into our lines at some points, but did not succeed in achieving the breakthrough [illegible] were sealed off, and 51

attacks, which were partly supported by tanks. In the Vistula bridgehead, west of Baranov, our troops penetrated deeply into the enemy positions in offensive fighting. West of Annapol, a Soviet bridgehead on the western banks of the Vistula was smashed. The 106th Soviet Rifle Division, which fought in this sector, was completely wiped out. Northwest of Warsaw, as well as between the Bug and Narew, new Bolshevist attacks, supported by tanks and bombers, broke down in fierce fighting.

In Estonia, northwest of Dorpat, our grenadiers repelled enemy formations over the River Embach southward in fierce fighting in the forest area.

On the eastern front, yesterday, the Soviets lost 56 planes in dogfights and by the anti-aircraft batteries of the Air Force. Yesterday, Lieutenant Schall, pilot in a fighter squadron, brought down 13 Soviet planes, and thus scored his 106th success. In the course of August, the Navy and the Air Force, fighting against the Anglo-American supply fleet, sank 45 freighters and transport vessels totalling 226,500 tons; 28 other ships, totalling 262,000 tons, were partly seriously damaged by torpedo and bomb hits. The loss of a big part of these ships must be reckoned with. The following warships were sunk: an auxiliary plane carrier, two cruisers, 23 destroyers, two corvettes, two submarines, 13 motor assault boats, one motor gunboat, and 11 security vessels. Two battleships, five heavy and light cruisers, 14 destroyers, one corvette, three torpedo boats, and six motor assault boats were damaged.

Last night, isolated enemy planes dropped bombs on northwestern and western Germany. (Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMAN OVERSEAS RADIO

Internal French Politics: "The political chaos in the Allied-held parts of France is growing from day to day. De Gaulle has promised to restore the French trade unions and ... is already being fought by various French circles. The various so-called Underground formations are fighting each other, and are arresting and murdering each other's members."

TRANSOCEAN AND D.N.B.

France: The correspondent Max Krull reports upon the military situation in northeastern France. He notes an increase in Allied pressure northward and eastward. "Obviously, the enemy wants to bring about a decision between the Channel coast and the Argonne Mountains on the historical battlefield of the first world war. However, soon points will be reached where the German plans of more active defense will become evident. The long-range shelling of British Channel ports, in any case, is a warning to the enemy that Germany still has ways and means at her disposal to place serious obstacles in his way. Another one of these obstacles in the stubborn German defence of bases on the Atlantic and Mediterranean coast: Lorient, St. Nazaire, Brest, Toulon, and Marseilles are tying down a large number of Allied troops... The enemy captured Amiens and advanced farther north. This fact permits the conclusion the Somme Line will also not be held."

Eastern Front: "The Anapol bridgehead, established by the Bolsheviks several months ago north of the Baranov dent, was eliminated by German troops... In Rumania the Bolsheviks exercised strong pressure without results. The number of Rumanian troops continuing the fight against Bolshevism is constantly increasing."

FASCIST RADIO

New Weapons: It is not improbable that new German weapons were used in the non-stop bombardment of the British invasion ports.

An Insuperable Barrier: From the northern slopes of the Carpathians up to the Gulf of Finland, the German defence line presents an insuperable barrier to the attacking

actions against the enemy. Two militiamen were killed by Patriot cyclists, who escaped. Other Fascists were wounded.

The Patriots destroyed a bridge in Capriolo, forcing the Germans to ferry their motor trucks across the river.

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On the eastern Front, we succeeded in stemming the Bolshevist summer offensive in front of an uninterrupted line running from the eastern Carpathians to the Gulf of Finland.

All enemy attempts in these last few days at regaining the liberty of movement by strong thrusts, were frustrated by the stubbornness of our infantry and by counter-attacks of our tank formations. 4,200 enemy tanks and 5,000 guns were destroyed, as well as more than 13,000 prisoners captured.

In the southern and eastern Carpathians, yesterday, German and Hungarian units repulsed numerous Bolshevist vessels. Two battleships, five heavy and light cruisers, 14 destroyers, one corvette, three torpedo boats, and six motor assault boats were damaged.

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British Tank Losses in Italy: During heavy attacks of the 8th Army in the direction of Urbino, the Wehrmacht units destroyed 63 British tanks.

Patrols of the 5th Army, probing the German lines between Florence and the Terrhenian coast, were repulsed with heavy losses. East of Pisa, Allied units crossed the Arno, but were immediately driven back by the quick intervention of German security troops.

Clothing for Freed Italians: The Italian internees who have now become free citizens are in urgent need of winter clothing. «As they are the representatives of Italy in Germany, it is essential that they be decently dressed.»

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

Interior S.C.

INFORMATION DIVISION
AACC

BASIC NEWS

1 SEP 1944

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

Psychological Warfare Branch, FNC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

Friday — 1 September 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — British advance 65 miles to Amiens in 48 hours; Americans 70 miles from Germany; Bordeaux liberated by FFI; Eisenhower to command all Allied armies in France; Montgomery promoted to Field Marshal; 7th Army forces 50 miles from Spanish frontier; Nice liberated; Red Army enters Bucharest, pushes onward; Czechoslovak Patriots claim control of Slovakia; Bulgarian peace delegation awaiting terms; Poles enter Pesaro as 8th Army closes on Goth Line; General Wilson returns from France; U. S. planes make widespread Pacific attacks; Hitler preparing to use poison gas, BBC says.

LIBERATED ITALY — Commission publishes report on Nazi-Fascist Ardeatine Caves Massacre; Trial of Fascists is responsibility of Italian Government, Pollock says.

WAR FRONTS

BRITISH ADVANCE 65 MILES TO AMIENS IN 48 HOURS AMERICANS 70 MILES FROM GERMANY

SHAEF, August 31 — In a spectacular new advance aimed at outflanking the flying-bomb coast the British 2nd Army today drove 40 miles from Gournay-en-Bray to liberate Amiens, 40 miles inland from the English Channel. This 65-mile advance in 48 hours rivals the speed of General Patton's columns who are now reported to be in the Argonne Forest, 70 miles from the German border at Saarbrucken.

There is likely to be only a brief pause at Amiens, which is 60 miles from the Belgian border. The Germans, driven back on the Somme, are likely to fall back into Belgium and the full force of the Allied air strength will be turned to give support to General Sir Miles Dempsey's offensive.

The drive to isolate the flying-bomb coast in the Pas de Calais area is a tremendously personal thing to every British soldier. Enthusiasm grows hourly in the British Army in France for what is now becoming in the soldiers' minds a crusade against the rocket-bomb sites.

Canadian troops have liberated Rouen, 25 miles inland from Dieppe where, in August 1942, Canadian, British, American, and French forces landed, and where a large number of Canadian troops were taken prisoner. Mopping up operations of the Siegfried Line and the German frontier. Reports late tonight stated that American patrols are now operating in the Forest of Argonne, scene of American battles of the last war. This places them less than 70 miles from Germany. Other units have reached Saint Dizier, southwest of Verdun.

The thrust of General Courtney Hodges 1st Army beyond Laon carried the Americans to within 33 miles of the Belgian border. At the railway station in Laon, American forces caught three trainloads of German soldiers pulling out and killed them all.

Forward elements of the American 1st Army, threating north of Paris, have reached Senlis and are in the area of Crepy-en-Valois, 15 miles farther north. Other units are reported to be in Clermont in a drive northward to effect a junction with the British 2nd Army's southern flank.

The equivalent of five panzer divisions have been destroyed, and another six have been severely mauled, including one grenadier division, in northern France between June 6 and August 25, General Eisenhower stated in a report submitted to the Combined Chiefs of Staff. The total German casualties amount to over 300,000 killed, wounded, and prisoner, of which over 200,000 are prisoners.

In the Brittany Peninsula, Allied guns have been shelling gun positions in the port city of Brest. A headquarters report stated that the enemy has been cleared from the area south of the city, and that the attack upon the city itself is continuing. (OWI - Reuter - BBC)

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In the region southward of Bordeaux, along the Pyrenees, 3,000 German prisoners have been taken, and another 1,000 enemy soldiers have been killed or wounded.

Swiss dispatches said tonight that French Alpine Chasseurs have taken over from FFI troops in the Franco-Swiss frontier region, and that Maquis men are gradually being absorbed by the regular army.

The Swiss reports said that fighting is over in Haute Savoie, that civic policy in the area, and the policy of newspapers in the area, is rigorously Socialistic. (Reuter)

LATE BULLETINS

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787627

Montgomery promoted to Field Marshal; 7th Army forces 50 miles from Spanish frontier; Nice liberated; Red Army enters Bucharest, pushes onward; Czechoslovak Patriots claim control of Slovakia; Bulgarian peace delegation awaiting terms; Poles enter Pésaro as 8th Army closes on Goth Line; General Wilson returns from France; U. S. planes make widespread Pacific attacks; Hitler preparing to use poison gas, BBC says.

LIBERATED ITALY — Commission publishes report on Nazi-Fascist Ardeatine Caves Massacre; Trial of Fascists is responsibility of Italian Government, Pollock says.

WAR FRONTS

BRITISH ADVANCE 65 MILES TO AMIENS IN 48 HOURS AMERICANS 70 MILES FROM GERMANY

SHAEF, August 31 — In a spectacular new advance aimed at outflanking the flying-bomb coast the British 2nd Army today drove 40 miles from Gournay-en-Bray to liberate Amiens, 40 miles inland from the English Channel. This 65-mile advance in 48 hours rivals the speed of General Patton's columns who are now reported to be in the Argonne Forest, 70 miles from the German border at Saarbruken.

There is likely to be only a brief pause at Amiens, which is 60 miles from the Belgian border. The Germans, driven back on the Somme, are likely to fall back into Belgium and the full force of the Allied air strength will be turned to give support to General Sir Miles Dempsey's offensive.

The drive to isolate the flying-bomb coast in the Pas de Calais area is a tremendously personal thing to every British soldier. Enthusiasm grows hourly in the British Army in France for what is now becoming in the soldiers' minds a crusade against the rocket-bomb sites.

Canadian troops have liberated Rouen, 25 miles inland from Dieppe where, in August 1942, Canadian, British, American, and French forces landed, and where a large number of Canadian troops were taken prisoner. Mopping up operations against remaining snipers in Rouen continues, however. The Canadians have executed a flanking movement and have cut the Rouen-Dieppe road, nine miles north of Rouen.

No Serious Opposition

The cities of Gournay-en-Bray, Beauvais, and Marseilles-en Veauvais were liberated last night by British forces in a 27-mile advance from their bridgehead over the Seine.

With the fall of Fleury-sur-Andelle, which was overrun last night, the Allies have linked their bridgeheads across the Seine in a solid front east of the river from Paris to Rouen. The British threw another bridgehead across the Seine at Caudebec, less than 25 miles east of the great port of Le Havre. It is also reported that Belgian forces have sent patrols across the river at Quillebeuf, 18 miles east of Le Havre.

At no place in their drive toward Germany are the Allied troops meeting serious opposition. The German 7th Army has been destroyed, the German 15th Army has been used up in attempts to bolster the hopeless cause in northern France, the 5th Panzer Army, created out of remnants of shattered units in Normandy, has been largely destroyed. The enemy no longer has a cohesive fighting machine in all of France.

The American 3rd Army, operating on a wide front, began a fresh attack this morning in the general direction

Forward elements of the American [illegible] north of Paris, have reached Senlis and are in the area of Crepy-en-Valois, 15 miles farther north. Other units are reported to be in Clermont in a drive northward to effect a junction with the British 2nd Army's southern flank.

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LATE BULLETINS

AMERICANS 10 MILES FROM BELGIAN BORDER

SHAEF, August 31 — American forces have crossed the River Meuse and are driving on Charleville, 10 miles from the Belgian border, it was reported late tonight.

These forces are in the outskirts of Sedan, and are driving on toward the Forest of Ardennes.

The German front has completely broken, and the battle toward Belgium has turned into a rout. They are fleeing so fast that it is becoming most difficult for American forces to maintain contact.

Remnants of the 7th German Army, which had already been trapped twice, have now lost the race to Germany, it was stated officially. (Reuter)

BRITISH EXTEND SOMME BRIDGEHEAD TO CORBIE AMERICANS IN COMPIEGNE FOREST

SHAEF, August 31 — The British 2nd Army has extended the Amiens bridgehead across the Somme to the neighborhood of Corbie, 10 miles due east of Amiens, it was reported late tonight.

American forces are advancing on Compiégne through the Forest of Compiégne. (Reuter)

4111

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

MOSQUITOES HIT FRANKFURT

LONDON, August 31 — RAF Mosquitoes bombed the industrial area of the German city of Frankfurt last night, while other squadrons of the same speedy aircraft, acting as fighter-bombers, harried Nazi rail communications, from the fighting front, deep into the German homeland.

The Associated Press reported that the attacking planes flew as low as 500 feet above the ground, and that many trains were wrecked.

Also during the night, two waves of American medium bombers attacked the German fortress of Cezambre, a small island from which German coast guns have been blocking the entrance to St. Malo harbor, in the great bay between the Brest and Cherbourg peninsulas.

Last night and early today, the Germans resumed flying-bomb attacks on the southern coast of England and on the London area. Observers said the latest attacks, following a short lull, seem to have been directed at England from the direction of Belgium.

The number of bombs sent over was said to have been fewer than usual. However, an official announcement disclosed casualties and damage. Undisclosed numbers of the bombs were shot down by the RAF before they reached the English coast. (OWI-Reuter)

ALLIES IN FRANCE UNDER SINGLE COMMAND

WASHINGTON, August 31 — General Eisenhower will soon take supreme command of all Allied armies in France, both in the north and the south, the Associated Press said today.

The press agency said that General Eisenhower, who has been directing the offensive through northern France, will take over General Patch's 7th Army now moving up the Rhône Valley under a new army command organization plan about to be announced.

The Associated Press dispatch continued:

"It is understood that General Patch's operations now link in with the campaign in the north rather than with the Mediterranean campaign under General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, because the 7th Army's drive is now an integral part of the overall campaign to crush the Germans in France." (AP)

MONTGOMERY PROMOTED TO FIELD MARSHAL

LONDON, August 31 — General Sir Bernard Law Montgomery is now a Field Marshal. His promotion to the highest grade in the British Army was announced by King George tonight, through the War Office.

Field Marshal Montgomery is one of the few British generals who have been raised to that rank without first having served as Chief of the Imperial General Staff, highest appointive position in the British Army. (Reuter)

FIVE DAYS AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

SHAEF, August 31 — Reviewing the Battle of France at a press conference this morning, General Dwight Eisenhower stated that the attack on German forces had gone exactly as conceived, but that the campaign was actually five days ahead of schedule. He predicted in Algiers, before he went to England, that Germany could be beaten in 1944 if everyone on the battlefield and home fronts did his duty. General Eisenhower said that he stood on that forecast.

Before the landings, he said the Allied chiefs had thought it would be more likely — and better strategy for the Germans — to withdraw when they saw they were unable to hurl the Allies back into the sea, and then fight a delaying action back to some better defense system with more direct lines of supply and reinforcement. Instead, the Germans fought in and cut at Caen on a plan of strategy which made every foot there more important than 10 miles

laboratonists in Paris, some of whom were armed. There was trouble and nervousness there, especially since the front line was outside the city's east gate.

Asked about the German Siegfried Line, General Eisenhower said that "no defensive line is better than the men defending it." He said he hoped that, by the time the Allies reached the Siegfried Line, the Germans' morale would be badly shaken.

General Eisenhower paid high tribute to the Maquis, who, he said, had been far more effective than many doubting Thomases thought they could be. Apparently, he added, the Maquis can start an uprising in any region, when they wanted to. (OWI - Reuter)

PATTON AWARDED BRITISH DECORATION

LONDON, August 31 — Lieut. General George Patton, commanding general of the American 3rd Army in France, was made Honorary Companion of the Most Excellent Order of the Bath for his work in the North African campaign, it was announced today.

Four other American generals were also decorated by the British Government. (OWI)

BODIES OF 50 PATRIOTS EXHUMED IN PARIS

PARIS, August 31 — A wave of popular indignation swept the city following the exhumation of the bodies of 50 French policemen and members of the French Forces of the Interior. An Associated Press dispatch quoted French papers as saying that the 50 had been shot by German SS troops without trial in the week preceding the liberation of Paris.

Eight of the bodies were recovered Sunday from a common grave in the courtyard of the Caserne de la Republique, German barracks in the heart of Paris; eight others were found in the Luxembourg Gardens, in the university quarter; and 34 were exhumed from three pits in the woods at Vincennes, a suburb east of Paris. (OWI)

DE GAULLE SUSPENDS FOREIGN OFFICE OFFICIALS

LONDON, August 31 — General Charles De Gaulle has suspended all officials of the French Foreign Office who worked for the Vichy Government pending an investigation of their activities, Radio France said in a broadcast today. (BBC)

ANOTHER VICHY MINISTER ARRESTED

WASHINGTON, August 31 — A report by the American Broadcasting Station in England yesterday said that Francois Lehideux, former Secretary of State for Production in the Vichy Cabinet, has been arrested in Paris.

The broadcast said that Lehideux was head of the Renault factory which made tanks and trucks for Germany during the Nazi occupation.

Radio Paris said that the French National Council of Liberation Secretary General for National Education, has issued a decree reinstating with full rights all employees of the Ministry of National Education and Arts who had been dismissed by the Vichy regime for racial and political reasons. (OWI)

50 MILES FROM SPANISH FRONTIER

ADVANCE AFHQ, August 31 — French forces of the 7th Army have swept southwest from the Rhône Valley in an unopposed, 90-mile advance to within 50 miles of the Spanish frontier, it was announced here late tonight.

In the sensational advance along the main highway leading from the Rhône Valley around the Gulf of Lions southward to the great Spanish port of Barcelona, forward elements of General de Lattre De Tassigny's French forces entered the towns of Montpellier, Beziers, and Narbonne.

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

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Two Separate Commands

Now that the northern France front has been tremendously enlarged, due to the successes of the Allied armies, Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery and General Omar Bradley have been given equal command of their respective fronts, General Eisenhower said.

Field Marshal Montgomery will command all Allied forces on the northern, or upper part of the line, while the American commander, General Bradley, will command the center of the line. General Eisenhower explained that General Montgomery, whom he described as one of the great soldiers - of this or any other war, - was in command of the initial tactical battles because the beachhead was a constricted area where a single tactical command was more effective.

General Eisenhower told the war correspondents the American march through Paris was held to establish a definite feeling of confidence within the city, and to help General De Gaulle in his own particular problems. The supreme commander added that there still were many col-

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30 MILES FROM SPANISH FRONTIER

ADVANCE AFHQ, August 31 — French forces of the 7th Army have swept southwest from the Rhône Valley in an unopposed, 90-mile advance to within 30 miles of the Spanish frontier, it was announced here late tonight.

In the sensational advance along the main highway leading from the Rhône Valley around the Gulf of Lions southward to the great Spanish port of Barcelona, forward elements of General de Lattre De Tassigny's French forces entered the towns of Montpellier, Beziers, and Narbonne, 88-miles southwest of Arles.

Although the French forces pushing to the southwest met no enemy opposition, French and American forces, pursuing the beaten German 19th Army up the Rhône Valley north of Valence and toward Lyon, and American forces now within striking distance of the Italian frontier, were heavily engaged today and yesterday.

After heavy engagements yesterday, in which the battered German force broke free from its American pursuers to reach Lyon, American troops today pressed on northward along the east bank of the Rhône, to occupy Valence, only 57 miles south of France's leading industrial city.

French forces of the 7th Army fanned out to the northwest and southwest of the Rhône Valley, maintaining pressure on the enemy forces fleeing overland toward the Valley of the Loire, and occupied the town of Largentière, 25 miles west of Montelimar.

Nice Liberated

American forces yesterday moved eastward along the Riviera to enter Nice, and to approach within 13 miles of the Italian border, as German forces guarding the Alpine frontier passes inland began to grope forward to contact

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

American troops which might be threatening the Italian border.

American forces, although they have fallen back from Briançon, only six miles from the Italian frontier, still constitute a threat to industrial northwestern Italy, and especially Turin, only 50 miles to the east of Briançon by road and rail.

One German force was reported moving westward from Montgenevre, through the Alpine passes five miles northeast of Briançon, while another enemy formation was said to be moving into France from the Larche Gap, 35 miles to the south, and about 39 miles east of Gap, where American forces have been reported within the past week.

These German forces guarding the Italian frontier, with their communications torn up behind them by recent heavy Allied air attacks on road and rail bridges, and confronted with Allied forces overrunning nearly all of southern France west of the Italian border, are showing increasing «signs of nervousness,» it was reported here.

American forward elements entered Nice, the Riviera's largest resort town, with a population of over 200,000, without any opposition, and proceeded eastward through the town toward the frontier, just beyond Monte Carlo. Damage in the big resort and port town was mainly confined to harbour areas, it was said.

Huge Material Losses

The fleeing remnants of the German 19th Army paid a heavy price for their escape northward along the Rhône Valley, it was stated. In slashing flank attacks Tuesday, when American forces tore at the retreating enemy columns along an 18-kilometer stretch of Highway No. 7, on the east bank of the Rhône south of Livron, 2,000 German motor vehicles, 1,000 horses, twenty 75-mm. anti-tank guns, twelve 77-mm. guns, three complete batteries of field artillery, forty 20-mm. anti-aircraft weapons, eight self-propelled guns, and six railway guns were captured or destroyed.

German rearguards yesterday fought back savagely at intervals from Livron northward to Lyon, blocking at suicide cost American forward elements thrusting into the retreating columns. After several such heavy engagements, the German forces broke free and fled at breakneck speed north to Lyon, 67 miles farther up the Rhône Valley.

The heavy German losses south of Livron were only part of the total price paid by the enemy to save the substantial part of the 15,000 men which formed the German 19th Army.

Two Me-109's, only German planes to come to the assistance of the hard pressed enemy forces, carried out ground strafing of the pursuing Allied troops in the area of Allex and Crest, north of the Drome River.

Immediately northeast of Montelimar, American forces yesterday reoccupied the town of Clare, which they had been compelled to evacuate on the night of August 28/29. Still farther south in the Rhône Valley, French forces of the 7th Army met German resistance in the vicinity of Bourg St. Andeol, 14 miles south of Montelimar.

Seventh Army forces have now captured more than 50,000 prisoners in the two weeks campaign in southern France. (PRO)

RED ARMY ENTERS BUCHAREST, PUSHES ONWARD

MOSCOW, August 31 — The Russian capital celebrated the entry of Red Army troops into Bucharest with 24 salvoes from 324 guns tonight — thus ranking the fall of the Rumanian capital with the greatest victories of the war.

Russian troops entered Bucharest today after a swift drive southward from Ploesti. Marshal Stalin's order of the day, announcing complete Russian control of the city, said that General Malinovsky's troops of the 2nd Ukrainian Front wiped out German pockets of resistance in their march from the oil field [illegible] centre, and the Soviet communique

say that Russian positions northeast of Praga, at Warsaw, were improved today after German counter-attacks were repulsed. The town and railway station of Radzymin were taken.

A Reuter dispatch said that Red Army units were massing their weight along the East Prussian border, awaiting the order to strike. Reuter added that German commanders have massed new divisions along the threatened line, and that one of them has been named, «The Division to Prevent Invasion.»

From inside Warsaw, General Bor's Polish communique said that fighting continued bitterly, that one old section of the city was in flames after a concentrated aerial attack in which Nazi craft hurled 1,000 bombs into the streets. Despite local Polish gains, said General Bor's communique, the Germans are strengthening their positions.

In Moscow, the newspaper *Izvestia* said today that Russian troops found a large section of the Ploesti oil fields in flames when they captured the city. Many of the installations were found intact, however, and were said to be ready to produce oil for the Red Army. (Reuter)

CHURCHILL FORESEES INDEPENDENT POLAND

LONDON, August 31 — Prime Minister Winston Churchill, in a message to Poland, declared today that the final battle liberating Europe will «make possible the restoration of a strong and independent Poland.»

Mr. Churchill said that the world is watching the heroic struggle for freedom in Warsaw. The Poles have earned the admiration of all free peoples, and from their sacrifices, a new Poland will be born.

Despite the most barbarous treatment at the hands of the Nazi thugs and torturers, Polish courage and Polish constancy has never faltered, the message continued.

«At home and abroad, Poles under the leadership, first of General Sikorski, and then of his distinguished successor M. Mikolajczyk, have remained as one in their determination to continue with the United Nations the struggle against the German oppressors. Polish armies have won, and are still winning, renown, fighting on all main fronts in the great battle which will liberate Europe, and make possible the restoration of a strong and independent Poland.»

(Reuter)

CZECHOSLOVAKS CLAIM CONTROL OF SLOVAKIA

LONDON, August 31 — Czechoslovak Forces of the Interior said today that they now control almost all of Slovakia, or about one-third of all the territory of old Czechoslovakia.

The second communique of the Czech Partisan Army said all but border areas of Slovakia were cleared of German troops, and that heavy fighting continues for several major towns at the eastern and western ends of the region.

One of the towns, Levoca, was said to be only 30 miles from Russian front lines. (Reuter)

BULGARIAN PEACE GROUP AWAITING TERMS

LONDON, August 31 — The Bulgarian peace delegation which arrived in Cairo yesterday is being held *incommunicado* until the Allied peace terms are delivered to them, the BBC stated in a late broadcast tonight. (BBC)

MOSCOW ACCUSES BULGARIA

MOSCOW, August 31 — Bulgaria is not remaining true to her pledge of neutrality, Radio Moscow alleged today. The broadcast continued, in part:

«It is a known fact that German armed ships continue to remain in the Bulgarian waters of the Danube and in Bulgarian Black Sea ports, while the Bulgarian Government

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Among the prisoners was Major General Stingel, commander of the 76th German Infantry Division. Among those killed was a General Nisch, identified as commander of the 4th German Army Corps.

The Soviet communique said General Malinovsky's troops swept on beyond the Rumanian capital, and overran a number of inhabited localities. West and south of Costanza, troops of the 3rd Ukrainian Front continued their advance through several towns and many smaller localities.

Stalin's order of the day did not say that Russian forces had «captured» the city. Moscow revealed several days ago that Nazi troops had been driven from most of the Rumanian capital by Rumanian troops, and said that slight German resistance remained on the outskirts.

Reuter said tonight that the Red Army was massing large forces for a push through Transylvania into Hungary, now that Bucharest is behind the line. The dispatch said that Soviet tanks and tactical aircraft were moving the battlefront forward with a coordination, so crushing in power, that German troops in strongpoints along the way frequently have no time to fire even a single shot before they are overwhelmed.

The Soviet communique tonight disclosed no other major action anywhere along the Russo-German front, except to

final battle liberating Europe will «make possible the restoration of a strong and independent Poland.»

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«It is a known fact that German armed ships continue to remain in the Bulgarian waters of the Danube and in Bulgarian Black Sea ports, while the Bulgarian Government does not even attempt to intern these ships or their crews.

«Bulgarian troops continue to fight against the Yugoslav Army of Liberation, as well as against the Greek people on Greek territory occupied by the Bulgars.»

(PWB)

HUNGARY REPORTED ASKING FOR ARMISTICE TERMS

ISTANBUL, August 31 — A report that Hungary has approached the Allies for armistice terms has reached, what a Reuter dispatch describes as competent Hungarian circles in Istanbul. (Reuter)

FORMER PREMIER OF HUNGARY DIES

WASHINGTON, August 31 — The former Premier of Hungary, who resigned on Tuesday, was dead today.

A German news agency reported the death of former Premier Doeme Sztojay, in a transmission to the Balkan press today. (OWI)

RUMANIAN DELEGATION IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW, August 31 — A Rumanian Government delegation has arrived here to discuss armistice terms with Russia, Radio Moscow announced today. They were met by

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representatives of the Protocol Department of the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs.

The Rumanian delegation consists of Prince Stirbey; Visoianu Patrascanu, Minister of Justice; M. Damacanu, Deputy Minister for the Interior; M. Cristu; and Lieutenant Colonel Focsoneanunu. (OWI - Reuter)

NEW NAZI BALTIC COMMANDER

STOCKHOLM, August 31 — Colonel-General Schorner's assumption of command in the Baltic has been confirmed, correspondents here stated. The fate of General Lindemann, the former commander, is unknown. He is reported to have refused to give a loyalty pledge to Hitler after the revolt of the generals. (PWB)

RUSSIANS BETTER TREATED

LONDON, August 31 — The Stockholm correspondent of the London *Times* reported that Russians in Germany are being given more favourable treatment as the Red Army approaches German soil. (PWB)

POLES ENTER PESARO, 8TH CLOSES ON GOTH LINE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 31 — Polish troops of the 8th Army yesterday entered the Adriatic port of Pesaro, as the 8th Army closed in on the coastal defenses of the Goth Line.

Along a 16-mile stretch, combat patrols have crossed the Foglia River, outer water barrier to the concrete and earthwork fortifications of the enemy's Goth Line and are engaged in heavy fighting on the north banks of the river, it was reported.

Polish forces entered Pesaro, a coast town of 22,000 inhabitants, after infantry and tank forces had broken through enemy resistance following sharp fighting on the edges of the town. The Polish forces pushed forward at least four miles from positions occupied yesterday both on the coastal road and inland between the Arzilla and the Foglia rivers.

Forward troops of the 8th Army were reported four to five miles northeast of Urbino, and engaged in heavy fighting in the rough country to the northwest of this Renaissance town. Monte Calvo, inland anchor of the enemy's defenses, is only a few thousand yards north of these foremost troops. The town of Urbania, seven miles southwest of Urbino, was reported clear of the enemy.

Enemy Hold Heights

Enemy forces still occupy the heights of the Alpe di Luna, east of Sansepolcro in the upper Tiber Valley, but 8th Army forces have occupied the towns of Caprese Michelangelo and Sant'Andrea a Sommagio in the Pratomagno Mountains to the west of the Tiber, it was reported.

In the Upper Arno Valley, north of Arezzo, patrol forces have pushed some four miles northeast and northwest along the two main roads branching from Bibbiena, and although enemy forces were contacted at Poppi, four miles to the northwest, British troops occupied the town of Consuma, seven miles northwest of Poppi.

In both the upper reaches of the Arno and the Tiber rivers, 8th Army forces are now within striking distance of the enemy's mountain defense positions following the sweep of the Apennines.

Enemy patrols were active northeast of Florence, and one force crossing one of the Arno's tributaries in this sector was engaged by Allied artillery and compelled to withdraw.

Enemy patrols were also active along the 5th Army front, and two enemy patrols were engaged at points southeast and southwest of Pisa. The 92nd Infantry Division, an American Negro unit, now in combat, probed German defenses on the north banks of the Arno River with patrol forces yesterday in one of its first reported actions. (PRO)

Strategic operations ranged over Rumania, Hungary, Yugoslavia, and Greece, with 15th AAF fighter-escorted heavies attacking two rail bridges in Yugoslavia on the main routes from Hungary to Belgrade, and P-38 Lightnings using their new high-altitude bombing technique for the second consecutive day.

On the Rumanian border, 15th AAF Mustangs of an all-Negro fighter unit attacked an airfield 130 miles southeast of Budapest and successfully strafed the field, which was unusually crowded with German planes. The Negro fighter group made five different low-altitude strafing attacks, setting many of the planes on fire and damaging installations, as well as destroying several oil tank cars in the vicinity. (PRO)

TARGETS IN GREECE ATTACKED

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 31 — The Balkan Air Force yesterday concentrated on enemy road and rail transport in eastern Greece. Near Kalibaka, Mustangs located two small convoys and put seven of the vehicles out of action. Included in their day's tally were five locomotives and two staff cars.

Beaufighters severely damaged three locomotives with rockets near Lamia, while other rocket-firing Beaufighters hit two coastal gun sites and stores on Zirje Island, in the Dalmatians. Other installations bombed included the railway yard at Karlovac, in Croatia, and a bridge at Gospic. (PRO)

RAIL CHAOS IN BALKANS

ADVANCE AHFQ, August 31 — Movement of German troops, supplies, equipment, and transport through the Balkans has been immeasurably impaired by the effective operations of the Balkan Air Force and Patriots who have been specializing in wrecking trains, it was reported today.

A German traveller recently journeying by rail from Vienna almost into Greece was in transit for nine days, due to any number of interruptions and false starts. Between Vienna and Ljubljana, in northern Yugoslavia, a distance of less than 290 miles, he had to change five times, owing to bomb damage to the line. He continued on to Zagreb, via Maribor, but met with demolished tunnels, cut lines, other trains piling up ahead, crashed engines, finally managing to move on to Brod. The Germans stated that the Brod railway yards were in a fearful state, with innumerable blitzed rolling stock and an air raid occurring to throw the German passengers into a panic.

At Sarajevo, the Balkan Air Force bombers were over again, and locomotives were destroyed. The wrecking of a train up ahead made doubly difficult the passage of the German traveller. By auto and air, he managed to continue and after transacting his business near Mostah, he flew part of the way back to Brod, where the main line follows the mountain spine of Yugoslavia and Albania into Greece.

But, the traveller stated, there were further delays due to the close oil refinery which feared an air attack. This area was hardly worth attacking, the German added, because it was completely ruined.

He did not yet reach his final station, because Patriots sabotaged another train and blocked the road. Then, after a long hike to another road he eventually reached the end of his journey — Prizen, in Albania — by pack train. (PRO)

YUGOSLAVS CAPTURE PARASIN

LONDON, August 31 — Continuing their offensive operations against the German armies in Yugoslavia, Patriots captured the city of Parasin in Montenegro, the communique from Marshal Tito's headquarters announced tonight.

Other units broke up a German column near the town of Gacko, in Herzegovina, and prevented an attempted German breakthrough from Backo to Bileca.

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GENERAL WILSON RETURNS FROM FRANCE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 31 — General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean Theatre, has just returned from a two day inspection of operations in southern France, it was announced here today. (PRO)

M.A.A.F. AGAIN POUNDS ENEMY COMMUNICATIONS

ADVANCE AFHQ, August 31 — Continuing the relentless assault on enemy communications and supplies, Corsican-based Thunderbolts of the Tactical Air Force yesterday afternoon dive-bombed the railroad yards at Albengo, in northern Italy, causing explosions and fires among 50 railroad cars, and torn tracks.

Meanwhile, French-flown Thunderbolts flew deep into France but found few targets, yet tracked down and destroyed six trucks and a tank car, while cratering roads and rail lines.

In other operations TAF bombed objectives north of Florence, also in La Spezia harbour, and southwest of Parma.

Coastal aircraft hit enemy vessels in the Sestri Levante harbour, and destroyed a 200-foot barge in the Danube.

Dalmatians. Other installations bombed included the railway yard at Karlovac, in Croatia, and a bridge at Gospic. (PRO)

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Offensive operations in Serbia resulted in the destruction of a German column on the Vrnjacka-Banja-Cacak sector. Three enemy planes near the town of Krusevac, and a locomotive with five cars on the Stalac-Nish line, were destroyed. In the latter engagement, 103 Germans were captured.

In Croatia, the Yugoslav forces repulsed attacks by two German regiments and threw them back toward the city of Gospic.

Strong enemy units are being engaged in the Koncalo sector in Slovenia.

The communique stated that the Zlatibor sector had been completely cleared of the enemy in the past 48 hours. (OWI)

U.S. PLANES MAKE WIDESPREAD PACIFIC ATTACKS

CHUNGKING, August 31 — Over the face of China, over the vast distances of the Pacific, United States aircraft continued today to carry out their smashing attacks against Jap supply lines and communications, in what has been described as a war of "bombs against wheels."

River shipping, air strips, warehouses, convoys, and all their protective installations, were targets for heavy and fighter-bombers, from the Kuriles, north of Japan, to the Netherlands Indies island of Ceram.

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The attack upon the oil producing island of Ceram, another assault upon the Japanese stronghold of Halmahera, and still others against Japanese shipping off the coasts of New Guinea and Celebes, and the southern Philippines, were carried out by General Douglas MacArthur's air forces. Ships were sunk; barracks were hit; guns were blasted out of the earth.

Meanwhile, United States Navy bombers attacked the Kuriles again sinking a medium tanker filled with badly needed oil, and destroying a large cargo vessel. Jap patrol ships were also hit.

Retreating Japs Pursued

Dirty weather on the Burma front held up the Allied advance south of Pinbaw; but down the Tiddim Road, the forward push continued, with General Joseph Stilwell's 13th Army elements in pursuit of Jap forces retreating into the Chin Hills.

Jap troops in China were reported from Chungking to have advanced beyond the fallen city of Hengyang, which they took three weeks ago. They were said to be headed for Kweilin, with Chinese units moving to intercept their offensive.

From the cities of Towshan and Chunglow, in southern Kwangtung Province, Jap troops have been driven out in flight, and the Chinese are in full pursuit.

Back in the air, the war of bombs against wheels inflicted heavy losses against Jap shipping, aircraft, truck convoys, troop concentrations, around every major field of operations over the scattered Chinese front.

Allied bombs hit airfields at Canton — 100 trucks at Hengyang, rail yards at Yochow, at Hankow, at Sinyang. Allied bombs hit airfields at Pailuchi, at Liuiang, at Tungting River shipping near Kiukiang was sunk. At Changsha, Allied bombs hit 50 trucks. Other aircraft supported ground forces at Ichang, at Tongyang, at Chungsiang. Enemy aircraft were shot down, eight at one place, five at another. Forty-nine were damaged or destroyed.

These blows added up to a Japanese admission that more production is necessary to a continuation of the war. Over Radio Tokyo a Jap commentator said:

«In all these battle areas, there was not a time when our men had enough planes. As a result of Allied attacks, the number of our aircraft steadily diminishes.»

And as for Japanese shipping:

The United States Navy Department said that American submarines have accounted for another 17 Jap ships in recent operations. The craft sunk included two destroyers. The total of Jap shipping losses to American submarines was conservatively put at 723 vessels of the warship and auxiliary classes alone, since the start of the war.

(Reuter-OWI)

AIR PHOTOS GUIDE LOST TANKS

WASHINGTON, August 31 — Allied tanks lost in the all but impenetrable Burma jungles during the Mytkyina campaign were guided back to their base of operations by aerial photographs dropped by reconnaissance planes, the War Department revealed today.

B-25 Mitchell bombers found the tanks while out on a photo reconnaissance mission. The armor was wandering aimlessly through the jungle. Pictures of the column and all the surrounding area were made, were developed quickly, and dropped.

The photgraphs indicated the position of the lost tank column and outlined the best route back to base. The tanks returned safely. (OWI)

ENEMY IS BEATEN, GENERAL JUIN SAYS

MURPHY TO TAKE PART IN A.M.G. IN GERMANY

WASHINGTON, August 31 — Robert D. Murphy, political adviser to General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson's Mediterranean High Command, will go to London with the personal rank of Ambassador to take part in the Allied Military Government of Germany, the State Department announced today.

Mr. Murphy will be concerned exclusively with political problems growing out of the approaching invasion and the eventual occupation of Germany, the announcement said.

He will be the ranking diplomat on General Eisenhower's staff, and will be senior to Samuel Reber, who was named several days ago to succeed William Phillips. Reber is an expert on French affairs, and it is expected that he will concentrate on that phase of the war.

Before taking over his new duties, Mr. Murphy will probably go to Washington for consultation. (OWI)

GERMANS ADMIT DISRUPTION OF SUPPLY SERVICE

LONDON, August 31 — A recent order from the German High Command expressed concern over the heavy losses in motor vehicles which resulted in the disruption of the German Army supply services.

After stating that the losses assumed such proportions that they could be replaced only to a limited degree, the order said:

«Nothing can be done about the unavoidable losses in battle, especially where the enemy air force has control of the air in the rear of our lines. But such losses which are brought about by careless or criminal action on the part of the driver or of the commander are inexcusable. The commanders of all units equipped with motor vehicles must be informed of our emergency in this respect and of our experiences as to the effectiveness of the Anglo-Saxon air force. In the case of negligent or criminal losses of vehicles, those responsible should be made accountable with merciless severity.» (PWB)

HITLER PREPARING TO USE POISON GAS, B.B.C. SAYS

LONDON, August 31 — There is evidence that Hitler is preparing to use poison gas against Great Britain as a last resort, the *BBC* said today. Reports reaching here indicate that the Germans are sending stocks of poison gas to the Netherlands and Belgian coasts.

Reports reaching Geneva state that factories in Germany are working full time on the production of gas masks, the *BBC* declared.

In 1942, Prime Minister Winston Churchill warned Germany that if Hitler should ever use poison gas against Great Britain or any of Britain's Allies, swift retaliation on a large scale would follow. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

ARDEATINE CAVES COMMISSION CHARGES GERMANS WITH MURDER OF MORE THAN 320 HOSTAGES

ROME, August 31 — Nazi Germany was officially accused today of the murder of more than 320 Italian hostages at the Ardeatine Caves, near Rome, last March 24.

An official Italian investigating commission, headed by Prince Doria, Mayor of Rome, presented a detailed account of the shootings, and recommended that the full facts be referred to the Allied War Crimes Commission so that the guilty may be brought to justice under the terms of the Moscow agreement on punishment of war criminals.

The recommendation was contained in the interim report of the Ardeatine Caves Commission, appointed July 11 by Col. Charles Poletti, Allied Control Commissioner for Region IV, to investigate the circumstances of the murder

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(OWI)

ENEMY IS BEATEN, GENERAL JUIN SAYS

ALGIERS, August 31 — «The enemy is beaten because he lacks sufficient reserves to withstand the irresistable Allied push,» General Alphonse Juin declared here yesterday in an interview.

«We are meeting only sporadic resistance at particular points; for example, in certain Atlantic ports, where fanatical garrisons have received the order to hold out to the end,» the General said. «But, in general, we feel that the spring is broken.»

(AFP)

VICTORY OVER GERMANS NOT FAR OFF

WASHINGTON, August 31 — Complete and final victory over the Germans is not far off, Acting Secretary of War Robert Patterson said in a report on his recent trip to the combat zones of Italy and France. «Victory will be won, not by our men alone, but by the combined power of the Allies of the United Nations.»

«I cannot set the date for that victory,» he said. General Eisenhower cannot set the date, though he will bring it to pass by his great leadership and he will, I am sure, make good the promise he gave last winter — that the war in Europe would be won before the end of 1944 if everybody does his part.»

(OWI)

After stating that the Nazis maintain their preparations that they could be replaced only to a limited degree, the order said:

«Nothing can be done about the unavoidable losses in battle, especially where the enemy air force has control of the air in the rear of our lines. But such losses which are brought about by careless or criminal action on the part of the driver or of the commander are inexcusable. The commanders of all units equipped with motor vehicles must be informed of our emergency in this respect and of our experiences as to the effectiveness of the Anglo-Saxon air force. In the case of negligent or criminal losses of vehicles, those responsible should be made accountable with merciless severity.»

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The recommendation was contained in the interim report of the Ardeatine Caves Commission, appointed July 11 by Col. Charles Poletti, Allied Control Commissioner for Region IV, to investigate the circumstances of the murder of the hostages, to exhume the bodies found in the Ardeatine Caves, and to provide for their proper burial.

The Commission reported that the common grave at the Ardeatine Caves actually contains more than the 320 victims the Germans themselves admitted shooting in reprisal for the killing of 32 Germans by a bomb exploded in Via Rasella last March 23 by Italian Patriots.

More than 300 bodies have so far been exhumed but, because of the advanced state of decomposition of the corpses, less than half that number have been identified. Exhumation and identification are still proceeding.

The text of the Ardeatine Caves Commission report to Colonel Poletti follows:

PART I - THE INCIDENT IN THE VIA RASELLA.

At 1400 hours, March 23, a steel gear case about 50×30×30 cm. loaded with 12 kilograms of explosives was placed in a dustman's cart parked in Via Rasella. Around the case, another six kilograms of explosives were packed. The charge was to be set off by ignition of a one-minute fuse. The crate was placed in the middle of the street and observers were placed along the way. A man, disguised as a dustman, stood at the end of the street, and, as the SS approached, gave the pre-arranged signal by raising his hat.

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Another man, also disguised as a dustman, lit the fuse and put his hat on the cart as a signal to his comrades that all was well. The charge exploded just as a company of the SS Police Battalion passed in front of the cart. The Germans at the rear end of the column retired to the end of the street, but at Via Boccaccio, where it leads into Via dei Giardini, they were attacked with hand grenades made of modified mortar bombs « 85 » with a fuse time of 4/5 seconds; presumably thrown from windows overlooking the street.

General Maeltzer, German commander of Rome, who was giving a banquet nearby at the Hotel Excelsior in honor of Minister of Interior Buffarini-Guidi, drove immediately to the scene, where he was joined by a large number of German and Italian police officers and special police and militia squads. All houses in the neighbourhood were searched, and all persons found either in the neighbouring houses or on nearby streets were made to line up against the railings of the Palazzo Barberini with their hands over their heads. Several of them were shot on the spot. Whether this was done by order of the German command is not known; but the majority of them were sent, after a few hours, to various prisons in Rome, from which only a few were released the next day.

PART II - THE ARDEATINE CAVES MURDERS

In reprisal for the Via Rasella bombing, the German command, believed to be acting under orders from Marshal Kesselring, ordered that 10 Italians should die for every German killed in the attack. The exact number of Germans who were killed in the bombing or died later from wounds is in dispute, but the German Command itself in a public announcement of the execution of the Italian hostages gave the number of dead Germans as 32.

Accordingly, on 24 March 1944, the required number of hostages were taken from Regina Coeli and Via Tasso jails. Some 200 were taken from the third wing of Regina Coeli Prison, which was dependent on German authority; 50 were taken at the written request of Giulio Caruso, chief of the Questura of Rome, from among political prisoners in the Fascist wing of the jail, and 70 from the persons arrested as a result of the events of the previous afternoon.

The lists were made up with great care. No complete list of hostages is available, but partial lists show that the German and Fascist police, who selected the victims, were careful to choose a large number of Jews and men whom they apparently considered most troublesome to their regime. The list of victims, however, also included a number who were innocent of any political charge, and even included two 14-year-old boys and a priest. A document is now in the possession of the Commission, bearing the signature of Caruso, ordering the chief of the guard at Regina Coeli to turn over to a certain German Lieutenant Tunnat a list of 50 prisoners. Full identification of each was attached to the list. The typewritten list shows 12 names crossed out and substituted in pen at the last minute, for reasons unknown to this Commission.

SS Colonel Dolmann and SS Obersturmbannfuehrer Koppler, chief of the Einsatzkommando Rom des Sicherheitsdienstes, with the aid of Caruso, are believed to have been in charge of preparation of the lists. These two German officers were also in charge of the subsequent execution. A great many of the prisoners had not yet been given a trial of any kind. None of them took part in the bombing in the Via Rasella. Several were due to be released soon from jail, having been found Not Guilty of the charges that brought about their arrest.

About 1400 hours, March 24, the victims were taken from their cells in Regina Coeli and Via Tasso jails, their hands were tied behind their backs, and they were loaded aboard closed German police vans. Those from Regina Coeli were told at first they were being taken away for labor service. German prison guards stripped them of their hats, overcoats, jewelry, and other personal belongings before they were bound and loaded aboard trucks.

The victims were driven out the Via Appia Antica to the Ardeatine Caves, a deep clay quarry whose tunnels are

With the help of the fire brigade, hundreds of tons of earth were removed, and large passageways were cleared to permit access to the bodies.

The chambers where the work had to be done were provided with water supply, an electric plant, a disinfection station, a first-aid post, and all necessary sanitary equipment. Then work began.

At the end of two connecting passages were found two mounds of earth and sandstone in which could be distinguished the partly-buried bodies of the victims piled one on top of the other, decomposed and skeletonized: it was impossible to estimate the number, even approximately. From these mounds, there came an insupportable stench, an odor of putrefaction, of fat substance in process of decomposition.....

With great care and infinite precaution, their faces protected by masks impregnated with deodorant, workers extracted the bodies of the first victims....

(The report then gives a clinical description of the condition of the bodies, which were all found in a state of advanced decomposition.)

The bodies were found in such horrible condition that it would rouse even in the most hardened observers a feeling of grim horror.... All the personnel employed in this sad work were inspired by the same feeling and are continuing the task with the same devotion, the same spirit of sacrifice, and the same sense of duty.

The condition of the corpses excluded the possibility of identifying them by the shape of their features or their salient physiognomical characteristics: the only recourse possible was to make identification by anthropometric and anthropologic evidence: height, weight, shape of the cranium, etc., from some previous deformity or infirmity which might have left a recognizable trace, from the teeth, the hair, the clothes, personal ornaments, or other objects that might be found on the body or in the pockets of the victim.

It was thus decided by the Commission, at the suggestion of the director of technical hygienics, Prof. Cramarossa, and the director of legal medicine, Prof. Ascarelli, to ask the families of the victims to fill out a special questionnaire indicating anatomical characteristics that might be recognized or special characteristics of clothing worn by the victim at the time of arrest, or personal belongings which the victim might have been carrying at the time.

Meanwhile, the exhumation of the bodies continued.

Each victim, cleansed of the dirt that covered him, was accurately studied on an anatomical table by specialists in legal medicine, and exhaustively searched, even to the lining of the clothing. An exact record of every examination was kept, as well as a sample of the cloth of every garment; everything found in the pockets, in the clothes or on the bodies, was put aside. These objects were deodorized, disinfected, dried, and placed in a small sack of strong waterproof paper, each marked with a serial number. Other samples of cloth and a list of objects found were put in another sack bearing the same number, a number also assigned to the corpse and the coffin. The objects and samples of cloth were sent to the Police Academy where, under the acting director of the school, Comm. Sorrentino, and the director of legal-medical services, Prof. Ascarelli, they were studied once again with great care. For this work some 30 special files were compiled, different from those based on height and age, using information furnished by the families. Thus, for example, there were special files listing all those who had artificial teeth, rings, watches, etc. Comparing the data furnished by the families with these special files and the technical reports, an effort was made to identify the victims.

119 Victims Identified

With the work organized in this fashion, under such strict scientific police methods, it has been possible so far (19 August) positively to identify more than 119 bodies out of a total of about 300 exhumed.

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

command, believed to be Kesselring, ordered that 10 Italians should die for every German killed in the attack. The exact number of Germans who were killed in the bombing or died later from wounds is in dispute, but the German Command itself in a public announcement of the execution of the Italian hostages gave the number of dead Germans as 32.

Accordingly, on 24 March 1944, the required number of hostages were taken from Regina Coeli and Via Tasso jails. Some 200 were taken from the third wing of Regina Coeli Prison, which was dependent on German authority; 50 were taken at the written request of Giulio Caruso, chief of the Questura of Rome, from among political prisoners in the Fascist wing of the jail, and 70 from the persons arrested as a result of the events of the previous afternoon.

The lists were made up with great care. No complete list of hostages is available, but partial lists show that the German and Fascist police who selected the victims were careful to choose a large number of Jews and men whom they apparently considered most troublesome to their régime. The list of victims, however, also included a number who were innocent of any political charge, and even included two 14-year-old boys and a priest. A document is now in the possession of the Commission, bearing the signature of Caruso, ordering the chief of the guard at Regina Coeli to turn over to a certain German Lieutenant Tunnat a list of 50 prisoners. Full identification of each was attached to the list. The typewritten list shows 12 names crossed out and substituted in pen at the last minute, for reasons unknown to this Commission.

SS Colonel Dolmann and SS Obersturmbannfuehrer Kappler, chief of the Einsatzkommando Rom des Sicherheitsdienstes, with the aid of Caruso, are believed to have been in charge of preparation of the lists. These two German officers were also in charge of the subsequent execution. A great many of the prisoners had not yet been given a trial of any kind. None of them took part in the bombing in the Via Rasella. Several were due to be released soon from jail, having been found Not Guilty of the charges that brought about their arrest.

About 1400 hours, March 24, the victims were taken from their cells in Regina Coeli and Via Tasso jails, their hands were tied behind their backs, and they were loaded aboard closed German police vans. Those from Regina Coeli were told at first they were being taken away for labor service. German prison guards stripped them of their hats, overcoats, jewelry, and other personal belongings before they were bound and loaded aboard trucks.

The victims were driven out the Via Appia Antica to the Ardeatine Caves, a deep clay quarry whose tunnels are said to connect with the nearby catacombs used by the early Christian martyrs. Here the trucks backed up to the mouth of the caves and the victims in groups were led to the end of two passageways where they were shot in the head and, in the majority of cases, also in the nape of the neck.

The massacre was carried out by SS troops who, according to residents in the neighborhood, had removed all unit markings from their uniforms. Kappler shootings were under the command of Obersturmbannfuehrer Kappler who, according to an eye-witness, took part personally in the final shootings because he thought the execution was not going fast enough.

The killings went on all evening. The shots were plainly heard at a near-by monastery. Several days after the shootings, the Germans dynamited the passageways in order to block off the entrance and cover the bodies. Later in the week, when relatives began to visit the Caves in search of the bodies, another mine was set off which, instead of sealing the cave, opened a hole in the roof over the execution spot.

PART III - EXHUMATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF THE BODIES

The section of this commission responsible for identifying the bodies lying in the caves began its work July 26.

sacrifice and the same sense of duty.

The condition of the corpses excluded the possibility of identifying them by the shape of their features or their salient physiognomical characteristics; the only recourse possible was to make identification by anthroponastric and anthropologic evidence: height, weight, shape of the cranium, etc.; from some previous deformity or infirmity which might have left a recognizable trace, from the teeth, the hair, the clothes, personal ornaments, or other objects that might be found on the body or in the pockets of the victim.

It was thus decided by the Commission, at the suggestion of the director of technical hygienics, Prof. Cramarossa, and the director of legal medicine, Prof. Ascarelli, to ask the families of the victims to fill out a special questionnaire indicating anatomical characteristics that might be recognized or special characteristics of clothing worn by the victim at the time of arrest, or personal belongings which the victim might have been carrying at the time.

Meanwhile, the exhumation of the bodies continued.

Each victim, cleansed of the dirt that covered him, was accurately studied on an anatomical table by specialists in legal medicine, and exhaustively searched, even to the lining of the clothing. An exact record of every examination was kept, as well as a sample of the cloth of every garment; everything found in the pockets, in the clothes or on the bodies, was put aside. These objects were deodorized, disinfected, dried, and placed in a small sack of strong waterproof paper, each marked with a serial number. Other samples of cloth and a list of objects found were put in another sack bearing the same number, a number also assigned to the corpse and the coffin. The objects and samples of cloth were sent to the Police Academy where, under the acting director of the school, Comm. Sorrentino, and the director of legal-medical services, Prof. Ascarelli, they were studied once again with great care. For this work some 50 special files were compiled, different from those based on height and age, using information furnished by the families. Thus, for example, there were special files listing all those who had artificial teeth, rings, watches, etc. Comparing the data furnished by the families with these special files and the technical reports, an effort was made to identify the victims.

119 Victims Identified

With the work organized in this fashion, under such strict scientific police methods, it has been possible so far (19 August) positively to identify more than 119 bodies out of a total of about 300 exhumed.

But these studies will not be over even when exhumation is finished. A summary examination of the burial mounds gives the impression that the number of victims found will exceed 329.

After the exhumations, there will be required a more careful study of the corpses that remain unidentified, thus, perhaps increasing the number of identified bodies. This more difficult later stage of the work will require several weeks.

There are 116 investigators now employed at the Ardeatine Caves. This includes four doctors, besides the hygienist and director of legal medicine; 18 firemen, 11 Carabinieri, 16 morticians, and other personnel.

The barbaric method used by the Germans in the killing will be described more in detail when the exhumation is finished, the number of victims is established, and the first important conclusions are reached, at which time the wounds of each victim can be studied in greater detail.

It can, however, be stated that the victims were shot separately with revolver or tommy-gun shots, in the head, or at the nape of the neck. The shots must have been fired at a very short distance, and projectiles of great explosive force must have been used because in the great majority of cases the skull is blown away or the bones are splintered

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The victims, their hands tied tightly behind their backs with strong rope, as is shown by the deep scars on their wrists, must have been pushed in groups to the end of the passageways and led in front of the killers one-by-one, and then felled by one or more revolver shots of large calibre. From the position of the bodies, it is deduced that the victims were forced to climb upon the bodies of others already slain, and as each new group was shot, the murderers piled the new bodies on top of the previous victims.

PART IV - RECOMMENDATIONS

A joint statement on war atrocities, signed by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Marshal Stalin, and published in Moscow 1 November 1943, declared:

> "At the time of granting any armistice to any government which may be set up in Germany, those German officers and men and members of the Nazi Party who have been responsible for or have taken a consenting part in the above atrocities, massacres, and executions, will be sent back to the countries in which their abominable deeds were done in order that they may be judged and punished according to the laws of these liberated countries and of the free governments which will be erected therein."

In view of the plain evidence which has so far come to light concerning German guilt for the murder of hundreds of civilians, and in conformity with the declaration of Moscow cited above, the Ardeatine Caves Commission recommends that this preliminary report and the final report to be issued upon completion of the labors of this Commission be forwarded to the Allied War Crimes Commission. (UNN)

FASCISTS' TRIALS ITALIAN GOVERNMENT PROBLEM

ROME, August 31 — Allied authorities are holding notorious Fascists and collaborators with the Germans only until such time as the Italian Government begins trial of such persons, it was made clear today by Lt. Col. J. R. Pollock, Public Safety Head of Region IV, ACC.

"It is up to the Italian Government to get on with the business of trying these persons," said Colonel Pollock. "The Allies are in no wise responsible for delays in bringing these individuals to justice, and their arrest by the Allies does not delay or set aside their trial by the proper Italian authorities." (UNN)

TRAVEL PERMIT JURISDICTION

ROME, August 31 — Regional Public Safety Division Chief, Lt. Col. J. R. Pollock, today announced that Italian police chiefs in Rome, Frosinone, Littorio, Rieti, Viterbo, and Terni provinces now have the responsibility of issuing all permits for civilians to travel south of the Rear Army Control Line.

Applications to travel north of that control line must be made to police chiefs, but final disposition in each case will be made by the AMG/ACC provincial commissioner.

The control line now runs from Orbetello Stazione through Albinia, Latera, Orvieto, Narni, Terni, Scheggino, Visso, and Tolentino to Porta Civitanova.

No permit is required for travel within a province unless, as in the case of Viterbo and Terni provinces, the army control line crosses such a province.

No permit is required to travel between Rome City and Rome Province.

A permit is necessary, however, to travel *from* one province into another. Issue of such permits is limited to essential travel only. Questor may issue permits to travel to any province south of the Army control line, including Sicily and Sardinia. (UNN)

ANOTHER FAMOUS FLORENCE PAINTING MISSING

ROME, August 31 — The world famed "Adam and

are double-banked along Highway 7.

West of the Rhone, French troops have advanced further northward to the vicinity of Bourg St. Andeol, where enemy resistance has been encountered.

On the Riviera, American troops have moved eastward through Nice. The enemy is making extensive use of mines to hinder the advance in this area.

In the Alps, enemy forces have been active in the vicinity of several Italian frontier passes.

Allied Armies in Italy: In the Adriatic sector, patrols of the 8th Army have crossed the river Foglia on a broad front, and are now meeting strong resistance from the Goth Line positions on the high ground to the north of the river. In the difficult mountainous sector of the Apennines, Urbino has been occupied and our patrols are approaching the River Foglia north of this town.

In the upper Tiber and Arno valley, further advances have been made, and our troops are now close to the Goth Line.

North of Pontassieve, troops of the 8th Army have met stronger resistance, but several important features have been captured.

On the 5th Army sector, there is no change in the situation.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force: Heavy bombers yesterday attacked two rail bridges in eastern Yugoslavia, while fighters of the Strategic Air Force attacked enemy aircraft on two airdromes in Rumania and Hungary.

Medium bomber operations were prevented by unfavourable weather.

Fighter-bombers attacked railways and roads leading from the Po Valley to the Goth Line, and fighters were active against motor transport and rail lines in the Rhone Valley.

Other aircraft attacked ports and shipping in the Adriatic and the Gulf of Genoa, and military targets in Yugoslavia.

From these operations, seven of our aircraft are missing. MAAF flew over 1,000 sorties. (Pro)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, August 31 — Today's communique:

Allied armor yesterday drove swiftly northward from the bridgeheads over the lower Seine.

Bypassing scattered areas of enemy resistance, our forces captured Gournay-en-Bray, Beauvais, and Marseille-en-Beauvaisis, and leading troops are now within 20 miles of Amiens.

Further west, we have reached a point eight miles northeast of Rouen. Fleury-sur-Andelle is in our hands. Opposite Duchair, our troops cleared the enemy from the south bank of the Seine.

Troops from the Mantes-Gassicourt bridgehead are advancing northward along the Epte River, and have reached a point less than two miles south of Chaumont-en-Vexin.

Other advances were made beyond the northern suburbs of Paris. In a drive to the east of the capital, Allied forces have reached Reims. Armored units moving toward the Aisne River are 10 miles north of Reims, and elements which crossed the Vesle River are now several miles southeast of the city.

Our reconnaissance elements have penetrated to points a mile and a half north and northeast of Laon to Montaigu, 10 miles southeast.

The bridgehead across the Aisne near Soissons has been extended east and north.

In the Marne Valley, our troops have crossed the river and are opposite Epernay, with some elements one mile south of the town. Up-river forces which made another crossing have reached Les Grandes Loges, eight miles [illegible] of the Chalons-Reims road.

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ANOTHER FAMOUS FLORENCE PAINTING MISSING

ROME, August 31 — The world famed «Adam and Eve» by Cranach, early 16th-century painter of the German school, has disappeared, it was announced here today by the Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives Sub-Commission of the Allied Control Commission.

The painting hung originally in the Uffizi Gallery at Florence, and was taken by the Germans to art caches near the city. Later, a German colonel reported the picture had been «lost» in the shuffle, according to reports unearthed by Allied officers.

Nazi Marshal Hermann Goering, it is said, has often expressed his admiration for the Cranach nudes. (UNN)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, August 31 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Southern France: Seventh Army troops are continuing their advance northward in the Rhône Valley after overcoming resistance of the withdrawing enemy just north of the Drôme River at Livron.

South of the Drôme, in a single 11 mile section, thousands of destroyed enemy vehicles, horses, and guns

Medium bombers attacked railways and roads leading from the Po Valley to the Goth Line, and fighters were active against motor transport and rail lines in the Rhône Valley.

Other aircraft attacked ports and shipping in the Adriatic and the Gulf of Genoa, and military targets in Yugoslavia.

From these operations, seven of our aircraft are missing. MAAF flew over 1,000 sorties. (Pro)

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Further west, we have reached a point eight miles northeast of Rouen. Fleury-sur-Andelle is in our hands. Opposite Duclair, our troops cleared the enemy from the south bank of the Seine.

Troops from the Montes-Gaalcourt bridgehead are advancing northward along the Epte River, and have reached a point less than two miles south of Chaumont-en-Vexin.

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Our reconnaisance elements have penetrated to points a mile and a half north and northeast of Laon to Montaigu, 10 miles southeast.

The bridghead across the Aisne near Soissons has been extended east and north.

In the Marne Valley, our troops have crossed the river and are opposite Epernay, with some elements one mile south of the town. Up-river forces which made another crossing have reached Les Grandes Loges, eight miles northwest of the Chalons-Reims road.

Allied air activity was sharply curtailed yesterday by thick clouds over northeast France. Light and medium bombers attacked by instruments enemy forces still occupying the small, but strongly fortified island of Cezembre off the entrance to Saint Malo Harbor. Others bombed large enemy oil storage centre in Forêt Darques near Dieppe.

Several enemy aircraft were shot up on the ground near Copenhagen by fighter-bombers, which also operated over the Skagerrak. Other small forces harassed enemy movements in the Rouen-Abbeville-Gournay area as weather permitted. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, August 31 — Tonight's communique:

During today, northeast of Praga, our troops successfully repelled enemy tank and infantry attacks, and as a result of counter-attacks, considerably improved their positions, and occupied the city and railway-station of Radzimin, the populated localities of Rude, Loch, Raisemushka, Alexandru, Podelnye, Vilny, Semnya, Golunu, and Opolatymiya.

Troops of the 2nd Ukrainian Front, as a result of a swift offensive, routed the grouping of the German troops

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in the area of Ploesti and south of Ploesti, and today entered the city of Bucharest. The troops of this front, continuing their offensive, liberated from the German invaders over 200 populated localities, including Buzoetve, Panatavu, Razavatsy, Peiskovit, Vengeshki, Goreshki, Tarunty, Sohani, Rakovo, Jatta, Singe, Terpnihu, Poteshki, Sodokloveshki, Unte, Tabareli, and Primeshki, and the railway stations of Pleshovo, Krioeshki, Ungra, Uljash, Trevi, Kozmy, Preveshki, and Sungulat.

Troops of the 2nd Ukrainian Front captured over 7,000 enemy officers and men from the encircled groups. The Commander of the 76th German Infantry Division, Major-General Stingel, who was also a Commandant of Jassy, was among the prisoners. Commander of the 4th German Tank Corps, Infantry-General Mick, was found dead on the battlefield.

West and south of Constanta, our troops, in the course of their advance, captured the towns of Modzivia, Bessarabia, Carmensilva, Karasuer, and Montaglia.

On all other sectors of the front, reconnaissance activities took place.

During August 30, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 27 German tanks. In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, eight enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, August 31 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

Italian Patriots in control of strategic Alpine passes inflicted serious losses on the enemy in their recent attempts to withdraw. Patriot activity has been so serious a problem for the Germans that they were discussed at a war council meeting held at Bergamo.

General Diamante, who is serving the Germans and is the officer commanding the Lombardy sector, admitted that 1,000 Patriots had entered Milan the preceding night.

General Montagna, military commander of the Piedmont sector, advised against calling up more young men because the order would have resulted in more desertions to Patriot ranks.

In a village of the Biellese sector, four Patriots, surprised by a unit of Republican guards, were killed. During the following night, a group of Patriots overwhelmed the Fascist unit and killed 22 soldiers.

Milanese Fascists, who already feel the helplessness of their position, have fortified their local offices with defensive obstructions to resist any possible attack. A bomb placed in a restaurant in Milan which is frequented by Germans exploded, resulting in many casualties. In reprisal, the Germans shot 24 hostages, adding greatly to the anti-German feelings prevalent among the people.

In Novara Province, a village was burned and 13 persons were killed by the Fascists with the sole motive of terrorizing the people, in the hope that in this way they would deter the population from assisting Patriots. (UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, August 31 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

North of Paris, the enemy, who pressed hard on the heels of our retreating troops, was stopped.

Enemy attacking columns which proceeded northward from Beauvais are being counter-attacked.

In the Laon-Reims sector, our troops are engaged in grim fighting with enemy tank forces which gained further ground in a northeasterly and northerly direction.

In the Rhône Valley, the enemy pressure increased, particularly toward Valence. All enemy attacks were smashed in grim fighting.

[illegible] continues to be kept under retaliatory fire and tanks, as well as naval forces. The enemy spearheads which had penetrated our positions were smashed by counter-attacks. Southwest of Pesaro, grim fighting continues at two infiltrations.

In Rumania, the enemy pressure increased toward Ploesti. On the southeastern border of Transylvania, resumed grim Bolshevist attacks were frustrated.

On the remaining parts of the eastern front, yesterday, major fighting developed only northeast of Warsaw. A Soviet attempt at breaking through toward the town was again frustrated, and 24 tanks were destroyed.

USAAF bombers, taking advantage of weather unfavourable for the defense, launched terror raids on Bremen and Kiel. Other enemy bombers struck at some localities in Hungary. Last night, isolated British planes dropped bombs on the Rhine-Main Valley.

In the Channel and the Indian Ocean, submarines destroyed six enemy ships totalling 36,000 tons, and one destroyer, as well as one patrol vessel, in grim fighting, and brought down one enemy plane. (Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMAN OVERSEAS RADIO

Slovakia: « Bratislava: A secret order of the Moscow Central Committee calls for the murder of all clergymen in Slovakia. »

GERMAN HOME SERVICE

Revolution inside Russia: « Berlin: Soviet prisoners report that a revolt of Tartar peasants has broken out in the Crimea. The revolt is a consequence of the cruel Soviet policy of wanting to return the peasants in the Crimea to the Kolkhoz economy (collective farming). »

TRANSOCEAN AND D.N.B.

France: The correspondent Sertorius sends the following report: « After considerably reinforcing the extremity of their wing of encirclement in southern Champagne, the Allies pushed farther north via Vitry-le-François and Châlons-sur-Marne, which German rearguards had stubbornly defended for 48 hours. In view of the general situation, the German troops between Oise and the Channel coast disengaged themselves farther to the north. The principal fighting between the army of Blaskowitz, which is slowly withdrawing along the Rhône in a northern direction, and the American forces, is taking place in the Valence sector. »

Eastern Front: « The Soviet occupation of Rumania is making rapid progress. » Meanwhile, in the north, the Soviets are attacking west of Mitau, aiming at reaching the coast of the Baltic Sea between Windau and Libau, and at cutting off the German divisions fighting north of Riga.

FASCIST RADIO

Wehrmacht takes Initiative. The German High Command, in reoccupying the Italian-French border, has successfully completed a most important manoeuvre, which forestalls all Allied advance toward the east. German units, operating in this sector, recaptured several positions previously held by the terrorists, and are mopping-up the remnants of Anglo-American and terrorists units.

Southern Front: The Allied offensive along the Adriatic coast, launched with the powerful support of naval guns and large air formations, has not achieved any success of importance. An Allied armored column, which penetrated into Pesaro, was immediately wiped out by the German defence.

No Shelling of Florence: The German Command in Italy has issued an official statement in which it denies the Allied reports that German artillery shelled Florence, killing a great number of civilians and destroying priceless art treasures.

Italian Soldiers Return from Germany: Many Italian

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In the Rhône Valley, the enemy pressure increased, particularly toward Valence. All enemy attacks were smashed in grim fighting.

London continues to be kept under retaliatory fire throughout the day and the night.

In Italy, on the Adriatic Coast, the enemy again launched a major attack on a broad front. At Urbino and Pésaro, he achieved local infiltrations supported by bombers, artillery

Slovakia: «Bratislava: A secret order of the Moscow Central Committee calls for the murder of all clergymen in Slovakia.»

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No Shelling of Florence: The German Command in Italy has issued an official statement in which it denies the Allied reports that German artillery shelled Florence, killing a great number of civilians and destroying priceless art treasures.

Italian Soldiers Return from Germany: Many Italian units which were trained in Germany are now returning to Italy. These units will retain their German A.P.O. numbers and all their correspondence continues to be dealt with by the German *Feldpost*.

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Interior D.C.

INFORMATION DIVISION

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service **compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, I N C., A F H Q — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512

Thursday 31 August 1944

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

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Seventh Army makes further progress in southern France as Germans battle to escape; Americans cross Vesle at Reims; Patton stabs toward Belginm; British surging over flying-bomb sites; Red Army takes Ploesti; Bulgarian armistice delegation in Cairo; 8th Army advances over two miles on Adriatic; Allied raid on Korcula Island announced; Balkan Air Force adds to enemy's chaos; MAAF heavies range wide against enemy; Japs appoint new war minister; Hull says Nazis want negotiated peace.

LIBERATED ITALY — Allies have brought 704,000 tons of food to Italy, Poletti announces; Labor delegates to study Italian workers' movements; Pope receives Attee; Caruso awaiting trial.

WAR FRONTS

FURTHER PROGRESS MADE IN SOUTHERN FRANCE

ADVANCE AFHQ, August 30 — In advances last night and today, American troops of the 7th Army have made progress in clearing the enemy from the east bank of the Rhône River north of Montelimar.

In the vicinity of Loriol, near the mouth of the Drone River, resistance is being overcome. Near Chabeuil, six miles southeast of Valence, stiff opposition was encountered during the night. The town of Clary was retaken and Saucet was mopped up; both are northeast of Montelimar.

Heavy losses were inflicted by our artillery and aircraft on a three-mile enemy column estimated to include 200 vehicles, 100 horses, 75 carts, and a number of pieces of horse-drawn artillery, which was moving along Highway 7 in this sector.

Fighting to Disengage

The battered German 19th Army, slashed by fierce air assault and subjected to clawing flank attacks along a 20-mile-stretch of Highway 7 on the east bank of the Rhône, was fighting desperately yesterday to disengage and escape across the Drone river from its American pursuers.

With the bridges across this tributary of the Rhone smashed by Allied bombers, the German forces were en-

sixth German general to be captured in the two-weeks-old campaign in southern France, was taken prisoner at Montelimar.

Montelimar has been occupied by the American forces, after small groups of enemy resistance in the town had been cleaned up.

The German forces have lost heavily both in casualties, transport, and equipment in their frantic efforts to escape from the Rhône Valley trap. In two days, approximately 600 motor trucks and two complete batteries of 88-mm. guns have been captured in this area.

Allied air supremacy, given increasing weight by the establishment of airfields in southern France, has taken a heavy toll of the retreating German columns. Forced to move in daylight hours by the stabbing pressure of the advancing American land forces, the Germans have had to expose their long, vulnerable transport columns to fighter-bomber attacks which have left the German line of retreat strewn with twisted wreckage. Medium bombers of the Tactical Air Force have ranged ahead of the retreating enemy, cutting bridges and cratering roads in their path, and creating long delays in the enemy's transport movements.

Enemy Reenters Briançon

Nearly 90 miles to the northeast, where American troops last week occupied Briançon, only six miles from the Franco-Italian frontier, German forces have been rushed from Italy to block this direct threat to industrial northwestern Italy, and have compelled a temporary American withdrawal to the outskirts of this fortress town. On August 24, Mitchell bombers of the Tactical Air Force struck at two road bridges, north of Turin, Italy, to head off two German Panzer divisions racing towards southern France. The planes, returning from a routine mission, were ordered to attack the village of Setti and its approaches when the tank forces were reported assembling.

Briançon is connected both by road and rail routes with Turin, only 50 miles to the east over the Maritime Alps, and the two German Panzer divisions may well have reorganized and continued their trip to guard the approaches to the industrial heart of Italy.

Allied forces have captured approximately 45,000 prisoners in their two weeks campaign in southern France, and have liberated a total area of more than 20,000 square miles including France's second-largest city, Marseilles. In the Marseilles area alone, 10,000 prisoners have been captured. At Toulon, in addition to the general commanding the ground

LATE BULLETINS

BRITISH REACH GOURNAY AND BEAUVAIS

SHAEF, August 31 (Thursday) — British and Canadian troops have reached Beauvais and the road and rail junction town of Gournay, pushing northeastward from the Seine bridgehead, it was announced here early this morning.

The advance across the lower Seine has now driven 25 miles beyond the river's banks in a push aimed at wiping

Patton stabs toward Belgium; British ... over flying-bomb sites; Red Army takes Ploesti; Bulgarian armistice delegation in Cairo; 8th Army advances over two miles on Adriatic; Allied raid on Korcula Island announced; Balkan Air Force adds to enemy's chaos; MAAF heavies range wide against enemy; Japs appoint new war minister; Hull says Nazis want negotiated peace.

LIBERATED ITALY — Allies have brought 704,000 tons of food to Italy, Poletti announces; Labor delegates to study Italian workers' movements; Pope receives Atlee; Caruso awaiting trial.

WAR FRONTS

FURTHER PROGRESS MADE IN SOUTHERN FRANCE

ADVANCE AFHQ, August 30 — In advances last night and today, American troops of the 7th Army have made progress in clearing the enemy from the east bank of the Rhône River north of Montelimar.

In the vicinity of Loriol, near the mouth of the Drone River, resistance is being overcome. Near Chabeuil, six miles southeast of Valence, stiff opposition was encountered during the night. The town of Clary was retaken and Saucet was mopped up; both are northeast of Montelimar.

Heavy losses were inflicted by our artillery and aircraft on a three-mile enemy column estimated to include 200 vehicles, 100 horses, 75 carts, and a number of pieces of horse-drawn artillery, which was moving along Highway 7 in this sector.

Fighting to Disengage

The battered German 19th Army, slashed by fierce air assault and subjected to clawing flank attacks along a 20-mile-stretch of Highway 7 on the east bank of the Rhône, was fighting desperately yesterday to disengage and escape across the Drone river from its American pursuers.

With the bridges across this tributary of the Rhône smashed by Allied bombers, the German forces were employing pontoons to ferry the remnants of at least five divisions across the Drone at a point six miles east of its confluence with the Rhône.

The focal point of the savage onslaught against the retreating German columns was at Loriol, 15 miles north of Montelimar and two miles from the banks of the Drone river. Here, at this small village on Highway 7, German rearguards battled savagely to hold back the American forces threatening to cut off the enemy forces still to the south, and retreating northward to cross the river. Only a couple of miles to the east, American forces had already seized a foothold on the north banks of the Drone, and occupied the village of Allex, as well as the small town of Grane, on the south banks of the river.

Although official reports declared that the attacks on the German 19th Army extended along a 20-mile front, mostly between Montelimar and Livron, it was not clear whether American forces had actually crossed the Drone north of Loriol to engage the fleeing Germans on both banks. Livron is only 2½ miles north of Loriol on Highway 7, and only 17 miles north of Montelimar.

American forces of the 7th Army yesterday captured Major Gen. Otto Richter, commander of the 198th Infantry, which with the 11th Panzer Division has formed a backbone of the badly-mauled German 19th Army. General Richter, ... have been captured in this area.

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The advance across the lower Seine has now driven 28 miles beyond the river's banks in a push aimed at wiping out the flying-bomb launching bases along the northern French coast. (Reuter)

9TH USAAF HITS FUEL DUMPS NEAR DIEPPE

9TH USAAF HQ, August 30 — Havocs of the 9th USAAF this afternoon attacked an important enemy fuel storage depot near Dieppe, it was announced tonight. The Havocs dropped their bombs through a heavy cloud cover on the depot near Arques la Bataille, about five miles southeast of Dieppe.

The attack was carried out following a request by American ground forces. The enemy fuel supplies were believed to be intended for use by German forces operating north of the Seine. (PWB)

U.S. SUBMARINES SINK 17 JAP SHIPS

WASHINGTON, August 30 — The U.S. Navy today announced that American submarines operating in the Pacific have sunk 17 more Japanese ships, including two destroyers. The new sinkings bring to 723 the total number of Japanese warships and fleet auxiliaries sent to the bottom by American submarines since Pearl Harbor. (OWI)

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

forces, the German Vice Admiral Ruhfus has surrendered to the French Forces of General de Lattre de Tassigny, it was announced today.

In secondary advances in the Rhône Valley, French forces yesterday reached the town of Bagnols, 16 miles northwest of Avignon, and four miles west of the Rhône, while American forces took Vaireas, 16 miles southeast of Montelimar and the same distance east of the main waterway.

On the eastern flank of the Riviera bridgehead, American forces are consolidating their position on the west bank of Var River, where they are less than 20 miles from the Italian frontier. (PRO)

M.A.A.F. - OPERATION UPPERCUT -

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 30 — As a result of road and rail blocks carved into the countryside by the Mediterranean Allied Tactical Air Force, German divisions defending southern France were isolated from the interior within five days after the Allied landings.

This was the second phase of the "Operation Uppercut" air plan for supporting the liberating forces. The first phase was the softening up of enemy defenses before D-day and the blasting of beach defenses just before the landings began.

Before the entry into Toulon, which was softened by air blows at enemy coastal and naval guns, the German 19th Army was cut off in an area from Montpellier on the west, Arles on the northwest, and Valence to the north.

Road and rail arteries along the Rhône, Durance, and Var valleys were severed in many places.

The enemy's attempts to reinforce his southern France positions from northern Italy were slashed on both sides of the border, and inside the ring German movement was harried night and day by fighters and light bombers.

In the five-day period, the Tactical Air Force flew 11,066 sorties and dropped 4,300 tons of bombs, destroying 18 bridges and damaging 52. Almost 300 motor transports were destroyed in that time, and 435 damaged; 129 railroad cars and 22 locomotives were destroyed, and 351 cars and 14 locomotive damaged.

Allied ground forces lost no time moving forward to the farthest northern reaches of the area which Tactical Air Force planes had isolated during the first days of the campaign. (PRO)

CRUISER "OMAHA" TOOK PORQUEROLLES

WASHINGTON, August 30 — The United States cruiser *Omaha* forced a German garrison to surrender the island of Porquerolles during the landings in southern France, the Navy Department said today.

The garrison, which guarded the eastern approaches to Toulon, ran up the white flag, said the announcement, after two days of steady shelling from the cruiser's guns. (OWI)

FRENCH AIRMAN RAISED TRICOLOR AT TOULON

ADVANCE AFHQ, August 30 — The French Tricolor was first raised in Toulon by a lieutenant colonel of the French Air Force and his six-man crew, who had persuaded their captors to surrender even before the ground forces arrived, it was reported here today.

The surrender of Fort Gardane, with a 400-man garrison, was effected by these French fliers while French infantrymen were fighting in the city's outskirts.

Shot down in the Mediterranean and later captured by the Germans, the fliers were imprisoned in the Gardane fortress. The French lieutenant colonel described the hopeless position of the German forces to the officer in command, and on August 23, faced with FFI attacks, the German officer ordered his men to lay down their arms.

Hauling down the swastika and raising the Tricolor was a *Reuter despatch* today. The Germans deliberately weakened their garrisons in the foothills of the Pyrennees in order to form a strong column to repulse the Maquis' advance on Mauleon. However, the FFI surrounded and destroyed the entire column, inflicting casualties amounting to 8,000 killed and prisoners. (Reuter)

YANKS PASS REIMS; PATTON STABS AHEAD BRITISH SURGE ON FLYING-BOMB BASES

SHAEF, August 30 — On all salients of the northern France front, battle-line dispatches tonight reported more Allied gains.

An announcement here said that American troops had reached the ancient cathedral city of Reims, battleground of the last World War, and had swept over the Vesle River for further gains of several miles east of the city.

North and south of Reims, General George Patton's armor pushed forward in characteristic secrecy, leaving to the Germans to say that American forward spearheads were approaching St. Dizier, eastward of Vitry, below the Marne.

Reuter said the German report indicates an advance of 20 miles beyond Patton's last reported forward positions, and puts the American general's armor only a little more than 80 miles from the nearest point on the German frontier.

Still other United States armored units have reached the Aisne 10 miles north of Reims, have crossed the Marne in the area of Epernay, and have reached Les Grandes Loges, eight miles northwest of Chalons. Chalons itself has been liberated.

Belgium 40 Miles

American troops north of Reims were reported tonight to have reached a point within 40 miles of the Belgian frontier, in the area of Foret de St. Michel. The bridgehead across the lower Seine, it was said here, was 25 miles in depth, and its forward elements had reached Neufmarche, just below the important road junction of Gournay. SHAEF said resistance around Rouen, on the left flank of the bridgehead, was still fairly stubborn, although Radio Berlin reports indicated that Nazi forces were preparing to evacuate the city.

German forces still left on the south side of the Seine have been reduced to those remaining in two loops of the river, according to dispatches from British and Canadian forward headquarters. They were said to be resisting fiercely.

On the north side of the river, General Sir Miles Dempsey's 2nd Army was reported to be surging forward over the flying-bomb launching bases, 14 of which have already been taken by British troops.

Reuter said the start of the British drive was impressive; that nothing Hitler has can stop it. It was begun with an order of the day from a senior British general, identified as one of the "battle-winning desert generals," in which the troops were told:

"We are now in the van of the Allied armies. We are about to start a deep drive into enemy territory. This is the country from which the Germans launch their flying-bombs against us. For the first time in this war we are fighting directly to free our homes, our wives, and our children from German attacks. Every yard we advance reduces the area from which he can launch his weapons." (Reuter-BBC)

GERMAN PORTS, BOMB SITES HIT - Q - TRAIN DESTROYED

LONDON, August 30 — Two 8th USAAF airfleets, each about 750 planes strong, attacked German targets in western Europe today.

This morning, the first force of Fortresses and Liberators concentrated their explosives on the flying-bomb sites along

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

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The enemy's attempts to reinforce his southern France positions from northern Italy were slashed on both sides of the border, and inside the ring German movement was harried night and day by fighters and light bombers.

In the five-day period, the Tactical Air Force flew 11,096 sorties and dropped 4,390 tons of bombs, destroying 18 bridges and damaging 52. Almost 300 motor transports were destroyed in that time, and 435 damaged; 129 railroad cars and 22 locomotives were destroyed, and 351 cars and 14 locomotive damaged.

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Hauling down the swastika and raising the Tricolor was the first act of the French officer, who immediately took command of the fort.

This was the first German stronghold in Toulon to fall to the Allies, and started the disintegration of German resistance in the city, it was stated. (PRO)

WF-22

FFI TIGHTEN RING AROUND LYON

LONDON, August 30 — French Forces of the Interior have liberated Clermont Ferrand at the north end of the Auvergne Mountain range, said today's communique from General Koenig's headquarters.

The FFI have also liberated Tarare, 12 miles northeast of Lyon, Bourgoin, 20 miles southeast, and Bourg Saint Maurice. The ring around Lyon is being drawn tighter. Several points inside the town are already controlled by FFI. It is now the Germans who are organising themselves into pockets of resistance.

At Bordeaux, the Germans have withdrawn to the north bank of the Garonne. Stranded German groups in the southwestern departments are now attempting to make their getaway.

How the FFI wiped out a German column east of Bayonne by a clever pincer movement last week is told in

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Belgium 30 Miles

American troops north of Reims were reported tonight to have reached a point within 30 miles of the Belgian frontier, in the area of Forêt de St Michel. The bridgehead across the lower Seine, it was said here, was 25 miles in depth, and its forward elements had reached Neufmarche, just below the important road junction of Gournay. SHAEF said resistance around Rouen, on the left flank of the bridgehead, was still fairly stubborn, although Radio Berlin reports indicated that Nazi forces were preparing to evacuate the city.

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This morning, the first force of Fortresses and Liberators concentrated their explosives on the flying-bomb sites along the northern French coast, which the British 2nd Army is rapidly approaching by land.

This afternoon, a second force of Fortresses flew to north Germany to attack the vital North Sea ports of Kiel and Bremen. Mustang fighters escorted the bombers throughout the day.

Cloud formations prevailing this morning hampered the attacks on the flying-bomb sites in the Pas de Calais. A communique said that Allied aircraft met no German air opposition, and only meagre anti-aircraft fire. Only one bomber was lost, and all fighters returned.

Cloudy weather continued into the afternoon and forced the heavy bombers over Kiel and Bremen to drop their bombs by means of instruments.

These attacks on Kiel and Bremen continued the general Allied air offensive now being directed against Germany's northern ports. Last night, while strong forces of RAF Lancasters bombed the Baltic ports of Koenigsberg and Stettin, RAF Mosquitoes raided Berlin and the North Sea port of Hamburg, and laid mines in enemy waters. The Mosquitoes left large fires burning in the German capital.

The Lancasters dropped more than 1,200 bombs on Stettin alone, and left fires which burned for hours, with smoke rising to 26,000 feet.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759021

For Stettin, last night's attack was the second this week. This second-largest port in Germany, which the Germans have been using to supply material and reinforcements to their armies on the Russian front, was bombed on Monday night when Koenigsberg, the East Prussian capital, was also blasted.

Yesterday evening 50 Beaufighters of the RAF Coastal Command, escorted by Mustangs of the Air Defense of Great Britain, attacked an enemy convoy of five vessels in the Heligoland Bight, west of the Kiel Canal. Torpedoes and rocket projectiles fired by the Beaufighters left an armed naval auxiliary, a merchantman, and two escorting flak ships afire. Two Beaufighters failed to return from this operation.

A Nazi «Q» train carrying hidden ack-ack guns was among the targets hit by Spitfires of Air Defense of Great Britain during offensive patrols over Holland yesterday. The «Q» train was composed of goods and military passenger coaches. When the Spitfires opened fire, the sides of a number of the rail trucks fell open and Bofors guns went into action.

After the Spitfire crews opened fire all the flak was silent, and the locomotive was wrecked. None of the Spitfires was harmed.

Another Spitfire formation hit a train carrying German plane parts, and again wrecked the locomotive. British planes also strafed an armed enemy transport vessel at the mouth of the Zuyder Zee.

Aircraft of the 9th USAAF were over Belgium, France, and western Germany yesterday bombing and strafing enemy transport, ranging from Brussels in the north to Lyon in southeastern France, without opposition. About 90 locomotives and 310 railway cars were damaged or destroyed, and more than 318 vehicles were hit on the roads, as well as two roundhouses, warehouses, and two tunnels.

(OWI-Reuter)

FRANCE READY TO ASSUME WORLD ROLE

PARIS, August 30 — The people of France have felt the need, by instinct and by reason, to satisfy the two conditions without which nothing great ever has been achieved — ardor and order, General Charles De Gaulle declared in a radio address here last night.

«The republican order,» said General De Gaulle, «which can exist only under the authority of the State, and ardor, dedicated to the legal and fraternal reconstruction of France, are the very bases of the French Republic.

«This is the meaning of the cheers which rise from our cities and villages celebrating the liberation of Paris. This is what the great voice of liberated Paris is proclaiming at the moment.

«France renders homage to all those who contributed to the victory of Paris».

General De Gaulle named the Parisian people, the FFI, and «above all the soldiers of France, many of whom died on the battlefield and so many others have been executed by the Germans.»

He added that France pays homage to the brave and valiant Allied armies whose assistance has made possible the liberation of Paris and is making certain the liberation of the entire territory by helping crush the German power.

«A magnificent union has been realized in the combat, and as the bonds of Nazi oppression give way the nation breathes with ecstasy the air of rediscovered victory and freedom,» he continued.

General De Gaulle closed with these words:

«The nation feels that the future offers promise, but certainly that we shall emerge from this war victorious. We are now certain that France will be reborn again and once more take her place among the great nations of the world — among the greatest nations of the world.»

(OWI)

RED ARMY TAKES PLOESTI

MOSCOW, August 30 — Ploesti, the largest oil refinery center in Europe west of Russia, has fallen to Red Army troops of General Malinovsky's 2nd Ukrainian Front.

Capture of the city, which lies a little more than 50 miles directly north of Bucharest, was announced by Marshal Stalin in a special order of the day tonight. Said Stalin:

«The capture of Buzau and Ploesti completes the liberation of all oil industry centers in Rumania from the German Fascists.

«Tonight, at 2100 hours, Moscow will salute the victorious troops with 20 salvos from 224 guns. They will henceforth bear the name of Ploesti Troops.

«Death to the German invaders!»

General Malinovsky's forces pushed on beyond the oil city and tonight were within 18 miles of the Rumanian capital.

These same troops yesterday captured 15,000 German officers and men, including three divisional commanders and one corps commander. Among these were two generals. One was identified as General Keil, artilleryman, of the 7th Army Corps. The second was identified as Lieut. Gen. Weigner, of the 79th Infantry Division.

The rest of the long Russo-German front remained comparatively static. The 3rd Ukrainian Front continued its advance in eastern Rumania, capturing more than 100 inhabited localities.

But on the Baltic front, in the Tartu area, German counterattacks, all of which were beaten off, held up the Russian push to the Baltic Sea, into the area of the great Estonia-Latvia trap.

North of Rumania, the only Russian advances were reported from the Lomza salient, northeast of Warsaw. Several towns were overrun. From this sector, the Germans reported a resumption of the Russian offensive, and said that German lines had been breached at several points.

From Warsaw itself, a Polish communique from General Bor's headquarters revealed that German troops have regained some of their lost ground within the city. (Reuter)

NAZIS LOSE HUGE PLOESTI OIL STORES

LONDON, August 30 — The Allied command estimated here today that the Germans lose about 5,500 tons of oil a day as a result of the Red Army's capture of Ploesti.

The present oil production capacity of the great Rumanian oil city was put at approximately two million tons a year, a figure far below the potential production capacity because of concentrated aerial attacks carried out since last May.

The top potential capacity of Ploesti refineries was put at 10 million tons of oil yearly. (Reuter)

PLIGHT OF WARSAW PEOPLE DESCRIBED

LONDON, August 30 — «Nothing can now be dropped by parachute into Warsaw without falling into German hands,» General Zymerski told correspondents at a Press conference in Lublin reported by *Reuter* correspondent.

«If the insurgents had one entire district, it would be possible to help them, but they hold only isolated buildings.»

Zymerski said that the people of Warsaw were without water and light, and were hiding in cellars in defiance of the German ultimatum to leave the city and go to the western outskirts holding white handkerchiefs. Out of 1,000,000 population, only 70,000 obeyed the order, and they are now in a desperate plight, foodless and shelterless in a concentration camp near Warsaw, said the general.

(Reuter)

U.S. WARNS NAZIS ABOUT POLISH ARMY

WASHINGTON, August 30 — In a State Department declara-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 187021

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(OWI)

BANK OF FRANCE OFFICIALS JAILED

PARIS, August 30 — An American correspondent said today that French authorities have arrested all leading officials of the Bank of France. The bank was Germany's fiscal agent in Paris.

(PWB)

F.F.I. CATCH BELGIAN QUISLING

LONDON, August 30 — The Belgian News Agency here said today that Henri de Man, formerly Belgian cabinet minister and notorious pro-Nazi since Belgium was occupied by the Germans, was arrested by the FFI when he tried to cross the border into Switzerland.

(OWI)

FRENCH SAILORS CALLED UP

WASHINGTON, August 30 — Radio Paris yesterday broadcast a request by the chief of the French Navy General Staff, Rene Ferriere, for French Sailors «who were demobilized since November, 1942» to present themselves for reenlistment.

(OWI)

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(Reuter)

U.S. WARNS NAZIS ABOUT POLISH ARMY

LONDON, August 30 — In a State Department declaration issued yesterday, the United States recognizes the Polish Home Army as a combat force and warns Germany that she will be held responsible for damages inflicted on the Poles, it was reported here today.

The American statement follows a similar declaration made by the British Government.

(PWB)

BULGARIAN PEACE DELEGATION IN CAIRO

CAIRO, August 30 — A Bulgarian armistice delegation has arrived here.

It was met on arrival by Allied Balkan experts, both civil and military.

Members of the delegation were accompanied by a British officer who had been doing important work in the Balkans.

The delegation is expected to have full authority to sign an armistice — which may, however, not be completed without reference to the Government in Sofia.

Reuter correspondent in London revealed that Allied armistice terms to Bulgaria were completed at the end of last week by the European Advisory Commission. They have been approved by the British and United States govern-

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

ments, subject to the concurrence of the Greek and Yugoslav governments, which is now being obtained.

A dispatch from Istanbul said that the Bulgarian peace envoy and former speaker of the Bulgarian Parliament, Moushanov, who returned hurriedly to Istanbul last night from Sofia, left today — presumably for Cairo. He had a conference with Balabanov, the Bulgarian Minister to Turkey, before leaving.

In Bulgaria, a home radio broadcast today advised the people that Bulgarian occupation troops are now being brought home from Greece, Yugoslavia, and other places.

(Reuter-BBC)

CZECH PARTISANS ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

WASHINGTON, August 30 — Czechoslovak Forces of the Interior issued their first communique today, telling of what was described as «an urgent situation» within the Czech frontiers.

An uprising of the Czech Underground Army was confirmed by the German news agency, DNB, which said today that German troops had been moved into critical areas to fight the Partisans, and «to restore peace and order.»

The town of Cadca, on the frontier between Slovakia and Moravia, is reported to have fallen to a Partisan assault, and heavy fighting was said to be going on in several regions of the Czech interior. (OWI)

MASARYK PRAISES CZECH HOME ARMY

LONDON, August 30 — Jan Masaryk, Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs, tonight praised the Czechoslovak Forces of the Interior fighting the German troops in Slovakia.

In a broadcast over the BBC he said:

«The Slovak people are giving an answer to the traitors who would lead them to disaster. Before the whole world, they are demonstrating their real feelings, their loyalty to democracy. They are the first to fight for the Czechoslovak Republic on the home front in open, regular military formations.»

(PWB)

8TH ADVANCES OVER TWO MILES ON ADRIATIC

ADVANCE AFHQ August 30 — Polish and British troops of the 8th Army yesterday pushed forward over two miles along the Adriatic coast to approach within a little over four miles of the coast port of Pesaro, while farther inland other forces seized the high ridges south of the Foglia River and advanced to the south banks of this water barrier of the enemy's Goth Line in several places.

The 8th Army forces captured the three-mile ridge stretching from Monte Bellila, southwestward to San Angelo, only after fierce fighting, in which the crack 1st German Parachute Division, veterans of Cassino, strove to stem Allied advance threatening to overwhelm the German coastal defenses.

On the inland flank of the 8th Army advance, forward elements were reported to have reached Monte Colbordolo and Monte Fabbri, after crossing the Apsa River, an inland tributary of the Foglia River, and to have taken positions within 1,000 yards of this water barrier of the formidable German defences at a point roughly 12 miles in from the coast.

Foglia Bridges Demolished

Bridges across the Foglia River have already been demolished along this inland sector, indicating, it was said, that the main body of the German forces have withdrawn to their fixed position in the Goth Line just northwest of the stream.

In the immediate coastal area, British troops, operating with Polish forces, made a 4,000-yard advance along the

ALLIED RAID ON KORCULA ISLAND ANNOUNCED

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 30 — Infantry, artillery, and RAF regiment forces, under the operational command of Land Forces, Adriatic, and supported by aircraft of the Balkan Air Force and units of the Royal Navy, carried out a successful operation against enemy forces on the Dalmatian island of Korcula on the night of August 26-27, it was announced this evening.

Casualties were inflicted on the enemy and gun positions and ammunition dumps were damaged.

Air Vice Marshal W. Elliot, C. B., C.B.E. D.F.C., who commands the Balkan Air Force, which was specially created to aid the armies of resistance in the Balkans, coordinated the units partaking in the operation.

After completing their mission, the ground forces withdrew unhampered, the announcement added.

(PRO)

BALKAN AIR FORCE ADDS TO ENEMY CHAOS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 30 — Adding to the chaos of the whole enemy communication system in southeastern Europe, the Balkan Air Force yesterday carried out 19 separate missions over the Balkans, ranging from eastern Greece to the borders of Hungary.

One Beaufighter squadron, sweeping the Larisan area in Greece, twisted the girders of a railway bridge with bombs, put seven locomotives out of action, destroyed many of the trucks they were pulling, and bombed another rail bridge sucessfully.

An airfield building was also attacked, and the adjacent gun positions were machine-gunned.

Spitfires successfully attacked rail communications, and Mustangs scored on a northbound road convoy. (PRO)

MAAF HEAVIES RANGE WIDE AGAINST ENEMY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 30 — German communications and supplies were again bombed yesterday in sweeping air attacks on targets in Italy, Hungary, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia by up to 750 heavy bombers of the 15th USAAF, while other formations flew armed reconnaissance in southern France, and port and shipping along the Italian coast were attacked by the coastal air force.

Liberators scored hits on railroad bridges at Salcano, Italy, in the Udine-Gorizia area, as Lightnings hit both approaches of a rail bridge at Latisana, between Trieste and Venice, in a high-level attack. Other targets in Italy included Ferrara, Rovereto, and enemy installations on the Goth Line. Supporting ground forces in Italy, Spitbombers, Kittyhawks, Mustangs, and Spitfires attacked ammunition and supply dumps, roads, rail lines, junctions, and rail yards, destroying 18 motor trucks and a locomotive, and cutting roads in many places.

Railway Gun Silenced

A big German railway gun which had been impeding the advance of the Allied Army in the Adriatic sector was effectively silenced by the accurate bombing of an RCAF Spitfire squadron in a recent sortie, it was reported today.

The enemy gun, operating from the shelter of a tunnel near San Stefano, was sealed in its underground lair by direct hits which cut the tracks at both ends. The gun did not fire again.

The same squadron has made hundreds of missions in this sector, bombing an enemy gun concentration near Candelaria recently, attacking the marshalling yards at Sant Arcangelo, strafing German radio installations north of Castiglione, and missing a good score of blasted communication and bombed bridges.

High-Altitude Bombing

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

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In the immediate coastal area, British troops, operating with Polish forces, made a 4,000-yard advance along the coastal highway leading from Fano to Pesaro and on up the Adriatic coast. Polish troops moved forward to occupy high ground between the Arzilla and the Foglia River at a point little over four miles south of Pesaro, while forward troops captured Monte Lucca, 2,000 yards north of Carignano, taken two days ago.

North of Urbino, occupied Monday, troops of the 8th Army pushed into the hills to within four miles of the inland anchor of the German coastal defenses, Monte Calvo, against only slight enemy opposition.

Italian troops with the 8th Army yesterday pushed forward to within one mile of the Metauro River, at a point southwest of Urbino, and west of the town of Acqualagna.

In the upper Arno Valley, north of Arezzo, the town of Bibbiena, only five miles from the main defensive works of the Goth Line, has been occupied by 8th Army forces, which are pressing forward both east and west of this town, into country now evacuated by the enemy.

East of Florence, 8th Army thrusts penetrating five miles north of Pontassieve, have forced further enemy withdrawals in this sector. The area up to two miles northeast of Florence is now reported clear of the enemy.

On the 5th Army front, only minor patrol clashes and routine artillery exchanges were reported. (PRO)

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High-Altitude Bombing

The inauguration of high-altitude bombing took place yesterday when a veteran fighter group, operating Lightnings of the 16th AAF, attacked a rail bridge in northeastern Italy, it was announced today.

Following the successful bombing attack, the planes swept the area as fighters, destroying six locomotives, damaging others, and strafing railroad cars.

The technique of high-altitude bombing involves fighters' bombing in formation on a lead plane which carries the bombardier and bombsight. It was pointed out that, though the Lightnings cannot carry so great a weight of high explosives to an objective as a similar formation of heavies, nevertheless, their greater speed makes them ideal for hit-and-run tactics. (PRO)

TITO'S FORCES CAPTURE KOLASIN

CAIRO, August 30 — Patriot forces in Montenegro captured Kolasin, the communique from Marshal Tito's headquarters, broadcast tonight over Free Yugoslav Radio, announced.

The Patriots repelled a German attack near Grahovo, also in Montenegro, the communique said.

In Herzegovina, a German column was routed.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789621

In Serbia, the Patriot [illegible]s continued their offensive operations.

On the Sabac-Nish line a train of 50 freight cars was destroyed.

A German column was defeated near Krusevac.

Three German planes were shot down by Patriots.

On the Belgrade-Zagreb line, a train was derailed and 35 Germans were killed.

In Slovenia, in the Domzale-Moravce sector, Patriot units in strong fighting attacked large German concentrations. In Primorska, Yugoslav troops captured Cepovan, Likva, and Lazna after severe fighting. (OWI-Reuter)

PACIFIC PINCERS CLOSING ON JAPS

ALLIED SOUTHWEST PACIFIC HQ, August 30 — The heavy Allied aerial attack on the former Dutch naval base at Amboina, and the continued offensive against Jap territory along the coast of central China, indicated clearly today that Japan may soon be cut off from her vital sources of supply in the conquered islands of the Netherlands Indies.

Amboina, which lies immediately south of the island of Ceram, on the northern circumference of the Banda Sea, was the second-largest Dutch naval base, ranking just below Soerabaja, on Java, as a bastion of the Indies. The base fell to superior Jap naval forces not long after the fall of Singapore.

More than 70 heavy and fighter-bombers unloaded 138 tons of explosives on the Jap-held base yesterday, leaving the barracks area and the rim of the wide harbor in roaring flames. A 3000-ton ship was set afire offshore.

Meanwhile, other Allied aircraft, operating from bases in China, attacked Jap depots and communications lines along the central Chinese coast. This area controls the Strait of Taiwan, between China and the Island of Taiwan (Formosa) and from it the Japs maintain control of the China Sea.

With this Chinese coastal area neutralized, and bases in the Indies made untenable, Japan's defense lines would be driven backward to the Jap mainland, and the vital sea routes over which she supplies her home war machine would be severed.

Supplementing the raids on Amboina and the Chinese coast, General Douglas MacArthur's airmen also attacked the strong Japanese base on Halmahera Island, north of Ceram and on a direct line to the Philippines.

The one-time Portuguese Island of Timor, northwest of Australia, was also attacked, while other United States aircraft struck at Palau, at the Volcano Islands, and at Paramushiro, in the Kuriles, north of Japan. (OWI)

GUAM TO BECOME A SMALL PEARL HARBOR

GUAM, August 30 — Guam is destined to become a miniature Pearl Harbor from which the winning blow against Japan can be struck, Major General Henry Larson, new commander of Guam's defenses and development, said at his first press conference.

He said that «Guam will be everything that an important base implies,» and emphasized that the development of the island, which American forces recently won from the Japanese, would be one of the major engineering projects of the Pacific war.

«This base is important offensively to launch the action which is going to win the war; defensively, because here rest the installations promoting the security even of the United States,» General Larson said. «With this island in our hands, we shall be in a position to insure peace afterwards.»

General Larson also stated that the program for the rehabilitation of the natives will include a back-to-the-soil movement, governmental employment for those skilled in trade, and reconstruction of their ruined houses. (OWI)

JAPS APPOINT NEW WAR MINISTER

LONDON, August 30 — Radio Tokyo announced today that the Japanese Vice Minister of War in the new cabinet of Premier Kuniaki Koiso, Lt. Gen. Kyoji Tominaga, had been relieved of his post. He has been replaced by Lt. Gen. Kaneshiro Shibayama, the radio added.

The German News Agency reporting the change noted that Tominaga had held his post for more than a year, and said that he had been appointed to another important position.

Another Japanese war chief to be relieved of his post, according to said Radio Tokyo, is Lt. Gen. Heitaro Kimura, supreme military councillor and chief of the Armament Administration headquarters. Lt. Gen. Haruji Tani, chief of the General Affairs Bureau of the Armament Administration headquarters, was appointed to succeed him.

Meanwhile, Radio Tokyo continues to warn its listeners of a possible Allied invasion of the Japanese homeland.

«The attack might come from the south, along the small islands between Japan and Formosa, or from the east through the Bonin Islands, or from the north along the Kurile Islands,» it said Sunday.

The possibility of Allied landings on the coast of China was considered. Tokyo also discussed an Allied air offensive from the rear position on the China Continent, to meet a force arriving from the Pacific front.

The Japanese are worried over eventual Allied offensives against the Netherlands East Indies, Malaya, French Indo-China, and Burma. On Friday, following the Allied carrier-based air attack on Sumatra, Radio Tokyo reported that an emergency meeting of the military authorities in Borneo took place with the object of «bolstering the spirit of defence.» (OWI)

HULL SAYS NAZIS WANT NEGOTIATED PEACE

WASHINGTON, August 30 — Secretary of State Cordell Hull told a press conference today that Germany was evidently desirous of a negotiated peace, but the Allied emphasis on unconditional surrender required no reiteration.

The U. S. government was working on the problem of preventing German leaders from escaping to neutral countries, and this was constantly being borne in mind, Mr. Hull said. (OWI-Reuter)

KOREAN RESISTANCE NOW IN 35TH YEAR

NEW YORK, August 30 — Dr. S. Rhee, chairman of the Korean National Committee of Washington, and other American and Asiatic officials, on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of Korea's occupation by Japan, vowed that the Korean people will never submit to the tyranny of Japan, but will continue to fight against the domination of their country.

Dr. Rhee said that the day marked the beginning of what President Roosevelt had termed «Japan's blood-stained march of conquest» on the mainland of Asia. Under Japanese domination Korea became a «gigantic concentration camp.»

He said that there is no peaceful future for the world unless international morality is re-established and justice and right are uppermost, and brute force and aggression cease to prevail. (OWI)

U.S. NAVY TOTALS NINE MILLION TONS

WASHINGTON, August 30 — U.S. Navy Secretary James Forrestal reported today that the United States has built 65,000 vessels of all types in the last five years.

He said the giant armada of new craft represents nine million tons of naval shipping. On the total tonnage, approximately 36 per cent is made up of warships, 22 per cent of landing craft, and the remainder of auxiliaries and naval vessels of other types.

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Soerabaja, on Java, as a bastion of the Indies. The base fell to superior Jap naval forces not long after the fall of Singapore.

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FRENCH WILL CONTINUE FIGHT AGAINST JAPS

ALGIERS, August 30 — France will continue to fight on against the Japanese until total victory, the French Committee of National Liberation declared in a statement broadcast yesterday over Radio France.

The statement followed reports that Vichy authorities on August 29 had invested Vice-Admiral Decoux, Governor General of Indo-China, with absolute powers permitting him to carry out with complete autonomy his policy of collaboration with Japan, and a Tokyo report of August 25 that Japan considered French Indo-China henceforth an autonomous province of the Nipponese Empire.

The statement declared: « France, at war with Japan since 8 December 1941, and already at grips with her at sea, intends to pursue the struggle at the side of her Allies and with all her available strength, not only until the liberation of her territory, but also until the total crushing of her enemies, in Asia as in Europe. »

The statement added that the future of the Indo-Chinese Union would be decided according to the wishes of the populations concerned. (PWB)

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The warship category includes approximately 1,150 fighting craft of all types, Forrestal said, adding that the combatant totals have been trebled. Just before the war started, the number of fighting ships in the American fleet was 383. (OWI)

U.S.N. AVIATION CELEBRATES 31ST ANNIVERSARY

WASHINGTON, August 30 — United States naval aviation is celebrating its 1st anniversary today with approximately 100 aircraft carriers « in or near action » and the announcement that « blows (against Japan and Germany in the past year) were light compared with the blows we are now prepared to deliver. »

Vice Admiral Aubrey Fitch, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Air, said that the carriers include 14 of the mighty *Essex* type and nine of the fast powerful *Independance* class converted from cruisers. More than 70 carriers were commissioned during the past year, and work was started on two or three 45,000-ton battleship type carriers.

Today is also the first anniversary of Task Force 58, which has scourged the Japanese so effectively in the last eight months. Admiral Fitch added that « Task Force 58

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

was just a sweet summer zephyr, compared to the arrangements of ships, planes, and other weapons — old and new — which are ready to lash out now.»

Admiral Fitch said that U. S. Naval aviators averaged more than four Japanese planes shot down for every U. S. plane lost during the year. The actual score, he said, was more than 2,300 Japanese craft destroyed against 560 Navy planes lost. A high percentage of the American pilots were rescued, he added.

The Admiral said: «Long before another anniversary rolls around, naval aviation will be hurling at least two more new weapons against the foe — a twin-engined fighter and a scouting plane of unmatched speed and range.»

Admiral Fitch warned against expecting an 'early end to the war against Japan, although staggering blows have been, and will be thrown against the enemy.

He paid tribute to the baby flat-tops for winning the Battle of the Atlantic and to the *Essex*-type carrier which, he said, made possible the bringing of the battle to the doorstep of the enemy in the Pacific.

The U. S. Navy announcement said that with 47,000 Navy and Marine Corps pilots, 34,000 planes, and 213 aviation shore installations, the U. S. Navy has multiplied its air arm seven-fold since 7 December 1941. (OWI)

GERMANS ON ISLE OF MAN PREFER TO REMAIN

DOUGLAS, ISLE OF MAN, August 30 — Two hundred of the 600 German internees here who are ready for repatriation have announced that they prefer to stay behind. The other 400 will leave here this weekend. The 200 remaining guests have chosen to stay here where they have food and safety. (Reuter)

CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL FOR U.S.A.A.F. SERGEANT

WASHINGTON, August 30 — Technical Sergeant Forrest L. Vosler, radioman in a badly-damaged Flying Fortress, although seriously hurt himself, offered to give his life that his plane might return safely to its base. Today the sergeant is a holder of the highest award of the United States military forces — the Congressional Medal of Honor.

A War Department citation retold today the story of Vosler's heroism. Returning from a mission over Bremen, last December, the sergeant's plane was badly hit by anti-aircraft fire. Vosler was wounded in the face. Shards of metal lodged in his eyes. He was struck in the chest.

Vosler, said the citation, pleaded to be thrown overboard, to lighten the ship, to give it a chance to get home. Shortly afterward, the pilot decided to ditch the ship. Vosler, though all but blinded, repaired his broken radio set by touch alone, and signaled a distress call. The ship came down on the water. There, Vosler held onto a wounded comrade until the other members of the crew could float a dinghy and save both of them. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

ALLIES BRING 704,000 TONS OF FOOD TO ITALY

ROME, August 30 — Colonel Charles Poletti, Regional Commissioner, Region IV, ACC, in a radio broadcast today stated that the Allies have brought in one year 704,000 tons of food supplies, including 541,000 tons of grain, to help alleviate the food problems of the Italian people.

He pointed out that the painting exhibition now in progress at Palazzo Venezia represents the first step toward the resurrection of the artistic spirit after the apathy caused by the war.

He said it would be a mistake for Italians to abandon themselves to feelings of despondency as a result of the destruction now surrounding them. There is nothing that cannot be remedied by men endowed with energy and good will, he said. (UNN)

CARUSO AWAITING TRI[illegible]

ROME, August 30 — Pietro Caruso, Chief of Police during the period of Fascist domination, will be brought to trial on September 18 before the High Court of Justice. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

PEACE PLAN UNLIKE LEAGUE, ROOSEVELT SAYS

WASHINGTON, August 30 — President Roosevelt, at a press conference, said that in the proposed international peace organization being discussed informally here, there were 50 points on which it differed from the League of Nations.

Among the differences to be found, Mr. Roosevelt, in reply to a question, enumerated cooperative plans for food and finance. He emphasized that the new organization should be very, very different from the League, and more workable.

There must be a small body that can act quickly, he pointed out, after outlining the principles agreed on in the present talks — an assembly of all nations, and a small council and a world court.

If anyone kicks over the traces and violates a frontier, Mr. Roosevelt said, there must be quick action.

The council of the world security organization would have force at its disposal to move immediately in such occurrences, he indicated.

The aim of American officials at the Dumbarton Oaks (Washington) conference now going on, was to achieve an organization that would step on a prospective war in advance, Mr. Roosevelt explained, adding that it should have more power than the old League of Nations.

Previously, Edward Stettinius, U. S. Undersecretary of State, was asked by journalists what would be the rôle of the smaller Nations in the proposed organization.

Stettinius replied that a previous statement of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, was clear, and that all of the delegates working on the problem have had the welfare and equality of the small countries at heart.

Stettinius estimated that the British-Russian-United States conversations would last another two weeks, and that then the Chinese-British-United States talks would start. (OWI)

SOUTH AFRICA PLANS FOR PEACE

CAPE TOWN, August, 30 — The South African supplies conference yesterday outlined the country's plans for the period after the surrender of Germany and during the remaining campaigns in the Far East. Field Marshal Smuts said that South Africa would be called on in still greater measure to do ship repairing and to supply coal; the Union was already one of the biggest coal exporters in the world; the country's program for the next year must be dovetailed into that of the United Nations.

Marshal Smuts added: «We ought to organise our effort so that war production will slide smoothly into peacetime production, and preparations for the post-war era. We should, as far as possible, avoid a sudden break and collapse of employment. Employment must be kept up.»

(OWI)

BIDDLE DENOUNCES GERMAN MONOPOLIES

WASHINGTON, August 30 — The United States Attorney General, Francis Biddle, testifying before the Senate military sub-committee yesterday on cartel arrangements, said that the United Nations should break with German monopolistic firms because they constituted a menace to the world. The purpose would not be to destroy German economic life, but to put its industries where they will no longer constitute a menace to the civilised world.

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

GERMANS ON ISLE OF MAN PREFER TO REMAIN

DOUGLAS, ISLE OF MAN, August 30 — Two hundred of the 600 German internees here who are ready for repatriation have announced that they prefer to stay behind. The other 400 will leave here this weekend. The 200 remaining guests have chosen to stay here where they have food and safety. (Reuter)

CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL FOR U.S.A.A.F. SERGEANT

WASHINGTON, August 30 — Technical Sergeant Forrest L. Vosler, radioman in a badly-damaged Flying Fortress, although seriously hurt himself, offered to give his life that his plane might return safely to its base. Today the sergeant is a holder of the highest award of the United States military forces — the Congressional Medal of Honor.

A War Department citation retold today the story of Vosler's heroism. Returning from a mission over Bremen, last December, the sergeant's plane was badly hit by anti-aircraft fire. Vosler was wounded in the face. Shards of metal lodged in his eyes. He was struck in the chest.

Vosler, said the citation, pleaded to be thrown overboard, to lighten the ship, to give it a chance to get home. Shortly afterward, the pilot decided to ditch the ship. Vosler, though all but blinded, repaired his broken radio set by touch alone, and signaled a distress call. The ship came down on the water. There, Vosler held onto a wounded comrade until the other members of the crew could float a dinghy and save both of them. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

ALLIES BRING 704,000 TONS OF FOOD TO ITALY

ROME, August 30 — Colonel Charles Poletti, Regional Commissioner, Region IV, ACC, in a radio broadcast today stated that the Allies have brought in one year 704,000 tons of food supplies, including 541,000 tons of grain, to help alleviate the food problems of the Italian people.

He pointed out that the painting exhibition now in progress at Palazzo Venezia represents the first step toward the resurrection of the artistic spirit after the apathy caused by the war.

He said it would be a mistake for Italians to abandon themselves to feelings of desperadency as a result of the destruction now surrounding them. There is nothing that cannot be remedied by men endowed with energy and good will, he said. (UNN)

DELEGATES TO STUDY WORKERS' MOVEMENTS

ROME, August 30 — Walter Schevenel, Secretary General of the International Trade Union Federation, has joined other labor delegates from Britain and the United States here, for research on labor problems. One of their first aims will be to ascertain the objectives of workers' movements in Italy, and to offer them advice. (UNN)

POPE RECEIVES ATTLEE

VATICAN CITY, August 30 — Pope Pius XII today received the Rt Hon. C. R. Attlee, Lord President of the Council and Deputy Prime Minister of Great Britain.

Mr. Attlee was accompanied to the Vatican by Sir Osborne Francis D'Arcy Godolphin, Minister of Great Britain to the Holy See.

After his audience with the Pope, Mr. Attlee presented his staff.

As already announced, the Pope will address the world in a radio broadcast on Friday, September 1, on the fifth anniversary of the outbreak of the war. The address will be made in Italian, but will be re-broadcast in English, Polish, French, German, Spanish, and Portuguese. (PRO)

Mr. Roosevelt said, there must be quick action.

The council of the world security organization would have force at its disposal 'to move immediately in such occurences,' he indicated.

The aim of American officials at the Dumbarton Oaks (Washington) conference now going on, was to achieve an organization that would step on a prospective war in advance, Mr. Roosevelt explained, adding that it should have more power than the old League of Nations.

Previously, Edward Stettinius, U. S. Undersecretary of State, was asked by journalists what would be the rôle of the smaller Nations in the proposed organization.

Stettinius replied that a previous statement of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, was clear, and that all of the delegates working on the problem have had the welfare and equality of the small countries at heart.

Stettinius estimated that the British-Russian-United States conversations would last another two weeks, and that then the Chinese-British-United States talks would start. (OWI)

SOUTH AFRICA PLANS FOR PEACE

CAPE TOWN, August 30 — The South African supplies conference yesterday outlined the country's plans for the period after the surrender of Germany and during the remaining campaigns in the Far East. Field Marshal Smuts said that South Africa would be called on in still greater measure to do ship repairing and to supply coal; the Union was already one of the biggest coal exporters in the world; the country's program for the next year must be dovetailed into that of the United Nations.

Marshal Smuts added: « We ought to organise our effort so that war production will slide smoothly into peacetime production, and preparations for the post-war era. We should, as far as possible, avoid a sudden break and collapse of employment. Employment must be kept up. »

(OWI)

BIDDLE DENOUNCES GERMAN MONOPOLIES

WASHINGTON, August 30 — The United States Attorney General, Francis Biddle, testifying before the Senate military sub-committee yesterday on cartel arrangements, said that the United Nations should break with German monopolistic firms because they constituted a menace to the world. The purpose would not be to destroy German economic life, but to put its industries where they will no longer constitute a menace to the civilised world.

During the period of supervision over these companies throughout the occupation period, the necessary readjustments could be worked out, Biddle said. (PWB)

PHILIPPINE COMMISSIONER ADDRESSES HOUSE

WASHINGTON, August 30 (UNN) — In his first speech before the House of Representatives, Colonel Carlos P. Romulo, new resident commissioner of the Philippines, stated that the time had come when « at last we can see the way clear to the Philippines. »

Colonel Romulo spoke on the 28th anniversary of the passage of the Jones Act, which set in motion the machinery for eventual Philippine independence — which, he said, the Filipinos « earned in 1941 when they offered their lives beside Americans in the blackest hour that America has known. »

Stating that he spoke for 17 million Filipinos, Colonel Romulo said:

« The Jones Act was our victory. You let us win it upon this floor. It was a pledge made, and America has kept that pledge. »

(OWI)

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

OCCUPIED AREAS

NORWEGIANS DESTROY NAZI PETROLEUM STOCKS

LONDON, August 30 — Norwegian Patriots recently destroyed tank installations on the Oslo Fjord and set fire to the oil stores in Drammen, at an estimated cost to the Germans of 350,000 litres of gasoline and oil, *Exchange Telegraph* said yesterday, quoting Norwegian circles in London.

Near Son, patriots destroyed many thousands of tons of diesel oil and of oil stored for the use of U-boats. At Skien, they ruined a petrol store by putting tar into it.

The Stockholm newspaper *Aftonbladet* reported that Norwegian Patriots recently blew up the Oslo street-car depot and destroyed between 80 and 100 aero-engines, a number of planes, and a million litres of fuel oil stored there by the Nazis.

«Despite an especially strong guard,» the Swedish paper said, «the Patriots succeeded in entering the cellar of the depot, where they placed their charge of dynamite. The whole floor was blown away and a huge flame rose over the building. The fire raged more than 24 hours, and the damage was total, but it is known that no Norwegians were killed or wounded.»

NAZIS SEIZE HOSTAGES IN ALSACE

WASHINGTON, August 30 — The Swiss newspaper *Basler Nachrichten*, in a dispatch received today, said that the Nazis had begun seizing hostages in Alsace to «blackmail» the population into inactivity,» and that «several hundreds» are now being held.

The despatch added: «In towns and villages along the Swiss border up to Strasbourg, persons who had enjoyed a good reputation with the people are constantly being arrested, especially doctors, lawyers, priests, and merchants.

«Not all are people who can be regarded as oppositionists, but include also those whose activities up to now served the Germans.» (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, August 30 — Today's communique.

Navy:

Reporting on August 28, the naval commander off the southern coast of France said that various parties of enemy troops trying to escape in boats from the occupied coast have been rounded up by naval forces and made prisoners of war.

Minesweeping activity continued in the assault area.

In the Adriatic on August 28, in support of the Army, one of His Majesty's destroyers carried out successful bombardment in the Pesaro area.

Allied Armies in Italy:

Eighth Army's advance toward the Goth Line on a broad front continues. In the Adriatic sector, all the high ground south of the River Foglia has been secured after stiff fighting and patrols have reached the river in many places.

In the upper Arno Valley, Ribbiena, from which the road leads directly up to the Goth Line some five miles beyond, has been occupied by our troops. Advances in the mountainous country east and west of this town have been made up to three miles on a broad front into country recently occupied by the enemy.

Eighth Army troops thrusting forward north of Pontassieve are now nearly five miles beyond the town, and the enemy has been forced to make a further withdrawal in this sector.

Active patrolling has been maintained on the 5th Army

Other forces attacked rail communications in northern Italy, Hungary, and Yugoslavia.

Tactical aircraft continued their attacks on roads and bridges in northern Italy and on enemy transport in the Rhône Valley. Other aircraft attacked enemy targets in the Italian battle area, bridges and road and rail transport in Yugoslavia and Greece, and shipping and harbor installations in the Gulf of Genoa and along the eastern Adriatic coast.

In these operations, 12 enemy aircraft were destroyed and 21 of ours are missing. One of our aircraft is missing from night operations on August 28 - 29.

MAAF Flew approximately 2,000 sorties.

(PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, August 30 — Today's communique:

Land:

Allied forces continuing their sweep beyond Paris have crossed the Aisne and Marne rivers in the upper Marne valley. Mopping up is in progress in Vitry le François and our troops have reached Marson and Lepine. Other units are less then one mile south of Chalons, on the west side of the river. Chateau Thierry, on the Marne, has been occupied, and our armored units have moved north to take Soissons and established a bridgehead across the Aisne at Pont Arcy, 14 miles to the east. Other troops are advancing through the area between the Marne and the Aisne north of Meaux and Chateau Thierry.

In the Paris area, advances have been made through the northeastern outskirts of the city beyond Le Bourget and Montmorency, and further west elements have cleared the Foret de Saint Germain and moved northward to a point less than two miles south of Pontoise.

The bridgehead across the Seine in the vicinity of Mantes-Gassicourt has been further enlarged to the north and to the east beyond Meulan. Contact was made with troops pushed on to the town of Elreganty, and from there to the village of Longchamps.

The Paris-Rouen road was also cut near the village of Ecouis by troops from the Louviers bridgehead. In the evening, contact was established between these two bridgeheads.

Southeast of Rouen, our forces advanced in the face of persistent opposition and captured the village of Boos, some five miles from the center of Rouen. In the Caudebec area, fighting was heavy, but the forest of Brotonne was cleared, and the whole of this loop on the river is now in our hands.

In Brittany, hard fighting continues at Brest as Allied forces close in slowly on the port.

Air:

Air operations yesterday were restricted by the weather. Fighters and fighter-bombers attacked enemy rail and road movement over a wide area in the Low Countries, western Germany, and in France as far south as Lyons.

Large numbers of locomotives, railway cars, and motor transport were successfully attacked, and 20 enemy aircraft were destroyed on the ground near Brussels. Six of our aircraft are missing. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, August 30 — Tonight's communique:

During today, northeast of Tartu, our troops beat back strong enemy tank and infantry attacks.

South of Lomza, our troops occupied in fighting several populated localities, including Tsminkovo, Bazboi, Osenivem Zambek, Bronzi, Ostuchova-Novoe, and Borenino.

Northeast of Praga, our troops successfully repelled

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Eighth Army troops thrusting forward north of Pontassieve are now nearly five miles beyond the town, and the enemy has been forced to make a further withdrawal in this sector.

Active patrolling has been maintained on the 5th Army front.

Seventh Army:

American troops of the 7th Army have inflicted heavy losses on enemy forces in the Rhône Valley north of Montelimar, where fighting continues. This town has now been occupied, along with Valrens, Grane, and Allex, and fighting is in progress to the north, where withdrawing enemy troops have been trying to cross the Drome River. In two days, approximately 800 loaded motor trucks and two batteries of 88 millimeter guns have been captured in this area, and a German divisional commander made prisoner. West of the Rhône, forward elements of French forces have reached Bugnos.

On the east flank, American troops are consolidating their positions on the west bank of the Var River.

Additional prisoners taken in the Marseilles-Toulon area and in the Rhône Valley have increased the total to approximately 45,000.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force:

Strong forces of escorted heavy bombers yesterday attacked two oil refineries, rail yards, and industrial installations in the Moravska Ostrava area in Czechoslovakia.

of the River, Chateau Thierry, on the Marne, has been occupied, and our armored units have moved north to take Soissons and established a bridgehead across the Aisne at Pont Arcy, 14 miles to the east. Other troops are advancing through the area between the Marne and the Aisne north of Meaux and Chateau Thierry.

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South of Lemza, our troops occupied in fighting several populated localities, including Taninkova, Razbot, Cseniven, Zombek, Bronzi, Ostuchova-Novoe, and Borembo.

Northeast of Praga, our troops successfully repelled enemy tank and infantry attacks.

Troops of the 2nd Ukrainian Front, continuing their offensive, today captured in fighting the city and fundamental center of the Rumanian Oil Industry, Ploesti, located northeast of Bucharest. Our troops, developing their successful offensive, occupied over 200 populated localities, including the towns of Moserk, Urssani, Slobodzie and Senguve; the large populated localities of Mirosli, Osimeasa, Alerieca (27 kilometers southeast of Bucharest), Bratie, Ovanelu, Ichimiern, Jasy, and Ichaitravu, and the railway stations of Ursaka, Janka, Ozaleski, Taurei, Filibia, Javarlaz, Ontur, Unuansk, Ivanezetz, Iraku, Oaru, Janka, Penderel, Otraga, and Urgente.

During August 29, troops of the 2nd Ukrainian Front captured over 15,000 of the encircled German officers and men. Commander of the 7th German Army Corps, Artillery-General Fell; Commander of the 79th German Infantry Division, Lt. General Weigner, Commander of the 198th German Infantry Division, Colonel Fischer; and Commander of the 168th German Infantry Division, Colonel Rinnerberg, were among the prisoners.

South of Ismail, our troops captured the towns of Berkova and Chernavoda, and also occupied over 100 populated localities, including Starmurat..., and the railway-stations of Otru, Pokany, Samoncea, and Karnaku.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759021

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

During August 29, on all fronts, our troops damaged or destroyed a total of 48 German tanks. In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 16 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, August 30 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

In the sector south of Turin, Patriots carried on effective and intense activity against the Nazi-Fascists. Strong German attacks were repulsed and the enemy suffered heavy losses. Patriots of the same sector destroyed a considerable number of armored cars and caused much damage to railway bridges and German communications, including the Padua-Vicenza railway.

The Nazi-Fascists did not succeed in their attempts to break the resistance of the Garibaldi Brigades in the northern Apennines, in order to protect enemy rearguards from Patriot attacks. Large-scale German attempts at mopping up Patriots in the province of Parma and in the Ossola Valley resulted in failure.

On July 29, Patriots occupied Monte Cusna and Monte Prampa, in the Carpineti sector, between the Crostala and Secchia valleys.

During the period August 9 to 18, clashes took place between groups of Patriots and Fascist Black Brigades, who are under the direct control of the Fascist leaders. Both sides suffered losses.

It may now be revealed that the Genoa strike took place June 9, when the assassination of Bruno Buozzi was learned. Silvio Parodi, Major of Genoa, had consented to 20% of the workers being deported to Germany. He was consequently executed by Patriots. Ventura, Saletta, Sbarbaro, and Motta, all of them Fascists, were also executed. Basile is now the chief collaborator of the Germans in Genoa. The insurrectionist spirit there is kept alive by the clandestine Socialist newspapers *Riscossione*, *L'Operaio* and *Il Partigiano*, the latter representing the Matteotti Brigade.

Alfredo Magnolfi, the boxer, who had placed himself at the service of the SS and was responsible for killing and torturing Patriots, was executed by the Patriot Tribunal of Florence. (UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, August 30 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Our divisions having frustrated in fierce fighting up to seven times enemy attacks launched from his Seine bridgeheads northwest of Paris, withdrew to new positions farther northeast, according to orders received.

The town Rouen was evacuated after the complete destruction of the port installations and all objects important from a military angle. Between Paris and Reims, strong U. S. forces attacking in a northerly direction were stopped in grim fighting. In the southern part of Soissons, fierce street fighting is in progress. South of the Marne, motorized enemy units advancing eastward reached the region of Chalons-sur-Marne, where grim fighting rages. In the Rhône Valley, the troops covering our flanks repelled numerous enemy attacks launched from an easterly direction. A big number of enemy tanks was destroyed. In the Alps, west of the French-Italian frontier, the town Briançon was recaptured in grim fighting with French terrorists and U. S. reconnaissance forces.

In the night of August 30, west of Dieppe, motor assault boats sank an enemy destroyer. In the same waters, armed ferryboats and security vessels of the Navy destroyed a British destroyer of the *Hunt* class, which broke apart after a heavy explosion.

[illegible] coastal artillery fire with V-1

Baranov, repeated Bolshevist attacks remained unsuccessful. Northeast of Warsaw, as well as between the Bug and Narew, our troops stemmed fresh Soviet attacks, supported by tanks and bombers, in fierce tank battles.

In the northern sector, west of Modon and northwest of Dorpat, enemy attacks were smashed and heavy losses inflicted on the Soviets.

In the night, troop concentrations and Soviet assembly areas in the Modon and Dorpat sector were attacked by our fighter and night bombers. USAAF bombers attacked the towns Maehrisch-Ostrau and Oderberg, as well as Hungarian territory. In the night, the British Air Force, violating Swedish neutrality, made terror attacks on Stettin and Koenigsberg. In addition, isolated enemy planes dropped bombs on Berlin and Hamburg. Air defense forces brought down 82 four-engined bombers in the course of these attacks. (Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMAN OVERSEAS STATIONS

Poland: «The Polish emigre government has prepared its surrender to Moscow. The memorandum will be sent to Moscow within the next few days.»

GERMAN HOME STATIONS

Rumania: «Three Rumanian divisions, which had laid down their arms, were immediately deported to Soviet Russia. They were treated as criminals at the hands of the Bolsheviks.»

TRANSOCEAN AND D.N.B.

France: The centre of gravity of Anglo-American attacks on the western front was again situated in the area east of Paris. Pressure also continued on the lower Seine. In the area between Rouen and Paris, the Allies exerted strong pressure from the bridgeheads near Vernon and Mantes in a northern direction. The present battlefront involves: Pontoise, Senlis, Chepy, Villers Cotterets, Soissons, Chemin des Dames. Enemy attacks, supported by heavy air raids, were continued also in the Marne bend, between Epernay and Vitry-le-François. With constantly fresh reserves, the Americans penetrated through stubbornly defended barrages and, with severe losses, forced the crossing of the Marne near Nepray and Vitry-le-François. The Allied attacks on Châlons-sur-Marne collapsed with severe Allied losses.

Eastern Front: D.N.B. reports: «After Rumanian traitors laid down their arms, the Soviets have occupied further Rumanian districts without meeting resistance. The eastern area of the Black Sea coast is already in enemy hands.» Everywhere in these regions, the Soviets disarm Rumanian soldiers and send them into the Soviet Union. Yesterday the Soviets threw strong forces into the Buzau area as far as the Ploesti region. Between Bucharest and Ploesti, the German strongholds continue to hold their own against great Soviet superiority. The bulk of German forces has reached the Carpathian passes in the Szekler region, and is defending them against Soviet pressure.

Slovakia: A late dispatch says that German troops have occupied Slovakia «in order to participate in the fight against Partisans and to restore peace and order in the country.» This troop movement is «in fulfillment of the desire of the Slovak Government.»

FASCIST RADIO

Western Front: The Allies are suffering tremendous losses which far exceed the losses suffered by the Wehrmacht. The new move of the Allied Command, attempting the encirclement of the German armies situated along the lower Seine, proves that Eisenhower was incapable of putting into effect his former plan, namely, an attack against German armies in southwestern France. Such an attack, if successful, might have affected most seriously the future operations in France.

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Prampa, in the Carpinet sector, between the Crostata and Secchia valleys.

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London is being kept under retaliatory fire with V-1.

In Italy, major fighting took only place in the Adriatic coastal sector. In the morning, fierce enemy attacks were repelled and serious losses inflicted on the enemy.

In Rumania, Soviet attacks were frustrated at Buzau and in the valley of the Bistritza. Enemy forces which had advanced over the passes of the Hungarian borderland between Buzau and the valley of the Bistritza, at several points, were repulsed in counter-attacks. Bomber squadrons attacked Soviet columns on the passes of the Carpathians with bombs and guns. In the Vistula bridgehead, west of

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Italian Front: While the 5th Army is protecting the left flank of the 8th Army, the latter is pressing hard against German positions in an attempt to open up a road towards the Apennines. In the Adriatic sector, Polish troops were reinforced by fresh British units. Numerous British tanks were destroyed in fighting along the Fano road.

Fascist Armies: The Italian Social Republic has 243,000 men under arms, serving outside Italian territory. These men, mostly Fascist volunteers, will play a decisive rôle in the final battle for victory.

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PWB BASIC NEWS SUMMARIES
JULY – OCT. 1944
(2 OF 2)

Interior S.C.

INFORMATION DIVISION
SCC
2 AUG 1944

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service **compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, UNC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

Tuesday 29 August 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — American forces reach the Rhône 54 miles north of Avignon; Mitchells bomb Rhône bridges; Capture of Meaux threatens all German communications in France; German radio listeners being prepared for withdrawal from France; Eisenhower meets De Gaulle in Paris; Red Army annihilates 12 German divisions; Polish spearheads reach Arzilla River; Brooke confers with Alexander; East Serbia on eve of liberation; Heavies hit Jap depôts near Shanghai.

LIBERATED ITALY — Churchill addresses message to Italian people; ACC forms single Southern Region; Atlee meets Italian officials; Brigadier Upjohn heads ACC administrative section.

WAR FRONTS

AMERICAN FORCES REACH THE RHONE 54 MILES NORTH OF AVIGNON

ADVANCE AFHQ, August 28 — American forces of the 7th Army have reached the Rhône River near Montelimar, more than 80 miles from its mouth, and have inflicted heavy losses on the retreating columns of the battered German 19th Army, struggling to make its escape northward past other American forces 60 miles to the northeast.

Nearly 15,000 German troops, including elements of the 11th Panzer and 198th Infantry divisions, are pouring through the narrow valley bottleneck formed by the Dauphiné Alps, under heavy Allied air attack, in desperate efforts to escape the threat of entrapment by Americans and French Forces of the Interior at Grenoble, to the east of the Rhône.

These German forces, consisting of scattered elements of at least five divisions, have been engaged in a series of savage rear-guard actions for the past several days, striving to ward off the American attacks at their east flank as they withdrew along Highway 7, on the east bank of the Rhône.

Withdrawal Harassed

With the Rhône River bridges smashed behind them, the Germans' withdrawal has become critical. At least a 40-mile stretch of the Rhône corridor must be traversed before the threat to the east flank of these forces can be

seem to have turned inland to avoid the strong coastal opposition met at the southeastern approaches to the city.

More than 30,000 prisoners have been taken so far in the campaign in southern France, it was announced today.

It was also revealed today that Brigadier General Frederick B. Butler commanded the task forces which took Grenoble in a lightning advance ending August 23. (PRO)

MITCHELLS BOMB RHONE BRIDGES

ADVANCE AFHQ, August 28 — Mitchell bombers made their second-longest flight in the Mediterranean theater today to bomb three Rhône River bridges north of Lyon and behind the retreating German 19th Army, it was announced here this afternoon.

The approach of one of the spans, 20 miles north of Lyon, was completely blown up and two other spans at the city's outskirts 15 miles to the north were well covered by the bomb pattern, it was said.

No planes were lost from the long flight.

Up to 750 heavy bombers today struck at two oil refineries and communications targets in Austria, Hungary, and Italy.

For the fourth successive day, bombers of the 15th USAAF met with only slight enemy fighter opposition, although they penetrated into areas which heretofore have been heavily defended by the Luftwaffe.

The two oil refineries hit were a synthetic plant at Moshlerbaum, 22 miles northwest of Vienna, which was attacked by Flying Fortresses; and the Szony refinery on the Danube, 50 miles northwest of Budapest, where Liberators carried out the mission. Both targets had been previously attacked.

Rail yards at Miskolcz in Hungary, 100 miles east of Budapest at a junction of lines leading to Rumania; and bridges at Avisio and over the Ora River on the Brenner Pass line, and over the Tisza River at Szolnok, 50 miles south of Budapest, were also attacked.

Medium bombers also attacked the central railroad bridge at Pontremoli, 18 miles north of La Spezia and 25 miles behind the enemy Goth Line in northwestern Italy. An airdrome at Villa Franca di Verona, 10 miles southwest of Verona, a railbridge west of Parma and the Ligurian coast harbors of Asvona, Imperia, and Monaco were also bombed today. (PRO)

LATE BULLETINS

AMERICAN FORCES REACH CHATEAU-THIERRY

WITH U. S. 3D ARMY, FRANCE, August 28 — Strong armored patrols of the American 3d Army have reached Chateau-Thierry on the Marne, 45 miles northeast of Paris, it was reported in a Reuter dispatch late tonight.

Chateau-Thierry was the scene during the last world war of the famous American victory in the summer of 1918. (OWI)

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

drawal from France; Eisenhower meets De Gaulle in Paris; Red Army annihilates 12 German divisions; Polish spearheads reach Arzilla River; Brooke confers with Alexander; East Serbia on eve of liberation; Heavies hit Jap depôts near Shanghai.

LIBERATED ITALY — Churchill addresses message to Italian people; ACC forms single Southern Region; Atlee meets Italian officials; Brigadier Upjohn heads ACC administrative section.

WAR FRONTS

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Withdrawal Harassed

With the Rhône River bridges smashed behind them, the Germans' withdrawal has become critical. At least a 40-mile stretch of the Rhône corridor must be traversed before the threat to the east flank of these forces can be considered removed, and meanwhile they are being slashed from the air in savage attacks. Allied aircraft have played a «telling part» in the American thrust into the Rhône Valley, and in the resulting disorganization of the retreating German forces, it was officially stated here. The cleanup of enemy resistance in Marseilles and Toulon was still continuing yesterday, with more than 7,000 prisoners taken in and near the two coastal cities, which have been torn by street fighting now for nearly a week since their occupation by French forces of General de Lattre de Tassigny.

Enemy resistance in Marseilles is now confined almost entirely to the harbor area, it was said. Marauder and Mitchell bombers of the Tactical Air Forces swarmed over Ratonneau and Pomegues islands in the harbour in the fourth successive day's attack yesterday to deliver a «knock-out blow» against these heavily fortified island strongholds.

Fires and explosions raged through the fortresses as the bombers struck heavy guns which had been firing into the city, and set off the German ammunition cache on the larger island.

On the eastern edge of the Riviera bridgehead, American forward elements have advanced to the Var River, northwest of Nice, at several points, it was announced. No particulars were given of the American thrust, which would

today to bomb three Rhone River [illegible] and behind the retreating German 19th Army, it was announced here this afternoon.

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Chateau-Thierry was the scene during the last world war of the famous American victory in the summer of 1918. (OWI)

CARRIER-BORNE AIRCRAFT ATTACK PADANG

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HQ, August 28 — Carrier-borne aircraft of the Allied Eastern Fleet have again attacked the Japanese-held island of Padang, on the western coast of Sumatra in the Netherlands Indies.

Direct hits were observed on rail yards, warehouses, wharves, coaling jetties, air strips, and the large cement works. Several Jap ships were set afire. A cloud of smoke and pillars of flame rising a thousand feet into the air obscured the target area as the planes returned to their sea base. One Allied plane was shot down. (FWB)

VERNON BRIDGEHEAD EXTENDED

SHAEF, August 28 — The Vernon bridgehead across the Seine River is now five miles long and three miles deep, it was reported late tonight.

The Canadians hold a nine mile stretch on the east bank between Pont de L'Arche and Elbeuf.

At the points where the Germans are trying to scramble across the river in an effort to escape encirclement, the area is about 200 yards wide. (Reuter)

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

600 MARSEILLES COLLABORATIONISTS ARRESTED

ALGIERS, August 28 — About 600 collaborationists have been arrested in Marseilles. These include the Vichyite prefect, one senator, two members of the Chamber of Deputies, and a newspaper editor.

The food situation in Marseilles is serious, and the Government is taking steps to have supplies brought from neighboring ports. Present stocks of grain would enable a daily supply of 150 grams of bread per head to be made to the population of the Riviera, but it is hoped to improve this, as little damage has been done to the railways.

With the exception of Toulon and Marseilles, there has been on the whole little damage to property in the southern zone. (Reuter)

CAPTURE OF MEAUX THREATENS ALL GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS IN FRANCE

SHAEF, August 28 — With the capture of Meaux, and the crossing of the Marne River, the American 3d Army is now within striking distance of Germany, and its position between the Seine and the Marne valleys threatens the remaining German communications through France to the Reich. This major offensive appears to be directed to the east and northeast and opens a drive on the historic Marne battlefield, where a German push on Paris was halted 30 years ago.

To the southeast, where American troops are less than 122 miles from the German border in the Saar, great strides have been made. A late dispatch tonight placed American troops northeast of Troyes on the main road approaching Arcis-sur-Aube. Other units of General Patton's rapidly advancing 3d Army are in the vicinity of Romilly-sur-Seine. Forward dumps have been established for their armored divisions, so the battle of pursuit toward the Rhine may get into swing. The right wing can now race forward, confident that strong infantry forces are coming up from behind to consolidate their lines.

65,000 Prisoners Taken

In the Seine River bend, between Troyes and Romilly, Allied troops are annihilating the remaining German pockets, some of which contain as many as 1,000 troops. Since the landings on the Normandy beachhead, the American 3d Army has taken 65,000 prisoners, and has killed 16,000 enemy troops.

To the north, a new Allied bridgehead was established last night across the Seine River east of Louviers, 14 miles south of Rouen. There was apparently little opposition, but the Allied troops met machine-gun fire from hidden German positions.

The Allies have now established another area for a major German defeat in the three loops of the western banks of the Seine. The loop traps are east, west, and south of Rouen, in which elements of three German infantry and two tank divisions are enclosed. There has been no attempt to help or reinforce these troops. All German reinforcements appear to have been switched to the territory southwest of Paris in an effort to meet the Allied drive which threatens to outflank the whole Le Havre Peninsula and the flying bomb coast.

Canadian armored elements are now across the Seine, supporting infantry units which have crossed the Seine between Elbeuf and Pont de l'Arche in large numbers for the past 30 hours.

Without aerial reconnaissance, the Germans are fumbling blindly for Allied troops spilling across the Seine. German soldiers, who two hours before had been in rear billets, were fighting for their lives against confident American and British columns who overrame scattered German rearguards wherever they met them.

The crossings at Louviers and at Vernon were the opening wedges in an encircling move about Rouen and to the north where the Germans were reported by Allied airmen One blew up, and three others were thought to have sunk. A fifth was repeatedly hit and was driven ashore.

In the Brittany Peninsula, gains of 1,000 yards have been made by American forces advancing on the German garrison at Brest. (OWI - Reuter- BBC)

GERMAN TRANSPORT FACILITIES BLASTED

LONDON, August 28 — German air, land, and sea transportation facilities were the targets of about 400 American fighters and fighter-bombers today. Bomb-carrying Thunderbolts, Mustangs, and Lightnings flew thousands of sorties and bombed and strafed marshalling yards, airdromes, trains, barges, motor vehicles, radio and flak emplacements, power stations, tanks, and buildings. They ranged over France, Belgium, Holland and Germany in search of their objectives. Fleeing German troops in France were attacked from the air.

These daylight attacks were the sequel to similar devastating blows dealt on German transport facilities in Holland last night, and a Mosquito raid on Mannheim.

With claims not yet fully checked, this morning's missions resulted in more than 200 locomotives being shot up and disabled, and approximately 200 railroad cars destroyed, plus an additional 1,000 damaged. Nearly 300 motor vehicles were destroyed or damaged.

Associated Press said the planes also exploded an ammunition train carrying many tons of explosives, near Budenville, with a blast which jarred the whole countryside.

Allied Air Forces which have flown 8,500 sorties in large scale assaults in the past four days, yesterday sent an estimated 2,500 four-engined bombers winging over enemy targets which were bombed with nearly 10,000 tons of explosives.

Yesterday's achievements by Allied planes included the destruction of, or damage to, 191 locomotives, 1,100 railroad cars, 700 motor vehicles, 29 barges, and 44 field guns in France.

Late yesterday the RAF twice attacked a large concrete structure in the Pas de Calais which was believed to be connected with the threatened German use of long-range rockets, said the BBC today.

A British Air Ministry communique, reviewing the flying-bomb attacks against England, said 450 bombs were launched in the week ending at 0600 hours today, making a total of about 7,700 since the attacks began.

Around noon today, bombs again fell on London and southern England, but the attacks were limited and short, according to an Associated Press account. This report noted that some bombs came from new directions, which suggested that the Germans are using sites newly-constructed or shifted from other locations. (OWI-Reuter)

R.A.F. MINE STETTIN SHIP CANAL

LONDON, August 28 — The Stettin Ship Canal, a main supply route for the German armies defending East Prussia, has been blocked as a result of mines laid by the RAF. The mine-laying operation was carried out by a force of Lancasters of RAF Bomber Command on the night of August 18, the British Air Ministry revealed tonight.

It is now considered certain that, as a result of this mine-laying operation, all shipping in the port of Stettin was completely immobilized and vital supplies held up, the Air Ministry News Service said.

Stettin is the main port of entry for raw materials from Scandinavia. It is significant that the Swedes have now refused to underwrite war risk for their mercantile marine trading in German waters, the News Service added.

The mines were dropped on the Stettin ship canal while other aircraft of Bomber Command were devastating large areas of the port of Stettin. A force of Lancasters, detached from the main bomber stream as it crossed the coastline, went down to a few hundred feet to lay mines in the canal. Severe anti-aircraft defense met the bombers from German

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760027

battlefield, where a German push on Paris was halted 50 years ago.

To the southeast, where American troops are less than 122 miles from the German border in the Saar, great strides have been made. A late dispatch tonight placed American troops northeast of Troyes on the main road approaching Arcis-sur-Aube. Other units of General Patton's rapidly advancing 3d Army are in the vicinity of Romilly-sur-Seine. Forward dumps have been established for their armored divisions, so the battle of pursuit toward the Rhine may get into swing. The right wing can now race forward, confident that strong infantry forces are coming up from behind to consolidate their lines.

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Without aerial reconnaissance, the Germans are fumbling blindly for Allied troops spilling across the Seine. German soldiers, who two hours before had been in rest billets, were fighting for their lives against confident American and British columns who overcame scattered German rearguards wherever they met them.

The crossings at Louviers and at Vernon were the opening wedges in an encircling move about Rouen and to the north where the Germans were reported by Allied airmen to be fleeing before the advancing Allied forces.

The German pocket west of the Seine continues to narrow. A late dispatch from headquarters tonight stated that reconnaissance units have reached Quillebeuf, 14 miles northeast of Honfleur at the extreme left flank of the Allied line. The towns of Rouzat, directly east of Pont Audemer, and Bourneville, northeast of Pont Audemer on the main road leading into the Forêt Bretonne, have been occupied. The pocket has now been reduced to a depth of four miles, and the Germans inside it have been practically cut into two groups.

German forces attempting to make the hazardous crossing are undergoing incessant pounding from Allied planes using bombs, machine guns, cannon, and rockets. The only escape route left to them is the Forêt Bretonne, and that is under heavy artillery fire.

Reconnaissance planes report German rail movement westward from the Low Countries toward Le Havre and the Seine, but it has not been determined whether they carry reinforcements or are for evacuation purposes.

German naval units, trying to escape from their isolated ports, ran into British and American light naval forces early yesterday. Five heavily armed enemy vessels were torpedoed.

Associated Press said the planes also exploded an ammunition train carrying many tons of explosives, near Budonville, with a blast which jarred the whole countryside.

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PATROL CRAFT GET ANOTHER NAZI SHIP

LONDON, August 28 — For the fourth successive night, Allied patrol craft operating in the English Channel have intercepted and sunk German shipping seeking to escape from ports in northern France.

The Admiralty said tonight that one supply ship was sent to the bottom and another was left in a sinking condition after a short, fierce engagment off the coast of Normandy at an early hour this morning. German escort ships were damaged in the engagement. The Allied attackers, said the Admiralty, returned with one man slightly wounded. (OWI)

GERMANS BEING PREPARED FOR WITHDRAWAL

LONDON, August 28 — The German radio is preparing its listeners for the complete withdrawal from France, the BBC said today.

The German radio was reported as saying:

«The purely political question of prestige, as it existed throughout the occupation of France, must be relegated to

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the background. The next question is to preserve the German soldiers throughout France to the greatest possible extent, and gradually to collect them together from all over and to build them into a newly constructed defense system.» (BBC)

LOST GERMAN GENERALS LISTED

LONDON, August 28 — The 25 general officers lost by the German Army and Navy since the liberation of northern France began on June 6 were listed today by a British staff officer, the Associated Press reported.

Killed, wounded, captured, replaced, or just disappeared since D-day are the following:

1. Field Marshal Karl von Rundstedt, dismissed by Hitler.

2. Col.-Gen. Friedrich Dollmann, commander of the 7th German Army, dead, cause unknown.

3. Gen. Marcks, commander of the 84th Corps, killed.

4. Gen. Otto von Steulpnagel, unit commander, severely wounded in the head.

5. Lieut.-Gen. Drabich-Waechter, 326th Division, killed.

6. Lieut.-Gen. Elfeldt, (presumably) a later commander of the 84th Corps, captured.

7. Lieut.-Gen. Heilmich, commander of the 243d Infantry, killed.

8. Lieut.-Gen. Praun, commander of the 277th Infantry, killed.

9. Lieut.-Gen. Spang, commander of the 266th Infantry, captured.

10. Lieut.-Gen. Carl von Schlieben, commander at Cherbourg, captured.

11. Lieut.-Gen. Stegmann, commander of the 77th Infantry, killed.

12. Major-Gen. von Dawans, panzer commander, reported killed (proof lacking.)

13. Major-Gen. Falley, commander of the 92d Infantry, killed.

14. Major-Gen. Ritter, panzer commander, reported killed (proof lacking.)

15. Major-Gen. Menny, commander of the 84th Infantry, captured.

16. Major-Gen. Elder, panzer commander, reported killed (proof lacking.)

17. Major-Gen. Satler, (presumably) a later commander of the 77th Infantry, killed.

18. Rear Admiral Walter Hennecke, naval commandant at Cherbourg, captured.

19. Major-Gen. Lammerding, commander of the 2d SS Panzer Division, wounded.

20. Major-Gen. Ostendorff, commander of the 18th Panzer Division, wounded.

21. Major-Gen. Witt, commander of the 12th SS, killed.

22. Gen. Alexander von Faulkenhausen, commander in Belgium and northern France, replaced.

23. Col.-Gen. Von Schweppenburg, panzer commander, replaced.

24. Gen. von Funck, commander of the 47th Panzer Corps, listed only as «left mysteriously.»

25. General Sodenstern, commander of the 19th Army, resigned. (OWI)

EISENHOWER MEETS DE GAULLE IN PARIS

SHAEF, August 28 — During his visit to Paris yesterday, General Eisenhower paid an official call on General de Gaulle, said a National Broadcasting Company reporter today. The two leaders met in de Gaulle's office in the French War Ministry.

General Eisenhower's purpose in visiting Paris was to

D-day, has just transported more than 375,000 pounds of food for France in one day, returning with wounded men and passengers.

This was the largest load carried to France by this group in one day, the news service stated. (OWI)

PARIS GOVERNOR CALLS FOR WORK, PUBLIC ORDER

PARIS, August 28 — General Pierre Koenig, military governor of the French capital and commander of the Paris region, told Parisians today that he is confident they will carry out what he described as their primary duties of work and maintenance of public order.

In a proclamation broadcast over Radio Paris, he said the enemy has been expelled from Paris, but he also reminded his listeners that the battlefront is still near the city. (PWB)

U. S. AMBASSADOR VISITS FRENCH FRONTIER

HUN (SPAIN, August 28 — The U. S. Ambassador to Spain, Carleton J. H. Hayes, and Fayette Flexer, First Secretary of the American Embassy at Madrid, crossed the frontier into France yesterday and called formally on French frontier authorities, the Associated Press reported. (AP)

F.F.I. ACTIVITY CONTINUES

ALGIERS, August 28 — French Forces of the Interior have liberated Romans, northwest of Valence, and the aerodrome of Chabreuil, according to a communique issued yesterday from General Cochet's headquarters.

The FFI took 100 prisoners near Valence, where a German column lost 110 dead, many wounded, a machine gun, and four lorries, the communique added.

An enemy column of 300 men, 25 vehicles, and five cannon surrendered in the Department of Gard, after having lost 55 killed and 100 wounded.

The communique reported the departments of Aude and Pyrenees almost cleared of the Germans.

Patriots attacking garrisons at Cahors and Castelsarrasin, in the southwest Pyrenees, put 500 men out of action in five days and wiped out the garrison of Oloron, which was trying to reach Spain. They took 96 prisoners on August 24 in Somport Valley.

FFI losses are much smaller than those of the enemy, the communique said. (PWB)

FRENCH TO INVESTIGATE OCCUPATION CRIMES

WASHINGTON, August 28 — French judicial authorities have been ordered to begin investigating war crimes committed in France during the German occupation, according to an announcement by the American Broadcasting Station in Europe.

The investigation will be conducted as speedily as possible, the broadcast said, and individuals suspected of war crimes will be held pending the outcome of the investigation and the signing of arrest warrants. (OWI)

FORMER A.C.C. OFFICER JOINS S.H.A.E.F.

LONDON, August 28 — The Associated Press reported today that Samuel Reber, formerly, U.S. State Department representative with the Allied Control Commission in Italy, has been appointed political officer at Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force. He succeeds William Phillips. (OWI)

BRITAIN-ITALY AIR ROUTE SHORTENED

LONDON, August 28 — Aircraft will soon fly from Britain to Italy by way of Paris and Marseilles. The restoration of the old route will cut the distance flown from 3,000 miles to 1,000 miles, said the BBC today.

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General Eisenhower's purpose in visiting Paris was to show that he had come not only to pay tribute to the city, but also to work with the man who politically led the forces that are helping to liberate France, said the broadcaster. (OWI)

DE GAULLE CREDITS ALLIES FOR PARIS LIBERATION

PARIS, August 28 — General Charles de Gaulle, replying to a congratulatory message from King George VI on the liberation of Paris, stated that it was owing to the brilliant victories of the Allied Armies that the citizens of Paris and the French forces were able to free the capital.

General de Gaulle declared that France and Britain would be as closely linked in the years of peace to come as they have been during the war. (OWI)

R.A.F. TRANSPORTS FOOD TO PARIS

LONDON, August 28 — Aircraft of the RAF Transport Command are flying thousands of pounds of foodstuff from Britain to France for the relief of the people of Paris, the British Air Ministry news service announced tonight.

One group of the command, which has been carrying supplies to Normandy and returning with casualties since

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FRENCH TO INVESTIGATE OCCUPATION CRIMES

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The investigation will be conducted as speedily as possible, the broadcast said, and individuals suspected of war crimes will be held pending the outcome of the investigation and the signing of arrest warrants. (OWI)

FORMER A.C.C. OFFICER JOINS S.H.A.E.F.

LONDON, August 28 — The Associated Press reported today that Samuel Reber, formerly, U.S. State Department representative with the Allied Control Commission in Italy, has been appointed political officer at Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force. He succeeds William Phillips. (OWI)

BRITAIN-ITALY AIR ROUTE SHORTENED

LONDON, August 28 — Aircraft will soon fly from Britain to Italy by way of Paris and Marseilles. The restoration of the old route will cut the distance flown from 3,000 miles to 1,000 miles, said the BBC today.

Up to now, the journey has taken about two days, and involved five separate hops. British Overseas Airways have arranged for this service as soon as Le Bourget and other airports are ready for use. (BBC)

12 NAZI DIVISIONS ANNIHILATED BY RED ARMY

MOSCOW, August 28 — Twelve German divisions encircled by overwhelming Russian forces which last week swept through and beyond the Moldavian capital of Kishinev, in eastern Rumania, have been annihilated, the Russian communique said tonight.

Previous reports from Russian correspondents said that at least 100,000 Germans were fighting desperately within the trap southwest of Kishinev, and that they were running short of supplies, and were being subjected to a constant mauling by Russian artillery and aircraft.

Preceding the communique, two orders of the day issued by Marshal Stalin disclosed the capture of three more Rumanian towns — and the establishment of a bridgehead area across the Danube.

The bridgehead was obtained by units of the Russian Black Sea Fleet which stormed and captured the port of

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

Tulcea, German fortress on the right bank of the Danube about 40 miles east of fallen Galatz. At the same time, other fleet units captured the Black Sea port and German naval base of Sulina, on one of the outlets of the Danube Delta.

In this area, Russian troops of the 3d Ukrainian Front took another 5,000 prisoners in today's advance. On the 2d Ukrainian Front to the west, another 6,000 Germans laid down their arms.

Reuter said tonight that the Red Army advance into Rumania had pushed to within 50 miles of the Ploesti oil fields. «With both pillars of the Galatz gap gone,» said Reuter, «masses of Soviet troops, tanks and guns are swinging through the foothills of the Transylvanian Alps in a sweeping advance toward Bucharest.» The Rumanians said they had overcome all German resistance in Bucharest itself, but that fighting between German and Rumanian troops continued north of the capital.

The German military commentator, Colonel Ernst von Hammer, said today that Russian cavalry had crossed the Hungarian border over the Carpathians. Presumably he meant that Russian forces had advanced farther into that Transylvanian Rumanian territory which the Nazis forced Rumania to cede to Hungary. The German colonel also said that a new Russian offensive had begun on the Finnish front, north of Lake Ladoga. There was no confirmation from Moscow sources.

In Warsaw, fierce fighting continued in the streets, according to a communique from Polish General Bor's headquarters. Northeast of the Polish capital, the Russians captured the town of Ostra-Nazovetsky, important highway junction south of Lomza. It was on this front, according to German reports Saturday, that the Russians opened a new offensive over a 50-mile salient, in the direction of the Polish Corridor.

Of the Baltic front, the Russian communique tonight said only that more towns in the Valga area have fallen to the Red Army. One of the objectives was described as a rail junction. (Reuter-BBC)

HULL ON RUMANIAN, BULGARIAN ARMISTICE

WASHINGTON, August 28 — Secretary of State Cordell Hull told a press conference today that the United States would be represented by both military and diplomatic officials in Moscow at the signing of the armistice terms with Rumania.

He said the State Department had been kept advised, and was familiar with the steps leading up to the present Rumanian situation, in which the Soviet authorities were primarily taking the initiative. He added that he hopes very soon to give details as they exist, when the matter assumes definite shape.

Asked if terms had been handed to Bulgaria, Hull said it would be found that the Allied forces were prepared for all such steps as the occasion arises. He added that Bulgarian officials had been in touch with different Allied Governments, and that the United States had been informed of progress, mainly through Soviet officials and through the European Advisory Commission. (OWI)

RUMANIANS FIGHTING GERMANS

LONDON, August 28 — A Rumanian General Staff communique issued today said Rumanian troops yesterday captured the village of Ottopeni and an airfield about eight miles north of Bucharest.

Heavy fighting was reported still to be going on north of the capital.

Rumanian troops took more than 800 German prisoners at Brasov and Tesiu, as well as large quantities of war material and a depot of medical supplies.

The disarming of German troops is proceeding in the rest of Dobrudja, Muntenia, and Oltenia, the communique added. (PWB)

BULGARIAN, U.S., U.K. AMBASSADORS IN ISTANBUL

ISTANBUL, August 28 — The American and British Ambassadors and the Bulgarian Minister to Turkey were last night reported to be in Istanbul by the Associated Press.

The dispatch said: «The United States Ambassador (to Turkey), Laurence A. Steinhardt, hurried here after spending only two days in Ankara following a 36-hour trip from New York.» (OWI)

RUMANIAN SURRENDER EXPLAINED BY PRISONER

ISTANBUL, August 28 — Lieut. Col. Gardine De Chastelaigne, the British officer whose return here after having been a prisoner in Rumania was reported yesterday, said today that Rumania's surrender was an almost direct result of the Allied victory in France.

The colonel, an expert on Rumanian affairs, parachuted into Rumania on a secret mission more than six months ago.

An Associated Press dispatch, based upon a written statement of Colonel De Chastelaigne, asserted that the Allied break-through in France had given the lie to Hitler's promises of aid to Rumania.

Antonescu last saw Hitler on August 4. He won Antonescu to continuing the war by promising that the armored divisions moved from Rumania to the Lwow region would be returned, and by assuring Antonescu that Germany had enough reserves to stabilize both the eastern and western fronts, the British officer reported.

On August 22, Michael and his advisers decided that the Allied victory in France had proved Hitler's promises and assurance completely false. The King then took matters into his own hands and ordered the arrest of Antonescu while the latter was arguing with the King in the royal palace.

De Chastelaigne added that King Michael then decoyed other members of the cabinet to the palace for a conference, and had them all locked up.

The German Minister, Baron von Killinger, was called to the palace the next day and informed of Rumania's decision three hours before the King's broadcast proclamation.

Late that evening the new Premier, General Sanatescu, gave the chief of the German military mission to Rumania, General Hansen, two hours to order German troops to evacuate communication centers, and to clear the Bucharest-Ploesti Road.

De Chastelaigne said that Hansen indicated assent and left the palace with the King. The Rumanians, however, anticipated German treachery, and troops were stationed at Ploesti, where there were German armored units. Apparently this produced the battle north of Bucharest, won by the Rumanians.

Michael Hero of the Day

Corroborating De Chastelaigne's reports, the Istanbul correspondent of the London *Times* said today that King Michael has emerged as the hero of the day.

With far more determination and maturity than might have been expected from a young man of 22, he succeeded in a few hours and in a masterful way in extricating his country from the impossible position into which it had sunk through years of misgovernment, *The Times* correspondent reported.

Pointing out that the new Rumanian government is supported by virtually all political parties, *The Times* dispatch added concerning King Michael: «Today he is the idol of the people.»

Premier Sanatescu told his people over Radio Bucharest today: «Soviet forces are coming to our country as friends, to liberate Rumania from the Germans.»

Also on Radio Bucharest today, Konstantin Bratianu, Liberal Party leader, a minister without portfolio in the new cabinet, urged the people to take up arms against «all those who endeavor to prevent democracy's victory.»

(OWI - Reuter)

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The disarming of German troops is proceeding in the rest of Dobrudja, Muntenia, and Oltenia, the communique added. (PWB)

HUNGARIANS URGED TO OVERTHROW GOVERNMENT

LONDON, August 28 — Pro-Allied Hungarians yesterday called on the last big Axis satellite in Hitler's collapsing Balkan front to quit the war, as the Germans strove desperately to keep weakened Hungary in line by rushing defense construction workers to her frontiers, the Associated Press reported today.

The Free Hungarian Council in London issued an appeal to all Hungarians to overthrow their government and turn their weapons against the Germans. The Council manifesto was drafted under the chairmanship of Michael Karolyi, who was president of the Hungarian Republic for a brief period in 1918, before that regime was supplanted by Bela Kun's Communist government.

A Moscow dispatch said the Germans have rushed workers to Hungary's borders, especially Transylvania, where they are particularly vulnerable, because of Rumania's sudden declaration of war against Germany.

(King Michael's new, pro-Ally Government in Bucharest has announced its intention of regaining Transylvania, which was ceded to Hungary in 1940 under Nazi dictation.) (OWI)

be returned, and by assuring Antonescu that Germany had enough reserves to stabilize both the eastern and western fronts, the British officer reported.

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(OWI - Reuter)

GOVERNMENT PREPARES RETURN TO GREECE

CAIRO, August 28 — The Greek Prime Minister, George Papandreou, was quoted by Radio Cairo yesterday as stating that the Greek Government is ready to go to Greece with the first Allied forces, in order to establish the Government on Greek soil.

The Greek cabinet at a meeting yesterday discussed political and military measures to be taken in the Balkans, according to *Reuter*. Reports from Balkan countries were laid before the meeting.

M. Papandreou, who presided, gave a detailed account of his recent conversations in Italy with Prime Minister Churchill. (Reuter)

POLISH SPEARHEADS REACH ARZILLA RIVER

ADVANCE AFHQ, August 28 — Polish spearheads, thrusting in advance of the deepening bridgehead established by troops of the 8th Army north of the Metauro River, have reached the Arzilla River, within five miles of the Adriatic port of Pesaro, it was announced here today.

In advances of up to six miles, troops of the 8th Army have captured four inland towns and have occupied the

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outskirts of the small port of Fano, as German forces withdrew behind the line of the Arzilla River crossing the Adriatic coastal corridor. The German 4th Parachute Division, held in its position by heavy Allied artillery fire and then struck by the advance of Polish and other forces, suffered heavy casualties.

East of Florence, in the center of the Italian front, 8th Army forces, in advances up to three miles, have pushed north and east of Pontassieve, important highway junction town at the confluence of the Sieve and the Arno rivers.

Although these forces had met increased enemy artillery and anti-tank fire and were encountering extensive demolitions, they had penetrated to points four miles north of Pontassieve and six miles to the east before the momentum of their thrust had been slowed. Troops of the 8th Army now hold the summit of Monte della Mattera, dominating the whole narrow Adriatic coastal corridor to Pesaro and beyond, and yesterday advanced to occupy the village of Monbaroccio to the north and features to the northeast and northwest. The troops of the 8th Army have by-passed the village of Saltara, 8½ miles southwest of Fano, to capture Carlocelo, a mile to the northwest, and also occupied Possimbrone, 10 miles southwest of Fano, and Isola del Piano, three miles north of this inland road center. Fano, seven miles southeast of Pesaro, was reported clear of the enemy, although 8th Army forces had penetrated to the town's outskirts.

Extensive Minefields

At the inland end of the advance along the Adriatic coastal corridor, German forces are employing extensive minefields, booby-traps, and demolitions to cover their retreat.

In the upper Arno Valley, leading elements of the 8th Army were reported in contact with the enemy at Bibbiena, 11 miles north of Arezzo.

No change was reported in the Apennines positions east of the Tiber River, although patrol forces pushed three miles north of Apecchio, eight miles east of the river.

German forces maintained small arms, machine-gun, and artillery fire both east and west of Florence, and, according to the official reports, showed "Nervousness" about 8th Army intentions west of this city.

There was little to report on the 5th Army front.

(PRO)

BROOKE CONFERS WITH ALEXANDER

LONDON, August 28 — Field Marshal Sir Alan Brooke, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, has just returned here from Italy, where he conferred with General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson and General Sir Harold Alexander.

(Reuter)

FIVE ITALIAN FARMERS CITED FOR HEROISM

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 28 — Five Italian farmers, who plunged into the burning wreckage of a crashed Allied bomber to rescue five of its crew, have been cited for their heroism by Brigadier General C. H. Beverly, Commanding General of the 15th Air Force Service Command, it was announced here today.

The men were working in a wheat field when the bomber, crippled in an attack against enemy-occupied territory, crashed nearby.

The Italian farmers ran to the wreck and, although the plane, a B-24 Liberator, was in flames and ammunition was exploding, wrenched open a door to drag out five of the trapped and injured crewmen.

(PRO)

EAST SERBIA ON EVE OF LIBERATION

LONDON, August 28 — Marshal Tito's offensive in Serbia is making steady progress in all sectors. He has taken a town less than 30 miles from the Bulgarian border.

ALLIES IMPOSE CLAMP ON AEGEAN GARRISONS

CAIRO, August 28 — Combined Allied air, sea, and land operations have clamped one of the tightest blockades of history around scattered German garrisons in the Aegean islands, the *United Press* reported today, quoting authoritative quarters.

The Allied operations have resulted in the sinking of an estimated 78 per cent of the shipping available to the enemy forces trapped in that area, the dispatch added. Thirty-two of the estimated 51 vessels originally available to the Germans in the area have now been sunk. The enemy losses total about 62,000 tons.

(OWI - UP)

ANOTHER JAPAN BOMBING REPORTED

LONDON, August 28 — Radio Tokyo reported today that another attack had been made on the Japanese home island of Kiushu by American long-range bombers. The report is not confirmed from any other source, added the *BBC* this afternoon.

A German news agency despatch quoted an appeal by the Tokyo Mayor, General Nishio, to the inhabitants of Tokyo, which said, "The capital must be protected — if necessary, to the death."

Nishio added: "The nation has arrived at a critical turning point in its existence."

(PWB)

FLEEING JAP TROOPS INTERCEPTED

ALLIED HQ, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, August 28 — Japanese troops fleeing overland from Manokwari have been intercepted by American troops from Sansapor. The Americans broke up the Jap formations, killing 320 and taking 199 prisoners.

Palau Island was attacked at noon Saturday, the communiqué added, 57 tons of bombers were dropped, setting docks on fire.

Other bombers dropped 50 tons of bombs on the Liang airdrome on Amboina Island, starting many fires.

Japanese installations, defense points, and shipping in and near Davao on the southernmost Philippine island of Mindanao were smashed by other Allied bombers.

North of the Celebes, three Jap ships were damaged in bombings on sea lanes.

The U. S. Navy reported yesterday that big land-based Army Liberators dumped 42 tons of bombs on Japanese positions at Iwo Jima in the Volcano Islands last Friday. Despite fierce enemy resistance, the Allied planes unloaded their bombs and all returned to their base safely. Two Jap fighters were destroyed and two were damaged.

U. S.

(OWI)

U. S. HEAVIES HIT JAP DEPOTS NEAR SHANGHAI

CHUNGKING, August 28 — American heavy bombers have struck again at Japanese supply depots in the Shanghai area, blasting munitions dumps and warehouses full of vital military supplies needed by the Japanese for their new offensive just begun in Honan Province.

Chief targets were at Woosung, 13 miles north of Shanghai at the mouth of the Yangtze Kiang, along which Jap river boats carry essential material to troops funned outward through central China.

These same planes of the 14th USAAF struck at Shanghai two weeks ago, severely damaging the Italian liner *Conte Verde*, once scuttled by its Italian crew, but raised by the Japs and converted into a transport.

The new Jap offensive in Honan was revealed today by the Chinese High Command, which said that Jap troops on the long-static Honan front had funned westward from the Hankow-Peiping railway, and had reached objectives about 30 miles east of the important river junction city of Miyang.

Continuing their aerial offensive against the Jap-held Chinese coast opposite the Island of Formosa, the 14th

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(PRO)

EAST SERBIA ON EVE OF LIBERATION

LONDON, August 28 — Marshal Tito's offensive in Serbia is making steady progress in all sectors. He has taken a town less than 30 miles from the Bulgarian border and the whole of eastern Serbia is now on the eve of liberation, today's Yugoslav communique stated.

Yugoslav Partisans have wrecked the Kraljevo-Pristina railway, one of the main lines used by the Germans to supply their forces in Greece, the communique added.

It stated that 250 Germans and Bulgarians were killed when two enemy columns tried to break into liberated territory. The enemy attempt was frustated.

(Reuter - BBC)

GERMAN HEADQUARTERS SHOT UP

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 28 — Fragments from German anti-aircraft fire set off the rockets in a Balkans Air Force Beaufighter which seriously damaged a Dubrovnik waterfront hotel being used by the Germans as a staff headquarters, it was revealed here today.

Four Beaufighters swept over the waterfront to attack the luxurious Hotel Excelsior, and one of the pilots related that just as he was about to release his rocket projectiles, they were set off by flak fragments which struck the launching mechanism, and whizzed straight into the target.

(PRO)

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(FWB)

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Continuing their aerial offensive against the Jap-held Chinese coast opposite the Island of Formosa, the 14th USAAF also struck at the harbor city of Amoy, on the Fukien Province shore.

Chungking also said tonight that Chinese troops have launched new attacks on the main Japanese supply line north of the Jap-captured city of Hengyang. In this area, American planes continued to harass Japanese convoys and river shipping, and attacked troop concentrations.

Meanwhile, the Southeast Asia Command disclosed that English and Indian troops have begun a new jungle offensive 160 miles behind the Japanese lines in northern Burma. The jungle raiders, said the communique tonight, have been setting ambushes, and generally mauling Jap convoys and communications lines.

Forward from these same Japanese lines, General Joseph Stilwell's 14th Army forces swept deeper into Burma today, and were reported to have reached within four miles of the Jap stronghold of Chindwin, operations base on the Tiddim Road about 40 miles inside Burma.

In the New Guinea area, General MacArthur's forces have intercepted a large Japanese outfit fleeing overland from Manokwari. More than 300 Japs were killed, and 200 were taken prisoner.

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Air forces operating with General MacArthur's command continued the aerial offensive against Japanese installations in and around Davao, in the Philippines, and also struck at Palau, and at Amboina Island in the Celebes group of the Netherlands Indies.

American naval aircraft at the same time struck at Japanese positions in the Volcano Islands. (OWI)

BURMA COMMANDERS CONGRATULATED

LONDON, August 28 — General Sir Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief, India, has sent a message to Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Supreme Allied Commander, South-east Asia, congratulating him on "the signal victory over the Japanese after their much advertised attempt to invade India."

"We take pride in the fact that a large proportion of your troops should belong to the Indian Army, and that the Royal Indian Navy and Air Force should have played a notable part in this campaign," said the message.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Richard Peirse, Air Commander-in-Chief, Southeast Asia Command, has written to General Sir George Giffard, General Officer Commander-in-Chief, 11th Army Group, on the Allied victories on the Burma front.

The message said, "This is the most costly reverse that the Japanese Army has yet suffered. It has proved conclusively that British and Indian soldiers have the mastery over the enemy, even in the worst possible jungle conditions."

General Giffard replied, "Without your unstinted help in attacking the enemy wherever he was found, we could not have defeated the Japanese divisions.

"The courage and skill of pilots and aircrews flying through some of the worst weather in the world, over appalling country, was the admiration of us all." (Reuter)

ANOTHER 10,000-TON U.S. CRUISER LAUNCHED

PHILADELPHIA, August 28 — The U.S.S. *Little Rock*, a 10,000-ton light cruiser named after the capital of Arkansas, was launched here yesterday.

Representative Brooks Hays of that State told the spectators that this class of cruisers is "the hottest item in naval combat" and that reports from the Pacific, where the U.S. Navy controls the waters, say that cruisers of the *Little Rock* class have made naval history. (OWI)

SIX MILLION U.S. TROOPS OVERSEAS

WASHINGTON, August 28 — The United States now has six million troops overseas, it was announced today. Another 600,000 are in transit or waiting for overseas duty. (PWB)

LIBERATED ITALY

CHURCHILL ADDRESSES MESSAGE TO ITALIAN PEOPLE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 28 — Prime Minister Winston Churchill today addressed a message of encouragement and hope to the Italian people upon the occasion of his departure from Italy, following an extensive tour of the battlefronts and visits with Allied troops before they left for their landings on southern France.

During his visit here, Mr. Churchill conferred with the Lieutenant General of the Realm, Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi, Marshal Pietro Badoglio, and members of the Italian cabinet. Following is the text of Mr. Churchill's message.

"On leaving the shores of Italy after a profoundly interesting and instructive visit, I should like to send a few words of encouragement and hope to the Italian people. I was most deeply touched by the extraordinary kindness with which I was welcomed in all the villages and small towns through which I have driven in traversing the entire front.

"There is no doubt that in the Zone of the Armies the

again into the clutches of the Fascist totalitarian system in any guise in which it might present itself.

Such systems of governmental tyranny breed in the conditions of social dislocation, economic hardship, and moral depression which follow in the wake of war and defeat. It is at such crises in their history that the peoples should be most on their guard against the insidious parties after power, and most zealous in the preservation of their liberties.

When a nation has allowed itself to fall into a tyrannical regime, it cannot be absolved from the penalties due to the crimes of that regime, and naturally we cannot forget the circumstances of Mussolini's attack on France and Great Britain when we were at our weakest and people thought that Great Britain would sink forever — which in fact she has not done. But in the main, speaking for the British —though the other victorious Allies would have to have a say in this — I believe that the British nation will be happy to see the day when Italy, once again free and progressive, takes her place amongst the peace-loving nations.

It has been said that the price of freedom is eternal vigilance. The question arises: What is Freedom? There are one or two quite simple practical tests by which it can be known in the modern world in peace conditions.

Is there a right to free expression of opinion and of opposition and criticism of the government of the day?

Have the people the right to turn out a government of which they disapprove, and are constitutional means provided by which they can make their will apparent?

Are there courts of justice free from interference by the executive, free from all threats of mob violence and all associations with any particular political party?

Will those courts administer old and well-established laws which are associated in the human mind with broad principles of decency and justice?

Will there be fair play for the poor, as well as the rich, the private person, as well as the government official?

Will the rights of the individual, subject to his duties to the state, be maintained and asserted and exalted?

Is the ordinary peasant or workman, earning his living by his daily toil and striving to bring up his family, free from the fear that some grim police organization under the control of a single party, like the Gestapo, started by the Nazi and Fascist parties, will tap him on the shoulder and pack him off, without fair or open trial, to bondage or ill treatment?

These are some of the title deeds on which a new Italy could be founded.

After the last war, the Allies enabled Germany to set up a democratic and broadly-based government under the Weimar Constitution, but all this was wrecked by Hitler and his tyrannical gang, with the result that miseries unmeasured have engulfed the German people, and another fearful war has engulfed the world.

The first duty of all is to purge the soil of Italy from the foul German taint. This can only be done by hard fighting. I rejoice that large new Italian forces will soon join the Allied Armies. After this has been done, and the power of Hitlerism is broken forever, the responsibility will lie on Italy to make sure that no similar fate deprives her of the liberties she will gain at the end of this hard road of error and suffering.

In Great Britain and the United States the common man is not afraid of the state or the government. If he is oppressed by the government, however weak or poor he may be, his rights will be championed by public opinion, and sustained by the power of parliament based on universal suffrage. It is the freedom from this fear which must never be overlooked.

Hard work, strong resolve, high inspirations, and, above all, true unity, will all be needed if Italy is to nourish her people and resume her place among the leading powers of Europe. Political excitement and the clash of many parties will not achieve these simple joys and rights which the eyes of the people so desire.

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The message said, "This is the most costly reverse that the Japanese Army has yet suffered. It has proved conclusively that British and Indian soldiers have the mastery over the enemy, even in the worst possible jungle conditions."

General Giffard replied, "Without your unstinted help in attacking the enemy wherever he was found, we could not have defeated the Japanese divisions.

"The courage and skill of pilots and aircrews flying through some of the worst weather in the world, over appalling country, was the admiration of us all." (Reuter)

ANOTHER 10,000-TON U.S. CRUISER LAUNCHED

PHILADELPHIA, August 28 — The U.S.S. *Little Rock*, a 10,000-ton light cruiser named after the capital of Arkansas, was launched here yesterday.

Representative Brooks Hays of that State told the spectators that this class of cruisers is "the hottest item in naval combat" and that reports from the Pacific, where the U.S. Navy controls the waters, say that cruisers of the *Little Rock* class have made naval history. (OWI)

SIX MILLION U.S. TROOPS OVERSEAS

WASHINGTON, August 28 — The United States now has six million troops overseas, it was announced today. Another 600,000 are in transit or waiting for overseas duty. (PWE)

LIBERATED ITALY

CHURCHILL ADRESSES MESSAGE TO ITALIAN PEOPLE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 28 — Prime Minister Winston Churchill today addressed a message of encouragement and hope to the Italian people upon the occasion of his departure from Italy, following an extensive tour of the battlefronts and visits with Allied troops before they left for their landings on southern France.

During his visit here, Mr. Churchill conferred with the Lieutenant General of the Realm, Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi, Marshal Pietro Badoglio, and members of the Italian cabinet. Following is the text of Mr. Churchill's message:

On leaving the shores of Italy after a profoundly interesting and instructive visit, I should like to send a few words of encouragement and hope to the Italian people. I was most deeply touched by the extraordinary kindness with which I was welcomed in all the villages and small towns through which I have driven in traversing the entire front.

There is no doubt that in the Zone of the Armies, the relations of the Italians with the British, American, and other Allies are of the most friendly and cooperative character. The same is true of all the rest of the liberated territory. Of course, owing to the hard conditions of war, the disorganization caused by the demolitions of the enemy, the shortage of shipping and transport, much hardship may arise in particular places. I have given directions to the British representatives in the various international bodies concerned to do their utmost, in harmony with their colleagues, to meet these difficulties, and I am sure these efforts will be warmly supported by our Allies.

At the end of the war in Europe, which may not be so far off as was formerly expected, there is one gift which will certainly be given to Italy when normal conditions are restored — the priceless gift of freedom. It has often been said that countries are divided into two classes — one, where the people own the government and the other, where the government own the people.

Italy has suffered a long period of governmental tyranny under the Fascist regime, which has terminated in frightful disaster and most cruel suffering which have befallen the Italian people. She would be very unwise to let herself fall

opposition and criticism of the government of the day?

Have the people the right to turn out a government of which they disapprove, and are constitutional means provided by which they can make their will apparent?

Are there courts of justice free from interference by the executive, free from all threats of mob violence and all associations with any particular political party?

Will these courts administer old and well-established laws which are associated in the human mind with broad principles of decency and justice?

Will there be fair play for the poor, as well as the rich; the private person, as well as the government official?

Will the rights of the individual, subject to his duties to the state, be maintained and asserted and exalted?

Is the ordinary peasant or workman, earning his living by his daily toil and striving to bring up his family, free from the fear that some grim police organization under the control of a single party, like the Gestapo, started by the Nazi and Fascist parties, will tap him on the shoulder and pack him off, without fair or open trial, to bondage or ill treatment?

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Hard work, strong resolve, high inspirations, and, above all, true unity, will all be needed if Italy is to nourish her people and resume her place among the leading powers of Europe. Political excitement and the clash of many parties will not achieve these simple joys and rights which the mass of the people so desire.

There was an English statesman many years ago — "The Great Commoner" as he was called, who made a fierce exhortation to the parties and bitter faction of the British Isles when he exclaimed: "Be One People!"

Seventy years later, this was the theme which Mazzini preached, and the ideal which Garibaldi accomplished. Italy must recapture the ideals of freedom which inspired the great Risorgimento.

May this thought rest with you through your trouble, and may your friends, both in England and across the ocean, see their hopes rewarded. (PIO)

A.C.C. FORMS SINGLE SOUTHERN REGION

ROME, August 28 — Effective today, all three previously designated Allied Control Commission regions for Italy south of Naples have been consolidated, together with Campobasso and Foggia provinces, to form one Southern Region.

Col. C.E. Temperly, MC, is named Southern Regional Commissioner with headquarters at Naples. He succeeds Colonel Chapman, who has been assigned to another post. (ACC)

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

ATLEE MEETS ITALIAN OFFICIALS

ROME, August 28 — Deputy Prime Minister of Great Britain Clement Atlee, today met the Italian Labor Minister Gronchi and Socialist Leader Pietro Nenni at a luncheon at the British Embassy. (UNN)

UPJOHN HEADS A.C.C. ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

ROME, August 28 — The Allied Control Commission, today announced the appointment of Brigadier Gerald R. Upjohn, K.C., as Vice President of the Administrative Section in place of Air Commodore the Viscount Stansgate, who has resigned. (UNN)

OCCUPIED AREAS

BELGIAN COLLABORATIONISTS EXECUTED

LONDON, August 28 — Two collaborators of the Nazi occupationists have been executed by Belgian Patriots, according to a German-controlled paper published in Brussels. The first, Alphonse Laurent, was a member of the SS Brigade "Wallonia". The second was the pro-Nazi Burgomaster of Charleroi. (PWB)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, August 28 — Today's communique: *Naval* — The landings in southern France continue according to plan. There is great minesweeping activity off the newly-occupied ports and coast. Units of the Allied navies continue to support the army on both flanks.

Allied Armies in Italy. — There has been further evidence of the enemy's intention to withdraw to more advantageous positions covering the Gothic Line on many sectors of the front.

Troops of the 8th Army have advanced, and are now in contact with enemy positions four miles north of Pontassieve and six miles east of that town.

In the upper Arno Valley, our leading elements are in contact with the enemy at Rubbiena and in the hills east and west of the town.

In the Apennines, patrols thrusting forward from Apecchio, recently occupied by us, are some three miles north of the town, and have reached Piobbico and Fermignano to the northeast.

In the Adriatic sector, troops of the 8th Army have advanced and occupied Isola del Piano, Mombaroccio, and the outskirts of Fano.

On the 5th Army front, enemy patrols have been particularly active in the area south of San Maria Immonte.

Seventh Army. — American forces of the 7th Army have reached the Rhône River in the vicinity of Montelimar and for several days, in a series of actions, have inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, who has been attempting to ward off a serious threat to his east flank.

In the Marseilles and Toulon area, further progress has been made by French troops in mopping up remaining enemy resistance. More than 7,000 prisoners have been taken in and near the two cities, increasing the total for the southern France campaign to more than 30,000.

On the east coastal flank of the bridgehead, American forward elements have advanced to the Var River at several places.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force. — Strong forces of escorted heavy bombers yesterday attacked two synthetic oil refineries at Blechhammer in Silesia, the Venicone and Aviano viaducts, and the Ferrara rail bridge in northern Italy, and the Borovnica viaduct in Yugoslavia. Escorting fighters attacked rail transport.

Our troops are approaching Provins, and to the northwest they have advanced to the vicinity of Lagny sur Marne.

The enemy has been cleared from Bourdenay and Saint Lupien, south of Nogent-sur-Seine.

In the Paris area, the situation is now generally quiet, although resistance continued on Sunday at Champigny. The Bois de Boulogne has been cleared of Germans, but minor isolated groups have been operating in the Bois de Meudon, on the southwestern outskirts of the city.

The elimination of enemy forces between Paris and Mantes-Gassicourt has been proceeding mainly in the vicinity of Villennes-sur-Seine, near Poissy. Allied bridgeheads over the Seine at Mantes-Gassicourt, Vernon, and east of Elbeuf were strengthened and enlarged. Our troops pushed eastward from Pont Audemer in face of stubborn enemy resistance, and the road from that town to Bourgachard is now in our hands. Clearing of Forêt de la Londe is now almost complete.

In Brittany, gains have been made by forces fighting near Brest.

Enemy troops, vehicles, and barges concentrated on the west bank of the Seine at Rouen have been attacked throughout the last 24 hours by hundreds of Allied aeroplanes. Waves of light and medium bombers dropped thousands of fragmentation and high-explosive bombs in their second consecutive day of operations against these targets in spite of intense anti-aircraft fire. Attacks lasting several hours were also delivered by strong formations of fighters and fighter bombers. Results were excellent.

Other formations of light and medium bombers hit two fuel dumps at Bucy les Pierrepont and in the Forêt du Samoussy, northwest of Rheims, as well as radio installations near Boulogne.

Locomotives, military vehicles, and hundreds of railway cars were destroyed or damaged by other fighters, which bombed and strafed over wide territory from the mouth of the Seine to Luxembourg, Germany, and into Denmark.

Escorted heavy bombers again hit shipping targets at Brest without loss.

Sixteen enemy aircraft were destroyed in the air and 14 on the ground. Seventeen of ours are missing.

(Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, August 28 — Tonight's communique: During today, southeast of Valga, our troops captured in fighting the town and railway junction of Golubene, and also occupied over 40 other populated localities, including Ire, Lubeshkorzhuk, Zeutiny, Yaumseri, Belyavna, and Tamoreny, and the railway stations of Taumlena, Tamulena, and Nelupe.

South of Lounza, our troops, overcoming enemy resistance, captured the large highway junction, the town of Ostru-Mazovetsky, and also occupied in fighting over 50 other populated localities, including Iski, Stervin, Lyahki, Kiene, Tok, Kosiv, Legotovo, Osahovn-Novoye, Vavani, and Udzin, and the railway station of Ostru-Mozovetsky.

Northeast of Praga, our troops successfully beat back enemy tank and infantry attacks.

Troops of the 2d Ukrainian Front, continuing their offensive, occupied in fighting over 150 populated localities, including the town Rektuk, the large localities of Zauata, Tarmaneshki, Osvaun, Drozneshki Terzha, Poyana-Teruta, Buravey, Pumereshki, Pleshenki, Gobzha, Ovaleshki, Leshki, and Subor-Vladimireshki, and the railway stations of Tarata, Aspen, Tarmaneshki, Undra, Undareshki, Lyeshki, and Subor-Vladimireshki. In battles during today, troops of this front captured over 6,000 German officers and men.

Troops of the 3d Ukrainian Front, today, captured the large river port on the Danube, the city of Braila, and also occupied the populated localities of Postakinegri, Insele, Independente, and Brandishitya, and the railway stations of

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Burgomaster of Charleroi. (PWB)

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Tactical aircraft attacked bridges and transport in northern Italy, and positions, road blocks, and troop concentrations in the Italian battle area. Others carried out offensive sweeps in southern France, and medium bombers attacked gun positions in the Marseilles area. Coastal shipping and harbor installations were attacked off northwest Italy and in the Adriatic. Other aircraft attacked gun positions in Yugoslavia.

Last night, our bombers attacked enemy targets in the Pesaro area.

In these operations, five of our aircraft are missing. MAAF flew approximately 1,850 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, August 28 — Today's communique:

Allied forces which crossed the Seine south of Paris are continuing their eastward drive between the Marne and the Seine.

At the southern end of this sector, elements have advanced beyond Troyes, and other units are in the immediate vicinity of Romilly-sur-Seine. Nogent-sur-Seine is in our hands.

planes. Waves of light and medium bombers dropped thousands of fragmentation and high-explosive bombs in their second consecutive day of operations against these targets in spite of intense anti-aircraft fire. Attacks lasting several hours were also delivered by strong formations of fighters and fighter bombers. Results were excellent.

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Troops of the 3d Ukrainian Front, today, captured the large river port on the Danube, the city of Braila, and also occupied the populated localities of Postakinegri, Insele, Independente, and Brandishtya, and the railway stations of Independente and Serdeshki.

Troops of this front completed the liquidation of the encircled groups of the German troops southwest of Kishinev. During today, these same troops captured over 5,000 German officers and men.

Vessels and landing units of the Black Sea Fleet, as a result of skillful operations, forcing the River Danube, captured the city and port of the Danube, Tulcea, and Sulina, an important naval base of the German-Fascist invaders on the Black Sea.

On other sectors of the front, reconnaissance and fighting of local importance took place.

During August 27, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 83 German tanks. In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 41 enemy planes were shot down.

(Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ AAI, August 28 — Today's Resistance Front Communique:

Civil war is openly fought everywhere in Northern Italy between patriot groups and Fascist Black Brigades. These, in spite of the German support, are unable to prevent the

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insurrectional movement, which is constantly increasing. Savage reprisals are taken by the Nazi-Fascists against defenseless villages, under pretense that help was given to patriots. However, the efficiency of the Garibaldi Brigades, which are helped by the solidarity between patriots and the local population, is not shaken. The enemy is paying for the massacres of civilian populations with severe losses. Those responsible for reprisals, the Fascist leaders, the traitors and spies, are tried by patriot court martials and executed.

A battle took place near St. Ubald Pass (Alpine Region) following an attack in force by the enemy. The Germans were forced to withdraw, leaving 30 dead and 50 wounded. The patriot losses were 12.

Another German attack in the Monte Grappa zone has been repulsed. The patriots, who had inflicted losses upon the enemy, remain masters of the situation.

Waldensian patriots have blown up a locomotive in a tunnel near Ivrea, causing its complete destruction, and interrupting enemy traffic.

Sabotage increases day by day. Railways, and telephone and telegraph lines are the chief targets. Many trains have been derailed and some bridges have been destroyed.

(UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, August 28 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

West of Rouen, yesterday, the enemy fiercely attacked our rear guards on the southern banks of the Seine. His attacks were everywhere smashed by the concentrated fire of our defensive arms. East of Elbeuf, an enemy bridgehead was narrowed down in a counter-attack. Fresh enemy attacks were frustrated and 20 tanks, as well as six armoured reconnaissance cars, were destroyed. North of Nantes, the enemy tried to broaden his bridgehead, but succeeded only in gaining a little ground, despite the use of strong infantry and tank forces. In Paris, many German strongpoints continue to oppose a stubborn resistance. Enemy attacks, supported by tanks, which were launched from the city in a northeasterly direction, were stopped by counter-attacks.

Southeast of Paris, the enemy pushed back our troops toward the lower reaches of the Marne in grim fighting. When asked to capitulate by the Americans, the commander of the fortress of Brest refused. Subsequently, the enemy launched a major attack with infantry and tank forces. The fighting grew in intensity throughout the whole day. The garrison of Brest, supported effectively by batteries of the Army, Navy and anti-aircraft guns, repelled all attacks. The enemy suffered high losses. Seven tanks were destroyed. Some local infiltrations into glacis of the fortress were sealed off. Our movements in the Rhone Valley are being carried out according to plan. Several enemy attempts at advancing from an easterly direction toward the road in the valley were frustrated.

Armed ferry boats and motor assault boats, in grim fighting with a strong escorted enemy cruiser squadron, sunk one destroyer and one motor assault boat in the waters west of Fécamp. Two German vessels were lost and one was damaged. An enemy cruiser was seriously damaged by torpedoes fired by Italian vessels off the coast of southern France.

One hundred and seventy-four terrorists were killed in action in the French rear.

London is being kept under heavy retaliatory fire with V-1.

In Italy, the enemy made several unsuccessful reconnaissance thrusts in the Arno sector. On the Adriatic coast, several strong enemy attacks remained unsuccessful.

In Rumania, on both sides of the Pruth, our troops are engaged in fierce fighting aiming at a breakthrough. The enemy, advancing in a southerly and westerly direction, crossed the Sereth and, despite the grim resistance of our

Northwest of Mitau, northeast of Modohn, and northeast of Walk, grim enemy attacks were frustrated by the stubborn resistance of our troops. North of Dorpat, the enemy, who had advanced, was stopped by a counter-attack.

Over the eastern front, 50 enemy planes were shot down in dogfights and by the action of anti-aircraft batteries of the Air Force. Enemy bombers, protected by overcasting clouds, made daylight attacks on some localities in western and northern Germany, particularly on Duisburg and Emden. Other raids were made on upper Silesian territory. During the night, isolated enemy planes dropped bombs on Mannheim and Ludwigshafen. Twenty-four enemy planes were brought down in the course of these attacks.

(Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMAN OVERSEAS STATIONS

Planes over Denmark: Seven of the Anglo-American planes flying over Danish territory on Saturday night were shot down.

GERMAN HOME STATIONS

Rumania: German front correspondents report that the Rumanian civilian population has no confidence in the empty promises of the traitor Michael. A mass emigration of all the classes of the population has started. They are trying to put themselves under the protection of the German Wehrmacht.

TRANSOCEAN AND D.N.B.

Paris: «The heavy destruction done to Paris is only partly due to actions between regular troops. Most of the fires raging at many points in Paris resulted from acts of terrorism, by which the Communist elements fighting against (sic) the F.F.I. are trying to usurp power.»

Brittany: The most important event in Brittany yesterday was the beginning of a large-scale American attack against the fortress of Brest. The American commander, General Patton, threw into this battle four divisions supported by strong artillery and air formations. The attack is said to have been repulsed with heavy American losses.

Battle for the Seine: The military commentator Dr. Kroll believes that all movements on the western front indicate that the Seine will in the near future play an important rôle as regards the further development of operations. As a result of the withdrawal to the right bank of the Seine of the last German elements, fighting has spread to the immediate vicinity of Rouen. Moreover, the Allies are continuing their stubborn attempts to outflank and unhinge the German positions on the Seine.

German detaching movements in the Rhône Valley are fully under control of the German command, which has succeeded in eliminating Allied harassing attempts from the east.

Eastern Front: The situation on the lower Pruth is marked by a concentration of German contingents which are battling their way westward. Parts of the Rumanian formations are fighting against the pro-German Iron Guards and other «loyal» Rumanians. North of Warsaw, the Soviets have sent into battle some new formations, which are being met by fresh German reserves.

FASCIST RADIO

An Italian military commentator claims that the Germans are avoiding a major battle in France and are withdrawing toward a shorter line which will provide them with an excellent springboard for their future counter-offensive.

The recapture of the Modane Pass constitutes a grave threat to the Allied armored formations advancing in the Grenoble region. All Allied attempts to wrest this pass from the Germans were frustrated, and the attackers chased back to St. Paul.

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Counter-attacks of German and Hungarian troops, aiming at checking an enemy attempt at penetrating into Hungary over the eastern Carpathians, make good progress.

Northwest of Piatra Neamt and at the town itself, Soviet attacks were frustrated. In the Vistula bridgehead and west of Baranov, grim offensive and defensive fighting is in progress. Between the Vistula and the Narew, the Bolsheviks continued their major attacks and extended it northward to the Bobera sector. It was frustrated in grim fighting and some infiltrations were sealed off.

Rumanian civilian population has no confidence in the empty promises of the traitor Michael. A mass emigration of all the classes of the population has started. They are trying to put themselves under the protection of the German Wehrmacht.

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An Italian military commentator claims that the Germans are avoiding a major battle in France and are withdrawing toward a shorter line which will provide them with an excellent springboard for their future counter-offensive.

The recapture of the Moûtiers Pass constitutes a grave threat to the Allied armored formations advancing in the Grenoble region. All Allied attempts to wrest this pass from the Germans were frustrated, and the attackers chased back to St. Paul.

In Italy, the western sector remains calm, while bitter fighting rages on the Adriatic coast. The bridgehead established by the Polish troops on the northern bank of the Metauro was wiped out in a determined counter-attack.

Units of the Italian «Mas» flotilla sunk an Allied cruiser off the French coast.

A time-bomb was found under the platform from which Carlo Borsani was delivering a patriotic speech at Turin. Borsani is a prominent neo-Fascist and President of the Association of Disabled War Veterans.

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

INFORMATION DIVISION
ACC
28 AUG 1944

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service **compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, NAC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

Monday — 28 August 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — American flood spreading over France, further advances towards Reich border; Toulon cleared, garrison boxed; Russians capture Galatz, Focsani and Rammicul-Sarat; 8th Army troops establish bridgehead over Metauro; U. S. and RAF planes join in daylight blitz on German border; Shots fired at De Gaulle in Notre Dame Cathedral; Bulgaria to get peace terms shortly; Rumanians encircle Germans, report successes; Former Minister warns Hungary; Britain getting ready for Japanese campaign; Japs reported evacuating Manila; Americans attack Sumatra; Maquis execute Maurice Chevalier; Laval netted by Gestapo.

UNITED NATIONS — French civil affairs agreement praised; Allies rush food to Paris.

OCCUPIED AREAS — Austrian Patriots fight Germans; Greeks strike in Athens.

WAR FRONTS

AMERICAN FLOOD SPREADING OVER FRANCE, CLOSER TO REICH

SHAEF, August 27 — Operational silence which has covered the position of the American 3rd Army was lifted late today by an official announcement that American armored forces have reached Pecy, northeast of Melun and directly south of Coulommiers, in a 21-mile drive from Nangis, which had already been occupied.

Another American spearhead, advancing from the Fontainebleau bridgehead, has liberated Nogent, important road junction on the Seine, and in a drive southward captured the towns of Bourdenay and Saint Lupien.

Late dispatches tonight stated that mopping-up operations in the Troyes sector have aroused greater German opposition than has up to now been encountered. Today's communique stated that American forces were 12 miles north of Troyes, which brings Allied troops to within 170 miles of the German border at Strasbourg. An unconfirmed report by the Algiers radio said that forward elements of General Patton's 3rd Army had reached Vitry, 45 miles southwest of Verdun.

Operations against the remnants of the German 7th [illegible] north of the Seine estuary continue and Germans reaching the headquarters of the British 2nd Army indicated that the Germans were in a frantic retreat in a due easterly direction north of the river, leaving only dim rear guards or none at all.

In the pocket west of the Seine, which is now hemmed in by Canadians, Belgians and Dutch, progress was described as steady, with fairly strong rearguard actions by the Germans. Strong opposition for the moment prevents the Allies pushing out of the bridgehead across the Risle River at Pont Audemer.

Battle for Brest

Two hundred Marauders and Havocs of the 9th USAAF today attacked German troops and vehicle concentrations in the Rouen loop. More than 4,000 offensive sorties were flown by Allied aircraft yesterday and about 500 enemy transport vehicles were destroyed or damaged north and east of Paris.

German attempts to escape from northern France by sea under cover of darkness have been frustrated by light British and American naval units, which, since August 13, have sunk or damaged 50 enemy vessels and have forced many others to turn back toward the coast.

An Associated Press dispatch stated that Le Havre, France's second port, which was converted into a fortress city by the Germans, has now been virtually evacuated except for garrison troops and demolition squads.

Headquarters announced that slow but steady progress was being made in the battle for the supply port of Brest on the tip of the Breton peninsula. Gun positions and fortified targets were again attacked without loss by escorted heavy bombers. (AP-OWI-Reuter)

US-RAF HEAVIES GANG UP

LONDON, August 27 — Strong forces of British and American heavy bombers joined forces today in daylight attacks on enemy targets in the Ruhr Valley and along the Franco-German border.

The big Halifaxes probably 500 of them escorted by RAF Spitfires, dropped heavy bomb loads on the synthetic oil plants at Homberg-Meerbeck in the Ruhr, while an equal number of Liberators and Fortresses smashed at other unspecified military targets in northwestern Germany.

Meanwhile, Thunderbolt fighters strafed tactical targets on the Franco-German border areas.

Designed for night operations, the Halifaxes in recent weeks have been devoting their attention to the flying bomb ramps in the Pas de Calais area, now menaced by the Allied land advances.

LATE BULLETINS

LAVAL CAPTURED BY GESTAPO

LONDON, August 17 — Pierre Laval has been captured by the Gestapo at Belfort on the Franco-Swiss frontier, a

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Operations against the remnants of the German 7th Army trapped south of the Seine estuary continue and German forces are beginning to surrender unable to withstand the violent artillery and aerial bombardment. The last remaining escape road leading to Rouen from the west has been cut with the occupation of Bourg Achard, 8 miles northwest of Elbeuf.

Germans Losing Equipment

The Canadian 1st Army is mopping up remaining German elements in the La Londe Forest, barrier to the city of Rouen.

The new Allied bridgehead over the Seine at Pont de L'Arche has been extended along the river to the area of Elbeuf. From this point the Canadian forces are already pressing in to clean up the Seine river loop below Rouen.

British troops in considerable force expanded their holdings on the north bank of the Seine at Vernon after a three mile advance northward in an effort to gain high ground.

The Germans are using Duclair, nine miles northwest of Rouen, as well as Rouen, as an escape route. While the Nazis are getting some troops out of the narrowing pocket, they are losing most of their equipment, and what little does get across the Seine is being wrecked by the RAF. Reports

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LONDON, August 17 — Pierre Laval has been captured by the Gestapo at Belfort on the Franco-Swiss frontier, a Reuter dispatch from the border stated late tonight. The place of his detention was not known, the dispatch said. (Reuter)

ALLIES REACH THE MARNE

SHAEF, August 27 — Allied troops have reached Lagny, on the Marne river, 15 miles east of the center of Paris, it was reported late tonight.

An American force, driving east from Melun past Nangis, have reached Provins.

West of the Seine, Allied forces are approaching Bournevile, northeast of Pont Audemer. (Reuter)

GERMANS GIVE UP IN BUCHAREST

LONDON, August 27 — All German resistance in Bucharest has ended and the capital is now completely calm, the Rumanian Army communique, broadcast over Bucharest Radio, announced tonight.

The communique also announced the capture of 12,000 German troops. North of Bucharest, heavy fighting is in progress against the enemy « who is stubbornly resisting », the communique said. (Reuter)

4108

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Last night, the RAF gave direct support to the Red Army advance on East Prussia with a major attack on the capital city of Koenigsberg. It was the first RAF attack on the East Prussian capital and one of the longest bombing missions of the war.

Ships Scuttle for Port

The concentrated attack started large fires in this port and military base, 100 miles from the Russian front. Other bombers dropped 1,700 tons on Kiel, where smoke from large fires rose to 15,000 feet.

Meanwhile Mosquito bombers attacked military installations in Berlin and Hamburg. Extensive mine-laying operations also were carried out. The Air Ministry said 20 bombers are missing.

Sunday morning and again in the afternoon, the RAF Coastal Command attacked and damaged enemy vessels off the French coast and drove them back to port. Four planes did not return.

Harold Mayes, Reuter correspondent, in a dispatch Saturday, wrote that retreating German forces used almost every imaginable type of river craft in attempts to ferry across the Seine to safety, but that all types suffered the same fate under the tremendous attacks of the Allied Tactical Air Force.

The TAF had a successful day north and northeast of Rouen, where the Germans appeared to have their only chance to get their motor transport across the river. All enemy transport was ceaselessly hammered, and by Saturday evening one air group alone had accounted for 140 transports destroyed, along with 10 tanks and heavy gun.

A wood east of Lillebon believed to be full of German vehicles was combed out completely by rockets from the planes.

Biggest Bombs Go Down

The British Air Ministry announced on Saturday night that RAF Bomber Command planes on Thursday smashed through concrete E-boat shelters with 12,000-pound bombs at Ijmuiden, Holland, about 15 miles northwest of Amsterdam. The Germans believed them to be bomb-proof.

Reconnaissance since then revealed that one bomb blew open a crater five yards wide in the roof of one shelter. Another bomb left a 20-yard crater in the shelter, which appeared also to have been undermined by the blast.

This bomb, and one which made a crater 30 yards across, have demolished a camouflaged structure on the landward side of the main shelter.

For a short period Saturday night the Germans fired a small number of flying bombs against southern counties of England, including the London area. Damage, but no casualties, has been reported, Reuter said.

The Paris radio reported that German planes which bombed Paris Saturday night started large fires. A number of persons were victims, Reuter reported.

The German News Agency said that German bombers were again over Paris before dawn Sunday, Reuter said.

(OWI-BBC-Reuter)

TOULON CLEARED, GARRISON BOXED

ADVANCE AFHQ, August 27 — The fortress city of Toulon has been cleared of the enemy after six days' street fighting, and one of the heaviest air and naval bombardments in the Mediterranean campaign, it was announced here today.

The remnants of the trapped German garrison, which has waged a fanatic resistance from the more than a dozen fortresses ringing France's main Mediterranean naval base, have now been driven into the island-like headland due south of Toulon, and into the wooded, sea end of Cap Cicie peninsula to the southwest.

Two major fortresses are located in these areas where general, Major General Sigfrid Boje, commander of the German administrative headquarters in Marseilles.

About 1,000 prisoners have been captured from a single regiment which had been ordered to counter-attack American forces near Grenoble, but surrendered instead. According to prisoners, this regiment had originally been part of a force which undertook to withdraw into Italy, but was cut off by the lightning Allied advance.

Still Holding Out

The principal German resistance in Marseilles is now centered on high ground on the northern edges of the city, north of the Marseilles Canal. Here an enemy force estimated at several thousand is still holding out, although the bulk of the great port city is now freed. Other scattered groups of Germans were reported in the Quatre Chemins, Saint Joseph, Le Melon and port districts.

German resistance on the southwestern edges of Toulon collapsed with the capture of the fortresses of Artigues and Malbousquet in the immediate harbor area. Deprived of the support of these bastions, the German garrison of the fort atop the village of Six-Fours, three miles southwest of Toulon, and the nearby districts of Bregaillon and Marvive were unable to continue their resistance.

One group of 11 German prisoners taken at Marseilles contained men up to 71 years of age and five men physically disabled. The prisoners said that they had been recruited for civilian work but instead were impressed into the German Army and forced to guard depots and marine warehouses.

(PRO)

MEDIUMS HIT MARSEILLES GUN SITES

ADVANCED AFHQ, August 27 — Mitchell and Marauder bombers of the Tactical Air Force today carried out 12 successive air attacks on German gun positions on the islands of Pomegues and Ratonneau in Marseilles harbor, to give direct air support to French troops mopping up the last remaining pockets of enemy resistance in the great Mediterranean port.

Returning crewmen said that the successive waves of bombers had caused heavy explosions and fires in the fortress areas. One immense explosion sent smoke columns 15,000 feet into the air.

Medium bombers today again attacked the rail bridge at Berceto, 25 miles southwest of Parma, Italy. Three direct hits were reported. Fighter-bombers carried out attacks on enemy supply lines and claimed hits on a 7,000-ton enemy freighter, which was set afire. Fighter-bombers also destroyed a road bridge north of Florence and damaged another near Cuneo.

(PRO)

DE GAULLE SHOT AT IN CATHEDRAL

LONDON, August 27 — An attempt on the life of General de Gaulle was made in the Cathedral of Notre Dame de Paris yesterday during a great thanksgiving service for the liberation of the city.

French Fascists fired shots at General de Gaulle and at the assembled congregation from the upper galleries of the Cathedral, said the BBC.

French police and Allied soldiers present at the service fired back at the assailants. There was no panic although people took cover immediately. General de Gaulle was unhurt.

Within five minutes of the shooting at 16.30 hours yesterday, machine-guns opened and rifle shots were heard from all points of the compass, said an American broadcaster who was in the Place de la Concorde at the time. People ran as bullets sprayed into the crowds. Then a row of tanks which had been guarding the passage of De Gaulle to Notre Dame started firing and Allied machine-guns

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

Air Force.

The TAF had a successful day north and northeast of Rouen, where the Germans appeared to have their only chance to get their motor transport across the river. All enemy transport was ceaselessly hammered, and by Saturday evening one air group alone had accounted for 340 transports destroyed, along with 10 tanks and heavy gun.

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Two major fortresses are located in these areas where German forces still hold out. Fort de La Croix des Signaux, situated on the northern edge of the peninsula of St. Mandrier, dominates the passage from the inner harbour of Toulon to its outer roadsteads. Fort Janas, at the headlands at Cap Cicie, covers with the field of fire of its big coastal batteries the sea approaches to Toulon from the southwest.

Many Prisoners in Toulon

In Marseilles, where sporadic fighting has continued since General de Lattre de Tassigny's French forces entered the greatest Mediterranean port city on August 23, eight districts of the metropolis have now been cleared of enemy opposition, including the summit of Notre Dame de la Garde overlooking the old port and the surrounding southern sections.

French forces of the 7th Army are continuing their mopping-up operations in Marseilles and southwest of Toulon.

Heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy and many prisoners taken in the occupation of Toulon.

Seventh Army forces had taken an estimated 23,000 prisoners up to the day before yesterday, it was announced here. Included among this number was a fourth German

One group of 11 German prisoners taken at Marseilles contained men up to 71 years of age and five men physically disabled. The prisoners said that they had been recuited for civilian work but instead were impressed into the German Army and forced to guard depots and marine warehouses.

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French police and Allied soldiers present at the service fired back at the assailants. There was no panic although people took cover immediately. General de Gaulle was unhurt.

Within five minutes of the shooting at 16.30 hours yesterday, machine-guns opened and rifle shots were heard from all points of the compass, said an American broadcaster who was in the Place de la Concorde at the time. People ran as bullets sprayed into the crowds. Then a row of tanks which had been guarding the passage of De Gaulle to Notre Dame started firing and Allied machine-guns opened against the Vichy elements. People took cover in gutters, doorways and under motor trucks while a pitched battle raged for half an hour.

Last night, during tumultuous celebrations, German planes bombed the city, and a dull red glow lighted the skies over the sections where the bombs were dropped long after the city had retired.

Today, German fighter planes strafed the streets of Paris at intervals for about half an hour.

Paris, though liberated, is still the scene of sporadic clashes between French Patriots and Germans holding out south of the Seine.

(OWI-Reuter)

EISENHOWER VISITS PARIS

PARIS, August 27 — General Eisenhower today visited Paris, and that part of the city which went to bed last night got up this morning after the wildest Saturday night in years, to touch off another frenzied demonstration in greeting the general and his British, French and American staff, Howard Cowan, representing the combined American press, said in a dispatch.

"I have come here to pay the tribute of the Allied

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

forces to the indomitable spirit of Paris. General Eisenhower said as his ceremonial tour of the city ended in the shadow of the Arc de Triomphe.

«The Luftwaffe tried to burn Paris down last night» said Cowon «and a handful of British, Canadian and American troops with the help of the Parisians themselves, tried to drink the town dry, but this morning crowds standing on tiptoe jammed the Champs Elysee and shouted themselves hoarse for the Allied general with the smile as broad as a Kansas prairie.» (OWI)

NAZIS BIGGEST TANK «A SISSY»

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY August 27 — Mechanical failures and faults in the design of the biggest enemy tank, the Mark VI Tiger, contributed largely to German defeat in the battles south of Rome acreeding to a German prisoner.

Of a group of 16 Tiger tanks, all but two brought from southern France, 13 broke down through failure of drive mechanism or tracks, or because they could not take sudden drops in ground without damage, the prisoner said. When American forces began overtaking the Germans, all of these tanks but one had to be destroyed to prevent them falling into Allied hands. (PRO)

GERMANS SHELL CHARTRES CATHEDRAL

NEW YORK, August 27 — In a despatch to the New York *Herald-Tribune* from Chartres, Joseph Driscoll said the Germans used the towers of the famous French cathedral as artillery observation posts.

The dispatch supplements earlier reports of how American troops dislodged German snipers from the cathedral towers.

After inspecting the towers with the cathedral Curé, and other correspondents, Driscoll watched German heavy artillery ranging on the cathedral. The Curé told the correspondents that, despite its age, the 12th century cathedral had never been damaged in a war until this one, when a German plane, damaged by enemy action, jettisoned its bomb load as it flew past and did minor damage.

For four years, said the Curé, the Germans had used the towers as artillery observation posts. They appropriated the keys and kept everyone out. They had also erected red lights around the towers as beacons to planes coming home from raids on England. It was natural to suppose, added the Curé, that having made such uses of the towers against the wishes of the French, they would assume that the Americans would do likewise. (OWI)

GESTAPO MAJOR THWARTS NAZI GENERAL

MASEILLES, August 27 — German General Scheffer asked the French commander of Marseilles for a three-hour armistice last Wednesday to discuss terms of capitulation for the Nazi garrison holding out in the old port sector. But a Gestapo major refused to give his assent to the proposed terms and the fighting went on.

The meeting between the French commander and the German general took place in front of the fort in the old port area. The Nazi asked for safe conduct and protection from FFI troops. The Frenchman answered that his Maquis were well-disciplined; that there need be no fear.

The French commander said the terms of surrender were unconditional. Scheffer looked at the Gestapo major. The major indicated that he should refuse. Scheffer shrugged his shoulders said surrender was impossible. The Nazis withdrew and the battle was resumed, despite the French commander's warning that only annihilation of the German unit would be the outcome. (UNN)

NEW AIRBORNE ARMY

SHAEF, August 27 — The Airborne troops of the Allied

BEWILDERED NAZIS VAINLY SEEK SAFETY

BERNE, SWITZERLAND, August 27 — Confusion reigns in northeastern France as German troops move in all directions, but mainly to the north and east, said a reliable report reaching here on Friday.

German troops, many in civilian clothes, found French patriots everywhere and frequently dived for cover as American tanks crossed their paths, the dispatch said.

The first question asked by German intelligence officers of German soldiers who have fled from the south is the whereabouts of the German headquarters to which they had belonged. The German High Command, is attempting to form a picture of the military situation in the south which, since the invasion, has become vague in the extreme.

German planes attempting to land in southern and central France have found airfields occupied by the Allies. In northern France the transport situation deteriorates hourly as French railwaymen stop work whenever possible.

A frontline dispatch published in the Berlin Press and quoted by the Stockholm newspaper *Svenska Dagbladet* said: «Even at night, transport is difficult. There are only two or three hours of darkness during which the roads can be used and then they are chock full of men and vehicles. As soon as the sun rises all must disappear.»

NEW VOICE ON VICHY RADIO

LONDON, August 27 — Vichy Radio went on the air yesterday under the control of the French Forces of the Interior, identifying itself as «Radio Vichy Libre,» announced the liberation of the station.

Two proclamations were broadcast through the Vichy transmitter, the seventh to come under the control of the FFI. The first informed the people of the capture of the city and laid down regulations for the distribution of food. The second, signed by a member of the FFI High Command, urged all citizens to obey orders and remain at their posts. (OWI)

PARIS PEOPLE WERE HUNGRY

PARIS, August 27 — The Paris Underground newspapers on Saturday published their first above-board editions, BBC reported today. All political prisoners have been freed.

The first convoy has left for Paris carrying food and medical supplies.

The Allies found Paris at starvation level after four years of German occupation Reuter reported. Paris has had no milk for a week. People considered themselves lucky to get even one loaf of bread each week, and this involved endless queueing. There was no meat and no sugar.

«There has been nothing for a week except bread — sometimes!» a Parisian told the correspondent. Because of the lack of food many children have rickets and tuberculosis.

The air of excitement in Paris is beginning to simmer down. A soldier can now walk the streets without being hugged and kissed. People are strolling or cycling down the streets, quietly savoring freedom and the absence of the Gestapo.

Three thousand British persons interned in the St. Denis Barracks in Paris, have been freed and will be repatriated, Radio Paris announces.

Peaceful City

Don Whitehead, Associated Press correspondent, said that: «Paris is bathed in sunshine and happiness today, and below the windows of my hotel in the heart of the city spreads a scene of peace contrasting strangely with the turmoil of battle that raged yesterday. «Around each parked jeep is a group of men, women and children, talking and laughing with American soldiers who are giving them cigarettes and sweets, and sharing their 'hard rations'.» (AP-BBC)

GERMANY WEAKER THAN IN 1918

Declassified E.O. 12356, Section 3.3/NND No. 799321

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NEW AIRBORNE ARMY

SHAEF, August 27 — The Airborne troops of the Allied Expeditionary Force in France have been consolidated into a new command to be known as the 1st Airborne Army, it was announced today by *SHAEF*.

The command has the strength equivalent to that of a complete army and is composed of American, British and Polish parachute and glider troops. Lieut. General Lewis H. Brereton, former commander of the U. S. Airforce, is in command, and Lieut. General Browning, of the British Army, is his deputy. (OWI)

VANISHING GERMAN GENERALS

SHAEF, August 27 — A total of 25 German generals and one admiral have been killed, wounded, captured, replaced, or «just disappeared», in fighting on the western front since D-day, it was stated tonight. (AP-OWI)

MAURICE CHEVALIER — FINAL CURTAIN

PARIS, August 27 — Maurice Chevalier, former French film star, was killed by the Maquis on Friday, said a dispatch to Reuter quoting French Patriot sources.

Chevalier became a notorious collaborator here after the French armistice, in 1940. (Reuter)

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Two proclamations were broadcast through the Vichy transmitter, the seventh to come under the control of the FFI. The first informed the people of the capture of the city and laid down regulations for the distribution of food. The second, signed by a member of the FFI High Command, urged all citizens to obey orders and remain at their posts. (OWI)

PARIS PEOPLE WERE HUNGRY

PARIS, August 27 — The Paris Underground newspapers on Saturday published their first above-board editions, BBC reported today. All political prisoners have been freed.

The first convoy has left for Paris carrying food and medical supplies.

The Allies found Paris at starvation level after four years of German occupation Reuter reported. Paris has had no milk for a week. People considered themselves lucky to get even one loaf of bread each week, and this involved endless queueing. There was no meat and no sugar.

«There has been nothing for a week except bread — sometimes!» a Parisian told the correspondent. Because of the lack of food many children have rickets and tuberculosis.

The air of excitement in Paris is beginning to simmer down. A soldier can now walk the streets without being hugged and kissed. People are strolling or cycling down the streets, quietly savoring freedom and the absence of the Gestapo.

Three thousand British persons interned in the St. Denis Barracks in Paris, have been freed and will be repatriated Radio Paris announced.

Peaceful City

Don Whitehead, Associated Press correspondent, said that «Paris is bathed in sunshine and happiness today, and below the windows of my hotel in the heart of the city spreads a scene of peace contrasting strangely with the turmoil of battle that raged yesterday. «Around each parked jeep is a group of men, women and children, talking and laughing with American soldiers who are giving them cigarettes and sweets, and sharing their hard rations.» (AP-BBC)

GERMANY WEAKER THAN IN 1918

NEW YORK, August 27 — Germany is more decisively beaten now than she was when she surrendered in 1918, said a New York *Herald Tribune* columnist on Saturday. Germany's armies on the western front are in much worse shape, he said, and again her satellites are deserting her. German cities are exposed to air attack.

Whereas in 1918 the Russian army was beaten on the eastern front it is, in 1944, the most powerful land force in the world, said the columnist, and it is continuing the offensive. If the Germans were capable of acting rationally, he concluded, there would now be an immediate offer of unconditional surrender. (OWI)

HUNGARY'S LAST CHANCE

LONDON, August 27 — It is reported from Berne, said the *BBC* today, that Balchalk, former Hungarian Minister to London, now living in Switzerland, has telegraphed to Regent Horthy in the name of a «Committee of Hungarian diplomats» to refuse to recognise the Stojav government.

Balchalk urged Horthy to put an immediate end to the war and to ask for an armistice.

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

«Too much blood has been shed,» he said «and too many humiliations have already been suffered by Hungary in a lost cause. If Hungary lets slip this last chance, the Hungarian nation will collapse in a catastrophe, the responsibility for which will rest on its leaders».

(BBC)

GERMANS ARE DEPRESSED

LONDON, August 27 — As the Allied armies get closer to the German frontier a tidal wave of depression is sweeping over the country, the BBC said today.

Quoting German press reports of stiffer sentences for resistance to total mobilization and for listening to Allied broadcasts, the BBC added that chaos and depression are increasing throughout the Reich.

More and more people are refusing to do emergency services and many are leaving the area where they are living without the required permission. Neutral observers describe the curtailment of entertainment as a scheme to get recruits for the defense of the Reich. (BBC)

8th ARMY OVER THE METAURO, DEEP BRIDGEHEAD

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 27 — Troops of the 8th Army have crossed the Metauro River to establish there a bridgehead seven miles wide and four miles deep at its point of greatest penetration, within nine miles of the Adriatic port of Pesaro, it was announced here today.

Polish troops, pushing forward under heavy shellfire and against strong enemy rearguards, have reached a point a mile west of the town of Borgo Lucresia, six miles inland, while other forces, supported by tanks, have pressed forward to seize the dominating high ground of Monte della Matera, five miles to the west and four miles from the Metauro River.

In this sector the important lateral highway leading from Fano, on the Adriatic coast, has been overrun by the advancing 8th Army troops, and enemy outpost positions on the north banks of the Metauro have been driven back, it was announced.

Allied bombers struck at enemy communications in the Pesaro area in night attacks geared to the coastal advance.

Thrust East of Florence

The Adriatic coast attacks coincided with gains of up to three miles in the inland sectors of the 8th Army Front, where British and Indian troops thrust forward east of Florence and in the mountains flanking the upper Arno and Tiber river valleys toward the Gothic Line defenses, newly out of the towering Mugello Range of the Appenines.

The crossing of the Metauro River by 8th Army forces began Friday night, along the seven-mile stretch from Borgo Lucrezia, six miles southwest of Fano, inland to Montefelcino. The towns of Saltara and Serrungarina, about a mile apart and a mile northwest of the Metauro River in the center of the bridgehead, have been captured. At its point of deepest penetration, the 8th Army bridgehead incorporated the high ground around Monte della Matera, just south of the inland town of Mombroccio and dominating the coastal corridor.

Forward elements pressing into the hills west of Fossombrone, 15 miles inland from the sea, found this important road junction town apparently evacuated by the enemy.

8th Firmly Established

German forces are withdrawing along the whole 8th Army front, it was officially stated. Enemy forces counter-attacked unsuccessfully against Allied troops holding key Monte Foresto, in the Alpe di Catenaia between the upper reaches of the Arno and the Tiber north of Arezzo, on Friday.

On the 5th Army front the situation remained unchanged, it was stated. German forces appeared to be increasingly sensitive to 5th Army patrol actions and kept the front along the Arno intermittently lighted with flares during hours of darkness. Patrol clashes occured near the junction of the Elsa and the Arno rivers some miles west of Florence, and artillery and mortar fire was employed by both sides between this sector and the sea.

It was announced today that elements of the 92nd Infantry Division, a Negro formation, are now in combat with the 5th Army. (PRO)

FAMOUS CORPS FIGHTS IN ITALY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 27 — The 13th British Corps, a veteran unit with the longest history of continuous action in the British Army in this war, is among the forces fighting on the Italian Front, an official announcement stated here today.

The famous force, which won for Britain her earliest victories in the war in the fight for Bardia in the western desert, and participated in the Tunisian and Sicilian campaigns, was last reported in action in the sector just west of the town of Arezzo when the first bridgehead was secured over the Arno River. (PRO)

PARACHUTIST TOOK HIS DOG ALONG

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 27 — An RAF sergeant and his dog, landed by a plane of the Balkan air force, in Yugoslavia, prepared with Partisan aid the ground strip from which 900 wounded Partisan troops were recently evacuated, it was revealed here today.

The field was prepared in a section infested with German troops concentrated in garrison towns only four miles and 10 miles away.

Sergeant Ian McGregor, veteran of four parachute descents in the Balkans was the RAF ground engineer who made the landing to prepare the site. He took with him his dog Romo presented to him by Partisans on a previous mission. (PRO)

RED ARMY CAPTURES GALATZ

MOSCOW, August 27 — Galatz fell to the Red Army today. This city, the most important Rumanian port on the Danube, a large communication centre, and the guardian of the gap leading into southern Rumania was captured by troops of the 3rd Ukrainian army under General Tolbukhin, said an order of the day issued by Marshal Stalin tonight.

Fifty miles further west, Russian tank and infantry units under General Malinovsky took Focsani by storm, and pushed on 55 miles southward to carry Rammicul-Sarat by assault.

This latest advance brings the Russians to within 65 miles of Ploesti and 90 miles of Bucharest. The road to both cities now lies wide open to the Red Army. Already heavy fighting is raging in the Ploesti area and in the northern outskirts of Bucharest between Rumanian and German troops, according to the German military commentator, Ernst von Hammer.

Above Focsani, northwest of Galatz, Russians Cossacks are striking deeper into the mountains along roads and railways leading into Transylvania and Hungary. The Moinesti oil lands in this region have been occupied. The Germans are falling back into the Carpathian passes before what von Hammer today called «far superior Russian forces».

Ports Sealed

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

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Between Florence and Pontassieve, at the confluence of the Arno and its tributary, the Sieve, enemy forces appear to be withdrawing into the mountains north of Highway 67 on the north bank of the Arno, it was announced. British patrols have reached points east of the town of Pelago, three miles east of Pontassieve, without meeting any enemy opposition.

Negro Troops in Action

An Indian patrol and British forces met enemy resistance, however, around San Donato, four miles east of Florence and on the north banks of the Arno near its junction with a tributary, the Berre della Sieci.

secured over the Arno River. (PRO)

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Ports Sealed

On the whole Rumanian front, Soviet troops are striking swiftly and cleaning up German strongpoints, said a dispatch from Moscow.

On the Danube itself, high-powered armed cutters of the Soviet Black Sea Fleet are moving up and down its winding branches, blocading shipping and effectively sealing ports.

The Red Army, navy and air force are working on a single plan, to cut off, capture or destroy Germans. The plight of those caught southwest of Kishinev is being duplicated on a small scale in many other sectors. Relays of Soviet planes are constantly flying over the front, reporting the movements of bewildered German units. Prisoners are coming in at a rate rarely equalled in any Soviet offensive of this war. One war reporter found 16,000 Germans in a single column, including a German general. The Rumanian High Command communique tonight reported the capture of 12,000 German prisoners.

The latest dispatches from the encirclement area southwest of Kishinev point to the imminent end of the Germans there. They have been sliced into two groups and are being destroyed. German attempts to break out have shown some slackening in the past 24 hours.

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

In Warsaw, where the battle for the city has now been raging for four weeks, great damage has been caused by bombs, artillery and flame-throwers. Despite heavy odds, the Poles are holding their ground and denying the Germans important roads leading to the Vistula.

In a radio message, Polish Underground forces today thanked the RAF for arms and supplies sent them from Italy, some 800 miles distant.

RAF planes flew a round trip of 2,000 miles to Koenigsberg last night, in direct support of the Russian offensive against East Prussia. With the Russian army only 100 miles away, Koenigsberg has become an advance base for the German army, and is of great importance to them at the present stage of the campaign.

The British Air Ministry said the city's defences were quickly saturated during the first and major attack. Large quantities of new flame-throwing incendiaries were in the bomb-load.

The Soviet Information Bureau announced the sinking of an enemy submarine in the Baltic Sea by a pilot of the Baltic Fleet air arm. The pilot, Captain Lesnikow, has sunk seven enemy vessels in all his operations, including three transports, three minesweepers and now a submarine.
(OWI-Reuter)

NAZI LOSE SEVEN GENERALS IN ONE DAY

MOSCOW, August 27 — The German Army lost seven generals today — on the battlefield, and not before Gestapo firing squads.

The Russians found the bodies of three German generals dead on the battlefield southwest of Kishinev, where remnants of the encircled German group are now surrounded in a forest north of Hancesti.

On the 3rd Ukrainian Front today two German Army Corps commanders were taken prisoner, and two divisional commanders.

In today's bag of prisoners, the Russians also captured one German Alpine division, one German heavy artillery regiment, and the remnants of two Rumanian infantry divisions.

In addition, 8,000 Germans were captured on the 2nd Ukrainian Front and more than 10,000 on the 3rd Ukrainian Front.

These figures were given in tonight's Soviet communique.
(Moscow Radio)

RUMANIANS ENCIRCLE GERMANS

LONDON, August 27 — Inside Bucharest the liquidation of the largest nests of German resistance continued on Saturday, a communique from the Rumanian general staff, broadcast by the Bucharest radio early today, said.

«Powerful enemy forces moved to attack the capital. Our troops counter-attacked and succeeded in encircling the zone held by the enemy, and in compressing the German forces into a reduced area, where liquidation of the enemy is imminent,» the communique reported.

The Bucharest radio on Saturday night broadcast an appeal to the nation «to unite and fight side by side against the German traitors.»

Signed by the four parties comprising the national democratic bloc supporting the King and the new Government of National Unity, the manifesto said: «Our nation is passing through a most difficult hour of its history. Every achievement of our past generations, every hope entertained for future generations, is in danger.

«The war is coming to a close. Germany is crumbling. Everywhere Hitler's armies are defeated. Allied victory is clear. After five years of slaughter the day of reckoning is approaching.

The Russian home service Saturday night broadcast a statement from the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs that the Germans are trying to form a puppet government in Rumania under Horia Sima, leader of the Fascist «Iron Guard.»

An interesting point in the armistice terms was the encouragement given to Rumania to recover Transylvania, snatched from her in the Vienna award, Reuter's diplomatic analyst pointed out, adding the prediction that the Rumanians can be relied upon to liberate Transylvania from Hungary.
(OWI)

RUMANIA'S EXIT A DECISIVE WAR FACTOR

LONDON, August 27 — The sudden exit of Rumania from the war may turn out to be one of the decisive factors of the war, said the diplomatic correspondent of the London *Sunday Express* quoted by the BBC today.

«The Russians,» he said, «will now be able to advance unhindered at a great speed against the oil centers and take over the large part of Rumania's rich harvest on which Hitler had relied. Military experts are satisfied that the German forces are running short of oil just when swift movements are vitally necessary to the defense of Germany.

«The shattering of Germany's railways from the air, which is to be intensified immediately, means that all vital transport must go by road and this means a greater need for oil. The whereabouts of all Germany's synthetic oil plants and dumps in many parts of the country are known and they are being dealt with by Allied bombers.

«The battle of Germany will be on in a matter of days, not weeks. More German soldiers will now be required to defend Germany's back door, and it is the view of the experts that they are simply not available.

«Soon Allied forces in northern France, will have airfields from which they can bomb Germany day and night, the bombers being able to carry less petrol and greater bomb loads.

«Both the shortage of manpower and the shortage of supplies are at the point of crisis. The position of the Allies in southern France makes it physically impossible for Spain to send any more woolfram to Germany, while Sweden is virtually cutting off all trade with the Reich.»
(BBC)

50 NAZI PLANES GO UP — IN SMOKE

LONDON, August 27 — A report from Norway, said the *BBC* this afternoon, stated that 50 German aeroplanes, more than 100 aero engines, large stocks of spare parts and quantities of practically irreplaceable tools have been destroyed in one of the biggest acts of sabotage against the Germans.

The stores were in a large bus depot and adjoining garages in Oslo. The buildings, added the report, were blown sky-high.
(BBC)

VICHY AMBASSADOR TURNS TO DE GAULLE

ANKARA, August 27 — The Vichy Ambassador to Turkey, M Gaston Bergery, has cabled General de Gaulle placing himself at the General's disposal, it was reported in a Reuter dispatch today. Bergery has asked for instructions.

The Turkish government recently broke relations with the Vichy government.
(Reuter)

SUMATRA TARGETS BOMBED

KANDY, CEYLON, August 27 — Allied headquarters in Ceylon announced today that on August 24 carrier-borne Allied aircraft smashed installations at Indaroeng and Emmahaven, near Padang, on the island of Sumatra.

The main target was a large cement plant at Indaroeng, supplying Japanese requirements for fortifications in the entire occupied area. The plant was heavily bombed, clouds

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

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«The war is coming to a close. Germany is crumbling. Everywhere Hitler's armies are defeated. Allied victory is clear. After five years of slaughter the day of reckoning is approaching.

«Peace must not find us alongside those who sold our frontiers and violated our country. We have to wipe from our foreheads every trace of association with Hitlerism in order to return to our true destiny.»

Comradeship With Our Allies

An addition to the Rumanian communique said that «comradeship in arms with our great Allies was inaugurated by action of a powerful Anglo-American air fleet that supported our attacks with 400 planes, bombers and fighters,» and added:

«The enemy tried to reinforce his troops in Bucharest with a powerful group that forced a crossing of the Danube at Giurgiu. After violent reaction by our defence forces, the enemy troops that had entered Giurgiu withdrew south of the Danube.

«The enemy air force continued its attacks on the capital, destroying cultural institutions and inflicting many casualties on the civilian population.

«An attempt by German and Hungarian troops to capture the transmitter of Radio Rumania by an attack launched from enemy-occupied Transylvania was smashed,» the communique added.

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Two vessels totalling 6,000 tons were hit and left to flames. Numerous hits were also scored on wharves, warehouses, and a coaling jetty and on railway yards.

Fighters and bombers of the 14th USAAF carried out widespread attacks on enemy communication lines, supply centers and airfields in Chinese war zones.

In the Canton area docks and river shipping were heavily hit; supply depots west of Hengyang were strafed. An enemy supply ship was left sinking south of Hanoi and a 5,000-ton vessel was probably sunk 150 miles east of Hong Kong. Pilots of the Chinese wing of the 14th Air Force, on a mission north of Chenghsien, destroyed three planes of an enemy interceptor formation. One Allied plane is missing from these operations. (OWI)

GETTING READY FOR JAPAN

WASHINGTON, August 27 — Although the war will soon be five years old Britons «have no thought that we might begin to relax now,» Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, told an American radio audience last night.

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

The Ambassador had just returned from a visit to his home country.

Lord Halifax described Germany's leaders as desperate men who have everything to lose by peace. In England, he said, there is a conviction that «now is the time, when the enemy is gasping and reeling under heavy blows, for us to put in the maximum energy and fight harder than ever before.»

He added: «When I was in England I saw that already many of our plants have been switched to the production of special equipment against the time when you and we will turn our full strength on the Japanese.» (OWI)

PARACHUTE MAJOR RETURNS

ISTANBUL, August 27 — Major G. G. de Chastelaine, a British expert on Rumanian affairs employed by the British Embassy in Istanbul, arrived here Friday from Bucharest in a Rumanian Air Force plane.

Major Chastelaine was dropped by parachute in southern Rumania on Christmas Eve, 1943, entrusted with a secret mission to Rumania. (Reuter)

BULGARIA TO GET TERMS SHORTLY

LONDON, August 27 — Allied armistice terms will be in the hands of the Bulgarian Government shortly, Reuter's diplomatic correspondent wrote today. The terms have already been dispatched to Sofia, the correspondent believed.

In the radio announcement from Bulgaria no reference to total evacuation of Bulgarian troops from occupied areas of Greece and Yugoslavia was included, but this will be a condition to which the Allies will attach paramount importance, Reuter said.

Rupture of relations between Bulgaria and Germany is bound to follow Bulgaria's disarming of German troops. (Reuter)

PALAU ISLAND ATTACKED AGAIN

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS, NEW GUINEA, August 27 — Palau, the much-bombed Japanese island guarding the central approaches to the Philippines, has been attacked again, this time with 85 tons of explosives dropped by bombers of the Southwest Pacific Command, said General MacArthur's communique today.

The communique said that a «sizable force» of Liberators attacked the town and harbor of Koror at noon yesterday. Smoke from the fires started rose to 1,000 feet.

On the same day another strong force of Liberators attacked Ceram and Ambonna, to the west of Dutch New Guinea, with over 100 tons of bombs, starting huge fires. Near Boeroe, halfway between Dutch New Guinea and the Celebes, Allied air patrols destroyed or damaged a freighter transport of 6,000 tons with two direct hits.

Other planes ranged over Halmahera, leaving fierce fires and a small freighter blazing, while attack planes and fighters zoomed over the entire Vogelkop Peninsula.

Last night's communique issued from Admiral Nimitz's headquarters reported that eight attacks have been made on Japanese strongholds in the West Pacific.

Island Mankind

Frank Kelly, in a despatch to the New York *Herald Tribune*, said that the mopping up of large numbers of Japanese soldiers is continuing on Saipan, Guam and Tinian islands in the Marianas. Kelly said he had been informed that 2,500 Japanese have been killed on Saipan since July 9, the day the island was declared secure. He added that many of them had been conducting a sort of guerrilla warfare against the American forces, hiding out during the day and operating at night.

most of it went to the German army of occupation. Today, the radio said, the food supplies which go there will be solely for the French population.

Meanwhile food from Normandy and Brittany is on its way to Paris for distribution among the most needy. From Bayeux yesterday a long line of British and Canadian trucks moved eastward carrying both food and medical supplies for the relief of Parisians. Three thousand tons of food will be brought to Paris by the Americans during the next six weeks, said the Algiers radio. Roads and railways are being repaired, and even captured German trucks will be used for transporting supplies to the French capital. (OWI-Reuter)

FRENCH PACT PRAISED BY PRESS

LONDON, August 27 — The agreement reached by British, French and United States authorities for administration of civil affairs in France was praised by the *Times* today.

«The effect of the agreement thus has been to accord to the Algiers administration the same authority over civil affairs as will be enjoyed by the governments of Holland, Belgium, and Norway, and to make it in fact — if not explicitly in name — the recognized guardian of French sovereignty until such time as the will of the French people may be clearly expressed in general elections,» the newspaper wrote.

The *Times* pointed out that, long before the formal agreements on civil affairs were even prepared, the French (Algiers) provisional government's representative in Normandy, M. Coulet, «had been entrusted by General Eisenhower with responsibility for civil affairs.»

«The decision proved wholly wise. The energy and wisdom with which M. Coulet's difficult duties have been carried out have won for him and for the French civil authorities as a whole, the increasing confidence of the Allied military staffs.» (MOI)

RIGHTS FOR ITALIAN WOMEN

ROME, August 27 — In a speech delivered to a group of women today, Palmiro Togliatti, Minister without Portfolio, said that women must play a more important role in the future political life of Italy.

Italian women should be given the right to vote for the future Constituent Assembly.

«After the trials that Italian women endured during the 20 years of the Fascist regime, one cannot argue that they are too immature to participate in Italian politics,» the head of the Communist Party in Italy said. «Commissioners of various bodies are today being selected. We ask, that women also be entrusted with positions involving responsibility. We shall fight until this goal is attained.

«Italian women must enter into the fight for the liberation of Italy and participate in its reconstruction with their ideas, their feelings and their common sense.» (UNN)

ICELAND'S RELATIONS WITH AMERICA

WASHINGTON, August 27 — The first President of the Iceland Republic, Sveinn Jonsson, said at a Press conference today during his official visit to Washington:

«Our relations with the United States have expanded greatly in commercial, cultural and other fields. We buy much more now from the United States than from any other country.

«Most young people who look beyond the country's boundaries for added education and cultural contacts look toward the United States. These relations will not end when the war is over.

«When contacts with other Scandinavian countries are again established it is our wish that relations with the United States may be maintained on as great a scale and in as good a manner as possible.» (Reuter)

OCCUPIED AREAS

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759021

BULGARIA TO GET TERMS SHORTLY

LONDON, August 27 — Allied armistice terms will be in the hands of the Bulgarian Government shortly, Reuter's diplomatic correspondent wrote today. The terms have already been dispatched to Sofia, the correspondent believed.

In the radio announcement from Bulgaria no reference to total evacuation of Bulgarian troops from occupied areas of Greece and Yugoslavia was included, but this will be a condition to which the Allies will attach paramount importance, Reuter said.

Rupture of relations between Bulgaria and Germany is bound to follow Bulgaria's disarming of German troops. (Reuter)

PALAU ISLAND ATTACKED AGAIN

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS, NEW GUINEA, August 27 — Palau, the much-bombed Japanese island guarding the central approaches to the Philippines, has been attacked again, this time with 85 tons of explosives dropped by bombers of the Southwest Pacific Command, said General MacArthur's communique today.

The communique said that a «sizeable force» of Liberators attacked the town and harbor of Koror at noon yesterday. Smoke from the fires started rose to 1,000 feet.

On the same day, another strong force of Liberators attacked Ceram and Amboina, to the west of Dutch New Guinea, with over 100 tons of bombs, starting huge fires. Near Boeroe, halfway between Dutch New Guinea and the Celebes, Allied air patrols destroyed or damaged a freighter transport of 6,000 tons with two direct hits.

Other planes ranged over Halmahera, leaving fierce fires and a small freighter blazing, while attack planes and fighters zoomed over the entire Vogelkop Peninsula.

Last night's communique issued from Admiral Nimitz's headquarters reported that eight attacks have been made on Japanese strongholds in the West Pacific.

Island Manhunt

Frank Kelly, in a despatch to the New York *Herald Tribune*, said that the mopping up of large numbers of Japanese soldiers is continuing on Saipan, Guam and Tinian islands in the Marianas. Kelly said he had been informed that 2,500 Japanese have been killed on Saipan since July 9, the day the island was declared secure. He added that many of them had been conducting a sort of guerrilla warfare against the American forces, hiding out during the day and operating at night.

The Americans had been combing the jungles and caves for hidden Jap soldiers, flushing hundreds of them from their refuges. (BBC-OWI-Reuter)

MANILA EVACUATION : NAZIS SAY

LONDON, August 27 — The German news agency, quoting a message from Tokyo today, said: «Manila, capital of the Philippines, is being evacuated». (Reuter)

UNITED NATIONS

ALLIED TRUCKS SPEED FOOD TO PARIS

LONDON, August 27 — Farmers in the Paris district were given instructions over the Paris radio today to proceed with threshing without delay and deliver the grain to the local collecting centres.

The broadcast added that the people of Paris, who have been hungry for years, must now be fed at all costs, and called on the farmers to help feed them. For four years the farmers had rightly curtailed threshing and delivered only the minimum of grain to the collecting centres because per wrote.

The *Times* pointed out that, long before the formal agreements on civil affairs were even prepared, the French (Algiers) provisional government's representative in Normandy, M. Coulet, «had been entrusted by General Eisenhower with responsibility for civil affairs.»

«The decision proved wholly wise. The energy and wisdom with which M. Coulet's difficult duties have been carried out have won for him and for the French civil authorities as a whole, the increasing confidence of the Allied military staffs.» (MOI)

RIGHTS FOR ITALIAN WOMEN

ROME, August 27 — In a speech delivered to a group of women today Palmiro Togliatti, Minister without Portfolio, said that women must play a more important role in the future political life of Italy.

Italian women should be given the right to vote for the future Constituent Assembly.

«After the trials that Italian women endured during the 20 years of the Fascist regime, one cannot argue that they are too immature to participate in Italian politics» the head of the Communist Party in Italy said. «Commissioners of various bodies are today being selected. We ask, that women also be entrusted with positions involving responsibility. We shall fight until this goal is attained.

«Italian women must enter into the fight for the liberation of Italy and participate in its reconstruction with their ideas, their feelings and their common sense.» (UNN)

ICELAND'S RELATIONS WITH AMERICA

WASHINGTON, August 27 — The first President of the Iceland Republic, Svenn Jonsson, said at a Press conference today during his official visit to Washington: «Our relations with the United States have expanded greatly in commercial, cultural and other fields. We buy much more now from the United States than from any other country.

«Most young people who look beyond the country's boundaries for added education and cultural contacts look toward the United States. These relations will not end when the war is over.

«When contacts with other Scandinavian countries are again established it is our wish that relations with the United States may be maintained on as great a scale and in as good a manner as possible.» (Reuter)

OCCUPIED AREAS

GREEKS PROTEST IN ATHENS

CAIRO, August 27 — A 24-hour general strike was declared in Athens Thursday in protest against the deportation to Germany of 1,500 civilian hostages, reported the Hellenic News Service Friday.

Germans were reported to be seizing people indiscriminately in Athens for forced labor in the Reich.

A Moscow report states that fierce fighting between Greek Patriots and German occupation forces has broken out in many parts of Greece. Several German garrisons have been wiped out. (OWI)

AUSTRIAN PATRIOTS STRIKE AT GERMANS

STOCKHOLM, August 27 — Austrian patriots recently attacked near Linz a transport column carrying more than 100 political prisoners to a German concentration camp, reported the Basle correspondent of the Stockholm paper *Morgontidningen* Friday. Both patriots and liberated prisoners escaped before German reinforcements arrived.

In a recent attack on the town hall and post office at Sankt Veit, Austrian Patriots took hundreds of ration cards and official stamps, said the dispatch. (OWI)

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

FINNS RESTLESS AT PEACE DELAY

STOCKHOLM, August 27 — The Finnish Army and the workers of Finland are becoming increasingly restless at the delay in beginning peace negotiations, said the BBC correspondent here yesterday.

Observers were quoted as foreseeing serious trouble inside Finland if the delay continues much longer. (BBC)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, August 27 — Today's communique:

Allied troops advancing eastward toward the upper Seine valley have reached the river in the northern outskirts of Troyes and at a point 12 miles north Nearer Paris armored units have launched an attack between Melun and Corbeil where a bridgehead had previously been established.

Approximately 10,000 enemy troops, including the German commander and his staff, were taken prisoner in Paris. One enemy strongpoint has been holding out in Champigny on the southeast edge of the city and small enemy groups are still operating in the northeast and northwest suburbs.

Within the city formal resistance has ceased but some sniping continues.

In the Seine valley, armored elements which have advanced along the south side of the river in the area between Montes-Gassicourt and Paris are encountering slight opposition.

Allied forces have closed in toward the south bank of the Seine and have crossed the river at Vernon and Pont de Larches. Further west our troops have captured Bourgtheroulde and are clearing enemy from Foret de la Londe.

In the coastal area the enemy has been driven over the lower Risle and Pont Audemar is in our hands.

Heavy fighting is in progress in the area north of Brest on the Brittany peninsula where the enemy garrison is offering stubborn resistance.

Gun positions and fortified targets were again attacked without loss by escorted heavy bombers.

Attacks on enemy transport in northeast France by our fighter-bombers and fighters are being extended into Belgium and Germany. Locomotives and hundreds of motor vehicles and railway cars some loaded with ammunition and oil have been destroyed or damaged during the last 24 hours especially near the Seine at Rouen.

Marshalling yards at Gisor and Charleroi were also hit.

Rail movements in the Lille, Amiens and Dieppe areas have been pounded incessantly.

Concentrations of enemy troops and vehicles seeking passage over the Seine were hit throughout the day by waves of escorted light and medium bombers which dropped fragmentation and high explosive bombs. Their targets also included four fuel dumps to the east and southeast of Rouen.

Enemy air opposition was slight but heavy antiaircraft fire has been concentrated at many points to the east of the Seine.

Six enemy aircraft were shot down and at least 12 others destroyed on the ground. Seven of our bombers and 17 fighters are missing. (Reuter)

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, August 27 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Southern France: French forces have completed the occupation of the city of Toulon with the capture of the Six-Fours fortifications and the districts of Abregaillon and Marylise. Enemy resistance continues only on the Peninsula south of the city and in the forest south of Six-Fours. In Marseilles main progress was made in liquidating scattered enemy pockets. The advances of

Tactical aircraft continued to support the ground forces in the battle area. In southern France, gun positions roads and rail lines were attacked. Similar targets also were attacked in northern Italy. Other tactical aircraft carried out attacks on military objectives in Yugoslavia, and coastal shipping in the Adriatic and on the west coast of Italy.

Last night, our bombers attacked communications in the Pesaro area on the east coast of Italy.

Twelve of our aircraft are missing from these operations. MAAF flew more than 2,000 sorties. (PRO)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, August 27 — Today's Italian Resistance Front Communique:

A group of Patriots which has been operating actively in the Reggio Emilia sector has been reinforced by volunteers.

Patriots stopped a train to liberate their fellows who were being carried off by Nazi-Fascists; they killed 30 Nazi-Fascists.

The Nazi-Fascists, who were incapable of eliminating the resistance of the local Garibaldi Brigade, vented their anger on the helpless civilian population with acts of savage violence. Women and children were massacred. The Germans are using explosive bullets in firing on the inhabitants, and are subjecting them to sadistic torture.

Nazi-Fascists attempted to carry out mopping-up in the Reggio Emilia sector operations with no effective results, but lost 86 men. Patriots remained in control of the above-mentioned sector.

One of the bitterest engagements in this Province lasted 5 days and cost the enemy numerous losses.

In addition to killing Nazi-Fascists in such encounters, detachments of Patriots executed several officers and Fascist hierarchs, including the military commander of Reggio Emilia.

Patriots are concentrating their efforts on acts of sabotage against railway lines, highways, and telegraph and telephone lines. (UNN)

RUMANIAN

LONDON, August 27 — Today's Communique:

Our troops continue their operations for the capture of their assigned objectives. In the capital, where all German resistance has ceased, complete calm reigns.

North of Bucharest, heavy fighting is in progress against the enemy who is stubbornly defending his position. Enemy strongpoints are being liquidated one by one. The town of Targoviste, with its airfield, was captured this morning.

Along the Buzau-Ploesti highway and around Ploesti, the enemy is marshalling strong forces with the aim of crossing the mountains in the Prahova region.

Throughout the territory of Wallachia, Oltenia and Dobrudja, where our troops are in full control of the situation, internment and disarming of German troops continued.

In Transylvania, German troops, supported by some Hungarian formations, attempted to cross the border. They were repelled with heavy losses. At two other places, the enemy was disarmed and we captured over 3,000 prisoners and large quantities of war material, including large medical stores.

On the Danube, a German convoy attempted to escape westwards; it was pursued and attacked by our river flotillas and by shore batteries. So far, two motor torpedo boats and four tugs have been sunk. Another 10 ships have been damaged and two captured.

Our air force yesterday shot down 10 enemy aircraft, including two large transport planes.

A total of 12,000 prisoners have been captured to date together with marshalling yards packed with German railway carriages and hundreds of lorries and cars.

(Bucharest Radio)

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Allied Armies in Italy: British and Indian troops of the 8th Army continue to gain ground towards the Goth line east of Florence and in the mountains on either side of the upper Arno and Tiber valleys, representing in some cases advances of three miles. Meanwhile other troops of the 8th Army have crossed the Metauro river driving in enemy outposts, and have established a bridgehead on the north bank of the River. This bridgehead incorporates the high ground about Monte della Mattera just south of Mombaroccio.

On the 5th Army front there has been no change in our forward dispositions although patrols have been active across the river.

Mediterranean Allied Air Forces: Operating in support of Rumanian government forces against the enemy medium forces of heavy bombers yesterday attacked an airdrome and troop concentrations in the Bucharest area, and a train ferry at Giurgiu, on the Danube. Escorting fighters conducted offensive sweeps over the target area. Other formations of heavy bombers concentrated their attacks on rail viaducts and bridges in north eastern Italy, and north western Yugoslavia.

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Nazi-Fascists attempted to carry out mopping-up in the Reggio Emilia sector operations with no effective results, but lost 60 men. Patriots remained in control of the above-mentioned sector.

One of the bitterest engagements in this Province lasted 5 days and cost the enemy numerous losses.

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In Transylvania, German troops, supported by some Hungarian formations, attempted to cross the border. They were repelled with heavy losses. At two other places, the enemy was disarmed and we captured over 8,000 prisoners and large quantities of war material, including large medical stores.

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Our air force yesterday shot down 10 enemy aircraft, including two large transport planes.

A total of 12,000 prisoners have been captured to date together with marshalling yards packed with German railway carriages and hundreds of lorries and cars. (Bucharest Radio)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, August 27 — Tonight's communique:

On August 27 north and southeast of Valka our troops captured over 50 inhabited localities.

East and southeast of Praga our troops successfully repelled attacks by enemy tanks and infantry and improved their positions.

Troops of the 2nd Ukrainian Front, as a result of a swift attack by tanks and infantry, today carried by assault Focsani and Rimnicul-Sarat, important communication centres and strong points in the German defences. Over 150 other inhabited localities were captured.

On August 27, the following troops surrendered to the 2nd Ukrainian Army with their full equipment: the 4th Alpine Division, the 7th Heavy Artillery Regiment and remnants of the 4th and 6th Infantry Divisions of the Rumanian army. In addition we captured over 8,000 German officers and men.

Troops of the 3rd Ukrainian Front today captured Galatz, an important railway junction and the most important port on the Danube, as well as clearing the eastern bank

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of the river Prith from Cahul to Reni and capturing the town of Volcanesti. Simultaneously troops of this front waged a successful battle for the liquidation of the enemy group encircled southwest of Kishinev. Remnants of this group are surrounded in a forest north of Hancesti and are being annihilated.

On the battlefield, the bodies of the commanders of the 15th German Infantry Division, Major General Sperl, of the 294th Infantry Division, Major General Eichstedt, and of the 384th German Infantry Division were found.

According to incomplete data, on August 27, forces of the 3rd Ukrainian Front captured more than 10,000 German officers and men, including an infantry general of Infantry Postel, the commander of the 39th German Army Corps, Major General Tronel two divisional commanders, and another corps commander.

On other sectors of the front there was reconnaissance activity and at some points fighting of local importance.

During August 26, on all fronts, 128 German tanks were disabled or destroyed and 89 enemy aircraft shot down in air combat or by ack-ack fire. (Radio Moscow)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, August 27 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

West of the Lower Seine, our rearguards repulsed numerous attacks by the sharply following enemy. From his bridgehead, north of Manles, the enemy made stronger attacks, but was able to gain little ground only.

In Paris, embattered street-fighting extended also to the north-eastern part and the outer districts. As a result of stubborn resistance offered by our strong-points in the city the enemy constantly is suffering heavy casualties. South of Paris, as well as in the area of Troyes, the Americans attacked with strong forces and in fighting suffering heavy losses advanced some kilometers towards the north and east. Enemy motorized forces trying to block the Rhone valley in the area of Montelimar, were pushed back towards the east. Enemy attacks on Valence were repulsed and numerous tanks shot up.

During the past few days, naval operations off the western coast of France and the Dutch coast have increased in number and violence. Our patrol forces were frequently engaged in heavy fighting with superior enemy naval forces. One enemy destroyer and one E-boat were heavily damaged. Our formations also suffered losses in vessels.

The V-1 fire continues on the area of Greater London.

On the western wing of the Adriatic front, the enemy carried out numerous unsuccessful reconnaissance thrusts.

In the Adriatic coastal sector, the enemy again launched heavy attacks all of which were smashed except for some penetrations.

In Rumania, enemy motorized formations and strong tank forces are advancing in a southerly direction. German units are engaged in heavy fighting to break through the Soviet bolt positions on both sides of the Lower Pruth.

On the slopes of the East Carpathians, our troops repulsed fierce Soviet attacks in several sectors and destroyed numerous enemy tanks. West of Stanislavov, Hungarian troops took some mountain positions.

In the Vistula bridgeheads west of Baranov, west of Kazimierz and south-east of Varka, enemy attempts at breaking through were repulsed partly in counter-attacks. Between the Vistula and Narew, the defensive battle continues with unabated ferocity. In bitter fighting, a Bolshevist breakthrough attempt was prevented, and the enemy who had penetrated was brought to a standstill.

West of Modohn, as well as west of Lake Peipus, our troops repulsed renewed Bolshevist attacks and sealed off some penetrations. The ruins of the town of Dorpat fell into enemy hands after hard street-fighting. Yesterday, the enemy lost 75 planes on the Eastern Front.

In Arctic waters, our submarines sank another destroyer. Damage was caused particularly in residential districts to cultural places and welfare institutions. Enemy planes also dropped bombs on Berlin and Hamburg.

Soviet bombers attacked the town of Tilsit. Fighter formations and anti-aircraft artillery shot down 71 enemy planes including 56 bombers over the Reich area and the occupied western territories. Additional nine enemy planes were shot down over the south-eastern region.

(Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMAN OVERSEAS STATIONS

France: The correspondent Flato writes that the expected shift of Allied attacking activity in northern France from the Lower Seine to the area of the middle and Upper Seine seems to take shape more and more. Commenting on the Allied report that the thorough destruction of the Cherbourg harbor does not allow its vital use of harbor facilities for the Allies, it is stated that the Allies are thus not yet in possession of a first-class harbor in France.

Paris: Fighting in Paris continued with unrelenting vigor. Americans and de Gaullist formations are increasingly employing heavy weapons and the extent of destructions in the city has further increased. German nests of resistance in the city are defending themselves at many points against the Allies who brought up considerable reinforcements.

Eastern Front: Colonel Ernst von Hammer in his report on operations in the central sector of the Eastern Front writes that the Soviets launched furious attacks with strong forces from both Vistula bridgeheads and after gaining ground temporarily were thrown back. The focal point of the fighting in the central sector is said to be still in the area between Warsaw and Bialystok. South of Warsaw there is violent fighting. East of Warsaw, the Soviets deeply penetrated into the German lines but German tank grenadiers brought the enemy thrust to a standstill. It is said that during this fighting, the new German tank blasting weapons of the army proved to be of outstanding efficiency.

Rumanian Part of Eastern Front: The Soviets in the Rumanian part of the Eastern Front have advanced to the lower reaches of the Sereth. Parts of German formations are engaged in heavy fighting against Soviet outflanking attempts on both sides of the Lower Pruth.

Rumania: Diplomatic correspondent Dr. Siegfried Horn states that the veil which King Michael and his clique have thrown over their treason has been torn by the report of the official Soviet news agency on the armistice terms. This report is said to have indisputably revealed that the traitors intentionally cheated their people by asserting they would lead Rumania out of the war. Furthermore, this official report disclosed that Rumanian traitors shamelessly lied when they attempted to justify the state of war which they proclaimed against Germany by saying that their intention to keep friendly relations with Germany has been answered by Germans with hostile action.

Hungary: A report from Budapest states that news spread by foreign agencies and radio stations about an alleged government crisis in Hungary are freely invented.

Fighting in Rumania — It is reported that Rumanian troops in the course of Saturday have opened hostilities against German formations. Very heavy fighting developed in the northern outskirts of Bucharest and in the area of Ploesti where Rumanian troops trying to disarm German formations were thrown back suffering heavy losses. The correspondent Colonel Ernst von Hammer writes: "In view of the unhindered Soviet advance, the situation of German troops stationed in the extreme southern wing of the Eastern Front has thus become rather precarious."

Shelling of Florence — Reports by Allied radio stations and news agencies claiming that heavy German artillery is constantly shelling Florence and causing serious damage to churches and monuments are said to be abso-

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In Arctic waters, our submarines sank another destroyer and severely damaged a large warship by torpedo-hits.

In daytime, enemy bombers attacked Mannheim, Ludwigshafen, and some towns in the Rhenish-Westphalian area. At night, the British Air Force violating Swedish territory carried out terror attacks on Kiel and Koenigsberg.

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Shelling of Florence — Reports by Allied radio stations and news agencies claiming that heavy German artillery is constantly shelling Florence and causing serious damage to churches and monuments are said to be absolutely unfounded and attributed to some Swiss papers. German military quarters emphatically state that German troops continue to regard Florence as an open town. The Allies themselves have destroyed by air attacks and artillery shelling monuments of art.

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Interior S.C.

INFORMATION DIVISION
ACC
2 AUG 1944

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service **compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, USC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

Sunday 27 August 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Allies reach Rhône, are five miles from Italian frontier; General Wilson congratulates Allied commanders; New Allied attack on Brest; Five bridgeheads over Seine; Von Kluge reported killed; Germans in Paris surrender unconditionally; Ismail, on the Danube, falls to Red Army; Antonescu arrested; Rumanian peace terms published; Bulgarians disarm Nazis, ask for peace terms; Tense situation reported in Hungary; 8th Army advances east of Florence; MAAF heavies aid Rumanians at Bucharest; General Clark reviews Brazilians; Mihailovitch High Command dissolved by King Peter; Jap shipping in Celebes hit; Chinese besieging inner walls of Tengchung.

LIBERATED ITALY — Advisory Council studies Italian situation; Grain deliveries in Sicily increased.

WAR FRONTS

ALLIES REACH RIVER RHONE ARE FIVE MILES FROM ITALIAN FRONTIER

ADVANCE AFHQ, August 26 — American and French forces of the Allied 7th Army yesterday thrust out both to the west and to the northeast to reach the Rhone River at Avignon, Tarascon, and Arles, and to approach within five miles of the Italian border at Briançon, 90 miles inland from Nice.

With these latest gains, Allied forces, aided by French Forces of the Interior, have liberated a great bloc of southern France, extending along the coast from the mouth of the Rhône to within 10 miles of Nice, and extending inland 20 miles to Avignon at its western end, and nearly 90 miles at its eastern edge to Briançon. Except for isolated pockets of enemy resistance at Toulon and Marseilles, this expanse of more than 2,000 square miles is now once more free.

American troops and French Forces of the Interior occupied Briançon, a fortress town of 7,500 population. Briançon is 22 miles southeast of Grenoble, which an American "flying column" entered Tuesday after the most spectacular advance of the entire Provencal campaign.

Toulon, and to the east, pockets of enemy resistance were being mopped up. Fort de Colle Noire, a powerful group of three huge coastal defense positions commanding the entrance to Toulon harbor from the east, and one of the strongest points held by the enemy, was occupied.

Today's naval communique reported that this area east of Toulon had been subjected to heavy naval bombardment, and that a United States destroyer had landed a small force of French troops in the Giens sector without opposition. The Peninsula of Giens is just east of the big fortress group of Fort de Colle Noire. Caporun, between the fortress and the harbour of Toulon, was also occupied. French forces now hold practically the entire city of Toulon, as well as the great naval arsenal with its near mile-square maze of quays, forges, workshops, repair facilities, shipbuilding slips, and storage depots, which once formed the home base of the French Mediterranean Fleet. The inner forts of Lamalgue and Mourillon, on the western edges of the city, were also invested by the French troops.

The only organized resistance in the Toulon area is now in the Six-Fours area, on the peninsula to the southwest of the big naval base. Fort Dartigues and Fort Malbousquet, grim bastions guarding the entrance to the inner roadsteads, were captured today in mopping up operations which wiped out the last of the ring of at least a dozen forts encircling Toulon inland and seaward.

In Marseilles, also, French forces have consolidated their positions within the great port city, and were attacking enemy troops holding the Fortress Pinnacle on which the ancient basilica of Notre Dame de la Garde is situated, 500 feet above the old port of the city.

Extensive Demolitions

German demolitions within Marseilles have been extensive, it was reported here tonight. Quays, drydocks, warehouses and other port facilities have been wrecked; both Port Miraheau and the old port at the southern end of town have been severely damaged, with the entrance to the latter blocked by the hulk of a sunken ship. Other ships have been scuttled so that they block quaysides and abstract inner ship berths. The main harbor entrance is also blocked in this fashion.

Briançon, occupied by American troops and French Forces of the Interior, is a fortress city of greatest importance guarding the Franco-Italian frontier at the confluence of the Durance and the Guisane river valleys. A town of about 5,000 population, Briançon is ringed with 12 major fortifications, as well as numerous batteries. It is on the direct rail line to Turin, 80 miles to the east, and the heart of northwestern Italy's industrial district.

Avignon is the fourth largest city liberated by the 7th Army in southern France. With a population over 50,000, it is the capital of the Department of Vaucluse, and was for a period of 70 years the seat of the mediaeval papacy.

Tarascon and Arles, Rhone towns south of Avignon, and reached by French forces of the 7th Army, have populations of 8,000 and 16,000, respectively.

Carpentras and Cavaillon are pleasant rural towns of

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Von Kluge reported killed; Germans in Paris surrender unconditionally; Ismail, on the Danube, falls to Red Army; Antonescu arrested; Rumanian peace terms published; Bulgarians disarm Nazis, ask for peace terms; Tense situation reported in Hungary; 8th Army advances east of Florence; MAAF heavies aid Rumanians at Bucharest; General Clark reviews Brazilians; Mihailovitch High Command dissolved by King Peter; Jap shipping in Celebes hit; Chinese besieging inner walls of Tengchung.

LIBERATED ITALY — Advisory Council studies Italian situation; Grain deliveries in Sicily increased.

WAR FRONTS

ALLIES REACH RIVER RHONE ARE FIVE MILES FROM ITALIAN FRONTIER

ADVANCE AFHQ, August 26 — American and French forces of the Allied 7th Army yesterday thrust out both to the west and to the northeast to reach the Rhone River at Avignon, Tarascon, and Arles, and to approach within five miles of the Italian border at Briançon, 80 miles inland from Nice.

With these latest gains, Allied forces, aided by French Forces of the Interior, have liberated a great bloc of southern France, extending along the coast from the mouth of the Rhone to within 10 miles of Nice, and extending inland 20 miles to Avignon at its western end, and nearly 90 miles at its eastern edge to Briançon. Except for isolated pockets of enemy resistance at Toulon and Marseilles, this expanse of more than 8,000 square miles is now once more free.

American troops and French Forces of the Interior occupied Briançon, a fortress town of 7,500 population. Briançon is 22 miles southeast of Grenoble, which an American «flying column» entered Tuesday, after the most spectacular advance of the entire Provençal campaign.

French troops reached the Rhône at Arles and at Tarascon, about five miles farther north, while American forces moved into Avignon, 20 miles from the mouth of the river, and then swerved northward.

Communications Nerve Center

With the three river towns within their grasp, the Allied forces control the nerve center of road and rail communications in southern France, bunched along this 10-mile stretch of the lower Rhône Valley, where traffic from the industrial north turns east along the Riviera. Tarascon, center of the three river towns, is only eight miles east of the rail center of Nimes, the hub of routes north to Vichy and west to Toulouse.

American forces also occupied the towns of Carpentras and Cavaillon, roughly eight miles northeast and southeast of Avignon, respectively, and reached Sault, 12 miles north of Cadenet, in the Durance River valley.

In the bitter fighting to reduce the German hold on the fortress city of Toulon, where a trapped enemy garrison has held out now for five days, the main fortress group guarding the seaward approaches to the great naval base has been captured.

At midday yesterday, it was reported, French forces had made «substantial progress» in their occupation of the fortress group of Forts de Cap Brun, Cap Aiguille, between the fortress and the harbour of Toulon, was also occupied. French forces now hold practically the entire city of Toulon, as well as the great naval arsenal with its near mile-square maze of quays, forges, workshops, repair facilities, shipbuilding slips, and storage depots, which once formed the home base of the French Mediterranean Fleet. The inner forts of Lamalgue and Mourillon, on the western edges of the city, were also invested by the French troops.

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Carpentras and Cavaillon are pleasant, rural towns of 9,000 and 11,000 population, located in rich farmlands to the east of Avignon.

Sault is a small village at the eastern border of Vaucluse Department. (PRO)

LATE BULLETINS

SURRENDERED PARIS GARRISON NUMBERED 10,000

SHAEF, August 26 — The German garrison which surrendered in Paris is estimated to be 10,000 men, a late press dispatch reported tonight.

One German strongpoint is holding out at Champigny, at the southeast edge of the city. There are some groups resisting in the northeast and northwest suburbs.

There is considerable German movement eastward from Le Havre. (Reuter)

FRENCH FORCES LIBERATE MONTPELLIER, NIMES

ALGIERS, August 27 (Sunday) — French Forces have liberated the towns of Nimes, Montpellier, and Carcassone, Radio France announced early this morning.

(Reuter)

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

BOMBARDMENT OF TOULON DEFENSES

ADVANCE AFHQ, August 26 — The *USS Nevada*, 29-year-old American battleship, formed part of the bombarding fleet which helped silence the mighty coastal fortresses guarding Toulon, it was announced here today.

The *Nevada*, accompanied by the French battleship *Lorraine* and the American cruisers *Quincy* and *Augusta*, approached the outer roadsteads of Toulon to pound the big fortresses ringing the base to seaward. Among the gun positions silenced, it was said, were two naval turrets which the Germans had removed from the French battleship *Provence* and placed on a headland south of the main harbor.

An Allied battleship and two cruisers early Thursday night carried out the bombardment of enemy forces still holding out at the southern edges of Marseilles harbor, while four Allied cruisers carried out a heavy assault on the three remaining coastal batteries active in the Toulon area.

The French cruiser *Emil Bertin* fired 73 rounds from its six-inch guns into the harbor of Nice, at the eastern edge of the bridgehead, and set a merchant vessel afire. Allied destroyers supported land forces in the Cannes and Nice area. They damaged a bridge over the River Var. (PRO)

WILSON CONGRATULATES ALLIED COMMANDERS

ADVANCE, AFHQ, ITALY, August 26 — General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean, has sent messages of congratulations on the operations in southern France to the Allied ground and naval commanders, it was announced here today.

In a message to Lieut. General Alexander Patch, commanding general of the 7th Army, General Wilson praised the «determination and drive» of the Allied forces which he predicted would «result in the total destruction of the German 19th Army in southern France.

The Supreme Allied commander also congratulated Admiral Sir John Cunningham, Commander-in-Chief of Allied naval forces, for the «masterful manner in which the invasion forces had been marshalled, transported, landed, supported, and supplied» by Allied naval forces.

General Wilson asked that his congratulations also be sent to General de Lattre de Tassigny and to the officers and men of the French forces. (PRO)

ALLIED NEWSMEN MOTOR TO GENEVA

GENEVA, August 26 — Allied war correspondents arrived here in a jeep today, having driven up through France far ahead of General Patch's 7th Army.

An Associated Press dispatch said AP newsman Edward Kennedy had arrived with correspondents for the Chicago *Times*, the International News Service, and the London *News Chronicle*. A lone soldier jeep driver went along as a bodyguard. (OWI)

NEW ATTACK ON BREST
FIVE ALLIED BRIDGEHEADS OVER SEINE

SHAEF, August 26 — A new attack on the great port of Brest has begun with ground, air, and naval forces making the assault in close cooperation, it was announced tonight. A force of 250 Flying Fortresses and Liberators attacked the port installation while naval forces engaged shore guns.

A new bridgehead across the Seine was established at Vernon, north of Mantes-Gassicourt today by British troops after a brilliant maneuver in which a march of more than 40 miles was covered in six hours. The Allies now have five substantial bridgeheads across the Seine, Melun, southeast and troops attempting to swim across the river. Under the tremendous attacks of Tactical Air Force planes, practically all German movement across the river had ceased.

General Dwight Eisenhower stated today that the «elimination» of the German 7th Army as a fighting entity has decided the battle of France.

At the bottom of the pocket, American troops are mopping up in the loop of the Siene between Elbeuf and Louviers, which was by-passed in the initial push. The forest has been cleared, but the Germans still hold the small town of Pont de L'Arche, on the bank of the river.

A press dispatch reported that elements of the German 15th Army have been withdrawn from the rocket-coast fortifications, and will probably be sent into battle against the Allied bridgehead north of Paris. (AP-Reuter-OWI)

VON KLUGE REPORTED KILLED

STOCKHOLM August 26 — Field Marshal Von Kluge, commander of German forces in France, has been killed, it was reported by the Swedish newspaper, *Dagens Nyheter*, quoting information received from Germany. (Reuter)

ALLIES USE NEW WEAPON IN FRANCE

LONDON, August 26 — A Reuter correspondent today described a new, secretly-produced British weapon which is said to have played a large part in Allied victories in western France.

The devastating offensive weapon, a flame-thrower which when mounted on an armoured vehicle can belch flames over a distance of 160 yards, is said to be the largest of its type, and is fed with liquid fuel and compressed gas. (Reuter)

HEAVIES BOMB OIL TARGETS, BREST DEFENSES

LONDON, August 26 — For the third consecutive day Allied heavy bombers today attacked targets in Germany. While nearly 1,000 Fortresses and Liberators of the 8th USAAF concentrated on a number of Germany's dwindling oil-plants, other 8th USAAF bombers struck at the big Atlantic port and naval base of Brest. They attacked German batteries fortified targets in support of the Allied ground assaults aimed at crushing enemy resistance in Brest. Today's bombing followed last night's «drenching» of the Brest defenses with 1,350 tons of explosives by RAF bombers.

Clear weather over France and Germany today enabled both forces to drop their bombs visually, and results were generally good. The German oil targets attacked were the Schovian-Ruer and Nordstern synthetic oil plants at Gelsenkirchen, an oil refinery at Emmerich near the Netherlands border, an oil finishing plant at Salzbergen, west of Osnabruck, and synthetic oil facilities at Ludwigshafen, near the Swiss border.

German oil supplies north of the Seine were also attacked and destroyed today. Striking in nine waves, American bombers left four German fuel dumps in the Compiegne-Laon area a mass of flames and smoke. These dumps were strategically located petrol points where the Germans had vast stores in readiness for their tanks and other heavy equipment which they were about to ferry across the Seine from the north bank. Without these vital stores, an American official statement said, a rapid and well-organized German retreat will be difficult.

Last night, RAF planes were out in force, attacking sea and land targets from the Frisian Island to Peenemunde. One thousand bombers attacked targets in France and Germany, including flying bomb sites and a large concrete structure believed to be connected with the use of long-range rockets.

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It was announced tonight that American forces pushing eastward beyond the Yonne River, a tributary of the Seine, have taken Marigny le Chatel, northwest of Troyes.

The Germans west of the Seine are rapidly being squeezed into an area which is hourly becoming smaller. Allied troops today reached Pont Audemer, on the eastern side of the River Risle, in their relentless drive to the lower reaches of the Seine. Other Allied troops driving north have reached Bourgtheroulde, 11 miles southwest of Rouen.

The Germans are now virtually compressed into the narrow strip of the Seine's lower bank, where the only depth of their positions is afforded by the river's bends. The Germans hold on the Seine's southern bank is less than 15 miles wide. It is estimated that 40,000 enemy troops are caught in this new pocket as well as some armor.

These latest advances have brought the whole trap south of the Seine Estuary within range of Allied guns, and the escape roads from Rouen can also be brought under shell-fire. The whole strength of RAF fighters and fighter-bombers in Normandy was turned today against German escape attempts. Attacks were made on troops in rowboats, barges,

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Last night, RAF planes were out in force, attacking sea and land targets from the Frisian Island to Peenemunde. One thousand bombers attacked targets in France and Germany, including flying bomb sites and a large concrete structure believed to be connected with the use of long-range rockets.

The main objective was Russelsheim, where large fires were left burning at the Opel motor works. Darmstadt and Berlin were also hit by Mosquitoes.

Enemy Convoy Attacked

Beaufighters of RAF Coastal Command attacked an enemy convoy of six merchant vessels and 11 escorts northwest of Borkum, the easternmost of the Frisian Islands. A British Air Ministry communique said the planes fired rockets, torpedoes, and cannon, and left three heavily-armed escort vessels ablaze, another smoking and another on fire. All the Allied aircraft returned from this operation, in which a Polish Mustang squadron also took part.

In an area from the Pas de Calais to Lille, Mosquito bombers ranged far to attack motor transports and trains. One Mosquito formation found an eight-mile long convoy north of Aachen, and scattered it with cannon and machine-gun fire.

Also included among the targets hit last night was the flying bomb and rocket experimental center at Peenemunde, which was hit by 8th USAAF heavy bombers during daylight only a few hours earlier.

London and the southern counties of England were not attacked by flying-bombs for a period of over 30 hours — the longest lull in flying-bomb raids since they began more than 10 weeks ago. Associated Press said the lull was pos-

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sibly a result of the heavy attacks on the bomb sites as the Allied armies advance towards the flying-bomb coast. A large 'nest' of flying bombs in the Havre region is now believed to be menaced. According to the *News Chronicle*, eight V-1 sites have been examined by technical and intelligence personnel, who found none was near completion.

A total of 93 German planes were destroyed in the air and on the ground during offensive patrols and attacks by Allied planes on Friday, SHAEF announced today.

Fighter-bombers of the 9th USAAF supporting the American advance in France in three days ending yesterday destroyed more than 1,000 motor vehicles, 118 enemy planes, and 60 tanks, it was reported today. Enemy ground losses on Friday alone were 54 tanks destroyed and 50 damaged. Enemy air opposition was the greatest encountered for some time. The 9th USAAF lost 32 planes in the three-day period.

The 2nd TAF was also active yesterday. During sweeps over the lower reaches of the Seine, they set afire two enemy ships of 3,000-tons and 5,000 tons which later sank. Friday's 2d TAF sorties also resulted in the destruction of over 1,000 motor vehicles, nearly 20 barges, two motor vessels, and other river craft. During 1,245 sorties, eight Allied aircraft were lost.

Sixty Distinguished Flying Crosses were presented to pilots of the 19th TAF Air Command in ceremonies at landing strips in France today. A pioneer Mustang group of 9th USAAF which has destroyed 471 German planes in less than 10 months was awarded the Presidential Unit Citation by Maj. Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Associated Press reported.

(OWI-Reuter)

'DIG OR DIE' - IS MOTTO OF RETREATING GERMANS

CHARTRES, August 26 — Retreating under the withering attacks from Allied Air Forces, the German Army in northern France has adopted the motto «Dig or Die.» Nervous German convoy drivers keep one eye on roadside foxholes as they pull back without air protection.

An Associated Press correspondent reported that for 30 miles along main or secondary roads to Chartres, small bundles of straw were tied to saplings every 50 yards to show the way to emergency foxholes and slit trenches for German convoys under air attack. As soon as a Nazi driver heard the sound of Allied strafing planes he swung the vehicle off the road and dived into the trench.

Each foxhole is four to six feet deep and long enough for two to four men, the dispatch continued. Some are surrounded with barbed wire — perhaps to keep Allied soldiers away — perhaps to keep French cows from tumbling in on the occupants.

«Nothing shows more completely the German inability to cope with Allied air power than these futile and crafty slit trenches. Instead of the Luftwaffe overhead to protect them so that they can fight on, the Germans are given holes in the ground in which to hide,» the dispatch concluded.

(AP)

MORE GERMAN ESCAPE SHIPS SUNK IN CHANNEL

LONDON, August 26 — Light United States and British naval forces have frustrated further German efforts to escape by sea from ports in northern France.

Before dawn today, coastal patrol warships, joined by the French destroyer La Combattante, intercepted a German convoy off Cap D'Antifer. Five of the German ships were sunk, and a remaining two were driven ashore.

At the same time, British torpedo boats engaged two other Nazi «escape ships» and drove them into Fécamp harbor badly damaged. In still another engagement yesterday, British torpedo boats blew up two out of three German ships interrested off Holland.

The Admiralty said tonight that Allied naval forces in these engagements suffered neither damage nor casualties.

(Reuter)

UNCONDITIONAL GERMAN SURRENDER OF PARIS

PARIS, August 26 — The final unconditional surrender of Paris was signed at 1800 hours yesterday in a baggage master's office in Montparnasse railway station in Paris. General Dietrich von Choltitz, German commander of the Paris garrison, first surrendered personally to General Leclerc and then to the United States Corps Commander of which Leclerc's 2d Armored Division is a part.

Describing the surrender, an Associated Press dispatch said the order to German troops to cease resistance in the military district and defense points was signed by General von Choltitz. Copies were given immediately to German officers who were escorted by American, British, and French officers in jeeps to parts of the city where German units were fighting.

Outside the baggage room where the surrender took place, a dozen members of Von Choltitz' staff, from full colonels down, sat dejectedly on the floor of the station, with their legs dangling over the tracks. They were guarded by a lone French police. Bullets crashed through the massive glass-paned shed over the tracks, showering them with glass splinters, and each time a bullet hit, they ducked, the dispatch said.

General Charles de Gaulle was in the city at the time of the surrender, but did not meet the German commander. Today, he laid a wreath on the Unknown Soldier's tomb under the Arc de Triomphe, reported Radio Paris.

The French capital is now fairly quiet, said an announcement from SHAEF, although some mopping up is still being carried out.

Arc de Triomphe Battle

Yesterday afternoon, in the Place de l'Etoile and around the Arc de Triomphe, an amazing battle developed in the middle of a magnificent parade of liberation watched by crowds delirious with joy, reported a Reuter correspondent. As the colorful procession wound down Boulevard Victor Hugo, it went straight into the midst of a ferocious fight with German stormtroopers barricaded in buildings near the Arc de Triomphe. The parade continued as its forward elements engaged the enemy and attacked them in their strongholds, while civilians stood around waving flags and cheering them on.

Gaily decorated tanks and halftracks began to fire on the enemy with civilians at their sides, as the notes of a French bugle signalled the advance into battle, said the dispatch. Women hugged and kissed the soldiers as they loaded their guns, and then ran for cover. Exploding shells seemed to shake the Arc de Triomphe itself, and many women knocked down by concussion of explosions merely laughed. The Maquis could be seen dragging frightened German soldiers with them, and a heavy guard was needed to prevent the population from rending them in pieces.

In all, the battle of the Arc de Triomphe lasted three hours. At one point the Germans exploded a huge ammunition dump, and for half an hour skyrockets arched into the sky.

On the outskirts of Paris, roads were jammed with vehicles trying to bypass road blocks, including trees chopped down by the French to hinder the Germans.

Later, the news came of General de Gaulle's arrival in Paris to the accompaniment of a thunderous ovation from the people.

General Koenig's communique tonight announced that the FFI had liberated seven more big French towns and had driven the Germans out of the Tarentaise valley in the Savoy region. The towns are: Foix, near the Pyrenees; Mont de Marsan, south of Bordeaux; Carmaux and Albi, east of Toulouse; Aix les Bains, and Gueret, Creuse and Concarneau, in Brittany.

The Maquis who liberated the Haute Savoie and freed

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(Reuter)

«WARSPITE» SMASHES COASTAL BATTERIES

ABOARD *H.M.S. WARSPITE*, August 26 — The 15-inch guns of the British battleship *Warspite* yesterday carried out what is believed to be the greatest single naval bombardment of the war.

In a little less than 2 1/2 hours, she hurled about 212 tons of high explosives at four German shore batteries on the Brest Peninsula. These were smashed, and a concentration of German artillery was all but annihilated, as the *Warspite* softened up the area to clear the way for a scheduled ground force attack further inland.

A Reuter correspondent said French fishing smacks continued to trawl offshore, «apparently oblivious of the nonstop sea blitz, as the *Warspite* hurled 212 rounds 18 miles shoreward.

«I watched the bombardment from the starboard side of the admiral's bridge,» he wrote «but after seeing a steel door unhinged by the terrific blast effect I quickly changed to the portside.

«Despite anti-flash gear, the heat was unbearable. Thick cottonwool pads for my ears did not do much good. One particular salvo lifted me off my feet — and tore the buttons from the tunic of an officer standing beside me.» (Reuter)

of the surrender, but did not meet the German commander. Today, he laid a wreath on the Unknown Soldier's tomb under the Arc de Triomphe, reported Radio Paris.

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Arc de Triomphe Battle

Yesterday afternoon, in the Place de l'Etoile and around the Arc de Triomphe, an amazing battle developed in the middle of a magnificent parade of liberation watched by crowds delirious with joy, reported a *Reuter* correspondent. As the colorful procession wound down Boulevard Victor Hugo, it went straight into the midst of a ferocious fight with German stormtroopers barricaded in buildings near the Arc de Triomphe. The parade continued as its forward elements engaged the enemy and attacked them in their strongholds, while civilians stood around waving flags and cheering them on.

Gaily decorated tanks and halftracks began to fire on the enemy with civilians at their sides, as the notes of a French bugle signalled the advance into battle, said the dispatch. Women hugged and kissed the soldiers as they loaded their guns, and then ran for cover. Exploding shells seemed to shake the Arc de Triomphe itself, and many women knocked down by concussion of explosions merely laughed. The Maquis could be seen dragging frightened German soldiers with them, and a heavy guard was needed to prevent the population from rending them in pieces.

In all, the battle of the Arc de Triomphe lasted three hours. At one point the Germans exploded a huge ammunition dump, and for half an hour skyrockets arched into the sky.

On the outskirts of Paris, roads were jammed with vehicles trying to bypass road blocks, including trees chopped down by the French to hinder the Germans.

Later, the news came of General de Gaulle's arrival in Paris to the accompaniment of a thunderous ovation from the people.

General Koenig's communique tonight announced that the FFI had liberated seven more big French towns and had driven the Germans out of the Turentaise valley in the Savoy region. The towns are: Foix, near the Pyrennes; Mont de Marsan, south of Bordeaux; Carmaux and Albi, east of Toulouse; Aix les Bains, and Gueret, Creuse and Concarneau, in Brittany.

The Maquis who liberated the Haute Savoie and freed Aix le Bains have been authorised by General Koenig to adopt the numbers of the battalions of Chasseurs Alpins of Annecy and Chambery.

At La Reole, southeast of Bordeaux, a women's detachment took 200 prisoners, including 25 officers. The German garrison of Foix surrendered after five hours' fighting.

French gratitude to the Allies was expressed in a speech broadcast last night from Paris by Georges Bidault, president of the National Council of Resistance. «France is today a new country of free men,» he said. «You can still hear the enemy cannons and the French rifle fire being almost continuously exchanged, but confidence and enthusiasm are not on the side of the largest calibers.»
(OWI-Reuter-AP)

LOUVRE TREASURES SAFE

PARIS, August 26 — The priceless art treasures of the Louvre were removed to secret hiding places in 1939, and have escaped damage, the United Press said today.

A UP correspondent visiting the Louvre found caretakers cleaning the deserted gallery today. A museum guard told him that everything would soon be back in place — Mona

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759021

Lisa, The Victory of Samothrace, the Raphaels — all of them, said the guard.

Museum authorities were said to be sure that no paintings or statutes have fallen into the hands of the Germans. (OWI-UP)

LAVAL SEEKS ASYLUM IN SWITZERLAND

LONDON, August 26 — The German Minister in Bern has applied to the Swiss Government to give asylum to Laval, French Vichyite leader, BBC reported today. (BBC)

AIR ATTACKS CUT NAZI OIL PRODUCTION

SHAEF, August 26 — A joint statement of United States and British air forces issued here today said the production of finished oil products for Germany was reduced an estimated 49 per cent by Allied air bombardments during May, June, and July.

The statement said that day and night Allied air attacks from bases in Britain, Italy, and Russia on oil installations in Germany and her satellite countries, resulted in a sharp curtailment of German production capacity of both gasoline and lubricants.

"The enemy," the statement added, "is finding the resulting situation extremely troublesome, as is indicated by the overriding priority he has given to the repair and rebuilding of synthetic and natural oil plants seriously damaged.

"A number of these installations have been repaired and put back into production. As a result of this emergency work it is possible that some improvement in the overall oil situation may take place by the end of August, but in view of our continuing attacks, it is too early to say what the exact situation will be then." (OWI)

ISMAIL ON THE DANUBE FALLS TO RED ARMY

MOSCOW, August 26 — Red Army troops reached the banks of the Danube today, capturing the town of Ismail, important German stronghold protecting the delta area, about 40 miles east of Galatz.

An order of the day issued by Marshal Stalin said the city was overrun by troops of the 3d Ukrainian Front, and the Soviet communique added that in the course of the day's fighting these forces captured 21,000 prisoners, most of whom were German.

Counting German losses in the Rumanian battle, Reuter said tonight that the Reichswehr has given up 300,000 men in the last six days, and that German armies in Rumania are now faced with total collapse.

100,000 Encircled

In the Kishinev area, overrun by Soviet soldiers several days ago, the number of Germans trapped in a steadily tightening Russian encirclement was estimated tonight to be about 100,000.

The Russian Army newspaper, *Red Star*, said today that the situation of the surrounded enemy is becoming more critical every hour. Elements of 12 Nazi divisions are enclosed in the trap, and they were said tonight to be running short of supplies.

From the banks of the Danube northward to Warsaw tonight, there were no Russian reports of any major gains. But east and northeast of the Polish capital, in the drive toward the Polish Corridor, Soviet dispatches said Red Army troops pushed forward into several small towns after beating off German counter-attacks.

A more sensational report on the front northeast of Warsaw came from the German News Agency's military correspondent, who said the Russians today began a 50-mile-wide offensive on this sector. The commentator estimated the strength of the new drive at 150,000 men. He said there [illegible]

SURROUNDED GERMAN DIVISIONS NAMED

MOSCOW, August 26 — Radio Moscow, quoting an addition to Friday night's communique, named the 12 German divions reported earlier in the day as encircled on the southern Russian front.

They are: The 70th, 106th, 257th, 258th, 282d, 294th, 302d, 320th, 335th, 370th, 376th and 384th.

They were surrounded by the Russian troops of the 2d and 3d Ukrainian fronts, south of captured Kishinev, capital of Moldavia. (Radio Moscow)

RUMANIAN DICTATOR ANTONESCU ARRESTED ARMISTICE TERMS PUBLISHED

MOSCOW, August 26 — Former Rumanian dictator Ion Antonescu, who assumed dictatorial powers and forced the abdication of King Carol in 1940, has been arrested and is now being held by the Rumanian Royal Guard, an official Soviet statement declared here tonight.

The official announcement said that Antonescu had rejected the Soviet peace terms, agreed to by the United Nations, including the annullment of the Vienna award of Transylvania to Hungary. King Michael of Rumania and the new Rumanian government of General Sanatescu have agreed to accept the terms of the armistice.

Radio Moscow broadcast an account of the Armistice negotiations between Russia and Rumania regarding the terms of the armistice offered to Rumania in April, 1944. The conditions were:

First to break with Germany and join the common struggle with Allied forces, including the Red Army, against the Germans with the object of reestablishing the independence and sovereignty of Rumania.

Second, the reestablishment of the Soviet-Rumanian frontier under the agreement of 1940.

Third, indemnities for damage caused to the Soviet Union by military operations and by the occupation by Rumania of Soviet territory.

Fourth, return of all Soviet and Allied prisoners of war and internees.

Fifth, to ensure freedom of movement across Rumanian territory in every direction to Soviet troops and other Allied troops should the military situation render it necessary. The Rumanian government is to render every possible assistance thereto by all means in its power in regard to communications by land, sea, and air.

Sixth, the Soviet Union agrees to the annulment of the Vienna arbitration award on Transylvania and to the lending of assistance in the task of liberating Transylvania.

The Russian statement said that, according to available information, Bucharest is firmly held by the new Rumanian government. Bucharest is being shelled with anti-aircraft guns as the Germans have no other artillery. The Germans are also pounding the regions of the military barracks from the air.

Nazi Mission Interned

It was further announced that the German military mission, headed by General Zaitzer, and other German nationals, have been interned. The German News Agency earlier today said that the German Legation was besieged by Rumanian troops, and that there was no possibility of establishing contact with either the German minister or his collaborators.

Rumanian troops have occupied the Carpathian passes.

The Rumanian attaches in Sweden, Denmark, and Finland have declared their loyalty to King Michael and their support of his new regime, the Swedish Telegraph Bureau reported today from Stockholm. The dispatch said the Rumanian Legation in Copenhagen had broken with the Germans and the staff had gone to Sweden.

Dr. Iuliu Maniu, minister without portfolio in the new

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resulting situation extremely troublesome, as is indicated by the overriding priority he has given to the repair and rebuilding of synthetic and natural oil plants seriously damaged.

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A more sensational report on the front northeast of Warsaw came from the German News Agency's military correspondent, who said the Russians today began a 50-mile-wide offensive on this sector. The commentator estimated the strength of the new drive at 150,000 men. He said there were 14 infantry divisions and several tank corps involved in the tremendous push.

On the Baltic front, the Russian vise closing in on trapped German divisions squeezed beyond liberated Tartu today, taking an undisclosed number of inhabited localities and several railway stations. To the south, below Riga, the Russian advance was held, but not set back, by strong German infantry and tank attacks. North of Valga, 70 small towns and villages have been overrun in the continued advance. (Reuter)

WARSAW REPEATS APPEAL TO RED CROSS

WASHINGTON, August 26 — Patriots fighting in Warsaw today broadcast repeated appeals over the Polish Radio to the International Red Cross for aid to families imprisoned by the Germans in a concentration camp at Pruszkow, 12 miles from the city.

The Nazis have driven out the inhabitants of all the houses in districts not captured by the Underground forces and then set fire to the dwellings.

The appeals said that «tens of thousands» of civilians were stuffed into the camp, and that «the ill, the aged, the women, and the children are among those imprisoned at the camp.» (OWI)

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Dr. Juliu Maniu, minister without portfolio in the new Rumanian cabinet and leader of the National Peasant Party, issued a statement broadcast yesterday by Radio Bucharest in which he condemned the Germans for their betrayal of Rumania. He said:

«Our allies of yesterday, whom we housed in our country for four years and in whose interest Rumania sacrificed more than a half million men, have attacked our capital by land from the air, because Rumania is defending her legitimate interests. The German commanders ordered their armies to attack and destroy the capital, and started aggressive air operations against the Royal Palace.

«Allied troops and our men from the former front line nearing the capital, and our armies now fighting at home, will put an end to this passing difficulty. We must everywhere disarm the German Army, confiscate its weapons, and prevent the Germans from acting either as an army or as individuals.» (Reuter-OWI)

BULGARIANS DISARM NAZIS, ASK FOR PEACE TERMS

MOSCOW, August 26 — Bulgaria, whose position in the now isolated southeast corner of Europe became hopeless after the capitulation of Rumania, has ordered the withdrawal of all German troops from Bulgarian soil, has already

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disarmed some Nazi units, according to an official statement broadcast tonight, and has assured the Soviet Union that she intends to adhere to a policy of strict neutrality from now on.

Today, from the Soviet Information Bureau, came this official statement:

- Bulgarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dragonov, has made a declaration to Soviet Charge d'Affaires, Comrade Kirsanov, on behalf of the Bulgarian Government, to the effect that the Bulgarian Government has taken a decision to maintain complete neutrality. Dragonov stated that in the event of German troops at present in Rumania retreating into Bulgaria, they would be disarmed and dealt with in accordance with provisions of the Hague Convention. -

Meanwhile, the Bulgarian radio said the Sofia Government has approached the United States and Great Britain for information regarding terms under which she may withdraw from the war. (OWI)

TENSE SITUATION REPORTED IN HUNGARY

WASHINGTON, August 26 — The puppet government of Hungary is making desperate attempts to counteract the mounting nation-wide peace movement, which is daily gaining strength following Rumania's armistice request and Bulgaria's peace overtures, reports indicated today.

The German news agency, *DNB*, today quoted a German Foreign Office spokesman as saying that a reshuffle of the Hungarian cabinet has taken place. The agency said, "This move became necessary following developments in southeastern Europe."

This latest move on the part of the Hungarian puppet Premier, Doene Szujay, is a sequel to his decree of yesterday dissolving all political parties in the country.

An Overseas News Agency dispatch from Berne yesterday said civil war is expected to break out in Hungary any time now. The dispatch said the country has been thrown into panic as a consequence of Rumania's surrender. Further evidence of the tense situation in Hungary can be seen in the fact that the Hungarian cabinet has been in continued session since the announcement of Rumania's action. (OWI)

8TH ARMY EAST OF FLORENCE ADVANCES

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 26 — Enemy resistance in a large section east of Florence and west of Bibbiena (north of Arezzo) in the vicinity of the Pratomagno Mountain mass, collapsed yesterday and British and Indian troops of the 8th Army advanced up to three miles in the difficult mountainous country.

The enemy collapse here and the speedy Allied Advance into the positions around the Allied flank east of Florence. Troops of an Indian division moved through the Mountains west of the Arno and reached Ogmi. Enemy demolitions were seen at Bibbiena and Poppi. Enemy positions about three miles northeast of Rignano were found abandoned and explosions were heard in the Pelago area and to the north.

In the Florence vicinity, British patrols reached Castel di Poggio, four miles northeast of the center of the city, after some opposition.

Polish troops on the Adriatic sector inflicted severe losses on the enemy during heavy fighting which drove the Germans back beyond the Metauro River. The Poles destroyed or captured 20 self-propelled guns, including seven 88 millimeter Hornets, 12 anti-tank guns, and six tanks.

The Allied forces found hard going here. All roads and river crossings in the area were found to be heavily mined and booby-trapped. But the Polish soldiers kept contact with the enemy, capturing Pieve, a village on the north [illegible] of Highway 3. There

Latisana rail bridge over the Tagliamento River between Trieste and Venice.

Liberators again bombed the Ferrara rail bridge over the Po, hit for the third time in four days. Although one of the most heavily defended targets, the bridge has now been smashed at its northern end.

Ravenna Railyards Hit

RAF Wellingtons, Liberators, and Halifaxes last night attacked the railway yards at Ravenna, the key supply point for German troops in the Adriatic sector.

The Allied planes made concentrated attacks in excellent illumination, many sticks of bombs falling across the yards. One of the many fires started increased rapidly and was visible 7 miles away. At the end of the attack, the target was obscured by smoke, which rose about 3,000 feet.

Fighter-bombers and light and medium bombers flew offensive sorties over the Italian front yesterday, attacking gun positions, motor transport, road and rail communications, and rail yards and other objectives. A locomotive, 33 motor vehicles, 12 tank cars, and other rolling stock were damaged.

The Balkan Air Force, operating in support of Partisan forces in Yugoslavia, attacked enemy barracks in Croatia and Albania. The first point struck was at Bjelovar, east of Zagreb, where an enemy barracks consisting of 20 blocks of buildings was effectively dive-bombed. The enemy gun posts were unable to fire a single shot at the attacking planes.

This attacking force then turned its attention to a railroad stretch between Zagreb and Banova Jaruga, shooting up four trains, two of them carrying troops.

Allied tactical aircraft continued their attacks on enemy transport in the Rhone and Po Valleys, smashing at rail and road bridges in the Rhone Valley. In northern Italy, widespread attacks were carried out on enemy transport and communications. (PRO)

GENERAL CLARK REVIEWS BRAZILIANS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 26 — Lieutenant General Mark Clark, Commander of the Allied 5th Army, today reviewed the tanned, determined troops of the Brazilian Expeditionary Force, now with the 5th Army, in ceremonies honoring Brazil's national holiday.

General Clark told the green-clad soldiers, cream of the Brazilian Army, that their presence with the 5th Army was an "indication of the solidarity of purpose" of Brazil and the United States, and forecast for the Brazilian troops "a great part" in the Allied victories yet ahead.

General Clark was accompanied by Major General Joao Baptista Mascarenhas de Moraes, commanding general of the Brazilian Expeditionary Force, Brigadier General Euclides Zenobio da Costa, commander of troops of the formation; and Major General Chadebec Lavallade, former chief of the French military mission to Brazil. (PRO)

MIHAILOVICH HIGH COMMAND DISSOLVED

LONDON, August 26 — The Yugoslav Government announced today that the high command headed by General Draja Mihailovich has ceased to exist, by order of King Peter.

Marshal Tito has announced that joint operations by British and American ground troops and Yugoslav Patriots might be expected on a growing scale in the near future, Joseph Morton, correspondent for the combined American press, wrote in a delayed dispatch from Tito's headquarters.

Decisions on this were reached at a recent conference in Italy between Prime Minister Churchill, General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean theater, and Marshal Tito, the dispatch added.

From Marshal Tito's headquarters today's communique, broadcast by the Free Yugoslav Radio, said that Allied [illegible] his forces have destroyed German traffic

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Bureau's peace overtures, reports indicate.

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The Allied forces found hard going here. All roads and river crossings in the area were found to be heavily mined and booby-trapped. But the Polish soldiers kept contact with the enemy, capturing Pilone, a village on the north bank of the Metauro and just east of Highway 3. There was further fighting four miles northwest of Ippolito, while Monte Paganuccio was occupied after some fighting.

On the 5th Army's western sector, there was slightly increased artillery and patrol activity. (PRO)

M.A.A.F. HEAVIES AID RUMANIANS AT BUCHAREST

ADVANCE AFHQ, August 26 — Formations of «Liberators,» escorted by long-range fighters, today flew from Italy to aid Rumanian Government forces defending Bucharest against German attacks, it was announced here this evening.

The heavy bombers blasted the Otopeni airfield, nine miles north of the Rumanian capital, from which the Germans were carrying out an air bombardment of the chief city of their former ally, and the German Army barracks at Buzeasa, 19 miles to the northeast. A third formation attacked the train ferry at Giurgiu, on the Danube, the only direct link between Bulgaria and the Bucharest area.

Flying Forts also attacked three rail lines leading into northeastern Italy today. Targets were the Avisio viaduct on the Brenner Pass line, the Borovnica viaduct, in Yugoslavia, on the line from Ljubljana to Trieste, and the buildings was effectively dive-bombed. The enemy gunners were unable to fire a single shot at the attacking planes.

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From Marshal Tito's headquarters today's communique, broadcast by the Free Yugoslav Radio, said that Allied planes supporting his forces have destroyed German traffic and communications points in the Zagreb-Belgrade sector.

Oil wells and two trains, one loaded with oil, were set on fire, and bombs were dropped on Nova Gradiska and Banova Jaruga, the communique added.

In Croatia, the enemy offensive in Moslavina was broken, the enemy including the 1st German Cavalry Division and other reinforcements.

In Banat, Tito's units captured two enemy strongholds.

As a result of the agreement between the Royal Yugoslav Government and the Yugoslav National Liberation Committee, the government will be kept informed of the country's needs, Premier Ivan Subasic told Yugoslav journalists at the end of his temporary stay in liberated territory.

«As you see, the Royal Government is closely linked with the supreme headquarters of Marshal Tito, and now that General Velebit (Tito's military representative) is in London, the government can always learn the needs of the people and of the army.

«One of the greatest tasks of the Royal Government is to do everything to carry out its duty towards the people and the Army,» Premier Subasic said. (PWB-OWI-Reuter)

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JAP SHIPPING IN CELEBES HIT

ALLIED HQ, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, August 26 — Skip-bombing Mitchells and Liberators set fire to a light Japanese cruiser, sank five medium freighters, damaged two others and 40 barges in a raid in the Celebes on Thursday, it was announced in the communique.

Liberators set fire to Japanese installations at Halmahera in a raid in which 59 tons of bombs were dropped, the report added.

Many large fires and explosions were observed when Halmahera, in the Moluccas, was again attacked.

A Pacific Fleet Headquarters announcement said that Iwo Jima in the Volcano Islands, was bombed by Liberators during the night of August 23-24. Meagre anti-aircraft fire was encountered and there were no interceptions.

Pagan and Agrigan islands, in the Marianas, were attacked on August 23 and several fires started. Mitchells bombed Ponape again. (PWB)

CHINESE BESIEGING INNER WALLS OF TENGCHUNG

CHUNGKING, August 26 — Chinese troops have driven into the heart of the Japanese stronghold of Tengchung, in western Yunnan Province, and today were attacking enemy forces within the walls of the inner city, said the Chinese High Command.

The Chungking communique said that a Japanese counter-attack was thrust back, and that large quantities of supplies, including medical stores and tinned foods, were taken.

Fighting continued for the Burma Road city of Lunching, not far from Tengchung, and to the south of the city Chinese forces were said to be assaulting strong Japanese hill positions.

In Burma, still further south, Japanese forces retreating from the Imphal Plains defeat in India were said to be in such swift flight from General Stilwell's 14th Army forces that they have failed to set off demolitions prepared for the destruction of bridges along the route.

Dispatches from northern Burma said tonight that Allied troops have driven another 22 miles down the Mandalay railway from their base at Mogaung, in pursuit of Japanese forces retreating toward Tiddim. Allied columns are now about 32 miles within the Burma frontier.

A United Press dispatch from the Salween River area of Yunnan reported tonight that the first American troops to fight on Chinese soil in this war are members of an anti-aircraft battalion.

With their 40-mm. Bofors guns, said UP, these Americans have repeatedly raked Japanese trenches and pillboxes, firing thousand of rounds daily in support of Chinese infantry fighting in the mountains flanking the Salween Valley. Last week these U.S. gunners were credited with breaking up a strong Jap counter-attack. (OWI)

FIVE SPIES SENTENCED TO DEATH

NEW DELHI, August 26 — Five enemy agents have been sentenced to death, the Indian Government announced today. They were members of a party recently landed on Indian territory by parachute. Their equipment included radio transmission sets and bundles of Indian money. (Reuter)

JAPS REFUSE SUPPLIES TO PRISONERS

WASHINGTON, August 26 — The U. S. State Department said today that the Japanese Government has refused to distribute relief supplies to Americans held in Jap prison camps in the Philippines.

The State Department added that the Japs pleaded the « special situation » in the islands as their reason for

LIBERATED ITALY

ADVISORY COUNCIL STUDIES SITUATION

ROME, August 26 — The 19th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held yesterday in Rome under the chairmanship of M. Couve de Murville, French representative.

Five other Allied Nations representatives attending the meeting were: George Exintaris, Greece; General Vasiliev, Soviet Union; Sir Noel Charles, United Kingdom; Alexander Kirk, United States; Dr. Miha Krek, Yugoslavia.

The Council heard the reports of Captain Stone, Acting Chief of the Allied Control Commission, on the development of the political situation; of Brigadier Lush, on the functions of the Allied Control Commission; and of Colonel Legg, on the food situation in Liberated Italy. (UNN)

GRAIN DELIVERIES IN SICILY INCREASED

PALERMO, August 26 — There has been a marked increase this week in the quantities of grain delivered to the Granaries of the People on the part of Sicilian farmers.

Caltanisetta Province leads all other provinces with a total of 182,000 quintals already turned over to the granaries. Enna Province delivered 95,000 quintals, Catania Province 105,000, and Agrigento Province 165,000 quintals of grain.

In all the provinces of Sicily, 713,000 quintals were delivered to the Granaries of the People. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY CONFERENCE COMMITTEE MEETS

WASHINGTON, August 25 — The steering committee for the United States, United Kingdom, and Soviet Union informal discussions on post-war security convened today.

Material was prepared for discussion in the daily meetings to be continued next week.

The conference opened Monday with addresses by the U. S. Secretary of State, Cordell Hull; Sir Alexander Cadogan, chairman of the United Kingdom delegation, and Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet Ambassador and chairman of the Russian delegation.

Earlier today, Secretary Hull announced that he had a conference with seven U. S. Senators and had discussed principles and questions relating solely to post-war peace and security. (OWI)

UNRRA MAY ENTER ENEMY COUNTRIES

LONDON, August 26 — The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration will seek authority to enter enemy countries on the heels of the army, the Associated Press reported today.

Under its present charter, UNRRA is specifically forbidden from operating in enemy territory.

The necessity to begin arranging for history's biggest mass migration is the reason for which the change will be sought, at UNRRA's conference next month in Montreal.

Concerning liberated countries, Lewis Gannett, a correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune*, said in a dispatch today that schedules for supplying pigs, bulls, farm machinery, seed potatoes, seed wheat, and other items needed to set such nations on their agricultural feet have already been drawn up by UNRRA experts.

Gannett quoted Sir John Russell, chairman of UNRRA's subcommittee on agriculture, as reporting that Europe under German occupation has suffered the loss of more than half its pre-war pigs and poultry, and that in terms of possible

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

forces within the walls of the inner city, said the Chinese High Command.

The Chungking communique said that a Japanese counter-attack was thrust back, and that large quantities of supplies, including medical stores and tinned foods, were taken.

Fighting continued for the Burma Road city of Lungling, not far from Tengchung, and to the south of the city Chinese forces were said to be assaulting strong Japanese hill positions.

In Burma, still farther south, Japanese forces retreating from the Imphal Plains defeat in India were said to be in such swift flight from General Stilwell's 14th Army forces that they have failed to set off demolitions prepared for the destruction of bridges along the route.

Dispatches from northern Burma said tonight that Allied troops have driven another 22 miles down the Mandalay railway from their base at Mogaung, in pursuit of Japanese forces retreating toward Tiddim. Allied columns are now about 32 miles within the Burma frontier.

A United Press dispatch from the Salween River area of Yunnan reported tonight that the first American troops to fight on Chinese soil in this war are members of an anti-aircraft battalion.

With their 40-mm. Bofors guns, said UP, these Americans have repeatedly raked Japanese trenches and pillboxes, firing thousand of rounds daily in support of Chinese infantry fighting in the mountains flanking the Salween Valley. Last week these U.S. gunners were credited with breaking up a strong Jap counter-attack. (OWI)

FIVE SPIES SENTENCED TO DEATH

NEW DELHI, August 26 — Five enemy agents have been sentenced to death, the Indian Government announced today. They were members of a party recently landed on Indian territory by parachute. Their equipment included radio transmission sets and bundles of Indian money.

(Reuter)

JAPS REFUSE SUPPLIES TO PRISONERS

WASHINGTON, August 26 — The U. S. State Department said today that the Japanese Government has refused to distribute relief supplies to Americans held in Jap prison camps in the Philippines.

The State Department added that the Japs pleaded the «special situation» in the islands as their reason for cancelling an arrangement whereby the Americans would have received 25,000 dollars' worth of aid material.

(OWI)

NO SPANISH IRON FOR GERMANY

LONDON, August 26 — The cutting of overland connections between Spain and Germany and the cancellation of Swedish shipping insurance to German ports have drastically reduced Germany's supplies of iron ore, said a report by the Ministry of Economic Warfare issued yesterday.

The FFI are now in control of the entire Franco-Spanish border, thus closing all routes to Germany, the report said.

It added that in 1943 and the first half of 1944, Spanish iron ore was shipped to Germany at the rate of nearly 500,000 tons a year, yielding an iron content of 250,000 tons a year. The Spanish ore is particularly valuable because of its low phosphorous and sulphur content.

Already the Swedish exports of iron to Germany have been about halved, by Sweden's action in cancelling insurance for shipping to German ports, the report said. It added that Germany has little hope of offsetting these losses from other sources. (PWB)

total of 82,000 quintals [illegible] granaries. Enna Province delivered 95,000 quintals, Catania Province 105,000, and Agrigento Province 105,000 quintals of grain.

In all the provinces of Sicily, 713,000 quintals were delivered to the Granaries of the People. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY CONFERENCE COMMITTEE MEETS

WASHINGTON, August 26 — The steering committee for the United States, United Kingdom, and Soviet Union informal discussions on post-war security convened today.

Material was prepared for discussion in the daily meetings to be continued next week.

The conference opened Monday with addresses by the U. S. Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, Sir Alexander Cadogan, chairman of the United Kingdom delegation, and Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet Ambassador and chairman of the Russian delegation.

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Gannett quoted Sir John Russell, chairman of UNRRA's subcommittee on agriculture, as reporting that Europe under German occupation has suffered the loss of more than half its pre-war pigs and poultry, and that in terms of possible poundage of bacon and pork, the loss is still greater.

The cattle are lean, and milk production is down even worse than is the number of cows on hand.

UNRRA's assumption is that as national governments take over in liberated countries, they will turn to UNRRA for advice and supplies.

«While it probably will take six or seven years to restore Europe's cattle herds to their pre-war position, the UNRRA experts believe that the milk yield can be increased more rapidly by importing certain types of feed, and that pig and chicken production can be increased appreciably within months,» Gannett wrote.

Meanwhile, UNRRA already has placed its first relief orders for woolen utility garments. Worth about $6,000,000, they will be produced in Canada.

The United States has accumulated a decidedly substantial reserve of relief clothing, but this will not be enough.

United States military authorities — who will be responsible for relief in its earliest stage — are placing relief orders in Latin America, since manpower is more readily available there than in the United States.

(OWI-Reuter)

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SON BORN TO ROYAL DUCHESS

LONDON, August 26 — The Duchess of Gloucester, sister-in-law of King George, gave birth to a son at 1015 hours today. (Reuter)

TURKEY TO RECOGNISE F.C.N.L.

ISTANBUL, August 26 — Turkey is to recognize the French Committee of National Liberation, it is learned here.

The Turkish Government will resume relations with France on the basis of the Anglo-French Turkish treaty of alliance of June 1939, which is still considered valid by Ankara and Algiers, it is stated.

Gaston Bergery, the Vichy Ambassador to Turkey, will resign in the next few days, and surrender the French Embassy buildings to the Algiers delegate.

The Turkish Ambassador to Vichy has already been recalled, with his staff. (PWB)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, August 26 — Today's communique:

Naval. — A report received from the naval commander off the southern coast of France, covering naval activities for the 24 hours ending midnight, August 23/24, indicates that the unloading of troops and stores continues satisfactorily. Naval bombardment was carried out on enemy positions between Marseilles and Glen. After a bombardment in the Glen area, a U. S. destroyer landed a small force of French troops without opposition.

Enemy guns in the Candes area were engaged during the early morning by destroyers, and numerous fires started. In the same neighborhood, units with the U. S. navy destroyed gun emplacements and fired upon concentrations of motor transport. Pillboxes were also attacked and a fire started in an oil storage depot. Naval aircraft continued their activity by successfully attacking enemy communications and transport. It is reported that on August 25 *H. M. S. Aurora* and *Sirius*, with the French battleship *Lorraine* and the French cruiser *Gloire*, were in action with enemy batteries at S. Mandrier, south of Toulon. Their bombardment was most successful.

On the night of August 24/25, Allied light coastal craft operating near Genoa attacked two enemy vessels with torpedoes. One of the enemy ships was sunk, and the other damaged.

Allied Armies in Italy. — On the 5th Army front, west of Florence, no major change in the enemy dispositions has been apparent. Active patrolling has been maintained.

Late on August 24, a breaking of enemy resistance east of Florence and in the mountain massif in the bend of the Arno between Pontassieve and Bibbiena was discerned. As a result, on August 25, British and Indian troops of the 8th Army advanced into the difficult mountainous country in many places, up to an advance of three miles.

East of Bibbiena, it is evident that with Monte Foresto now firmly in our hands, the enemy has been forced to effect a further limited withdrawal.

In the upper Tiber Valley, although the enemy still holds Monteloglio in strength, other positions to the east which he previously held have now been evacuated.

In the Adriatic sector, Polish and Italian patrols have maintained contact with the enemy in the approximate line of the Metauro.

Seventh Army. — Steadily advancing, American and French troops have reached the Rhône at several points in southern France, and have driven near the Italian border in the Alps.

Several more important towns have been occupied or [illegible] Tarascon and Avignon on the

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, August 26 — Today's communique:

More Allied armour and infantry are in Paris, following the entrance of the 2d French Armoured Division Friday morning, and all resistance in the southern and southwestern outskirts has been overcome.

By noon yesterday, one armoured column had crossed the Sevres bridge over the Seine and another column had progressed into the southern part of the city. Infantry followed the armour, and advanced to the Cathedral of Notre Dame.

South of Paris, the enemy holds the east edge of the Seine between Villeneuve Saint Georges and Corbeil. Between Corbeil and Melun, reconnaissance elements have crossed the river. No changes have been reported from the areas of Montereau or Montargis, both of which are in our hands.

The enemy is withdrawing northeast from Montargis, and we have patrols as far east as Troyes. Elbeuf has been liberated, and Allied troops between there and the sea are rapidly approaching the Seine. The River Risle has been crossed at many places, and our troops hold both banks as far north as Montfort-sur-Risle. We have taken Honfleur and Beuzeville.

Further to the southeast, Epugnes and Saint Georges du Vievre are in our hands, and British and Canadian forces have made contact with American troops.

Brest was subjected to attack by land, air, and sea. Enemy strongpoints, including the arsenal, were attacked by medium and heavy bombers yesterday afternoon and last night. Coastal batteries and selected targets were bombarded from the sea.

A fuel dump at Clermont, east of Beauvais, was attacked by medium bombers during the afternoon.

Fighters and fighter-bombers attacked tanks, motor vehicles, and barges, particularly in the lower Seine and eastward from the river. Medium bombers also hit concentrations of motor vehicles near Rouen. There was more opposition in the air, and 51 enemy aircraft were shot down; others were destroyed on the ground. Twenty-one of our aircraft are missing.

Motor transport and trains in northeastern France were attacked during the night by our light bombers. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, August 25 — Tonight's communique:

During today, north of Tartu, our troops occupied in fighting the populated localities of Remu, Saigla, Varla, Mazula, Uhtaleva, and Meuri, and the railway stations of Ikstoya and Tyarkna.

North of Valga, our troops occupied in fighting over 70 populated localities, including Vervi, Ranmu, Palupelne, Horuste, Posha, Pripalu, and Lesko, and the railway stations of Palupere, Pota, Myagitse, and Kairi.

Southwest of Jelgava, our troops successfully beat back enemy tank and infantry attacks.

Northeast and east of Praga, our troops repelled enemy tank and infantry attacks; and as a result of counter-attacks, occupied the following populated localities: Kuligi, Galonitse, Mole, Ostrovets, Miagu, Lugavashka, Haonte, and Volyu-Bashtovska.

Troops of the 2d Ukrainian Front, continuing their offensive to the west and south of Roman, captured the towns of Ruhus and Oneshki, and also occupied in fighting over 150 other populated localities, including Negresht, Slobodye, Zanyesht, Orleshki, Redu, Horseny, Vainezhki, Usheshki, and Mergun, and the railway stations of Pyatra, Rostno, Podaiyen, Ruhus, Heneut, Moineshki, and Oneshki.

North of Kokshany, troops of this same front, continuing their offensive, captured the town and railway junction station of Otzhutnoya, and also occupied in fighting over 200 other populated localities, including Potana, Pungure, Tergul, Yhoreshki, and Puseny. Today, to these

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Several more important towns have been occupied or entered including Arles, Tarascon, and Avignon on the Rhône, Cavaillon and Carpentras in the same sector, and Briançon in the Alps near the Italian frontier.

Except for pockets of enemy resistance, notably at Toulon and Marseilles, nearly all of southern France east of the Rhône and south of Avignon and Briançon has now been liberated.

In Toulon the French have captured the maritime arsenal and the portions of the city to the east.

Sporadic resistance continues in Marseilles.

MAAF. — Medium forces of escorted heavy bombers yesterday attacked two aircraft factories and an airfield near Brno and an airfield at Prostejov, in Czechoslovakia.

During the night of August 24/25, our tactical aircraft attacked enemy transport in the Rhône and Po valleys. Yesterday, they continued their attack on bridges and road and rail transort in the Rhône Valley. In northern Italy, widespread attacks were carried out on enemy transport and communications and on gun positions in the battle area. Other aircraft attacked rail transport in Yugoslavia, and coastal shipping.

Last night, our bombers attacked rail yards at Ravenna.

In these operations, 13 enemy aircraft were destroyed, and 12 of ours are missing.

MAAF flew more than 1,900 sorties. (PRO)

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North of Kokshony, troops of this same front, continuing their offensive, captured the town and railway junction station of Otzhutnova, and also occupied in fighting over 200 other populated localities, including Poiana, Pangure, Tergul, Yhoreshki, and Puseny. Today, to these same troops, 1st Guard, 1st, 8th, 12th Infantry, and 1st Tank Rumanian Divisions have surrendered. Also, the troops of this front have captured over 10,000 German officers and men.

Troops of the 3d Ukrainian Front, developing their offensive, captured by assault the regional center of the Ukraine, the city and fortress of Ismail, and also cleared of the enemy the left bank of the River Danube, from the mouth of the Pruth to the mouth of Ileyun Kirlo-Danube, and occupied the district centers of the Ismail Region, the towns of Ilene and Bolgrad. These same troops, today, captured 21,000 enemy officers and men, most of them Germans.

Southwest of Kishnev, our troops continued their successful liquidation operations of the encircled German-Fascist troops. In the course of stiff fighting, our troops separated the enemy groups into disorderly parts, and occupied the following populated localities: Barev, Mnogoneshty, Kurladan, and Raka-Golden. The fighting for the annihilation of the encircled enemy groups continues.

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

During August 25, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 86 German tanks. In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 79 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

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ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, August 26 — Today's Italian Resistance Front comunique:

As German troops withdraw to the Goth Line, Patriot brigades, operating beyond the Arno and behind German lines, are intensifying their activities to trap the enemy at the most critical point of his withdrawal.

Enemy communications, convoys bearing food supplies, enemy patrols, and isolated garrisons are subjected to continual and thorough attacks by patriot forces.

Farther to the north, the volunteer corps fighting for liberty is very actively engaged in fighting against the enemy. In the upper Staffora valley, near Voghera, a Nazi-Fascist battalion was routed by patriots after fierce clashes. Patriots killed and wounded 200 Germans. In the Belluno sector, patriots of the daring Julia and Beretta brigades attacked German forces repeatedly, killing more than 500 men.

Patriots attacked and dispersed Republican Guard bivouacs in Mompiano, in Brescia Province, in a daring night operation.

At Paluzza, in the Province of Udine, 85 Shepherds were killed in reprisal for the death of two Germans.

The Monte Amiata group of patriots during the entire period of its activity killed 50 of the enemy, wounded 10, and took two prisoners. Patriots destroyed 42 vehicles and captured a notable number of arms and munitions. Patriots derailed 80 railway trains, disrupted telephone and telegraphic lines in approximately 900 places, interrupted or prevented railway communications in 400 places and blew up two bridges. (UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, August 26 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

West of the lower reaches of the Seine, our divisions, in the beachhead positions, which had been narrowed down repelled all enemy attacks. Particularly grim was the fighting in Elbeuf, which the enemy had temporarily penetrated. He again was driven out by a counter-attack. In this sector, the fierce fighting continues. Bombers last week made a concentrated attack on enemy troop concentrations in Brionne, Northwest of Paris, an enemy attempt at crossing the river in battalion strength was frustrated. Yesterday, the enemy penetrated with strong forces into the southern part of the city, where street fighting was in progress throughout the whole day. The enemy lost 50 tanks and many killed. South of Paris, between Corbeil and Montereau, the enemy, at some points, crossed the Seine and broadened his bridgeheads in grim fighting. East of the Yonne, enemy reconnaissance forces advanced in a southeasterly direction.

Escort vessels damaged three enemy destroyers and a motor assault boat off the coast of western France. The garrisons of our strong points the Toulon and Marseilles sectors maintained their positions in grim fighting against strong enemy attacks. In the Rhone Valley, arm fighting with motorized enemy formations is in progress. The latter tried to interfere with our movements toward Lyons. One enemy destroyer and one corvette were torpedoed by the action of the Navy, off the coast of southern France.

London is being kept under retaliatory fire.

In Italy, in the Arno sector, the enemy made several unsuccessful reconnaissance thrusts. On the Adriatic coast, lesser enemy attacks were frustrated.

In the course of a major operation against the shipping traffic of the bands in the Aegean Sea, the Communists suffered high losses; 143 enemy coastal vessels and sailboats were destroyed or captured.

In the Rumanian sector of the eastern front, our divisions, after having repelled numerous Bolshevist attacks, withdrew to the ordered positions. On August 24, in the bomber and fighter-bomber squadrons attacked the Soviet communications during the night with good effect. Enemy bomber squadrons dropped bombs on some localities in northern Germany and Bohemia, particularly on the towns of Rostock, Wismar, Schwerin, and Bruenn, during the day.

U. S. fighters repeatedly shelled farmers in the fields in low-level attacks.

Particularly, Russelsheim and Darmstadt were attacked by British terror airmen during the night. In addition, enemy planes dropped bombs on Greater Berlin and the Rhenish-Westphalian territory. Air defense forces destroyed 75 enemy planes, 43 of which were four-engined bombers over the Reich and the occupied western territories. (Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMAN OVERSEAS STATIONS

Rumania: Political circles in Berlin have the impression that in Rumania the situation is not developing according to the plans of the traitors. Behind the Soviet demands on the Rumanians to march against Transylvania, there lurks Moscow's intention to let the Rumanian soldiers die in order to be able to introduce Bolshevism more easily in Rumania. A later German broadcast adds: «The Allies have allowed the Soviet alone to decide the armistice conditions and the further treatment of Rumania. It has been stated in London that the decision to deliver Rumania to Moscow was taken at the Teheran conference.»

Paris: The correspondent Alex Schmalfuss reports that fighting has broken out in Paris. Allied units arrived Thursday evening in Paris with a Gaullist tank formation. The town is burning in many places. It is the French who are responsible for the destruction of their capital. German troops had protected Paris during the four years of German occupation. Now the mob, directed by the enemy, mixed with Communist elements, has caused severe damage to Paris. Special centres of disturbance were the Ile de la Cité and the Louvre, occupied by terrorists. The well-known terrorist General Koenig has set up his headquarters in the Palace of Justice.

TRANSOCEAN AND D.N.B.

France: The correspondent Sertorius reports that fighting in northwest France has now entered a new phase with the withdrawal of the German 7th Army. Their withdrawal has been mostly achieved already, except for a narrow bridgehead directly south of the mouth of the Seine. There are many indications that the Allies will now try with all their might to force a crossing of the Seine along a broad front instead of, as heretofore, at relatively narrow and isolated places. It is to be assumed that the center of gravity of the invasion army will shift more than before to the middle and to the right wing; that is, to the area of Paris and toward the upper Seine.

Eastern Front: It is admitted that «the Bolsheviks on the extreme south wing of the eastern front gained terrain to the south and west, as a result of the treason committed by the Rumanian clique around the King.» Thereby, the Russian divisions were able to get behind the German divisions. However, the latter succeeded in changing the front so as to get their rear free again. Despite the declaration of war against Germany by the royal clique, no clashes occurred anywhere yesterday between German and Rumanian troops. On both sides of the Vistula, west of Mielec, the Soviets made temporary dents in the German front. «In the Baltic area, the Soviet failed to achieve any decisive successes.»

FASCIST RADIO

After their victorious withdrawal, German armies strongly reinforced by fresh troops arriving from eastern

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In the Rumanian sector of the eastern front, our divisions, after having repelled numerous Bolshevist attacks, withdrew to the ordered positions. On August 24, in the Medava, German together with loyal Rumanian tank troops repelled several enemy attacks. The isolated resistance of members of the Rumanian royal clique was smashed. In the Bucharest sector and in the town itself, repeated attacks of the traitors were frustrated.

Between the Carpathians and the Vistula, Soviet attacks, launched on a broad front, were frustrated. Between the Vistula and Narew, the Soviets extended their attack to other sectors, but were repelled in grim fighting. At some infiltrations, the Bolsheviks were stopped by counter-attacks. West of Modzhn and northeast of Valk, numerous grim Soviet attacks were frustrated by the bitter resistance of our troops. Grim fighting is in progress for Dorpat.

Bomber squadrons participated in this fighting with particular effect, and destroyed 28 enemy tanks and more than 100 vehicles.

Yesterday, 27 enemy bombers were shot down over the eastern front in air fighting and by the action of anti-aircraft batteries of the Air Force. West of the Lake of Pskov, to be able to introduce Bolshevism more easily in Rumania. A later German broadcast adds: «The Allies have allowed the Soviet alone to decide the armistice conditions and the further treatment of Rumania. It has been stated in London that the decision to deliver Rumania to Moscow was taken at the Teheran conference.»

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FASCIST RADIO

After their victorious withdrawal, German armies strongly reinforced by fresh troops arriving from eastern France, are falling back to their new line along the eastern banks of the Seine.

Paris, whose cultural heritage has been respected by the Germans during four years of their occupation, is now being destroyed in street fighting started by irresponsible Communist elements. Bitter fighting is in progress inside the Louvre, on the Seine islands, and in other important buildings of the city. Anglo-American tanks have reached the center of the city.

In the Eastern Alps, units of the Wehrmacht completed their mopping-up operations of the patriot forces.

No encounters of importance took place in Italy. The Fascist «Black Brigade» attacked British forces on both sides of the Arno, inflicting upon them heavy casualties and capturing numerous prisoners and war materiel. Near Pontassieve, German forces successfully counterattacked and recaptured most important positions.

Churchill found a convenient shelter in Rome while his own city, London, is being razed to the ground by V - 1.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759021

INFORMATION DIVISION
ACC

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service **compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, UNC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

Saturday 26 August 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Americans liberate Cannes and Antibes, advance to within 10 miles of Nice; Canadians join Americans at Louviers; British at Elbeuf; Von Kluge replaced; French troops enter Paris, bitter fighting in city; Red Army takes Tartu, advances 43 miles in Rumania; Rumanians reported in control of Bucharest; Bulgarian troops withdrawing from Greece; 8th Army advances toward Goth Line; MAAF attacks German aircraft factories; Bombings of Rumanian oilfields one of "decisive factors" in war; Stilwell recaptures kit lost in '42 retreat.

LIBERATED ITALY — Pope receives Churchill; Rome to have more wood for fuel; Pope to broadcast on fifth anniversary of outbreak of war.

UNITED NATIONS — France, Britain, U. S. sign civil affairs pact; British Trade Union delegation to visit France.

INSIDE GERMANY — Goebbels imposes new mobilization decrees.

WAR FRONTS

AMERICANS LIBERATE CANNES AND ANTIBES APPROACH WITHIN 10 MILES OF NICE

ADVANCE AFHQ, August 25 — American forces of the 7th Army have occupied the famed Riviera resort towns of Cannes and Antibes, in an eastward advance which has brought them to within 10 miles of Nice, it was announced here tonight.

The announcement of the occupation of Antibes marked a further five-mile extension of the Allied hold on the Riviera coast today and followed shortly after the occupation of the resort towns, of Cannes and the inland capital of the Alpes Maritimes Departement, Grasse, 10 miles to the northwest.

At the westward extremity of the bridgehead, now nearly 125 miles in extent along the coast, forward elements of the 7th Army were reported to be nearing the Rhone River at Arles and Tarascon. It was announced here this

To the north, American main forces now have firmly occupied the area covered by their 140 mile "flying column" thrust to Grenoble and the industrial heart of France, it was announced here today.

No details were yet available here on the occupation of Cannes, where American forces had been stalled at La Napoule, three miles across the Gulf of Napoule from the queen Riviera resort town, for the past nine days. Heavy coastal batteries guarding Cannes and the southwest approaches to Nice, 15 miles farther along the Riviera coast, have hurled their huge projectiles against the winding road, making it virtually impassable. But under the savage pounding of Allied warships, these guns have gradually lessened their fire. The last Allied naval attack on these guns around the Gulf of Napoule was reported yesterday, at which time it was said that return fire had still been encountered from the shore batteries.

The possibility that the coastal resort town was taken from the rear was suggested by the wording of the official statement on its occupation, which declared that Cannes had fallen following the taking of Grasse, capital of the Alpes Maritimes Departement, and 10 miles inland from the coast. The official announcement said also that the Allied bridgehead had been extended some five miles farther northeast.

Three main fortresses protect the sea approaches to Toulon and form the backbone of the fierce resistance of the survivors of the German garrison. One of these is Fort Janas, on Cap Cicie, six miles southwest of the city, which commands the entrance into the outer roadsteads of Toulon harbor. A second of the formidable coastal defenses is on Cap Cepet, jutting into the roadsteads due south of the port. Fort de la Colle Noire commands the entrance to the roadsteads from the east.

Fighting in Marseilles was more sporadic and was mainly concentrated in the harbor areas.

French forces entered the town of Ollioules, just west of Toulon, to bring the total of liberated towns to well over two score. (PRO)

CANADIANS JOIN AMERICANS AT LOUVIERS BRITISH AT ELBEUF, VON KLUGE REPLACED

SHAEF, August 25 — Remnants of the German 7th Army, being relentlessly steered into the Seine trap, were encompassed in a pocket 15 miles wide and 20 miles deep by the capture of Honfleur by Canadian troops late this afternoon. Canadian and British forces have made a complete breakthrough all along the western flank of the Allied front.

Canadian forces have established contact with American units on the Seine River. Driving eastward in a 20-mile dash from Beaumont on the Risle River, a western Canadian

LATE BULLETINS

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enter Paris, bitter fighting in city; Red Army takes Tartu, advances 43 miles in Rumania; Rumanians reported in control of Bucharest; Bulgarian troops withdrawing from Greece; 8th Army advances toward Goth Line; MAAF attacks German aircraft factories; Bombings of Rumanian oilfields one of decisive factors in war; Stilwell recaptures kit lost in '42 retreat.

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At the westward extremity of the bridgehead, now nearly 125 miles in extent along the coast, forward elements of the 7th Army were reported to be nearing the Rhone River at Arles and Tarascon. It was announced here this morning that forces were pushing west from Salon to approach the big road and rail center at the upper end of the Rhone Delta.

Tarascon, eight miles further north on the river, is connected with the Salon-Arles road by a spur branching off to the northwest midway between these two towns. An Allied column was reported to be one mile beyond Cadenet, 32 miles east of Tarascon, on Wednesday.

Latest reports tonight said fighting continued both in Toulon and Marseilles, where French forces were still mopping up the last German pockets of resistance.

Trapped Garrison Fights

The bitter struggle of the trapped German garrison in Toulon yesterday continued for the fourth successive day since the complete encirclement of the city. Main areas of German resistance were around the naval arsenal, and on the peninsulas to the southwest and southeast which partly enclose Toulon's superb naval harbours. On these headlands protecting the port from the sea, the most powerful defenses of France's chief Mediterranean naval base are situated.

In Marseilles also, the encircled Germans continued their fanatic resistance, although American forward elements were now within eight miles of Arles, important road and rail center at the upper end of the Rhône River delta.

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Canadian forces have established contact with American units on the Seine River. Driving eastward in a 20-mile dash from Beaumont on the Risle River, a western Canadian

LATE BULLETINS

GERMANS RETREATING EAST OF SEINE

SHAEF, August 25 — East of the Seine, the Germans are pulling back their forces toward the Reich frontier in order to avoid another great encirclement threat, it was reported late tonight.

The Germans are reported to be retreating from Rouen eastward to Beauvais and beyond. Other German forces are retreating northeast of Montargis. (Reuter-BBC)

NAZI RUMANIAN FRONT LOSSES 205,100 IN FIVE DAYS

MOSCOW, August 25 — German losses in killed and captured on the 2d and 3d Ukrainian Fronts were put at 205,500 in five days, according to an official Soviet statement tonight.

Moscow added that 984 German tanks and self-propelled guns were destroyed in the same period on the Rumanian front, along with 200 Nazi aircraft. (AP)

AMERICANS REACH TROYES

SHAEF, August 25 — The American 3d Army, smashing across the heart of France, has reached Troyes, important communications center on the upper Seine and only 37 miles from the Marne, it was reported late tonight by the Associated Press. (AP)

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armored car regiment joined with American forces at La Haye Malherbe, a small town three miles west of Louviers.

To the north of this flying column, British reconnaissance units, spearheading an armored advance, reached other American forces at St. Armand des Hautes Torres, five miles southwest of Elbeuf.

Field Marshal Guenther von Kluge, German commander-in-chief in the west, has been relieved of his command and has been replaced by Field Marshal Model, formerly commander-in-chief of the German armies in the central sector of the Russian front, it was announced in a Free Germany broadcast over Radio Moscow.

With their backs to the bridgeless Seine, German troops are putting up little more than sporadic rearguard actions which are being brushed aside. Fighting has become a pursuit of the Germans as they try to reach the remaining ferries along that part of the river still within their lines. The Argentan holocaust is being strafed mercilessly by Allied aircraft. The German 7th Army is no longer a fighting organization.

British and American troops have effected a junction in the area of Brionne, in the River Risle the last barrier before the Seine which is a natural point for the Germans to make a final, despairing stand to permit as many troops as possible to escape from the onrushing Allied armies.

Between Honfleur and St. Philbert, northernmost point on the Risle to be reached by the Allies, all main roads leading south from Berneville have been cut. North of Brionne, St. Gregoire du Vievre has been overrun by rapidly advancing Allied troops. Thrusting eastward from Bernay, which was liberated, other forces have reached the Risle.

To the southeast of Pont L'Eveque, forward elements have pushed across the Calonne River to seize Cormeilles. The Foret de St. Gatien has been captured. Seizing the high ground at Blangy, Allied units advanced on the line of the River Calonne from the area of Moyaux to the south and Les Authieux to the north. Other units moving northeast from Montal have reached the area of Drague.

Excellent Air Targets

Better weather today allowed Allied fighters and fighter-bombers to continue their attacks against escape barges and crossing points north of Elbeuf. There has been a steady trickle of troops and material across the river.

Airmen reported that the road leading south and east from Dieppe, Amiens, Beauvais, and the surrounding areas, were jammed with German traffic. Large numbers of German trucks were seen racing toward the Marne River and the German frontier. Northwest of Paris, German motor transport is speeding through the night with all lights on, providing excellent targets for Allied airmen.

A senior RAF officer in France stated that "the wholesale slaughter of the cream of Von Kluge's armor may never be repeated again in this war. We just can't hit armor the enemy hasn't got." Dispatches said roads in the Seine pocket were lined for miles with the litter of wrecked German tanks and military vehicles.

German resistance has stiffened in the Elbeuf area, where the American advance toward the mouth of the Seine has been temporarily held up. The city is still in enemy hands, and there is strong resistance in the woods on either side.

A German counter-attack in the Manles-Gassicourt area, made without armor, was unsuccessful. The Allied bridgehead here is being strengthened.

Elements of General Leclerc's 2d Armored Division have broken into Paris and have joined with the French Forces of the Interior, it was officially announced here today. The French division had to overcome many obstacles in the shape of road blocks, demolitions, and mines before entering the city.

manders in the British 2d Army. All three are veterans of the North African campaign.

A Press dispatch reported that Dutch Marines and the Dutch Princess Irene Brigade are fighting with the Canadian 1st Army. (OWI-Reuter-AP)

ALLIED AIRCRAFT ATTACK LUFTWAFFE TARGETS

LONDON, August 25 — Allied Air Forces took advantage of the second successive day of good weather over the Continent and today attacked four important aircraft plants, three air force stations, and the Peenemunde flying bomb and rocket experimental station in Germany. Over 1,100 heavy bombers participated in the operations, which rounded off 36 hours of widespread air activity ranging from Normandy to Peenemunde, in which 5,000 planes from Britain and Italy struck at enemy oil and industrial targets, and flew in support of the land forces.

Detailing today's variety of German targets, a USAAF communique said that over 1,100 8th USAAF heavy bombers, escorted by Thunderbolts and Mustangs, attacked bomber assembly and components plants at Wismar; a bomber components plant at Lubeck; a bomber assembly plant at Rostock; and a synthetic oil plant at Politz. German Air Force stations at Anklam, Schwerin, Neubrandenburg, and an air force research station at Hechlin were all bombed. Today's blow at Peenemunde, lying on the Baltic 110 miles north of Berlin, was yet another in the series of attacks aimed at crippling the experimental station where flying bombs and rockets are developed.

Returning crews reported generally good results in today's attacks.

Simultaneous with heavy bomber operations over Germany, nine waves of Marauder and Havoc medium and light bombers attacked the fortifications of the besieged Brittany port of Brest for almost a solid hour.

An announcement from General Eisenhower's headquarters said about 300 planes participated in the attack. Associated Press added that elements of three German divisions have been locked in the Brest forts for several weeks.

Meanwhile, the U.S. 2d TAF announced that its Bostons and Mitchells bombed a gasoline and oil dump at Clermont, in central France, and blew up a long string of freight cars at a nearby siding. The bombers were accompanied by the Fighting French Lorraine Squadron.

The constant harrying of German communications continued without respite last night, with RAF Mosquitoes blasting objectives in France and Belgium. British, Canadian, and other Allied aircraft were credited with destroying at least 65 enemy vehicles last night in the Gournay area, 50 miles northwest of Paris, on the railroad to Dieppe. Two trains were bombed in Gournay station, touching off large fires and explosions. Fifty railway cars and a German staff car were reported destroyed in other sweeps. Only one plane was listed as missing from these night operations.

Serious Naval Damage

Shortly before darkness fell last night, RAF Coastal Command rocket-firing planes seriously damaged two German destroyers fleeing from Bordeaux. These two 1,800-ton warships were left on fire.

According to a German announcement, 70 British carrier-borne aircraft yesterday attacked Altenfjord, on the coast of Norway. No details of this reported attack are available from Allied sources.

Two Allied pilots have particularly distinguished themselves in air operations and have established new records. SHAEF announced that Group Captain Johnny Johnson, an English pilot, shot down his 36th and 37th German planes in an air battle northeast of Paris on Wednesday. Capt. John T. Godfrey, of the 8th USAAF, a Mustang flier,

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The American thrust beyond Sens has not yet been checked by the enemy, it was reported in a press dispatch tonight. Without air reconnaissance, the Germans sent two armored columns into the area, and they were severely beaten by the American vanguard. So great is the distance covered in General Patton's 3d Army advance, that supply now equals enemy activity as a major problem. The Allies were aided, however, in the capture of 37 tank cars of gasoline and Diesel oil.

Southeast of Paris, secure bridgeheads are now established across the Seine at Melun and east of Fontainebleau. To the east of Fontainebleau, Montereau was occupied. And to the south, Montargis was captured, but fairly heavy fighting continued in the area of the fort where a determined enemy garrison was holding out.

The American 3d Armored Division has been accorded the special honor of being named the « Spearhead Division, » in recognition of its brilliant record of almost incessant fighting from the end of June through to August 18, when it helped to close the trap on the remnants of the German 7th Army in the area of Fromental, on the southern flank of the Allied pocket.

It was announced at Supreme Headquarters that Lieut. General Neil M. Ritchie, Lieut. General John T. Crocker and Lieut. General Walter J. H. Horrocks are corps com-

stations at Anklam, Schwerin, Neubrandenburg and an air force research station at Hechlin were all bombed. Today's blow at Peenemunde, lying on the Baltic 110 miles north of Berlin, was yet another in the series of attacks aimed at crippling the experimental station where flying bombs and rockets are developed.

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United Press today announced that Allied tactical aircraft in northwestern France yesterday destroyed or damaged 367 German motor vehicles, two tanks, 27 locomotives, 15 freight cars, 45 oil cars, and 42 barges. In the record-making strategic bombing of 13 major enemy targets yesterday, 25 bombers of the 1,300 heavies sent from Britain were lost, most of them because of flak. Only five fighters failed to return.

More flying bombs were sent across the English Channel this morning in an attack which was on a smaller scale than for the past few days. The bombs met anti-aircraft fire, and a number were quickly destroyed. Damage and casualties were caused.

Londoners were urged to keep their children away from the capital by the British Minister of Health, Henry U. Willink. He declared today that heavy casualties and shocking damage to property had resulted, and that historic Lincoln's Inn in Chancery Lane dating from 1518 was among the famous buildings smashed by the bombs. « We have to expect that these dangers will continue for some time, » said Willink. « Cornered beasts are dangerous. »

(OWI-Reuter-UP)

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THREE GERMAN WARSHIPS SUNK IN CHANNEL

SHAEF, August 25 — Eight German warships attempting to escape from Le Havre early today, were sunk or damaged in a battle with American and British light naval forces, an Admiralty communique announced tonight.

The Allied ships intercepted the German craft at the mouth of the Seine, blew up an escort vessel, an armed trawler, and an E-boat, and damaged at least five other enemy warships in a series of running battles.

British and American ships were not damaged, and personnel suffered only slight casualties, the communique added. (OWI)

FRENCH TROOPS ENTER PARIS
BITTER FIGHTING IN CITY

LONDON, August 25 — The French 2d Armored Division, under the command of General Leclerc, has joined French Forces of the Interior in the continuing battle for the liberation of Paris. Another Allied column, closing in on Paris from the west, entered Versailles this morning.

The BBC quoted the FFI Paris radio station, Radio Diffusion Nationale Francaise, as stating that French troops began crossing the Boulevard St. Michel at 0820 hours today, while an American tank column was approaching Les Invalides and Port de Orleans. General Koenig's headquarters of the FFI announced that patriot forces hold the city's main official buildings and most of the public highways, but that the Germans are «solidly entrenched in some places.»

The Germans are resisting in the Luxembourg Gardens, and in the Place de la Republique, where the Bastille formerly stood, they launched a counter-attack with incendiary grenades against FFI troops in an underground station. Anti-tank guns are also firing around the Majestic Hotel. The central sector of Paris is still controlled by 9,000 Germans, and the FFI is fighting bitterly.

General Joinville, chief of the national staff of the FFI, broadcast an interior order of the day, summoning all Parisians to join in «the last efforts for liberation.»

Parisians Jubilant

Despite the bitter fighting going on in the streets of Paris, thousands of people lined the streets—veterans of the last war, young men of the FFI—joyfully dancing, singing the Marseillaise, crying «Vive la France.» James MacClancy, British United Press correspondent, wrote that the whole city had broken out into a flash of flags — every French, British, and American flag they could find, was hung out of windows and on flagpoles. The people of Paris cheered the big American lend-lease tanks with grinning French pilots waving from the turrets.

The FFI radio reported that General Charles de Gaulle has arrived in Paris. He was quoted as saying to the cheering crowds that greeted him: «I only wish to say to you — Long live Paris! Long live France! Long live the Republic!»

French Forces of the Interior have entered Lyons, it was announced in General Joseph Pierre Koenig's communique. During the last few days, the communique said, a number of airdromes in the south of France have been recaptured by patriots, including those of Eybens, near Grenoble, Carcassonne, Lezignan, Toulouse-Francazale, Limoges, and Bourges.

The Swiss paper *Feuille d'Avis* of Neuchatel reported that FFI defensive activities had completely disorganized German resistance in the region of the French Alps and in the Rhone Valley.

An Associated Press dispatch from the Spanish-French frontier said that all the territory held by France's internal army in southwest France, many miles from the nearest Allied troops, is under perfect control. The people are determined not to let their desire for vengeance against

7,250 FLYING BOMBS AGAINST ENGLAND

LONDON, August 25 — About 7,250 flying bombs are estimated to have been launched against England since the start of the attacks in mid-June, a statement from the Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security said yesterday. About 2,000 of this total were sent over during the first three weeks of August, the statement added. (PWB)

ALLIED AIR STRATEGY REVEALED

WASHINGTON, August 25 — The War Department today explained the plan of Allied air attacks used to strangle German communications before and after the landings in northern France.

Begun in April, the attacks were built up in force until the German forces were pocketed in a countryside where they discovered most of the crossroads, culverts and bridges had been bombed out.

As summarized in a report prepared at 9th USAAF headquarters, these strategic operations were designed in five phases — all to prevent movement of enemy troops and supplies:

1. Attacks in April and May on railway yards, tracks, and bridges around the French eastern frontier, and all the way into Germany — east of Cherbourg and Calais, the two most likely landing coasts.

2. Beginning May 11, operations against the Seine bridges.

3. Operations against bridges, embankments, and choke points in the Paris and Orleans gap, and bridges crossing the Loire from Orleans to the Bay of Biscay.

4. Starting on D-day, attacks on enemy traffic within this blocked-off area, including operations against German troops and supply movements in the immediate fighting zone.

5. Strafing and bombing of all railway and road traffic by which the Germans tried to move supplies and reinforcements from the Calais region and elsewhere in northern and eastern France, and from Germany, to the battle area.

The air forces first struck German supply lines at their sources, then cut them as they crossed into France. Then the fliers set three barriers around Normandy and Brittany and choked intermediate points of communication within these areas.

The air forces then caught the last remaining trickles of German traffic in the day-to-day zone of operations, and thwarted the German last-minute efforts to bring supplies and reinforcements to the armies being smashed by the Allies' overwhelming strength. (OWI)

GERMANS SHELL CHARTRES CATHEDRAL

NEW YORK, August 25 — In a delayed dispatch to the New York Times today, correspondent Gene Currivan said that the Roman tower of the world-renowned Chartres Cathedral was hit by German shells on the afternoon of August 17, on the day after American troops dislodged enemy snipers from the 11th-century edifice.

Currivan added that the overall damage in Chartres is negligible. (OWI)

MORE DIPLOMATS RECALLED FROM VICHY

ROME, August 25 — Diplomatic relations have now been broken off between Vichy and the Turkish, Spanish, and Portuguese governments.

The Vichy Ambassador to the Holy See, B. Berard, has privately stated that «with the end of the activity of Marshal Petain» his mission is concluded, a report in the Vatican Press Service Special English News Bulletin stated today. No official statement concerning M. Berard's position has yet been made, the report pointed out.

In announcing the termination of diplomatic relations

Invalides and Port de Orleans. General Koenig's headquarters of the FFI announced that patriot forces hold the city's main official buildings and most of the public highways, but that the Germans are «solidly entrenched in some places.»

The Germans are resisting in the Luxembourg Gardens, and in the Place de la Republique, where the Bastille formerly stood, they launched a counter-attack with incendiary grenades against FFI troops in an underground station. Anti-tank guns are also firing around the Majestic Hotel. The central sector of Paris is still controlled by 9,000 Germans, and the FFI is fighting bitterly.

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French Forces of the Interior have entered Lyons, it was announced in General Joseph Pierre Koenig's communique. During the last few days, the communique said, a number of airdromes in the south of France have been recaptured by patriots, including those of Eybens, near Grenoble, Carcassonne, Lezignas, Toulouse-Francazale, Limoges, and Bourges.

The Swiss paper *Feuille d'Avis* of Neuchatel reported that FFI defensive activities had completely disorganized German resistance in the region of the French Alps and in the Rhone Valley.

An Associated Press dispatch from the Spanish-French frontier said that all the territory held by France's internal army in southwest France, many miles from the nearest Allied troops, is under perfect control. The people are determined not to let their desire for vengeance against the collaborationists and Germans deprive them of a democratic victory. (OWI-AP-BUB)

SURRENDER OF PARIS COMMANDER REPORTED

NEW YORK, August 25 — A Reuter dispatch, quoting Radio Paris, stated tonight that the German military commander of Paris had surrendered to General Leclerc and the commander of the French Forces of Interior. This report was picked up here tonight by the Columbia Broadcasting System, and has not as yet been confirmed by any official source. (Reuter - CBS)

3,641 GERMAN PLANES DESTROYED IN 70 DAYS

LONDON, August 25 — In the first 70 days of the invasion of France, Allied Air Forces destroyed 2,990 German aircraft in aerial combat in addition to 651 destroyed on the ground — a total of 3,641 it was announced at Supreme Headquarters yesterday.

During the same period, Allied losses totaled 2,958. This figure includes both strategic operations over Germany and tactical operations in support of troops in France. (OWI)

3. Beginning May 11, operations against the Seine bridges.

3. Operations against bridges, embankments, and choke points in the Paris and Orleans gap, and bridges crossing the Loire from Orleans to the Bay of Biscay.

4. Starting on D-day, attacks on enemy traffic within this blocked-off area, including operations against German troops and supply movements in the immediate fighting zone.

5. Strafing and bombing of all railway and road traffic by which the Germans tried to move supplies and reinforcements from the Calais region and elsewhere in northern and eastern France, and from Germany, to the battle area.

The air forces first struck German supply lines at their sources, then cut them as they crossed into France. Then the fliers set these barriers around Normandy and Brittany and choked intermediate points of communication within these areas.

The air forces then caught the last remaining trickles of German traffic in the day-to-day zone of operations, and thwarted the German last-minute efforts to bring supplies and reinforcements to the armies being smashed by the Allies' overwhelming strength. (OWI)

GERMANS SHELL CHARTRES CATHEDRAL

NEW YORK, August 25 — In a delayed dispatch to the New York Times today, correspondent Gene Currivan said that the Roman tower of the world-renowned Chartres Cathedral was hit by German shells on the afternoon of August 17, on the day after American troops dislodged enemy snipers from the 11th-century edifice.

Currivan added that the overall damage in Chartres is negligible. (OWI)

MORE DIPLOMATS RECALLED FROM VICHY

ROME, August 25 — Diplomatic relations have now been broken off between Vichy and the Turkish, Spanish, and Portuguese governments.

The Vichy Ambassador to the Holy See, B. Berard, has privately stated that «with the end of the activity of Marshal Petain, his mission is concluded,» a report in the Vatican Press Service Special English News Bulletin stated today. No official statement concerning M. Berard's position has yet been made, the report pointed out.

In announcing the termination of diplomatic relations between Spain and the Vichy Government, the Spanish Telegraph Service stated today that the Vichy Ambassador to Spain, M. Pietri, informed the Spanish Foreign Office that he considered his mission terminated. M. Pietri took this step after receiving official reports from Petain and Laval, the exercise of whose authority has been made impossible.

The Portuguese Government today announced the recall of the Portuguese envoy from Vichy, stated British United Press. At the same time, a Portuguese Government communique stated that the function of the Vichy Government's diplomatic representative in Lisbon was cancelled.

The Turkish radio reported today that the Turkish Ambassador to the Vichy Government has been recalled, along with his staff. (OWI)

RED ARMY TAKES TARTU ADVANCES 43 MILES IN RUMANIA

MOSCOW, August 25 — Soviet troops have captured the strategically important rail junction city of Tartu, in central Estonia. An order of the day issued by Marshal Stalin said tonight that troops of the 3d Baltic Front, under

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

General Maslennikov, took the town by storm today, and swept onward.

From the far southern Russian front, Soviet dispatches reported that 12 German divisions have been encircled south of captured Kishinev, capital of Moldavia, beyond which the Russians have advanced with sensational speed.

The Tartu junction controls the eastern main rail line running from Tallin, on the Estonian north coast, to Riga in Latvia, and was the chief communications route for the whole German effort to halt the Russian drive to the sea aimed at annihilating the trapped German Baltic divisions.

On the far southern Russian front General Malinovsky's 2nd Army was said tonight to be pouring into the so-called Focsani Gates between the lower hills of the Carpathians and the Danube delta. Front-line dispatches indicated that Russian troops have swept forward about 40 miles farther into Rumania in little more than 24 hours.

Reuter said tonight that organized resistance in some areas of Rumania has ceased. Other dispatches said that the Red Army was moving so quickly through big enemy formations that large encircled and militarily disorganized areas have been left behind.

Cossack squadrons were said to be hunting for German units among the disorganized Rumanian troops in what was described as one of the biggest mopping-up operations of the whole Russo-German war. No estimate of the number of prisoners taken could be made tonight, since large groupings lie here and there in scattered areas behind the front.

Further indication that the Rumanian front was folding up before the Russian drive lay in a Bucharest radio announcement that strong formations of German aircraft had bombed the city. The Rumanian capital lies about 100 miles south of the most advanced Russian elements, indicating a mass withdrawal of German forces from the Rumanian front.

Russian dispatches from the Warsaw sector said tonight that flames from burning areas of the Polish capital city were «glaring red on the horizon.» From inside the city, Polish General Bor's headquarters reported continued bitter fighting in the streets. The Germans were said to be shelling and dive-bombing everywhere, and to have set fire to Holy Cross Church, sepulcher of the composer Chopin.

From Moscow came the announcement that the 3d Czech Brigade, Russian-trained and armed, has received its battle banner, and will join the Red Army in the liberation of Czechoslovakia. (Reuter-PBC)

B.B.C. SAYS RUMANIANS CONTROL BUCHAREST

LONDON, August 25 — The BBC quoted Radio Bucharest late tonight as saying that the Rumanian capital had been «liberated» from all foreign forces by Rumanian troops.

However, there were no reports indicating that German troops in the area of Bucharest had put up anything like a stiff fight to hold the city.

On the contrary, Radio Bucharest announced that Luftwaffe formations had bombed the city in strength, indicating that German forces have withdrawn from the lower reaches of the Danube Valley in the face of the overwhelming Russian offensive now battering through the so-called Focsani gate, about 100 miles northeast.

Further suggestion that German forces in the city were negligible in number came with reports that Rumanian crowds had demonstrated in the streets, along with parading Rumanian soldiers, hailing the new government's decision to admit that the war was lost. These demonstrations took place this morning.

Reuter said earlier today that Allied military observers believed Germany had begun to recall her troops from all of the southeastern corner of Europe and that Hitler would hold the Aegean islands only because it was cheaper to hold them than to attempt an evacuation.

Confirmation of this suspected withdrawal came from the German news agency, DNB, which announced today that

WHAT COLLABORATION COST RUMANIA

LONDON, August 25 — Commenting on the surrender of Rumania, the London *Times* says that the decision of its king and government to cease all hostilities is an event of the highest military importance.

Political commentators point out that of all the satellites, Rumania has paid the highest price in human lives for her leaders' decision to join in the war for plunder in Russia. More than 500,000 Rumanians have already been killed, wounded, or captured in Russia. Thousands more were cut off in the Crimea, and still more in the Dnieper bend.

One of the richest agricultural countries in Europe, Rumania cannot today feed her own citizens. So much Rumanian oil has gone to Germany, that oil-burning Rumanian furnaces have had to be converted to coal. Prices of shoes and clothes, according to the admission of the Rumanian economist, Ballescu, have gone up as much as 1,000 per cent. The country has also paid a high price in economic dislocation, administrative chaos, and uncontrollable inflation.

Rumania's efforts to get out of the war are hailed as one more proof that Germany has lost the war.

History pointed the way to the distressed nation. In 1916, Rumania abandoned her central European allies to join the Allies. As a result, Rumania found herself doubled in size (114,000 square miles) after the war.

History is pointing the way to the Allies also, for it was the Allied penetration into Bulgaria in September, 1915, that led to the collapse of the German cause in the Balkans, and the desertion of her satellites. It spelt the beginning of the end for Germany, just as it does today.

Commentators point out that Rumania has acted none too soon. The fact that she realised that Germany was powerless to interfere with her decisions even before the news of Paris and Marseilles will not be lost on Bulgaria and Hungary. To obtain any consideration from the United Nations, and to avoid destruction during what may be the last weeks of the war, the other satellites must be equally prompt.

The *Daily Telegraph* correspondent, Lieut. General H. G. Martin, wrote today: «The cause of the Rumanian change of heart lies in the conviction that Germany is going down in what may prove one of the most complete and shattering disasters in all history.» (UNN-Reuter)

8TH ARMY ADVANCES ON GOTH LINE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 25 — Further progress in the 8th Army drive toward the formidable Goth Line was reported today.

East of Pontassieve, Allied troops established firm positions on the western slopes of Monte Secchieta. The important hill feature of Monte Foresto has been taken.

Enemy counter-attacks forming on north of Monte Foresto were broken by artillery fire. Capture of Monte Foresto and explosions heard from north of Bibbiena, indicate a probable enemy withdrawal here to main Goth Line positions, now only about 10 miles north of Monte Foresto, it was stated.

British and Indian troops of the 8th Army continue to press against diminishing enemy resistance between the Apennines and Florence. In the upper Arno Valley, the villages of Castelnuovo, Firmiche, and La Montanina have been taken.

Only patrol activity and exchanges were reported on the 5th Army front.

Northeast of Florence, British patrols penetrated three miles both northwest and northeast of Rignano without making contact with the enemy. In the mountains west of the Arno, forward elements have reached Genina, and have contacted the Germans in Tuffiano. East of the Arno, patrols reported Valenzano, Vogognano, and Badia clear of the enemy.

In the Adriatic sector, Italian elements have reached

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Confirmation of this suspected withdrawal came from the German news agency, DNB, which announced today that all communications between still-occupied Hungary and Rumania had been suspended.

Meanwhile, from Ankara, came reports that Rumanian forces have entered Transylvania for a fight with Hungarian troops. If true, this is the first localized, and almost internecine battle to break out within the Axis household. Transylvania was Rumanian territory occupied by the Hungarians as a result of an enforced, Nazi-dictated «agreement» at Vienna. (Reuter - BBC)

BULGARIANS WITHDRAWING FROM GREECE

LONDON, August 25 — The Bulgarian Army is on the march home, Dennis Martin, Reuter correspondent, reported today.

In a despatch to London, Martin said that three years of unparalleled brutality in Macedonia and Thrace are coming an end, and that the Bulgarian command has issued orders withdrawing from these territories at least 11 divisions which have been assisting the Germans to garrison the Balkans.

Official quarters here declined comment. (Reuter)

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In the Adriatic sector, Italian elements have reached the important road junction of Acqualagna, six miles northeast of Cagli. Polish patrols have crossed the Metauro at several points. Forward elements have reached Madonna del Ponte at the mouth of the Metauro, 13 miles up the coast from Senigallia. (PRO)

GERMAN AIRCRAFT FACTORIES ATTACKED

ADVANCE AFHQ, August 25 — Medium forces of Italy-based heavy bombers today struck at two aircraft factories and two airdromes near Brno, in Czechoslovakia, it was announced here this afternoon.

Two of the targets attacked were the Brno-Lisen aircraft and component plant, manufacturing ME-190 fighters, and the Brno-Kurim engine plant, which is believed to produce aero-engine parts for assembly elsewhere.

Liberators and Flying Forts encountered no opposition from the ground or in the air.

Medium bombers of the Tactical Air Force today made new record penetrations into southern France to attack two bridges northeast of Lyons.

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

It was reported today that 15th AAF heavy bombers had blocked the last remaining Po River bridge between Bressana, in northwest Italy, and the Adriatic, when they hit the railway bridge at Ferrara.

Fighter-bombers attacked guns, roads, and bridges north of the battle line in southern France.

53 Enemy Planes Downed

Allied bombers attacked the rail yards at Bologna, in northern Italy, last night, it was announced today.

During the night of August 23/24, Allied planes attacked communications in the Po Valley.

The assaults on oil refineries and aerodromes in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Yugoslavia yesterday were carried out by strong forces of escorted heavy bombers.

In these and other supporting operations in southern France and northern Italy, 53 enemy aircraft were destroyed. 19 of ours are missing. (PRO)

BOMBING OF RUMANIAN OILFIELDS ONE OF «DECISIVE FACTORS» IN WAR

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 25 — The intensive four-month campaign carried out by the heavy bombers of the 15th AAF against the oilfields and communications in Rumania «may have proved to be the decisive factor in the war with Germany,» it was announced here today.

The special air force statement said that the campaign, completed on August 19, when the last of the great cluster of refineries was severely damaged, had made the Balkan nation «more a liability than an asset to the Wehrmacht.»

The 15th AF carried out 91 attacks on the Rumanian targets and dropped 24,000 tons of bombs in the course of 10,000 sorties. Nearly 350 bombers and fighters were lost in carrying out these crippling attacks, which reduced Ploesti's production of crude oil by 70 per cent, and its output of gasoline by 95 per cent.

This campaign began «as a long-range support of the Red Army,» but was continued even after the slackening off of activity on the Bukovina front.

The air force statement concluded, «In a struggle for possession of the country's wealth, the Germans were defeated by long-range air power.» (PRO)

CIL PRAISED BY AFHQ

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 25 — High praise for the «fighting qualities and fortitude» of the Corps of Italian Liberation was given today in an official statement issued here.

Special commendation was also given to Italian Administrative troops, who, together with the many units of the CIL, are playing an active part in the task of liberating their country. The statement said.

Much has recently been heard of the activity of Italian Patriots behind the enemy lines, but not so much has been heard of the less colorful, but equally important activities of the regular troops of the Italian Army. The Italian Army, reorganized after the armistice under Allied supervision, has assumed more and more responsibility, and has rendered increasing assistance to the Allied cause.

Since its formation, the troops of the Corps of Italian Liberation have been operating continuously in the Apennine sector of the front under both the 5th and 8th armies. CIL forces fighting alongside Polish troops of the 8th Army have recently taken part in the successful advance through the mountainous country, where their pre-war training stood them in good stead, from Pescara to the present front line. The CIL, by their fighting qualities and fortitude under the many difficulties they have encountered, have earned high praise from senior Allied commanders.

I. O. C. Troops

Still less has been heard of the valuable assistance

CHURCHILL RECEIVES ALLIED PRESS

ROME, August 25 — Prime Minister Winston Churchill received Allied war correspondents at an «off the record» conference on Wednesday in the main hall of the British Embassy, it can now be revealed.

The Prime Minister, in semi-formal dress from his visit with the Pope, was in exceptionally good humor, as he answered the questions of about 35 Allied newspapermen. After the Prime Minister had touched on various phases of the war and current problems, he was asked by James Kilgallen, dean of the American press corps, how many of the famous Churchill cigars he smoked each day.

In the only statement of the conference which he allowed to be placed on record, the Prime Minister replied, «That depends on their size.» (PRO)

YUGOSLAVS WIPE OUT 500 GERMAN SOLDIERS

LONDON, August 25 — Five hundred German soldiers have been wiped out in Montenegro by Yugoslav Partisan forces, and fierce fighting is still in progress in that region, Marshal Tito's communique stated today.

The communique also said that many soldiers from enemy formations in Serbia were coming over to Marshal Tito's National Liberation Army. In another action by Partisan troops, a column of the 373d German Infantry Division in Western Bosnia had been entirely broken.

A delayed Associated Press dispatch from the Marshal's headquarters reported that an American Military Mission, headed by Colonel Ellery C. Huntington, had arrived in Yugoslavia. This is the fourth Allied military mission to join the Partisans. (Reuter - AP)

U. S. PLANES HIT WAKE

WASHINGTON, August 25 — Widespread new attacks have been carried out by United States naval aircraft on Jap-held Pacific islands, the Navy Department announced tonight. The attacks included assaults on Wake Island, and on other Japanese bases in the Marianas, the Carolines, and the Marshalls. (OWI)

U. S. PACIFIC AIR BASES CLOSING IN

7TH USAAF HQ, CENTRAL PACIFIC, August 25 — The advance of United States forces in the Pacific in the last eight months has closed on a 3,000-mile gap between the southwest and the central Pacific areas, it was disclosed today.

Brig. Gen. Robert Douglass, commander of the 7th USAAF in the Central Pacific area, said that air bases of General Douglas MacArthur's forces were 4,000 miles southeast of his own hub of operations last January. But planes of the 7th, and MacArthur's 5th USAAF, now have advanced operation bases separated by only 1,000 miles.

General Douglass revealed that heavy aircraft of both the 7th and 5th Air Forces have used each other's bases for operations which constitute the longest shuttle-bombing flights on record. He said the route, which included the first reconnaissance and bombing of the Marianas, is a 3,500-mile triangle from the Marshalls to the Marianas to the Admiralties.

Allied heavy aircraft dropped 156 tons of bombs on Japanese camp and bivouac areas on Halmahera Island, destroying enemy installations and starting many fires, General MacArthur's communique said today. Enemy interceptor activity in this raid was reported to be practically non-existent.

Heavy bomber attacks were also reported on Kai Islands, where 36 tons of explosives were dropped, and on the town of Saumlaki, on one of the islands of the Tanimbar group, south of Dutch New Guinea.

The communique also said formations of fighters and fighter-bombers carried out day-long bombing and strafing operations against airfields in the MacCluer and Geelvink Bay areas, while light bombers and patrol craft hit targets

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C.I.L. PRAISED BY A.F.H.Q.

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Since its formation, the troops of the Corps of Italian Liberation have been operating contiguously in the Apennine sector of the front under both the 5th and 8th armies. CIL forces fighting alongside Polish troops of the 8th Army have recently taken part in the successful advance through the mountainous country, where their pre-war training stood them in good stead, from Pescara to the present front line. The CIL, by their fighting qualities and fortitude under the many difficulties they have encountered, have earned high praise from senior Allied commanders.

I. O. C. Troops

Still less has been heard of the valuable assistance rendered by the large number of Italian administrative troops.

All these troops employed in the docks, depots, and other supply installations in the rear areas, have by their work contributed a great deal to the recent Allied victories. The hard work of these Italian units for the Allied cause in the rear areas deserves high praise, and should be appreciated by the Allied Armies in Italy and by the Italian people themselves.

Other troops have been placed under the command of armies and are doing valuable work at railheads and dumps.

Many Italian engineer units are giving valuable assistance in maintaining the roads so vital to the supply of the forward troops.

Special mention must also be given to the Italian pack mule companies which have done magnificent work in all kinds of weather, often under heavy enemy fire, bringing supplies forward to the fighting troops over country impassable to other forms of transport.

Italian morale is rising because the Italian soldier is now conscious of the part he is playing in the liberation of his country. (PIO)

Division in Western Bosnia and been briefly broken.

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Admiral Chester Nimitz, commander in chief of the U. S. Pacific Fleet, said in a Thursday night broadcast that the major part of the Pacific Ocean is now under Allied control. He said this control means that Allied ships and planes can now roam at will through the immense area without incurring excessive risk in the daily search for enemy activity. «Although this area is not completely closed to the enemy, he enters it only at his peril,» he added. (OWI)

U. S. FORCES PREPARE JAP «COUP DE GRACE»

NEW YORK, August 25 — A Southwest Pacific dispatch to the New York *Times* said today that United States Navy and Army commanders in the Pacific theater are quickly getting into position for the death blow at Japan.

The dispatch said that preparations on an «amazing scale» were evident everywhere for throwing a mass of men and materials at the Japanese just as soon as hostilities cease in Europe.

The plans include a transfer of Allied Air Force from Europe to the Pacific area, said the *Times*, adding that

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final strategy calls for joint operations of the British and American fleets.

The newspaper reported great jubilation [illegible] the Pacific region over Allied successes in France, and over the advance of Soviet troops into Rumania. (OWI)

STILWELL RETAKES KIT LOST IN '42 RETREAT

NEW DELHI, August 25 — American General Joseph Stilwell's headquarters said today that the north Burma campaign this year has retaken more than 10,000 square miles of territory from Japanese control.

Dispatches added that General Stilwell's forces have recaptured large quantities of supplies that had been abandoned by British and American troops in their retreat out of Burma in 1942. Trucks and light cars and Australian anti-tank guns were among the booty.

Meanwhile, Chungking said that Chinese troops were fighting in the center of Tengchung, western Yunnan Province city, and Jap strongpoint along the Burma Road. Other Chinese forces, supported by American aircraft, were attacking near Lungling, another vital link on the old India-China supply route.

The Chungking communique also said that United States bombers have smashed at Japanese installations around Foochow, Fukien Province city lying on the western shores of Taiwan Strait, about 80 miles across the water from the Japanese island of Formosa. Barracks, shipping, airfields, and coastal installations received direct hits.

Still other American aircraft yesterday harried Japanese supply lines up and down the Yellow and the Han rivers, destroying cargo boats and bridges.

From Ceylon, Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters said that Allied troops striking into Burma in pursuit of the Japanese "Invade India" army, made gains of eight miles in the last three days, and were 10 miles within the Burmese frontier on the road to Tiddim.

Mountbatten himself declared that operations in the Burma theater, considered from the point of view of the numbers of men involved, were among the greatest thus far carried out between Jap and Allied forces.

A United Press dispatch disclosed today that three divisions of Chinese troops have been flown "over the hump" of the Himalayas from China to India, and from thence to Burma, to join in the offensive aimed at freeing the road from Rangoon to Kunming — the old Burma Road.

Allied casualties thus far this year on the Burma front were given as 10,000 killed and 3,000 missing. Jap dead were put at 42,000 for the same period. (OWI - Reuter)

N. Z. AIR FORCE TO BE CONCENTRATED IN PACIFIC

WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND, August 25 — Prime Minister Peter Fraser of New Zealand announced yesterday that the Royal New Zealand Air Force will be concentrated in the Pacific war zone.

The Premier's announcement, interpreted as a move to increase the responsibilities of New Zealand forces in the Pacific area, said that his country's air force will undertake the protection of bases and supply lines in the Pacific, and will form a tactical organization available for employment in battle zones where New Zealand forces are fighting. (OWI)

GENERAL PATCH PROMOTED

WASHINGTON, August 25 — The United States Senate on Wednesday confirmed the promotion of Major General Alexander M. Patch, Jr., to the temporary rank of lieutenant general. General Patch, Commanding the U. S. 7th Army in Southern France, was elevated to his new rank by an action in which the Senate also confirmed the promotions of 10 officers to major general and 28 to brigadier general. (OWI)

gomery, First Secretary of the British Legation to the Vatican, presented Mr. Churchill's secretaries and staff. (UNN)

NEW A.C.C. FOGGIA COMMISSIONER

FOGGIA, August 25 — Lieutenant Colonel Bright has been appointed Provincial ACC Commissioner of Foggia Province. He succeeds Col. Clive F. Temperley. (UNN)

ROME TO HAVE MORE FUEL WOOD

ROME, August 25 — Italian engineers and Allied officers have succeeded in effecting repairs on a destroyed bridge which will result on or about September 3 in a steady supply of 200 to 500 tons a day of sub-lignite, or natural wood, for the stoves of Rome, ACC announced today.

The sub-lignite, long a substitute for coal and charcoal, will in large part meet the city's need for fuel.

Rome normally uses an estimated 200 tons of charcoal a day, but, due to the city's overgrown population, the demand for fuel is so great that sub-lignite fuel will have to be rationed carefully so that every citizen may benefit from the new supplies at present available, ACC officials stated. (UNN)

POPE TO BROADCAST

ROME, August 25 — On the fifth anniversary of the outbreak of the war, September 1, the Pope will make a special broadcast to the world over Vatican City Radio at 1930 hours Italian time. It was officially stated at the Vatican today. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

FRANCE, U. K., U. S. SIGN CIVIL AFFAIRS PACT

WASHINGTON, August 25 — French, British, and United States authorities have agreed upon terms for the administration of civil affairs in France.

A joint statement issued today by the British Foreign Office and the U. S. State Department said that the terms of the agreement are temporary and practical in character, and cover the disposal of captured war material, the dissemination of news, and the distribution of civilian relief supplies. Arrangements are also designed to facilitate the coordination of assistance which the French authorities and people will be able to render the Allied Expeditionary Forces in France.

General Eisenhower, as Supreme Commander, has been authorized to deal with the French authorities at Algiers as the *de facto* authority in France, so long as they continue to receive the support of the majority of the Frenchmen who are fighting for the defeat of Germany and the liberation of France. The U. S. announcement stated that as the military situation permits, the French people will be given the opportunity to exercise their will in the choice of government.

The Anglo-French agreement was signed in London at the British Foreign Office by Anthony Eden and René Massigli. The Franco-American agreement was reached by an exchange of letters between General Eisenhower and General Koenig. (OWI)

BRITISH T. U. DELEGATION TO VISIT FRANCE

LONDON, August 25 — Sir Walter Citrine, general secretary of the Trade Union Congress, announced yesterday that the general council of the Trade Union Congress has appointed a delegation to meet the representatives of the Confederation Generale du Travail soon in France.

In a message congratulating French workers on the liberation of Paris, Citrine said: "If our trade union move- [illegible] take up again the vital threads of mutual cooper-

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States bombers have smashed at Japanese installations around Foochow, Fukien Province city lying on the western shores of Taiwan Strait, about 80 miles across the water from the Japanese island of Formosa. Barracks, shipping, airfields, and coastal installations received direct hits.

Still other American aircraft yesterday harried Japanese supply lines up and down the Yellow and the Hon rivers, destroying cargo boats and bridges.

From Ceylon, Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters said that Allied troops striking into Burma in pursuit of the Japanese «Invade India» army, made gains of eight miles in the last three days, and were 10 miles within the Burmese frontier on the road to Tiddim.

Mountbatten himself declared that operations in the Burma theater, considered from the point of view of the numbers of men involved, were among the greatest thus far carried out between Jap and Allied forces.

A United Press dispatch disclosed today that three divisions of Chinese troops have been flown «over the hump» of the Himalayas from China to India, and from thence to Burma, to join in the offensive aimed at freeing the road from Rangoon to Kunming — the old Burma Road.

Allied casualties thus far this year on the Burma front were given as 10,000 killed and 3,000 missing. Jap dead were put at 42,000 for the same period. (OWI - Reuter)

N. Z. AIR FORCE TO BE CONCENTRATED IN PACIFIC

WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND, August 25 — Prime Minister Peter Fraser of New Zealand announced yesterday that the Royal New Zealand Air Force will be concentrated in the Pacific war zone.

The Premier's announcement, interpreted as a move to increase the responsibilities of New Zealand forces in the Pacific area, said that his country's air force will undertake the protection of bases and supply lines in the Pacific, and will form a tactical organization available for employment in battle zones where New Zealand forces are fighting. (OWI)

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LIBERATED ITALY

POPE RECEIVES WINSTON CHURCHILL

ROME, August 25 — When Prime Minister Winston Churchill was received on Wednesday in private audience by the Pope, «various essential questions were touched upon relating to important problems of the present time» stated an official Vatican report today.

Mr. Churchill was accompanied to the Vatican by Sir Francis D'Arcy Godolphin Osborne, British Minister to the Holy See. On arrival, he was received with all the honors accorded to distinguished visitors of the highest rank, and was saluted by a Guard of Honor of the Palatine Guard, special detachments of the Swiss Guard, and other armed corps of the Vatican.

At the end of the audience, which took place in the Pope's private library, Mr. Churchill presented to the Pope, Lord Moran and Commander Thompson, R. N., in company with Sir Francis D'Arcy Osborne. Later, Mr. Hugh Mont-

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In a message congratulating French workers on the liberation of Paris, Citrine said: «If our trade union movement can take up again the vital threads of mutual cooperation, we can do much to prepare the ground for the restoration of an active and universal international trade union movement.» (PWB)

KUNG PLEDGES CHINA'S POST-WAR COOPERATION

WASHINGTON, August 25 — Doctor H. H. Kung, China's Finance Minister and Vice President of the Executive Yuan of China, in an address to the U. S. Senate yesterday, said that China is «prepared to back up a properly constituted world organization with all we have in the enforcement of peace.»

Dr. Kung said: «Our hope is for world freedom and security. If there is any contribution which the Chinese people can make to the world, it is our emphasis on the spiritual and moral, as well as the political and social foundations of democracy.»

Speaking of the long and cordial relations between the United States and China, he said: «In the midst of world chaos, our traditional friendship has deepened into even more intimate ties of partnership, in a common struggle against the forces of tyranny and violence.» (OWI)

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INSIDE GERMANY

GOEBBELS IMPOSES NEW MOBILIZATION MEASURES

LONDON, August 25 — Drastic new measures aimed at relieving Germany's critical manpower shortage were announced yesterday by Goebbels in his capacity as chief of the Reich's total war effort.

The measures, as reported by the German News Agency, include:

A general suspension of all holidays, to take effect at once. Granting of compassionate leave only after a strict investigation. Far-reaching restrictions on universities. Closing of commercial colleges.

Closing of all theaters, music halls, cabarets, circuses, orchestras, art exhibitions, and art colleges. Closing of all publishing houses, except those dealing with technical literature. Further press restrictions.

Establishment of a minimum 60-hour working week in all offices.

Under this new decree, Goebbels hopes to mobilize tens of thousands of students and members of Germany's cultural life for fighting at the front or working in war industries.

The announcement said that the new law will be applied with full severity against elements who sabotage these measures out of indifference, indolence, irresponsibility, or deliberately. The death penalty will be imposed in particularly serious cases of infringment. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, August 25 — Today's communique: *Allied Armies in Southern France, 7th Army.*

American troops of the 7th Army have occupied Cannes and Grasse in an advance in the eastern sector of the southern France bridgehead.

French forces have further tightened their grip on Toulon, occupying the land arsenal within the city and the town of Ollioules to the west. The enemy is still offering stiff resistance in the port area.

In Marseilles, the mopping up of enemy resistance in the port area is in progress.

To the northwest, American forward elements have advanced to less than 10 miles east of Arles on the Rhône River, and north and south of Salon also have made further progress.

The number of prisoners taken thus far is estimated at 20,000.

Allied Armies in Italy:

British and Indian troops of the 8th Army have continued to press the weakening enemy resistance between the Apennines and Florence.

East of the slopes of the Apennines, Italian troops have reached the River Candigiano on a broad front, and entered the town of Acquasagna. In the upper Arno Valley, considerable advances have been made and the villages of Castelnuovo, Fornicbe, and La Montanina have been taken.

East of Pontassieve, troops of the 8th Army have made good progress toward the Gothic Line and are firmly established on the western slopes of Monte Secchieta.

West of Florence, in the 5th Army sector, patrol activity on both sides of the Arno continues.

Two oil refineries and an airdrome in Czechoslovakia, and communications objectives in Hungary, Yugoslavia, and the Po Valley yesterday were attacked by strong forces of

Our forces now closing in toward the Seine Estuary have made further advances. A thrust from the south has brought us to the outskirts of Elbeuf and to Gaillon, southeast of Louviers. The advance from the west gained fresh impetus yesterday, after the last enemy resistance at Lisieux and Pont L'Eveque had been overcome.

Allied forces moving northeast from Monnai have reached the area of Broglie. In a rapid thrust from the Orbec area, our troops have captured Thiberville, and advanced several miles to the banks of the River Risle, east of Bernay, which is in our hands. Other troops from Lisieux have reached the Risle near Brionne.

Southeast of Pont L'Eveque, our forces, after seizing the high ground at Blangy, have advanced to the line of the River Calonne from the area of Moyaux on the right, to Les Authieux on the left.

Farther north, we have captured the Forêt de St. Gatien, and have reached the main road south of Beuzeville.

On the coast, we have captured Trouville, and are approaching Honfleur.

Air: Enemy escape lines in the Seine area were attacked yesterday by fighters and fighter-bombers, as weather permitted. Attacks were continued last night by light bombers, which also struck at motor transport in the Dieppe-Beauvais area, and bombed railways in Belgium and northeast France.

E-boat and R-boat pens at Ijmuiden, in Holland, and shipping at Brest were attacked with good results in daylight yesterday by heavy bombers. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, August 25 — Tonight's communique:

Troops of the 3d Pre-Baltic Front, continuing their offensive, August 25, captured by assault the city and large railway junction of Tartu, and also occupied in fighting over 60 other populated localities, including the town of Elva; the large localities of Moizatula, Kaauderi, Ilmatalu, Ridecula, Puhye, Laskala, Tonguta, and Sedla, and the railway stations of Elva and Uderna.

South of Lomza, our troops continued to advance and occupied over 40 populated localities, including Ratovo, Nadbori, Gayezdovo, Luboty, Grozdiki, Uzayevo, Staryekachkovo, and Sunsenzhe.

East and northeast of Praga, our troops successfully repelled tank and infantry attacks of the enemy, and as a result of counter-attacks, have improved their positions.

Troops of the 2d Ukrainian Front, developing their offensive, captured the town and railway junction of Tshuchi, and also occupied in fighting over 350 other populated localities, including Serdets, Naneshki, Opricheski, Polusheshki, Podeshki, Porudzhi, Bolgyeni, Saratent, Burzhor, Vodichany, and Mladneshki, and the railway stations of Rozhaeshki and Vanka. Troops of this front, advancing along the eastern bank of the Pruth, have joined with the troops of the 3d Ukrainian Front, in the area of Lopushna-Leushent.

Troops of the 3d Ukrainian Front, developing their successful offensive, approached the River Pruth, in the area of Leushent-Kabul, captured the town of Leuvo-Kabul, and also occupied in fighting over 200 other populated localities, including the district center of the Maldavian SSR: the town of Katovskaya (Cantheshti); district centers of Ismail Region, the towns of Malaya-Ivanovka and Tartar-Bulavy; the large localities of Pommik, Godeshty, and Gotanbaty; and the railway stations of Prut and Suharlunga. Troops of this front have joined with the troops of the 2d Ukrainian Front, in the area of Lopushna-Leushent.

In the course of their successful offensive, troops of the 2d and 3d Ukrainian Fronts have encircled enemy groupings consisting of 12 German division in the area to the southwest of Kishinev. All enemy attempts, during the two days, to break out of the encirclement, were successfully beaten-

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cultural life for fighting at the front or working in war industries.

The announcement said that the new law will be applied with full severity against elements who sabotage these measures out of indifference, indolence, irresponsibility, or deliberately. The death penalty will be imposed in particularly serious cases of infringment. (OWI)

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In Marseilles, the mopping up of enemy resistance in the port area is in progress.

To the northwest, American forward elements have advanced to less than 10 miles east of Arles on the Rhône River, and north and south of Salon also have made further progress.

The number of prisoners taken thus far is estimated at 26,000.

Allied Armies in Italy:

British and Indian troops of the 8th Army have continued to press the weakening enemy resistance between the Apennines and Florence.

East of the slopes of the Apennines, Italian troops have reached the River Canfiguano on a broad front, and entered the town of Acquabagna. In the upper Arno Valley, considerable advances have been made and the villages of Castelnuovo, Forniche, and La Montanina have been taken.

East of Pontassieve, troops of the 8th Army have made good progress toward the Goth Line and are firmly established on the western slopes of Monte Secchieta.

West of Florence, in the 5th Army sector, patrol activity on both sides of the Arno continues.

Two oil refineries and an airdrome in Czechoslavakia, and communications objectives in Hungary, Yugoslavia, and the Po Valley yesterday were attacked by strong forces of escorted heavy bombers.

Tactical aircraft continued their support of ground forces in southern France and northern Italy, carrying out operations over a wide area to attack enemy communications. Road and rail targets, as well as an oil storage plant and troop concentrations in Yugoslavia, also were attacked.

During the night of August 23-24, our aircraft attacked communications in the Po Valley.

Last night, our bombers attacked the rail yards at Bologna, in northern Italy.

In these operations, 53 enemy aircraft were destroyed, and 19 of ours are missing.

MAAF flew approximately 1500 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, August 25 — Today's communique:

Land: After overcoming considerable enemy opposition, elements of the 2d French Armoured Division under General Leclerc have entered the outskirts of Paris. South and southeast of the capital, Allied troops have crossed the Seine near Melun, and in the Fontainebleau area.

Further up the river, we have occupied Montereau. East of Montargis, which is now in our hands, our units have made further gains.

permitted. Attacks were continued last night by light bombers, which also struck at motor transport in the Dieppe-Beauvais area, and bombed railways in Belgium and northeast France.

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In the course of their successful offensive, troops of the 2d and 3d Ukrainian Fronts have encircled enemy groupings consisting of 12 German division, in the area to the southwest of Kishinev. All enemy attempts, during the two days, to break out of the encirclement, were successfully beaten-back by our troops. In the course of fighting in this area, over 15,000 enemy officers and men have surrendered. The liquidation operations of the encircled groups of the enemy are continuing.

On other sectors of the front, scout patrolling and fighting of local importance took place.

During August 24, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 101 German tanks. In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 72 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, August 25 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

The Cairoli Brigade, which forms part of the Arno Division and which has now assumed the name of Potente, formerly its heroic commander, fought strenuously in the Pratomagno and Monte Giovi sectors, seizing control of a complex system of roads. Patriots of this unit attacked 11 Nazi-Fascist barracks in localities of Pescuy, capturing arms and munitions. At Settignono, on August 3, patriots annihilated a group of Germans who tried to impede their advance. One company of the Garibaldi Brigade engaged the enemy in heavy fighting in the mountains where patriots sought to disrupt enemy military traffic. The other

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forces of the brigade entered Florence from Piazza Beccharia on the morning of August 11. Fighting immediately broke out between patriots and Germans on the Mugnone and Africo line. Patriots captured two 20-mm. machine guns and two 81-mm. mortars.

In 10 months, the Caiani Brigade destroyed, in all, more than 150 vehicles, and killed many Nazi-Fascists in combat; losing 76 men who either died fighting or were executed by the Nazi-Fascists.

Bitter fighting took place between German troops and Italian Patriots who were defending Alpine passes on the Franco-Italian border. German elements fleeing from south-eastern France are attempting to save themselves by crossing the Alps. More German troops were sent to this sector to resist the offensive launched by patriots immediately after the liberation of Grenoble. Patriots intensified their activities in the Savoie area.

During the last two months, the Osoppo Brigade fought bravely and ably, killing 500 German soldiers. Patriots cut railway lines in 32 different places, blew up eight railway bridges, derailed several trains, destroyed 12 highway bridges, and captured, destroyed or damaged many enemy vehicles and convoys. (UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, August 25 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

In the region to the northwest of Paris, strong enemy forces from the west and south followed our divisions which had withdrawn to the lower Seine. The enemy pressure was particularly heavy to the south of Elbeuf, where a gap in the German front was closed by counter-attack yesterday.

To the west of Paris, powerful enemy forces with strong tank support opened an offensive and pressed forward as far as the western outskirts of the city. Violent street fighting has ensued in the outer suburbs of Paris. Attempts of the enemy to force a crossing of the Seine to the west of Melun were frustrated by a counter-attack. In one sector, enemy forces are still holding out on the eastern bank of the river.

Embittered fighting is going on in the areas of Toulon and Marseilles. In individual strongpoints, our garrisons are putting up resistance with the effective support of the coastal artillery, and are thus enabling all the other forces to withdraw in the direction of Lyons.

In the mountainous area to the east of the Rhône, the forces securing the flanks are engaged in fighting with mechanized enemy forces which are trying to cut off the withdrawing German troops in the Rhône Valley.

Patrol boats sunk an enemy E-boat off the mouth of the Scheldt, and set several others on fire; a German vessel was also lost in this fierce engagement.

Two hundred and two terrorists were accounted for on French and Belgian soil.

The reprisal bombardment of Greater London was kept up by day and by night with greater intensity than hitherto.

There was only mutual patrol activity on the Italian front.

In the south of the eastern front, the German troops are falling back to the Pruth and the Sereth, fighting always now that parts of the Rumanian Army had stopped resisting the Bolsheviks on the order of the group of royal traitors. A large number of enemy tanks was destroyed in these operations.

Strong local attacks of the Bolsheviks were repelled between the Vistula and the Carpathian Mountains. In the Vistula bridgehead to the northwest of Baranov, German infantry and armoured divisions, with the effective support of aircraft and anti-aircraft batteries, have frustrated powerful efforts of the enemy to break through to the

In the region of Dorpat, German and Esthonian troops brought powerful enemy forces to a halt.

Fifty-nine Soviet aircraft were destroyed over the eastern front yesterday, during clashes in the air and by the fire of the anti-aircraft batteries. Lieutenant Hartmann, leader of a fighter squadron, accounted for 11 of these planes single-handed, and thus raised his air victories to 301. Squadron Leader Hartmann is the bearer of the Oak Leaves with Swords of the Knight's Cross to the Iron Cross.

In the course of renewed air raids on a naval base in northern Norway, naval anti-aircraft artillery and escort vessels shot down 20 British planes.

During operations of German U-boats in the Arctic, an auxiliary aircraft carrier and four destroyers were sunk, apart from the cruiser reported sunk on August 23. An additional man-of-war was severely damaged by direct hits of a torpedo.

American bombers attacked several localities in northern and central Germany, and also in the Sudetenland and Bohemia. Particularly the towns of Kiel and Pardubice were hit. Aerial defense forces brought down 48 enemy aircraft, including 43 four-engined bombers, during these raids. (Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMAN OVERSEAS STATIONS

Rumania: «Rumania must clearly understand that the dishonorable capitulation is the equivalent of an immediate change to Bolshevism and the destruction of the country and the people, all the more so as the Bolshevik enemy is already inside the country.»

GERMAN HOME STATIONS

German Badoglios Will «Soon Hang: The commentator von Ofen says: «Each nation has its Badoglios. Some nations give them power. Other nations hang them on a gallows. Therein lies the difference. We are in the following favorable position: our Badoglios either have been hanged — or will be soon.»

TRANSOCEAN AND D.N.B.

Marseilles: After the first advances made by French Maquis bands toward Marseilles had collapsed, Anglo-Americans landed regular airborne troops north of the town, with which they started to attack on August 24. Heavy fighting ensued in Marseilles between the German garrison and the enemy tanks, which had entered the town. The city area, within range of the German naval bases, is still in German hands.

Paris: It is stressed that Paris is not yet in the hands of the Allies, although it is admitted that parts of Paris have been lost by the Germans. «Hard house-to-house fighting» is said to be going on.

Eastern Front: The commentator Alfred von Oborg blames Rumanian political events for an admitted Soviet advance on both sides of Jassy, gaining terrain to the south and southwest. German and Rumanian troops disengaged themselves toward the Pruth and Sereth rivers.

In concentric attacks, Soviet infantry and tank forces kept trying to break through at the southern East Prussian border. Each time the German defence halted them in bitter fighting. Both sides are constantly bringing up more reserves.

FASCIST RADIO

Fighting is going on in the outskirts of Paris, which the Allies «pretended» to have occupied. German units are sustaining the pressure of the Anglo-American tanks [illegible] succeeded in penetrating into the suburbs. The Ger-

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Strong local attacks of the Bolsheviks were repelled between the Vistula and the Carpathian Mountains. In the Vistula bridgehead to the northwest of Baranov, German infantry and armoured divisions, with the effective support of aircraft and anti-aircraft batteries, have frustrated powerful efforts of the enemy to break through to the north in heavy defensive fighting and by successful counter-attacks.

Two armoured and two mechanized corps, as well as 12 infantry divisions of the Soviets, incurred very heavy losses there. In the time from August 11 to 23, 434 enemy tanks and 634 guns were either destroyed or captured during that battle.

Between the River Bug and Narev, the efforts of the enemy to push through the German front were frustrated after an embattered struggle yesterday; 39 enemy tanks were destroyed there.

To the west of Modona, repeated enemy attacks failed.

To the northeast of Valka, renewed attacks of the Bolsheviks were also repulsed. In bitter fighting lasting for several days, the onslaughts of 10 Soviet infantry divisions, reinforced by armoured formations and trench mortar units, were stopped.

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TRANSOCEAN AND D.N.B.

Marseilles: After the first advances made by French Maquis bands toward Marseilles had collapsed, Anglo-Americans landed regular airborne troops north of the town, with which they started to attack on August 24. Heavy fighting ensued in Marseilles between the German garrison and the enemy tanks, which had entered the town. The city area, within range of the German naval bases, is still in German hands.

Paris: It is stressed that Paris is not yet in the hands of the Allies, although it is admitted that parts of Paris have been lost by the Germans. «Hard house-to-house fighting» is said to be going on.

Eastern Front: The commentator Alfred von Olberg blames Rumanian political events for an admitted Soviet advance on both sides of Jassy, gaining terrain to the south and southwest. German and Rumanian troops disengaged themselves toward the Pruth and Sereth rivers.

In concentric attacks, Soviet infantry and tank forces kept trying to break through at the southern East Prussian border. Each time the German defence halted them in bitter fighting. Both sides are constantly bringing up more reserves.

FASCIST RADIO

Fighting is going on in the outskirts of Paris, which the Allies «pretended to have occupied.» German units are sustaining the pressure of the Anglo-American tanks which succeeded in penetrating into the suburbs. The Germans, who have received reinforcements, are counter-attacking and have already recaptured several localities. The advance of General Patton's «column» represents, however, a serious threat, and might have important consequences. The Wehrmacht Command is taking adequate counter-measures to deal with this threat.

In Italy, the Polish forces again attempted to cross the Metauro, but were repulsed with heavy losses. In the western sector of the front, there was lively patrol activity, and artillery duels. Heavy fighting is going on in Florence, which the Allies announced as occupied by them some time ago. Fascist troops penetrated into an enemy camp and captured 22 Canadians, killing many more.

«Nobody in the world did as much for the peasant, and with such small resources, as Mussolini did for the Italian farmer in Italy and Africa,» states the Fascist Radio.

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

Interior S.C.R.

INFORMATION DIVISION
ACC

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service **compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, I N C., A F H Q — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512

Friday 25 August 1944

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

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Fall of Toulon imminent. French battle in heart of city; Allied ships shell Mediterranean positions; French move into Marseilles; U. S. troops reported on Swiss frontier; Allies closing new Seine-Touques pocket; King George congratulates Eisenhower; Red Army penetrates deep into Rumania; Rumanians fighting Germans, Hungarians, Bucharest in state of siege; Bulgarians inform Germany of peace intentions; Polish and Italian troops reach Metauro River; MAAF attacks Czechoslovak refineries, blasts panzer reinforcements bound for France; Allies overtake Japs in Burma.

LIBERATED ITALY — Cabinet, Prince Umberto meet Churchill; General Wilson has audience with Pope; U. S. Trade Union officials arrive in Rome; Cabinet discusses relations with Allies.

WAR FRONTS

FALL OF TOULON IMMINENT
FRENCH BATTLE IN HEART OF CITY

ADVANCE AFHQ, August 24 — The fall of Toulon, where trapped German forces have now held out for four days against the savage hammering of Allied air, land, and naval forces, is imminent, it was announced here today.

But, although forces of General de Lattre de Tassigny have penetrated into the heart of the city, and were reported this morning to hold the prefecture building and the Place d'Armes in front of the forge works of the great naval arsenal, German troops barricaded in the maze of huge workshops and docks still held out today, in bitter fighting.

French forces have now broken through the defenses to the east of the city, but German troops still resisted savagely from the fortifications southeast of the city.

Fighting in Marseilles

Fighting also continued within the great port of Marseilles today, although Allied troops swept westward to within less than 10 miles from Arles, on the Rhone River.

According to official figures, the area of the bridgehead in Southern France is estimated at up to 8,000 square miles. Allied forces have now entered at least six Departments of Southern France, and have liberated over two score towns and cities, including France's second largest city, Marseilles. The bridgehead extends along a more than 100-mile long stretch of the Mediterranean coast of France, with the besieged garrison of Toulon representing the only remaining pocket of German resistance. At its northernmost extension, to Grenoble, the bridgehead has penetrated into the industrial heart of France, only 55 miles from Lyons.

Enemy resistance everywhere, with the exception of onbattled Toulon, continued to be overcome, and the small enemy units being thrown in piecemeal against the 7th Army's advance are being destroyed or captured, it was stated here. The enemy has definitely been "thrown off balance," it was said, by the "splendid teamwork and aggressiveness" of the Allied forces. (PRO)

ALLIED SHIPS SHELL MEDITERRANEAN POSITIONS

ADVANCE AFHQ, August 24 — Allied Naval forces, including American, British, and French cruisers, heavily bombarded enemy positions along the Mediterranean coast from Marseilles eastward to Glens today, it was announced here tonight.

British and American naval aircraft carried out spotting activity in coordination with the bombarding ships, which also attacked enemy strongpoints and coastal batteries in the Gulf of Napoule, near Cannes, where return fire from shore guns was encountered. (PRO)

FRENCH MOVE INTO MARSEILLES

MARSEILLES, August 24 — At 0739 hours yesterday French Army troops entered Marseilles, the second city in France, and were welcomed by exultant throngs who ignored the dangers of falling German shells and constant sniping still going on. Most of the city is in the hands of the French, wrote a UNN correspondent, the remaining German resistance is located at the port, particularly the strongpoint at Fort St. Nicolas.

A staff officer today estimated that from 3,000 to 4,000 Germans are left resisting strongly in the batteries along the port forts and heavy artillery firing from a point in the bay off the harbour. Street fighting is raging in the port area, and sniping is going on all over the town from isolated Germans. Countless prisoners have already been taken by troops and Partisans.

The correspondent said he entered Marseilles from the east, riding down the Boulevard de la Blancarde with the French infantry. Tanks, guns, and armored car columns were moving in fast to support the infantry, which yesterday took the Autagne strongpoint after a hard fight, and reached the outskirts of Marseilles at La Valentine in the early hours of yesterday.

At the Palais de Longchamps, he saw people running down the wide boulevard dodging snipers, while the Partisans closed in to get the Germans. Smoke from shells covered the city, and the sounds of explosions and shooting

frontier; Allies closing new Seine-Tompes pocket; King George congratulates Eisenhower; Red Army penetrates deep into Rumania; Rumanians fighting Germans, Hungarians, Bucharest in state of siege; Bulgarians inform Germany of peace intentions; Polish and Italian troops reach Metauro River; MAAF attacks Czechoslovak refineries, blasts panzer reinforcements bound for France; Allies overtake Japs in Burma.

LIBERATED ITALY — Cabinet, Prince Umberto meet Churchill; General Wilson has audience with Pope; U. S. Trade Union officials arrive in Rome; Cabinet discusses relations with Allies.

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Fighting in Marseilles

Fighting also continued within the great port of Marseilles today, although Allied troops swept westward to within less than 10 miles from Arles, on the Rhone River, in the only actual mileage gain to be reported today.

Details of the occupation of Marseilles and the number of German prisoners taken after its encirclement are still lacking here. Likewise delayed were reports on the extent of damage to the vast port through bombing and enemy demolitions.

French troops moved forward steadily yesterday on both the northern and the eastern outskirts of Toulon. To the north of the town, the fortress of Faron, one of the inland ring of fortifications defending the big naval base, was captured. At latest reports last night, the big forts to the seaward side of Toulon were still firing, both on French troops inland and Allied naval units bombarding the port from offshore.

Northeast and east of Toulon, a series of stubbornly-held enemy positions were reduced in the village of La Valette, the wooded heights of Mont du Paradis, Carqueiranne, and Mont des Oiseaux, and at La Gardy and Le Pradet near the coast.

No further information was available today of the American forces which had thrust 140 miles inland to Grenoble, or of the 7th Army forces pushing westward along the Durance River Valley toward Avignon. It was announced today that Allied troops were well into the Rhone Delta, with one force within 20 miles of Arles on the road from Salon westward.

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At the Palais de Longchamps, he saw people running down the wide boulevard dodging snipers, while the Partisans closed in to get the Germans. Smoke from shells covered the city, and the sounds of explosions and shooting echoed in the streets, but little damage was apparent.

Last night, the Patriots occupied the Prefecture and took prisoners. The prisons have been opened, and political prisoners set free. No Vichy administrators were found, but patrols were looking for them. (UNN)

LATE BULLETINS

GERMANS RESISTING BEFORE PARIS

SHAEF, August 24 — Germans are still opposing the Allied advance on the outskirts of Paris, it was reported here late tonight. The French 2d Armored Division is in the vanguard of this advance.

The German defense on the Canadian flank of the Allied army along the Touques River has cracked.

Lisieux has been cleared of the enemy, except for the northeastern part. (Reuter)

BRITISH TROOPS REACH SEINE ESTUARY

SHAEF, August 24 — British troops have reached the Seine Estuary within sight of Le Havre, a Reuter dispatch reported tonight. (Reuter)

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

U.S. TROOPS REPORTED ON SWISS FRONTIER

GENEVA, August 24 — The Associated Press said from here today that American troops have arrived at the Swiss frontier. The Americans yesterday were officially reported to have reached Grenoble, about 70 miles southeast of the Swiss border at Geneva, and about 60 miles southeast of the long-held FFI stronghold at Annecy. (AP)

F.F.I. HARASS NAZIS IN ALLIED POCKETS

ALGIERS, August 24 — German garrisons, supply bases, and communications systems left behind the regular front in many areas of France were under constant attack today by French Forces of the Interior.

Dispatches to General Koenig's headquarters revealed that French Partisan troops took 3,300 prisoners in mopping up operations behind the advancing Allied lines in the Annecy area of southern France.

Large-scale clashes in regions by-passed by regular Allied troops have taken a heavy toll of German lives. The fighting carried on by the FFI releases Allied regulars for the widely-ranging spearhead thrusts deeper into French territory.

In the liberation of Grenoble, said a British United Press dispatch, the FFI «greatly assisted American armored and motorized units as they fought their way through intermittent German resistance.»

From the Swiss frontier tonight came reports that FFI troops were fighting in Lyons, northwest of liberated Grenoble. (PWE)

SWEDEN ENDS RELATIONS WITH VICHY

STOCKHOLM, August 24 — Sweden has broken off diplomatic relations with the Vichy Government, it was officially announced here tonight a Reuter dispatch stated.

Francois Conti, Vichy Charge d'Affaires here, said in an official statement tonight regarding the rupture of relations between his government and Sweden:

«The arrest of Marshal Petain and his removal to Germany has put an end to my mission.» (Reuter)

JAP AMBASSADOR TO VICHY SEEKS SAFER HAVEN

WASHINGTON, August 24 — Domei, the Japanese News Agency, said today that the Japanese Ambassador to the puppet Vichy Government and the members of his staff arrived «safely» at Belfort, on the Franco-German border, Monday. (OWI)

PYRENEES FRONTIER CLEARED

LISBON, August 24 — The Portuguese post office no longer accepts mail for transport by land beyond the Pyrenees, said a Reuter correspondent yesterday. He added that the entire Pyrenees frontier is now reported clear of Germans. (Reuter)

BERLIN-LISBON AIR MAIL STOPPED

BERNE, August 24 — The German Lufthansa ceased traffic on the airmail line between Berlin and Lisbon on Tuesday, an official announcement broadcast yesterday by the Swiss Radio said. (OWI)

ALLIES CLOSING NEW SEINE-TOUQUES POCKET

SHAEF, August 24 — Allied troops are forging together the ring around the remnants of the German 7th and 15th Armies, trapped in a pocket bounded by the bridgeless Seine and the River Touques to the east. Allied troops, driving relentlessly toward the Channel, today liberated Louviers, and have reached Elbeuf, one of the German's principal Seine crossings only 25 miles from the sea. The remaining bit of the Seine still available to the Germans is being of liberated Lisieux. To the south of Lisieux, Allied troops thrust northeast of Monnai about five miles, while other units drove northeast from Orbec and reached the village of Thiboutier.

Nazi troops in the narrowing pocket now have only about three main roads leading to the river and the remnants are compressed into an area about half the size they were reported to hold yesterday. A British 2d Army official stated that strict secrecy will be imposed on military movements for the next few days.

In heavy attacks on troop concentrations hiding in and around the wooded banks of the Seine, Allied pilots destroyed 300 motor transports and sunk 15 escape barges. Shortly after midnight and until 0800 hours today, aircraft of RAF Coastal Command carried out 25 separate attacks on German surface shipping evacuating from Le Havre.

To the southeast, American armored forces driving on Paris are meeting with stiff resistance.

Southeast of Paris, American forces are sweeping the Germans back along a 60-mile front. The forces which liberated Sens have thrust 15 miles beyond the city, and are advancing toward Troyes, 130 miles from the German border.

Further back along the line, fairly heavy fighting is going on at Montargis, on the River Loing local German forces, apparently by-passed in the initial thrust, are now trying to make a stand.

Other forces of General George Patton's 3d Army are in the vicinity of Corbeil and Melun. A headquarters announcement this afternoon reported that the Seine had been crossed both north and south of Fontainebleau.

(OWI - Reuter - BBC)

KING GEORGE CONGRATULATES EISENHOWER

LONDON, August 24 — King George VI today telegraphed congratulations on Allied gains in France to General Dwight Eisenhower. His message stated:

«To you and all in the Allied Expeditionary Force, I send my warmest congratulations on the glorious victories already gained in France. All my people will join me in thanking you for the outstanding success vouchsafed to Allied arms.» (OWI)

GERMANS ADMIT WITHDRAWAL EASTERN FRANCE

LONDON, August 24 — A German news agency military commentator tonight stated that measures have been taken to concentrate the German's western army on the shortest possible line of resistance falling short of the German frontier.

Such a concentration on a shortened line, the German military commentator added, «will mean an injection of added strength into the German Western Army, and it is preferable to the state of affairs in which our formations are scattered over a wide area.»

The Nazi commentator said that the German Army had been scattered not only because they were an army of occupation in a large country with numerous vulnerable points, but because they were forced into dispersal through General Montgomery's tactics. (Reuter)

SHAEF ISSUES STATEMENT ON PARIS

SHAEF, August 24 — It was officially stated here tonight that the Germans still constitute a threat to Paris.

The official statement said that the Nazis, who had made an armistice with French Forces of the Interior, have changed their minds and have threatened to destroy everything in the city.

«The French in Paris have called for Allied assistance,» said the statement, adding: «This is being furnished.»

It was emphasized here that the liberation of the French capital is not in itself a major objective, that the major objective remains the annihilation of German armies.

(Reuter)

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On the southeastern boundry of the developing pocket, American troops have liberated the important communications center of Evreux, and have driven on through Le Neubourg, 12 miles northeast of Evreux. Forces advancing northward from Verneuil have reached Conches, 15 miles distant.

On the western side of the disorganized German armies, British, Canadian, Dutch, and Belgian troops are pushing steadily eastward. General von Kluge is attempting to hold the Allies along a line from Lisieux along the Touques River to Pont l'Eveque to the sea, but elsewhere the German forces are frantically seeking to escape the certain death which is closing in about them. They are retreating from their bridgehead across the Seine in a northeasterly direction toward the river to reach the crossings covered by big German guns now firing across the mouth of the river from Le Havre.

British troops on the coastal sector have moved so fast that guns of a British cruiser supporting them were soon out of range behind them owing to minefields yet uncleared.

The Germans made frequent counter-attacks yesterday along the east side of the River Touques in an effort to protect their left flank. Heavy fighting is continuing east going on at Montargis, on the River Loing. Some German forces, apparently by-passed in the initial thrust, are now trying to make a stand.

Other forces of General George Patton's 3d Army are in the vicinity of Corbeil and Melun. A headquarters announcement this afternoon reported that the Seine had been crossed both north and south of Fontainebleau.

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(Reuter)

R.A.F. ATTACKS SHIPPING EVACUATING LE HAVRE

LONDON, August 24 — RAF coastal planes carried out 25 separate attacks on German surface shipping evacuating Le Havre, the Air Ministry announced tonight. The attack began after midnight and continued until early today.

The Allied air attacks against the enemy struck from every direction, attacking the Germans in Germany, France, and Czechoslovakia. More than 1,300 American heavy bombers today successfully attacked oil, aircraft, and industrial targets in central and northern Germany, and at Brux, on the German-Czechoslovakian border, headquarters of the USAAF announced.

The targets were at Merseburg, Ruhland, Brux, Freital near Dresden, Brunswick, and Hanover. Other targets were at Weimar and Kiel.

Last night, RAF Mosquito bombers made a concentrated attack on the German city of Cologne, and also attacked other objectives in the Ruhr. Not a single Allied plane was lost during these operations.

RAF bombers escorted by fighters this afternoon attacked "E" and "R" boat shelters at Ijmuiden, Holland, with 12,000-pound factory busters. Earlier many "F" and

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"R" boats included in the Le Havre sea evacuation were attacked for eight hours. Among the escaping enemy armada were corvettes and merchant ships, all of which were attacked by relays of Avengers of the Fleet Air Arm, and RAF Mosquitos and Wellingtons. Many of the enemy ships sought shelter in Boulogne, unable to run the gauntlet of the Allied planes.

The Luftwaffe is coming up in increasing strength as the battle moves closer to the borders of Germany. Fifty German planes which tried to interfere with the Allied bombing of Seine ferries and communications were shot down yesterday in the general area from Sens northwest to the mouth of the Seine. More than half were destroyed in one air battle northeast of Paris when a Canadian Spitfire group shot down 32 out of 80 German planes which attacked them. American Lightnings shot down 13 enemy planes, and lost an equal number.

A total of approximately 7,250 flying bombs have been launched against England, a joint announcement of the Air and Home Ministries stated today. Approximately 2,000 of these bombs were launched during the first three weeks of August.

The 9th U. S. Air Defense Command announced today that it has shot down 239 enemy fighters since it went into action on D-day, June 6. This command coordinates the operation of all anti-aircraft guns and Black Widow night fighters in the American sector in nothern France.

(Reuter - OWI)

R.A.F. USES NEW TYPE BOMB

LONDON, August 24 — A new type of bomb so powerful that the walls of buildings hit by it are usually levelled to the ground is now being used by the RAF, it was officially announced here last night.

The new type bomb was used in recent attacks on the industrial area of Munich and in a devastating raid on Stuttgart.

Details of the construction of the new weapon have not been announced. (OWI)

GERMAN 7TH ARMY COMMANDER WOUNDED

LONDON, August 24 — The German Overseas News Agency said that General Hasser, commander of the German 7th Army, was wounded in the fighting in the area of the River Dives. The agency stated he was caught in a trap when the German formations were temporarily cut off from the main body, and was wounded in the fighting for a breakthrough. (Reuter)

FIREWORKS OVER DOVER STRAITS

LONDON, August 24 — Reports from a town in the Dover area indicate people there got very little sleep last night because of the clashes of thunder in the straits and the sound of violent explosions on the other side of the channel, the BBC said today.

One reporter said the Straits of Dover were at times all lit up by lightning flashes, searchlight beams, bursting shells, and flares. (BBC)

"INTERNAL DISORDER" - WEHRMACHT WARNED

LONDON, August 24 — In a broadcast to the Wehrmacht, the German Forces Radio today warned German soldiers against the possibility of "internal disorder."

The announcer said: "There is a warning to all of us soldiers in the threatening example of France. The everyday internal situation in France is becoming more dramatic. We must be warned of internal disorders such as terrorist attacks against our people." (Reuter)

RUSSIANS MAKE DEEP PENETRATION INTO RUMANIA

MOSCOW, August 24 — The fall of five important Rumanian towns was announced in two orders of the day [illegible] Red Army troops of the 2d and 3d the Danube Estuary — owing to confusion among Rumanian troops."

Some part of this so-called confusion was revealed in front line Russian dispatches which quoted Rumanian prisoners as saying that German troops forced them into battle with guns at their backs.

The Russian communique said tonight that 30,000 prisoners, both German and Rumanian, have been taken in the Danube delta offensive. They are described as dirty, unshaven and footsore, with torn uniforms and broken boots, trudging southward, away from the battle front. Russian dispatches said they appeared to be delighted to get out of it.

Reuter said tonight that the Red Army's swift advance through Rumania threatens Bulgaria and Hungary, and that the huge quantities of booty being abandoned by the Germans indicates that they may have to make a hurried withdrawal from large areas now in the path of the Russian push. Reuter also reported that Russian forces were within 30 miles of the Danube Delta late today.

News from other salients of the Russo-German front was fragmentary tonight. Marshal Konev's troops of the 1st Ukrainian Front were reported racing along the highway toward Cracow, in southern Poland, after smashing through the German industrial center of Dombitsa. It was revealed tonight that the captured city had been an evacuation haven for Nazi war factories driven out of Germany by Allied bombings.

Vistula Battle

From the German radio came news of what was described as a fierce tank battle on the Vistula River front south of Warsaw. The Nazis said that already overwhelming Russian forces had been reinforced by four infantry divisions and several tank corps as the battle got into full swing.

From Warsaw, the Polish commander-in-chief of the Polish Home Army reported that fighting continues bitterly in the streets. Allied planes have dropped munitions and supplies to the Polish Partisans, and some gains, building-by-building, have been made in the heart of the Old City.

Again from the German radio, Russian troops are said to have made further gains west of Bialystok, in the drive on Lomza. This offensive, north of Warsaw, appeared today to be aimed at the Polish Corridor and the German city and seaport of Danzig. A deep penetration into the Polish Corridor would cut off all of East Prussia, where German forces are now massed in an effort to block the advance of Russian troops pushing into the Baltic states.

On the Baltic front, the plight of marooned German divisions in Estonia and Latvia was said tonight to be hopeless. Front-line Russian dispatches said that General Bagramyan's forces have thrust a pincers into the large German rescue army attempting to keep open the small gap in the ring the Russians are closing around trapped Nazi divisions in the coastal areas north and west of Riga.

(Reuter - BBC)

BUCHAREST IN STATE OF SEIGE
RUMANIANS FIGHTING GERMANS, HUNGARIANS

WASHINGTON, August 24 — Rumania can now turn to the task of helping to drive the Nazi invader from her country, Secretary of State Cordell Hull stated today at a press conference. He added that Germany thus loses the first of her satellites, and that her hold on the Balkans is breaking.

A Columbia Broadcasting System correspondent in Berne reported tonight that Rumanians are fighting German units in the Black Sea port of Constanza, and are fighting Hungarians on the borders of Hungary. General Sanatescu has declared a state of seige in Bucharest, as it is expected the Germans will attack.

Telephone communications between Berlin and Bucharest have been cut since Wednesday night, according to the Berlin correspondent of the Swedish paper *Aftonbladet*. The Germans are now without any means of contact with

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(Reuter)

FIREWORKS OVER DOVER STRAITS

LONDON, August 24 — Reports from a town in the Dover area indicate people there got very little sleep last night because of the clashes of thunder in the straits and the sound of violent explosions on the other side of the channel, the BBC said today.

One reporter said the Straits of Dover were at times all lit up by lightning flashes, searchlight beams, bursting shells, and flares.
(BBC)

"INTERNAL DISORDER" WEHRMACHT WARNED

LONDON, August 24 — In a broadcast to the Wehrmacht, the German Forces Radio today warned German soldiers against the possibility of "internal disorder."

The announcer said: "There is a warning to all of us soldiers in the threatening example of France. The everyday internal situation in France is becoming more dramatic. We must be warned of internal disorders such as terrorist attacks against our people."
(Reuter)

RUSSIANS MAKE DEEP PENETRATION INTO RUMANIA

MOSCOW, August 24 — The fall of five important Rumanian towns was announced in two orders of the day issued here tonight as Red Army troops of the 2d and 3d Ukrainian Fronts made deep penetrations toward the highly strategic valley of the Danube.

The first order issued by Marshal Stalin announced the fall of Kishinev, capital of Moldavia, and strong base and rail junction city for Axis armies defending the low-country route to Bucharest.

The second order of the day announced the fall of Roman, Husi, Bacau, and Barlade, all strategically important towns defending the Danube River Delta and the left flank of the important delta city of Galatz.

Kishinev fell to a combined flanking and frontal assault, to joined troops of the 2d and 3d Fronts. The four other German strongholds were taken by General Malinovsky's 2d Front units in an advance which stemmed directly southward from Jassy, which fell two days ago.

The two-day push made gains of 65 miles, and even from the German radio commentator, Col. Ernst von Hammer, brought an admission that the Rumanian front was folding up under the heavy onslaught of Russian tanks and infantry. As the German commentator put it:

"Russian troops have made deep penetrations toward haven for Nazi war factories driven out of Germany by Allied bombings.

Vistula Battle

From the German radio came news of what was described as a fierce tank battle on the Vistula River front south of Warsaw. The Nazis said that already overwhelming Russian forces had been reinforced by four infantry divisions and several tank corps as the battle got into full swing.

From Warsaw, the Polish commander-in-chief of the Polish Home Army reported that fighting continues bitterly in the streets. Allied planes have dropped munitions and supplies to the Polish Partisans, and some gains, building-by-building, have been made in the heart of the Old City.

Again from the German radio, Russian troops are said to have made further gains west of Bialystok, in the drive on Lomza. This offensive, north of Warsaw, appeared today to be aimed at the Polish Corridor and the German city and seaport of Danzig. A deep penetration into the Polish Corridor would cut off all of East Prussia, where German forces are now massed in an effort to block the advance of Russian troops pushing into the Baltic states.

On the Baltic front, the plight of marooned German divisions in Estonia and Latvia was said tonight to be hopeless. Front-line Russian dispatches said that General Bagramyan's forces have thrust a pincers into the large German rescue army attempting to keep open the small gap in the ring the Russians are closing around trapped Nazi divisions in the coastal areas north and west of Riga.
(Reuter - BBC)

BUCHAREST IN STATE OF SEIGE
RUMANIANS FIGHTING GERMANS, HUNGARIANS

WASHINGTON, August 24 — Rumania can now turn to the task of helping to drive the Nazi invader from her country, Secretary of State Cordell Hull stated today at a press conference. He added that Germany thus loses the first of her satellites, and that her hold on the Balkans is breaking.

A Columbia Broadcasting System correspondent in Berne reported tonight that Rumanians are fighting German units in the Black Sea port of Constanza, and are fighting Hungarians on the borders of Hungary. General Sanatescu has declared a state of seige in Bucharest, as it is expected the Germans will attack.

Telephone communications between Berlin and Bucharest have been cut since Wednesday night, according to the Berlin correspondent of the Swedish paper Aftonbladet. The Germans are now without any means of contact with their minister in the Rumanian capital. The reported break in communications followed shortly after Rumania's break with Germany.

Rumania's military capitulation will have momentous consequences on the war in eastern Europe, a Reuter military correspondent declared. Two great Soviet army groups are now released for other moves. That probably means 30 to 40 Soviet divisions are freed for another theater. The German army group guarding the Galatz gap between the Carpathians and the Black Sea is in the midst of hostile country with uncertain communications to the rear.

The road to Bulgaria, eastern Yugoslavia, and Hungary is opened. The Danube route into central Europe is opened to the Red Army, and the Hungarian Plains and Budapest are now directly threatened.

The loss of the Rumanian oil fields and refineries is an economic disaster for Germany. The loss of the Ploesti oil fields means the loss of three million tons of crude oil a year, one-fifth of Germany's total supplies.

A Radio Bucharest broadcast late tonight stated that Communists will be taken into the new Rumanian govern-

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

ment. Big demonstrations in favor of peace took place in Bucharest yesterday.

The broadcast also said: «Dictatorial régimes to date, ruling permanently against the will of the nation, have endangered the existence of Rumania as a state by their pernicious policy. Today, dictatorship is thrown overboard. The People have again taken up their rights.

«From now on, we are determined to be masters of our own destiny.» (OWI - Reuter)

RUMANIAN KING'S BROADCAST

LONDON, August 24 — The proclamation by King Michael stated:

«Rumanians, this is a difficult hour for our country. I have decided, for the salvation of the Fatherland, the immediate cessation of hostilities with the United Nations, and I call upon a government of national union to fulfill a determined will of the country to conclude peace with the United Nations.

«Rumania has accepted the armistice offered by the Soviet Union, Britain, and the United States. From this moment, all hostilities against the Soviet armies and the state of war with Britain and the United States will cease.

«The United Nations have guaranteed the independence of Rumania. Anyone who opposes the decisions we have taken and who takes justice into his own hands, is an enemy of our nation.

«I order the Army and the whole nation to fight with all means and at the cost of any sacrifice. All Rumanians must rally round the throne and government. He that does not assist the government and the will of the nation is a traitor to the country.

«They (United Nations) have recognised the injustice of the dictate of Vienna, under which Transylvania was torn from us. At the side of the Allied army, and with their help, we will cross the frontiers unjustly imposed upon us at Vienna.»

The last part of the broadcast was indistinct, but the announcer was understood to say that the future of Rumania depends upon the courage with which Rumanians would defend their rights. The Rumanian national anthem was played at the end of the broadcast. (Reuter)

GERMANY UPBRAIDS RUMANIAN KING

LONDON, August 24 — The German News Agency said today: «King Michael of Rumania, in a proclamation, called on the Rumanian Army to cease the struggle against the Bolshevik invader. The Rumanian chief of state, Marshal Antonescu, has been eliminated by a cowardly act of treachery of the King and a traitorous clique of Anglophile politicians and reactionary sycophants. A national group of patriots has been formed to fight against the King.

«A so-called democratic government set up by the King under the ostensible leadership of Maniu, but in reality led by the Communists, has offered to sell out the country to Moscow.

«Riots have broken out throughout Rumania. A national group of patriots has placed itself at the head of a movement against the King and his treachery, and has issued an appeal to the Rumanian people and the Army to continue the struggle against Bolshevism for freedom and life against death and ruin.» (Reuter-BBC)

BULGARIANS INFORM GERMANY OF PEACE INTENTIONS

WASHINGTON, August 24 — Premier Ivan Bagrianov, of Bulgaria, has reportedly informed the German Minister in Sofia that the Bulgarian Government has decided to break off relations with the German government, a Basle correspondent for the Geneva newspaper *La Suisse* reported last night.

The London *Times* diplomatic correspondent stated today that the Bulgarian Government has forwarded an official

certainty, the report said, as many garrisons have already mutinied.

The leader of the German minority in Hungary has ordered his followers to form an armed organization, Reuter quoted the Swiss Radio as saying today. (OWI - Reuter)

MANNERHEIM REPORTED READY FOR ARMISTICE

WASHINGTON, August 24 — Field Marshal Carl Gustav von Mannerheim, President of Finland, is preparing for an armistice with Russia, an Associated Press dispatch stated tonight, quoting reports from Finland.

The dispatch also said that the Finnish Minister to Sweden had suddenly departed by air today for Helsinki, in a journey obviously connected with efforts to get Finland out of the war. It is the minister's second trip to Helsinki in two weeks.

A Stockholm dispatch to the London *Daily Express* said that the secretary of the Finnish Foreign Ministry had arrived in Stockholm to confer with Madame Kollontay, Russian Ambassador to Sweden. (OWI-AP)

MOSCOW CALLS ON GERMANS TO SURRENDER

MOSCOW, August 24 — Radio Moscow told the German people today that the United Nations are now on the eve of victory. It urged them to surrender immediately, or «go on fighting uselessly to your own complete downfall.»

The broadcast also urged the Germans to join with all foreign workers in Germany in a mass strike «to put the Nazis out of action» by a sudden, bold stroke. (OWI)

POLISH, ITALIAN TROOPS AT METAURO RIVER

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 24 — Polish and Italian troops of the 5th Army, having fought their way to the Metauro River on the Adriatic sector, are now in firm possession of the important eightmile line extending from Montemaggiore to the sea, it was announced today.

Advance elements are already in contact with strong enemy forces north of the river, today's communique reported.

Piagge, to the west of Montemaggiore, and San Giorgio, to the southeast, have been taken. Polish units reached SantIppolito, five miles southwest of Montemaggiore, after some fighting. Italian patrols earlier reached Monte Mortello, 10 miles northeast of Cantiano. Cagli has also been taken.

The battle for the Metauro River line was «fierce,» it was officially stated. The enemy employed more than 50 88-mm. self-propelled and tank guns. German losses were high. Eighty dead were counted on one regimental front alone. Almost 800 prisoners have been taken in the Metauro sector in the past 10 days, bringing to 14,000 the total captured since May 11.

There was little activity on the 5th Army front, apart from normal patrolling and artillery exchanges.

The situation in Florence was described as «stable.» Throughout the day, indiscriminately aimed shells fell in many parts of the city. (PRO)

CZECHOSLOVAK OIL REFINERIES ATTACKED

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 24 — Up to 750 Italy-based heavy bombers today attacked an airfield and oil refineries in Czechoslovakia, as well as enemy communications in Yugoslavia and Hungary.

Also attacked was the Ferrar rail bridge over the Po River in northeastern Italy. This was the second straight day on which the heavily-defended last remaining span over the Po between Piacenza and the sea was bombed. The structure has been seriously damaged in previous attacks, but apparently is still usable.

The oil refineries attacked were at Kilin and Pardubice, 40 and 50 miles east of Prague. With a combined capacity of nearly 3,000 tons of oil per year, these two refineries have assumed increasing importance with the destruction

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The London *Times* diplomatic correspondent stated today that the Bulgarian Government has forwarded an official request to the British Ambassador in Turkey for the Allied terms upon which Bulgaria could quit the war.

(Reuter - OWI)

NAZIS DISSOLVE HUNGARIAN POLITICAL PARTIES

LONDON, August 24 — All Hungarian political parties, no matter what their political leanings, have been dissolved by the Nazi-controlled Hungarian Government, it was reported by the German News Agency today.

The decree, effective immediately, prohibited all political activity. Property of the parties, as well as their bank funds, have been confiscated by the police. Any violations, the decree said, would be severely punished.

This dispatch follows a report in the Geneva paper *La Suisse* last Wednesday, which stated that Admiral Nicholas Horty, Regent of Hungary, convened the puppet government's privy council, which is sitting permanently.

A report from Budapest last night said that dramatic events, similar to those which have taken place in Rumania, are awaited hourly. Military revolution is regarded as a

«...fighting uselessly to your own complete downfall.»

The broadcast also urged the Germans to join with all foreign workers in Germany in a mass strike «to put the Nazis out of action» by a sudden, bold stroke. (OWI)

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The oil refineries attacked were at Kilin and Pardubice, 40 and 50 miles east of Prague. With a combined capacity of nearly 3,000 tons of oil per year, these two refineries have assumed increasing importance with the destruction of other facilities in Austria and with the serious damage at and the possible loss of the great Rumanian oil fields.

Medium and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force continued their pounding attacks on road and rail targets in southern France and northern Italy. (PRO)

PANZER REINFORCEMENTS FOR FRANCE BOMBED

ADVANCE AFHQ, August 24 — B-25 Mitchell bombers struck at two road bridges north of Turin, Italy, yesterday, to head off German panzer divisions racing toward the Allied bridgehead in southern France.

Returning from bombing rail objectives in southern France, the medium bomber crews immediately readied for the attack on the village of Settino, 40 miles north of Turin, where two German armored divisions were reported to have assembled. The town itself was heavily bombed, and bridges on both sides of the German reserve forces were blown out.

Mitchells also attacked road bridges at Avignon, on the Rhone River, while fighter-bombers struck at rail and road

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traffic in the vicinity of Cuneo, north of Nice. French Thunderbolts were among [redacted] planes attacking this sector.

The newly-formed Yugoslav Squadron of the Balkan Air Force yesterday bombed German Army headquarters at Marcetelj, Yugoslavia, in the first attack against the invaders of their homeland since its fall. The Royal Yugoslav Squadron, trained in the Middle East by the RAF, consists mainly of veteran members of the Royal Yugoslav Air Force.

Heavy German fighter opposition yesterday in the Vienna area cost the Luftwaffe 45 aircraft, it was reported today. The targets, the Fanto Vosendorf oil refinery, six miles from Vienna, the Wiener Neudorf aircraft engine factory, and the Markersdorf airdrome, were all well covered by the Allied bombers.

German communications in southern France and northern Italy are now «chaotic», with 36 main bridges cut behind the German forces retreating in France, and 30 of the principal bridges over the Po River in Italy smashed.

In southern France, only the south rail bridge at Avignon, and the War River bridge on the Mont Cenis route, are open, but the railway line itself is cut in five places, and the Germans are forced to send their motor trucks bumping over the railway ties.

In north Italy, a total of 57 road and rail bridges have been destroyed, railway lines have been cut in 13 places, and 26 major highway bridges are impassable, it was said here. (PRO)

NEW MAAF STAFF OFFICER

LONDON, August 24 — The Balkan Air Force of the MAAF has a new senior air staff officer today. He is acting Air Commodore Laurence Frank Sinclair, who has been assigned to inspection duties with MAAF since last March. (Reuter)

YUGOSLAVS INFLICT MORE HEAVY LOSSES

LONDON, August 24 — Marshal Tito's forces of the Yugoslav Army of Liberation have inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, and captured a large quantity of war material during the fighting in Serbia, today's communique stated.

The action in Serbia included the destruction of a railway bridge on the Nis-Prior line. Enemy attacks were repelled in the Lika and Gorski Kotar districts of Croatia and Slovenia and prisoners were taken.

The communique also said that an enemy plane loaded with troops was destroyed in Dalmatia. (Reuter)

U. S. PLANES BATTER JAP DEFENSES

PEARL HARBOR, August 24 — United States naval air forces, continuing to batter away at Japanese island defenses close to the enemy's home waters, made a series of punishing stabs into the Marianas, the Kuriles, the western Carolines, and Marshalls in the last four days, a Navy communique announced tonight.

American bombers carried out an effective raid on Paramushiro, in the northern Kuriles, on Sunday. Direct hits were observed on the storage areas of this strongest of northern Japanese bases. A cargo vessel was hit offshore, and seven enemy fighter planes were shot down, without losses to the American formation.

Naval aircraft joined by Army planes attacked Yap, in the Carolines on the following day, hitting barracks areas and airfield installations. On the same day, naval aircraft attacked Rota Island in the Marianas, and bombed airstrips on Nauru. Neutralization raids, said the communique, continue against Jap forces on Wotje, and on Mille Atoll, in the Marshalls. (OWI)

ALLIES OVERTAKE JAPS IN BURMA

KANDY, CEYLON, August 24 — Allied forces have overtaken and were attacking retreating Japanese troops [illegible] Allied

HIROHITO QUOTES SHAKESPEARE

LI[illegible]ON, August 24 — Hirohito, Emperor of Japan, has quoted a fragment of Shakespeare to sum up what he thinks of the state of affairs in the Pacific war theater.

Radio Tokyo said today that the Emperor held a conference with his ministers, and emerged saying, «The present phase of operations will determine the 'to be or not to be' of our Empire.»

At the same time, Prime Minister Kuniaki Koiso broadcast a national warning that the Americans were seeking a spot for an invasion of the Japanese mainland. (Reuter-BBC)

«GRIPSHOLM» LEAVES U.S. FOR SWEDEN

JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY, August 24 — The Swedish liner *Gripsholm* sailed yesterday for Goteborg, Sweden, carrying German sick and wounded prisoners of war and civilians. The ship is also carrying Christmas packages and mail for American prisoners of war being held in Germany.

The *Gripsholm* is scheduled to return with American passengers late in September. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

CABINET, PRINCE UMBERTO MEET CHURCHILL

ROME, August 24 — Members of the Bonomi Cabinet were presented to British Prime Minister Winston Churchill yesterday afternoon at the British Embassy. Together with a number of Under Secretaries, the Government officials talked for more than three quarters of an hour with the visiting statesman.

Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi, who was a luncheon guest on Tuesday at the British Embassy, accompanied members of his Government to the meeting yesterday.

Preceding the visit of Cabinet members, the Lieutenant General of the Realm met with Mr. Churchill at the British Embassy. Prince Umberto was received with military honors. (UNN)

WILSON HAS AUDIENCE WITH POPE

ROME, August 24 — General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in the Mediterranean theater, was received at 1100 hours today in private audience by the Pope. He was accompanied by Sir Francis D'Arcy Godolphin Osborne, British Minister to the Holy See.

After the audience, which lasted half-an-hour, the General presented members of his Staff to the Pope. (UNN)

FLORENCE PHYSICIANS WORK WITH PARTISANS

FLORENCE, August 24 — Civilian physicians working with the Partisans battling northward from Florence were praised today by Allied authorities for doing «an outstanding job».

Front-line dispatches said volunteer medical men were going in under fire to aid wounded Patriots in the continuing battle north of this city.

In the city itself, other civilians were hard at work making a survey of medical supplies, as Allied officials labored to prevent the outbreak of diseases as a result of water shortages and poor sanitation facilities.

The city has been divided into five health districts. Students assigned to survey work received high praise today for their full reports of unsanitary danger areas.

The volunteer survey teams include students of medicine, engineering and law. As a result of their work, conditions in the city were said to be returning speedily to normal. (UNN)

U. S. TRADE UNION OFFICIALS ARRIVE IN ROME

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ALLIES OVERTAKE JAPS IN BURMA

KANDY, CEYLON, August 24 — Allied forces have overtaken and were attacking retreating Japanese troops in northern Burma along the Tiddim Road. The Allied troops were 10 miles inside Burma, having advanced 8½ miles in three days, today's Southeast Asia Communique stated.

The communique also reported that Japanese rearguards in the Habaw Valley are thinning out on tracks running east to the Chidwin. Fighters and fighter-bombers of the Eastern Air Command have considerably widened their area of search for enemy rail and road transport, but little was found.

A communique from the Chinese High Command in Chungking said that Chinese forces now hold a third of Tengchung. The Chinese fought their way into the city through breaches blasted in the city's thick walls by the USAAF. Later, fighters of the 14th USAAF strafed Japanese in the northwest corner of the city.

Chinese captured two hills, one north and the other south of Lungling, the communique said.

A Belgian field hospital has arrived in Ceylon to attend Allied wounded in the India-Burma-China campaign. It is staffed by a dozen Belgian officers and 200 native non-commissioned officers, male nurses, and drivers. It has several ambulances and a hospital transport plane. (Reuter)

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U. S. TRADE UNION OFFICIALS ARRIVE IN ROME

ROME, August 24 — Luigi Antonini, American Federation of Labor delegate, and George Baldanzi, Vice President of the Union of American Workers and CIO delegate, arrived here today.

Accompanied by Colonel Thomas Lane, Head of the Labor Division, Region IV, ACC, the labor representatives were presented to officials of the Italian General Confederation of Labor. (UNN)

FASCIST OFFICIAL ARRESTED

ROME, August 24 — Bruno Biagio, former Consul General in the Fascist Militia, was arrested today on order of the Deputy High Commissioner for the Application of Sanctions Against Fascism. He was formerly president of the National Institute for Social Security. (UNN)

ITALIAN RELATIONS WITH ALLIES DISCUSSED

ROME, August 24 — The Italian ministers without portfolio today met under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi, to discuss closer relationships between the Italian Government and Allied authorities. (UNN)

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LUIGI CARDINAL MAGLIONE BURIED TODAY

CASORIA, August 24 — The funeral services of Luigi Cardinal Maglione, Vatican Secretary of State, took place at Casoria today.

High ecclesiastical authorities, Italian Government officials, and officers of the Italian Armed Forces were present. Representatives of the Allied Military Government also attended. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

ROOSEVELT SPEAKS TO SECURITY DELEGATES

WASHINGTON, August 24 — President Roosevelt addressed the delegates to the International Post-War Security Conference at the White House yesterday.

The President said that he believed the same spirit of cooperation which had been shown in carrying on the war could be applied to the planning of a lasting peace. He called the attention of the delegates to their great responsibility when they meet to discuss enduring peace plans. He compared the meeting of the delegates to his meeting with Prime Minister Churchill and Stalin, where, he said, valuable ideas were exchanged in an informal atmosphere.

The President called attention to the difficulties to be encountered as a result of the Nazi education of German youth, who, he said, will be a danger to enduring world peace. (UNN)

U. S. WAR PRODUCTION BOARD OFFICIAL RESIGNS

WASHINGTON, August 24 — Charles E. Wilson, vice chairman of the War Production Board, has resigned, it was officially announced here today.

In his letter of resignation to the President, Mr. Wilson stated that differences among subordinates on the Board had resulted in unfair attacks upon him. He joined the Board about two years ago. (Reuter)

PERMANENT FOOD ORGANIZATION PROPOSED

WASHINGTON, August 24 — A proposal for the constitution of a permanent Food and Agriculture Organization has been submitted for approval to the various United Nations governments. This has been announced here by the Canadian Minister to Washington, Chairman of the United Nations Interim Commission dealing with these problems.

The Canadian Minister Mr. L. B. Pearson, said the objectives of the proposed organization are to raise nutrition levels and the standards of living, to secure improvements in the production and distribution of food and agricultural products, and to better the conditions of rural populations. (OWI)

F.C.N.L. CONSULATE IN QUEBEC

MONTREAL, August 24 — The first consulate of the French Committee of National Liberation to be opened in North America is located in Quebec, Reuter stated. A second consulate will be opened in Montreal next week. (Reuter)

NEUTRAL

NO REFUGE IN SWEDEN FOR QUISLINGS

STOCKHOLM, August 24 — Quislings who might contemplate seeking refuge in Sweden must understand that they are not welcome guests, and that their visit probably will be short, — the Stockholm newspaper *Nya Dagligt Allehanda* warned in an editorial yesterday.

The editorial said that some quislings might not think [illegible] by ship, and so might try to steal

GERMANS IN NORWAY ARE RESTLESS

STOCKHOLM, August 24 — Dissatisfaction among German forces in Norway is increasing, according to reports reaching here.

A purge of the German Navy in southern Norway is reported by the paper *Vestmanlands Tidningen*. The paper said that several degraded German naval officers had been sent away. (UNN)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, August 24 — Today's communique:

Navy:

It is learned that the garrison of the Island of Porquerolles surrendered to a U.S. cruiser on August 22, more than 200 prisoners of war being removed. The island has now been garrisoned by French troops.

Allied Armies in Italy:

In the Adriatic sector, Polish and Italian troops of the 8th Army are now firm on the south bank of the Metauro and in contact with strong enemy positions on the north of the river up to a distance of 12 miles from the coast.

In the upper Arno Valley, British and Indian troops of the 6th Army have again been quick to take advantage of a lessening in enemy resistance, and have made considerable advances on both sides of the river, capturing a number of important features including Mount Foresto.

During the night August 22/23 there was considerable enemy patrol activity in the Florence area, and there were several clashes between enemy patrols and patrols of 8th Army and the Patriots, which resulted in casualties to the enemy. West of Florence, 5th Army patrols remain active.

Seventh Army:

French troops have captured Marseilles, eight days after going into action in Southern France, and are driving westward into the lower Rhone Valley.

A substantial number of prisoners was taken in the capture of the city, in peacetime the principal port of France, and the largest on the Mediterranean. All escape routes were cut by the rapid advance of mobile elements.

Enemy resistance was comparatively slight in Marseilles, but continues stubborn in Toulon, where street fighting is still in progress with much of the city in our hands.

Northwest of Marseilles, further progress toward the Rhone River was made with the occupation of Salon. American forces have driven farther westward in the Durance River Valley.

MAAF:

Tactical aircraft yesterday carried out widespread attacks on bridges and enemy transport in the south of France and Northern Italy, and continued to give close support to the ground forces.

Other aircraft attacked communications and enemy transport in Yugoslavia and Greece.

Medium forces of escorted heavy bombers attacked an oil refinery, factories, and an airfield in the Vienna area. Others attacked a railroad bridge at Ferrara.

In these operations, 45 enemy aircraft were destroyed and 29 of ours are missing. Three of our aircraft are missing from night operations on August 22/23.

MAAF flew approximately 1,900 sorties. (OWI)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, August 24 — Today's communique:

Land: Southeast of Paris, Allied forces have reached the vicinity of Corbeil and Melun, and reconnaissance elements are 15 miles east of Sens. Units advancing northward have liberated Evreux, and are now several [illegible] have reached Conches.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 78-0-21

formal atmosphere.

The President called attention to the difficulties to be encountered as a result of the Nazi education of German youth, who, he said, will be a danger to enduring world peace. (UNN)

U. S. WAR PRODUCTION BOARD OFFICIAL RESIGNS

WASHINGTON, August 24 — Charles E. Wilson, vice chairman of the War Production Board, has resigned, it was officially announced here today.

In his letter of resignation to the President, Mr. Wilson stated that differences among subordinates on the Board had resulted in unfair attacks upon him. He joined the Board about two years ago. (Reuter)

PERMANENT FOOD ORGANIZATION PROPOSED

WASHINGTON, August 24 — A proposal for the constitution of a permanent Food and Agriculture Organization has been submitted for approval to the various United Nations governments. This has been announced here by the Canadian Minister to Washington, Chairman of the United Nations Interim Commission dealing with these problems.

The Canadian Minister Mr L. B. Pearson, said the objectives of the proposed organization are to raise nutrition levels and the standards of living; to secure improvements in the production and distribution of food and agricultural products, and to better the conditions of rural populations. (OWI)

F.C.N.L. CONSULATE IN QUEBEC

MONTREAL, August 24 — The first consulate of the French Committee of National Liberation to be opened in North America is located in Quebec, Reuter stated. A second consulate will be opened in Montreal next week. (Reuter)

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STOCKHOLM, August 24 — Quislings who might contemplate seeking refuge in Sweden « must understand that they are not welcome guests, and that their visit probably will be short, » the Stockholm newspaper *Nya Dagligt Allehanda* warned in an editorial yesterday.

The editorial said that some quislings « might not think of Germany as a healthy place, and so might try to steal into a neutral country, for example Sweden or Switzerland. Our authorities should declare in time that the application of the right of asylum is the business of the host country. » (OWI)

INSIDE GERMANY

ADMIRAL WIEDER IN HITLER PLOT

WITH 7th ARMY, FRANCE, August 24 — Nazi Admiral Siegfried Wieder, naval commander-in-chief of German forces in the Mediterranean area, was in the plot to kill Hitler.

This was revealed today by a French intelligence officer who said that the Admiral, who either killed himself or was assassinated in his villa, on August 11, was under constant surveillance by Nazi agents.

Wieder was found shot through the head, and beside him was a farewell letter to his wife. The Germans buried him on the day of his death, announcing that he had died of a heart attack. (PWB)

north of the river up to a distance of 12 miles from the coast.

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WESTERN FRONT

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Land: Southeast of Paris, Allied forces have reached the vicinity of Corbeil and Melun, and reconnaissance elements are 15 miles east of Sens. Units advancing northward have liberated Evreux, and are now several miles beyond the city. Other units have reached Conches, after freeing Verneuil.

The thrust northeast from Monnai progressed about five miles, and the drive northeast from Orbec reached the villages of Thibboutiere. Several bridgeheads have been made across the River Touques. Fighting continues in the area of Lisieux, where the enemy have taken up strong positions dominating the eastern exit from the town.

In the Pont L'Eveque area, enemy resistance was stubborn, and between there and Lisieux, heavy mortar fire was brought down on our troops crossing the river.

Air: The enemy's dwindling road, rail, and water transport systems were attacked by our aircraft yesterday. Fighter bombers destroyed more than 500 motor transport in woods and on the road in the Elbeuf-Louviers area, and sank 15 river barges at Tournedos sur Seine.

Both flak and enemy air opposition were encountered along the river and as far east as Sens, where our fighters gave support to ground forces. Seventeen enemy planes were destroyed in the air in this sector, and 12 others damaged. Fifteen of our aircraft are missing.

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

In the Cambrai-Lille area, railyards and canal barges were attacked respectively and without loss. Fire resulted from an attack by a small force of medium bombers on a fuel dump near Rouen. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, August 24 — Thursday night's communique:

During August 24 southwest and south of Tartu, our troops occupied in fighting 30 populated localities, including Servanti, three kilometers to the south of Tartu, Remati, Tokila, Lio, Karri, Raydla, and Kalsolaki, and the railway station of Rokka.

Southwest of Jelgava (Mitava), our troops repelled strong enemy tank and infantry attacks.

South of Lomza, our troops continued to advance and occupied 27 populated localities, including Vakenotte, Kotskuvo, Kremvocherys, Jartuzi, Podbelye, Prodnitsa, and Sohovo, and the railway station of Snyadovo.

East and northeast of Praga, our troops successfully beat back all enemy tank and infantry attacks.

Troops of the 2d Ukrainian Front, as a result of an impetuous offensive of tanks, cavalry, and infantry, have routed enemy groups to the south of Jassy, and on August 24 captured the strategically important strongpoints of the enemy defenses, the cities of Roman, Bacau, Barlad, and Husi, and also occupied in fighting over 300 other populated localities, including the town of Pirgunyavu; the district center of the Maldavian S.S.R. the town of Kalara; large populated localities: Muntiul, Salonye, Tritye, Valematye, Avramezhiu, Cherkeski, Potseshki, Untemetsy, Lozovo, and Kapryanna, and the railway stations of Kalara, Tarantechki, Potseshki.

During August 24, troops of this front captured over 10,000 enemy officers and men. According to preliminary data, in five days of operations, our troops have captured over 28,000 enemy officers and men.

Troops of the 3d Ukrainian Front, with the cooperation of the 2d Ukrainian Front, as a result of a skillful encircling maneuver and frontal attack, on August 24 captured by assault the capital of the Maldavian S.S.R., the City of Kishinev. The troops of this front, developing their offensive, occupied over 250 populated localities, including the district centers of Maldavian S.S.R. the towns of Straseny, Kaynari, Lapushna, Valmutrya, Kangat, Chaterlunga, and Kanaklia; large populated localities: Kizusline, Buryley, Eloven, Leutony, Kanechany, Krugloy, Velikane, Porchat, Kazunklie, Semeoglu, Bairamcha, Yeroslavka, Kanchik, Mihaylov, and Obnogait, and the railway stations of Yarbore, Zhol, Kevekai.

In the area west of Belgorod-Dnyestrovsky (Akkerman), troops of this front encircled and annihilated groups of Rumanian-German troops. In this area, over 15,000 Rumanian-German officers and men were captured. The commander of the 9th German Infantry Division, Major General Verner Kebbe, was among the captured. According to preliminary data, the troops of this front, during three days of fighting, captured over 27,000 officers and men of the enemy.

On other sectors of the front, scout patrolling and fighting of local importance took place.

During August 23, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 90 German tanks. In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 82 enemy planes were shot down.

During the night of August 23-24, our long-range air force carried out massive raids on the railway junction of Tilsit, East Prussia. As a result of bombardment, over 30 fires were started, enemy trains, warehouses with armaments, and railway installations were enveloped in flames. In the northwest part of the junction, oil tanks were blown up. With direct hits, warehouses were set on fire, among the fires which enveloped the whole territory, explosions followed. Two of our planes failed to return to their bases. (Radio Berlin)

In several localities in Northern Italy, patriots forced the Germans to build alternative roads to keep open their supply lines.

The general commanding the Italian Liberation, in an order of the day, stated that patriots in the Pongelli sector of Ostra Vetere and those in the Settebello sector recently collaborated with the Italian Liberation Corps with self denial, daring, and comradeship in arms and spirit.

Germans continue to deport to Germany workers seized from factories. Workers in heavy industry are, for the moment, left alone, since the Germans are afraid of a general strike. (UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, August 24 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces: In the Toucques and Lisieux sector, as well as farther south, our troops repelled all enemy attacks. An enemy formation which, west of Evreux, had proceeded in a northerly direction, was attacked by our tank formations and stopped. Bomber squadrons supported this fighting and struck at the enemy ferry traffic, and tank and vehicle columns with good effect. Two Seine bridges were destroyed by direct hits. Twelve enemy planes were brought down in dog fights. Northwest of Mantes, at La Roche-Guyonnier, our troops threw the Americans back over the Seine and mopped up enemy forces at the river bend south of the town.

Northeast of Fontainebleau, enemy forces who had crossed the Seine, were thrown back to the other bank of the river in counter-attacks. During the night, bomber formations effectively attacked Evreux. Heavy fires and explosions were observed.

On the coast of southern France, the garrisons of Marseilles and Toulon opposed a stubborn resistance to superior enemy forces. North of Durance, grim fighting with enemy forces, which attempt to check our retreat in the Rhone valley, is in progress.

In the Franco-Alpine area, our formations advance over the pass roads in a westerly direction in face of the stubborn resistance of the terrorists. We recaptured the Maddalena pass after fierce fighting.

London and its outskirts continue to be kept under heavy fire with "V-1."

No important operations except for lively reconnaissance activities are reported from Italy.

In the Adriatic Sea, motor assault boats torpedoed an enemy torpedo boat off Ancona. In the Aegean Sea, a German sub-chaser sank two enemy submarines.

In the southern sector of the Eastern Front, the enemy advanced with infantry and tank formations toward the sector on both sides of the lower reaches of the Pruth. On the central reaches of the Sereth and at Roman, grim fighting also is in progress. Northeast of Warsaw, formations of the Waffen SS frustrated numerous Bolshevist attacks in grim fighting. Between the Bug and the Narew, fierce Soviet attacks were warded off in grim fighting in the forest area. At the infiltration at Mielan, the enemy was still farther repelled. West of the Lake of Pskov, fresh grim Bolshevist attacks were frustrated. Attempts at breaking through toward Dorpat made by several Soviet rifle divisions were stopped.

On the northern sector of the Eastern Front alone, bombers destroyed 60 enemy tanks, 15 guns, and more than 100 vehicles. On the Eastern Front, 54 enemy planes were shot down in grim dog fights. In the course of an attack by Soviet bombers on the Petsamo area and the Varanger Fjord, fighters and anti-aircraft batteries of the Air Force shot down 29 planes.

In the Black Sea, east of Konstanza, sub-chasers sank a Soviet motor assault boat.

U. S. bombers attacked several localities in the Vienna area. Air defense forces shot down 28 enemy planes, 21 of which were four-engined bombers.

In the course of the night, Soviet bombers attacked

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789227

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(Radio Berlin)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, August 24 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

On the important Monfalcone-Trieste railway line, patriots succeeded in disrupting German military traffic after repeated acts of sabotage.

Clashes took place between patriots and German troops in Liguria during the first two weeks of August, particularly at Calice Ligure. Patriots killed 40 German soldiers, and wounded 90.

Patriots ambushed an enemy convoy near Cherelo. In the course of the fighting, patriots killed 50 men and captured seven large enemy vehicles; a Nazi major was killed. Patriots took 59 prisoners, including 14 belonging to the Todt organization.

Patriots ambushed enemy troops near Asiago, wounding and killing 50 men and capturing arms and large quantities of munitions. Only one patriot fell and five were wounded. In reprisal, the Germans put 72 families out of their homes. Patriots exchanged German prisoners for the return of hostages that the Germans had seized.

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U. S. bombers attacked several localities in the Vienna area. Air defense forces shot down 26 enemy planes, 21 of which were four-engined bombers.

In the course of the night, Soviet bombers attacked the town area of Tilsit. Isolated British planes dropped bombs on Colon.

(Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMAN OVERSEAS STATIONS

Southern France: On the coast of southern France, the Allies pressed forward over the central part of Durance toward the northwest in the direction of the lower Rhône. For this advance, only a few mountain roads can be used, and on these a number of bitter struggles took place against the advancing Allied tanks and franc-tireurs. On the coast, fighting went on west of Cannes and in Toulon. Inside Toulon, the Anglo-American tanks could gain only a few streets. At the combat outpost of the naval commander, violent hand-to-hand fighting took place. The port itself remained in the hands of the defenders.

Shipping Losses: Berlin reports that the losses of British and American auxiliary shipping alone amounts to a total of at least 222,000 tons during the month of August. Most of these losses concerned ships transporting troops.

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

TRANSOCEAN AND D.N.B.

Sweden Breaks with Vichy: D.N.B. announces: «The Swedish Foreign Ministry announced Thursday evening that diplomatic relations between Sweden and the Vichy Government have ceased to exist.»

Paris: D.N.B. announces: «Rumors that Paris was "liberated" were contradicted today, Thursday, by the headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force.» A later despatch from the same agency states: «In certain quarters of Paris, franc-tireurs tried to master the situation. The German Wehrmacht took up the struggle against these franc-tireurs. In a communication from German sources, it is said that upon this occasion the districts concerned suffered heavily.»

Rumania: The first German reference to the new government in Rumania was made by D.N.B. at 1530. It mentioned King Michael's new government and his appeal to the Army to cease fighting against Soviet Russia. Berlin comment stressed the counter-appeal by «a national group of patriots» to continue the war against Russia. King Michael is denounced as a «traitor» and «a Badoglio».

Eastern Front: The feverish defence preparations in East Prussia are stressed. Of the southern sector of the eastern front, it is said: «Owing to the political situation in Rumania and the resulting confusion among Rumanian formations at the front, the Soviets were able to achieve deep penetrations in the areas of their two large-scale attacks near Tiraspol and on both sides of Jassy, in the direction of the mouth of the Danube.» In the east Carpathian forefield, there was only locally restricted fighting.

FASCIST RADIO

The Allies are exerting strong pressure west of the Seine and southeast of Paris. However, the Germans are counter-attacking in all sectors and firmly holding out along the course of the Seine. In several sectors the Allies had to retreat to avoid annihilation.

In the Franco-Italian Alps, German units effected successful mopping-up operations against terrorist bands. The next few days will show the full significance of this new move on the part of the Wehrmacht.

In Italy, the situation remains unchanged, the Polish attempt to ford the Metauro having failed completely. A German military commentator believes that the Allies depleted their troops in Italy to keep up their pressure in France, and are now unable to develop their offensive plans in the Peninsula.

German motorboats penetrated into the port of Ancona and sunk an Allied torpedo-boat.

Today marked the first anniversary of the death of the Fascist hero, Ettore Muti.

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BASIC NEWS

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

Psychological Warfare Branch, INC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

Thursday — 24 August 1944

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

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Rumania accepts Russia's peace terms, joins Allies; Paris liberated by FFI; Routed Germans falling back into new pocket; Marseilles liberated by French, Americans enter Grenoble; Soviets capture Akkerman, Bendery, Vaslui, Dembitsa; 5th Army front quiet; Nazis continue shelling Florence; Churchill visits Canadian troops in Italy; First Allied daylight bombing of Philippines; Japs still retreating down Tiddim Road.

LIBERATED ITALY — Churchill meets with Bonomi and Badoglio; Rome gas service to be resumed; Florence food situation satisfactory.

UNITED NATIONS — Churchill meets Greek Premier.

WAR FRONTS

RUMANIA ACCEPTS RUSSIAN PEACE, JOINS ALLIES

NEW YORK, August 23 — Rumania has accepted a Russian peace offer, according to a broadcast by the Bucharest Radio monitored tonight by the Federal Communications Commission. Bucharest made the announcement in the form of a royal proclamation.

The government of Premier Marshal Ion Antonescu has resigned, Bucharest Radio said, according to the FCC. The broadcast was recorded as saying that the new premier is General Konstantin Sanatescu.

Included in the new cabinet is Julio Maniu, veteran opposition leader and chief of the Peasant Party.

No confirmation of these reports was forthcoming immediately from any Allied source. The Bucharest broadcast was the first word of any definite Rumanian move toward peace, although for several months there have been reports that representatives of the Rumanian Government have been sounding out Allied quarters in the Middle East regarding peace prospects.

Joins United Nations

The Federal Communications Commission also announced that the Bucharest Radio announced that Rumania not only had accepted the Russian peace offer, but had agreed to become an «ally» of the United Nations.

General Koenig said:

«On last Saturday morning, the National Council of Resistance and the Paris Liberation Committee, in accord with the national delegate members and representatives of the Government of the Republic, decreed a national uprising in Paris and the Paris region. The FFI, 50,000 armed men supported by several hundred thousand unarmed Patriots, immediately went into action.

«The Paris police, who had previously gone on strike, seized the Prefecture of the Police, and made the Ile de la Cite a bastion against which the German attacks were shattered.

«Yesterday, after four days of struggle, the enemy was beaten, the Patriots occupied all public buildings, the representatives of Vichy were in flight. Thus, the people of Paris had a determining part in the liberation of their capital.»

The FFI liberation of Paris climaxes a series of engagements in which the FFI have attacked and harried the Germans throughout France, driven them from entire French departments, and occupied a number of towns.

Enemy Losses Named

Details of German losses were listed in an announcement from General Koenig's headquarters last night. Altogether, in a single day's fighting, mostly in clearing pockets of German resistance in the liberated departments, the FFI killed more than 1,400 officers and men and took a large number of prisoners. The FFI also captured a number of German military trucks and much other military equipment, including a munitions dump, a supply depot, and another depot containing 80 tons of ammunition.

Meanwhile, in the areas technically controlled by the Germans, the FFI have kept up their attacks on communications, rail lines, and bridges.

The FFI have liberated Blois, Loches, and Perpignan.

Forces of the Maquis played an important role in the Allied thrust to Grenoble, in southern France, a United Press military correspondent said today. The Maquis assisted the U. S. armored and motorized units as they fought their way through intermittent German resistance. Grenoble is only 24 miles from the Maquis-held department of Haute Savoie, and 75 miles from the Swiss border.

While General Koenig was announcing the liberation of Paris, it was reported that half a million French Patriots, striking from the Alps to the Pyrenees in support of Allied military operations, had liberated 14 departments and recaptured 50,000 square miles in southern France. The FFI announced that, altogether, more than half of France is now under Allied or Patriot control.

The Swiss newspaper *Tribune de Geneve* quoted an officer of a special German mission, created to evacuate threatened garrisons in various small towns of southern France, as saying: «Under present conditions, we should need at least six months to evacuate General Blaskowitz' army and other Wehrmacht and SS units still stationed in southwestern France.»

Grenoble; Soviets capture Akkerman, Bendery, Vaslui, Dembitsa; 5th Army front quiet; Nazis continue shelling Florence; Churchill visits Canadian troops in Italy; First Allied daylight bombing of Philippines; Japs still retreating down Tiddim Road.

LIBERATED ITALY — Churchill meets with Bonomi and Badoglio; Rome gas service to be resumed; Florence food situation satisfactory.

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A summary of the proclamation, issued by the boy king, Michael, follows:

A new national government will be formed.

Russian peace terms are accepted.

Rumania is to be an ally of the United Nations.

Rumania is taking her fate into her own hands and will fight the «enemy».

All citizens must rally round the throne.

The Vienna award (by which Rumania received part of Transylvania from Hungary) is rejected.

The broadcast, FCC said, was made at 1620 hours, Eastern war time.

The Rumanian action followed by one day a declaration by Bulgarian Foreign Minister Peravan Draganov that his nation was trying to make peace with United States and Great Britain. (OWI)

PARIS LIBERATED BY F.F.I. GERMANS IN FRANCE BEATEN

LONDON, August 23 — The liberation of Paris by the French has been announced by General Koenig, Commander-in-Chief of the French Forces of the Interior and Military Governor of Paris, according to an announcement by BBC today.

[illegible] shattered.

«Yesterday, after four days of struggle, the enemy was beaten; the Patriots occupied all public buildings; the representatives of Vichy were in flight. Thus, the people of Paris had a determining part in the liberation of their capital.»

The FFI liberation of Paris climaxes a series of engagements in which the FFI have attacked and harried the Germans throughout France, driven them from entire French departments, and occupied a number of towns.

Enemy Losses Named

Details of German losses were listed in an announcement from General Koenig's headquarters last night. Altogether, in a single day's fighting, mostly in clearing pockets of German resistance in the liberated departments, the FFI killed more than 1,400 officers and men and took a large number of prisoners. The FFI also captured a number of German military trucks and much other military equipment, including a munitions dump, a supply depot, and another depot containing 80 tons of ammunition.

Meanwhile, in the areas technically controlled by the Germans, the FFI have kept up their attacks on communications, rail lines, and bridges.

The FFI have liberated Blois, Loches, and Perpignan.

Forces of the Maquis played an important role in the Allied thrust to Grenoble, in southern France, a United Press military correspondent said today. The Maquis assisted the U. S. armored and motorized units as they fought their way through intermittent German resistance. Grenoble is only 34 miles from the Maquis-held department of Haute Savoie, and 75 miles from the Swiss border.

While General Koenig was announcing the liberation of Paris, it was reported that half a million French Patriots, striking from the Alps to the Pyrenees in support of Allied military operations, had liberated 14 departments and recaptured 50,000 square miles in southern France. The FFI announced that, altogether, more than half of France is now under Allied or Patriot control.

The Swiss newspaper *Tribune de Geneve* quoted an officer of a special German mission, created to evacuate threatened garrisons in various small towns of southern France, as saying: «Under present conditions, we should need at least six months to evacuate General Blaskowitz' army and other Wehrmacht and SS units still stationed in southwestern France.»

LATE BULLETINS

EVREUX LIBERATED

SHAEF, August 23 — Allied forces have liberated Evreux and advanced seven miles beyond it against slight resistance, it was announced here late tonight. Evreux is west of the Seine and is southeast of Le Havre.

Between the Risle and the Seine rivers, Allied forces have begun another great annihilation of routed German divisions in what is described by a Reuter correspondent as «a 19-mile killing ground». Hundreds of Allied guns are throwing enormous firepower into the pocket. Americans on the west bank of the Seine are behind the Germans and British. (Reuter)

FRENCH ARMOURED DIVISION ENTERS PARIS

NEW YORK, August 24 (Thursday) — A Columbia Broadcasting System correspondent at the front reported early this morning that the French 2d Armoured Division has entered Paris. (Reuter)

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The paper added that the German Army, to protect these occupation troops in the event of a quick withdrawal, began as early as August 3 to arrest as hostages all of the mayors of villages exceeding 1,500 in population. Many disappeared to escape arrest.

One of the most dramatic aspects of the French Resistance has been the way in which the Maquis have obtained arms. They are fighting with everything from parachuted British tommy guns to revolvers dating from the Boer war. The Swiss radio indicated that one of the conditions of surrender that the Maquis impose on defeated German garrisons is that they must not sabotage their arms and equipment, but must hand it over in good condition. Persons not belonging to the FFI are forbidden to carry arms.

With the French Forces of the Interior in control of Paris, with Allied armor ranging more than 60 miles to the southeast of the French capital and with other Allied troops racing down the mouth of the Seine to cut off the remnants of the routed 7th Army, the enemy in France is beaten. There is no place west of the Rhine where he can hope to make a stand.

Allied troops are now in a race with the enemy, the latter attempting to escape east of the Seine, with Allied armor and other formations closing in on him from the south and from the west, and other units driving to cut off the last avenue of escape northeast of Paris.

The Argentan-Falaise pocket has been liquidated. Here due to amateurish generalship and a retreat started too late an entire German army has been smashed. The enemy has lost more then 100,000 men and a tremendous amount of equipment which cannot be replaced as the Allies drive him from the soil of France.

It is now clear that the Germans are destitute of reserves both in troops and equipment in the entire northwestern part of Europe.

Allied planes, harrying the routed Germans, continue to take a terrific toll of their motorized transport and tanks.

The German 7th Army no longer exists. (Reuter)

ROUTED GERMANS FALLING BACK INTO NEW POCKET

SHAEF, August 23 — Thousands of Germans were retreating west of the Seine into the guns of the Allied air forces and directly into another trap now being drawn by the American 1st Army, which was pushing northwestward down both sides of the Seine, it was stated tonight here.

Between 40,000 and 50,000 prisoners have been taken in the Falaise region, but the number of German dead has not yet been determined, it was also announced. What remains of those forces who were moving to the rear in what Allied air reports called a «rout,» were faced with death or capture by the sudden Allied reverse move in the direction of Le Havre.

This reverse drive was the signal for the French Underground's uprising in Paris, resulting in the French capital's liberation from four years and 76 days under the German invader. There were reports that light artillery from American units was given the Patriots to blast the rearguard German garrisons into death or submission. The Germans, Allied air reconnaissance reported, have been moving from Paris by every road during the last two days.

Official silence for reasons of military security hid the whereabouts of General Patton's 1st Army columns inside from the official confirmation of capture of Sens, far to the southeast of Paris and within 160 miles of the German border. When last heard from, General Patton's armored columns were pointed toward Troyes, 43 miles east of Sens, a city astride the main trunk railways to Alsace-Lorraine and Germany's industrial Saar Valley.

Previous to the drive to Sens, there was a strong battle [illegible] with the 1st Army's armored

The following are the distances from Allied forward positions to the borders of Germany.

Eastern front — touches the East Prussia on border west of Augustov.

Western front, northern sector — 107 miles from Sens to German border.

Western front, southern sector — 150 miles from Grenoble to German border.

Southern front — 200 miles from vicinity of Florence to German border.

BORDEAUX REPORTED UNDER ATTACK

NEW YORK, August 23 — American and French troops were reported, to be attacking the city of Bordeaux. The city lies along the coastal center of the Bay of Biscay, on the Gironde River.

The Associated Press reported from the Franco-Spanish frontier that American and French columns met on the outskirts of Bordeaux yesterday at noon, and immediately began a coordinated assault on the French river port.

Other dispatches from the Spanish frontier town of Irun said that naval gunfire and heavy explosions could be heard from the Bordeaux area. Reports of the Allied assault on the city have not been confirmed from official sources.

MARSEILLES LIBERATED BY FRENCH AMERICANS ENTER GRENOBLE

ADVANCE AFHQ, August 23 — French troops today liberated Marseilles, the Mediterranean's greatest port and France's second-largest city, as American motorized and armored forces of the 7th Army entered Grenoble after a lightning advance of 140 miles through the heart of the French Alps.

Marseilles was occupied by General De Lattre De Tassigny's French forces with a «minimum» of German resistance, it was reported.

Although small pockets of German troops still held out, the deliverance of the city followed swiftly on the completion of a brilliant encircling movement which cut off the last escape routes from the rear.

French troops, pouring southwest of Aix, closed the last 18-mile gap in the tight cordon drawn about the great city today and swept around the shores of the broad marshes to the northwest to close off two highways, the last escape routes open to the German defenders. Westernmost French forces were nearing Martigues, 18 miles northwest of Marseilles, where the southernmost highway, No. 569, crosses the canal leading from the shallow salt lake to the sea at Port le Bouc.

At latest reports here tonight, Toulon still resisted. Its trapped German garrison was fighting viciously to hold the great naval arsenal and port area, although the Allies now hold over 199 miles of the French Mediterranean coast and have swept 140 miles inland to near the industrial heart of France.

Spectacular American Advance

French Forces of the Interior played «an effective support role» in the swift American thrust to Grenoble, it was reported here.

The American and French Patriot forces reached Grenoble after smashing through stiff German opposition at Digne, 80 miles to the south.

The spectacular advance, most sensational so far in the swift-paced extension of the Riviera bridgehead, placed American forces within less than 55 miles of Lyons, third largest city of France, and by-passed, through the «back-[illegible] the last forbidding stretch of the Rhone

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Previous to the drive to Sens, there was a strong battle in the Fontainebleau woods, with the 1st Army's armored columns smashing German resistance.

Deauville Captured

At the eastern end of the pincers forming the second trap for the Germans were Canadian Army forces who were moving up the coast toward Le Havre. The Canadians captured Deauville and moved toward Trouville before running into German artillery fire.

An Associated Press dispatch stated that Deauville fell to Belgian units while British and Canadian airborne troops, operating as infantry, pushed on to Trouville. Other Canadian units made three crossings of the Touques River farther inland. The Canadians have taken 6,000 more prisoners, bringing its total since August 7 to 19,000.

The Canadian 1st Army, another Associated Press dispatch said, destroyed the German 12th SS Tank Division. A Canadian staff officer said that if this division shows up, it will be the same in number only. It was the 12th SS Tank division, which was charged officially with the murder of 19 captured Canadian soldiers. The Canadians had fought elements of this division in a battle leading to the capture of Falaise before the German division disappeared into the Allied death trap.

Radio Berlin admitted tonight that Colonel General Paul Hausser, commander of the German 7th Army, has been wounded in Normandy.

Berlin said that naval gunfire and heavy explosions could be heard from the Bordeaux area. Reports of the Allied assault on the city have not been confirmed from official sources.

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The spectacular advance, most sensational so far in the swift-paced extension of the Riviera bridgehead, placed American forces within less than 55 miles of Lyons, third largest city of France, and by-passed, through the "back-door" route, the long, forbidding stretch of the Rhone Valley guarded by the high bluffs of the Dauphine Alps. Here, the Germans might have held back the Allied forces as they poured northward up through the bottleneck of the main traffic artery of southern France.

Six towns, Digne, Sisteron, Aspres, Gap, St. Bonnet, and L'Argentiere were liberated in the swift northward thrust which paralleled the Rhone route through the Durance and the Drac river valleys.

Foundations for the northward thrust, which has brought the Allied 7th Army within little over 200 miles of the Allied 3rd Army last reported at Sens on the River Yonne, were laid in the early stages of the Provence campaign, it was revealed today.

The first official report that American forces were taking this direction came in an announcement on the night of August 20, when it was reported that American forces had crossed the Durance River in several places. On the following day, August 21, the capture of Major General Hans Schuberth, who it is now revealed commanded the forces at Digne, was announced.

Although in subsequent days Allied reconnaissance forces were reported at various points along the Durance, the Asse, and the Verdon rivers, and it was stated that the enemy had become "perplexed and stunned" by the

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swift movement of the American forces, no inkling of this surprise thrust was allowed to escape.

Along the coast, French and American forces have closed to three miles the narrow escape corridor from Marseilles north around the marshlands of the Etang de Berre, while, inside Toulon, the trapped German garrison fought back at point-blank range the French troops closing in on the great arsenal and dock area.

In violent fighting, French forces cleared and occupied the enemy strongpoint of Hyères, the resort town 12 miles east of Toulon, and swept along the coast to come to grips with the cornered Germans at the eastern edge of Toulon.

With their backs to the sea, the German garrisons of Toulon have organized formidable defensive works around the port area of what was once the home base of the French Mediterranean Fleet.

Mobile artillery, coastal batteries and heavy anti-aircraft guns bristled from every quarter of the besieged fortress city, and although the French assault forces had pushed to within a quarter of a mile of the big arsenal, progress was slow and difficult.

Midway between these two forces, a third French formation thrust through the Chaine de l'Etoile Mountains to capture Allauch, about three miles from Marseilles, and just south of an alternate spur of Highway No. 8 into the port city.

In the western edges of the Allied advance along the Durance River valley, a 7th Army column was reported to have reached a point a mile beyond Cadenet, to thrust to within 29 miles of Avignon along this tributary of the Rhone. Cadenet, six miles northwest of Les Puy, and on the north bank of the Durance River, marks only a small advance in comparison with the swift American thrust along the northeastern reaches of the river into Dauphine and Haute Savoie.

According to late official reports tonight, a further gain of three miles was made by American forces in the Durance River Valley, when they reached today the town of Lauris, west of Cadenet and only 27 miles southeast of Avignon.

The town of Salon, 11 miles northwest of Velaux, where American forces were reported this morning, was also occupied. Salon is 25 miles northwest of Marseilles, on the main highway leading west to Arles. (PRO)

TOULON FORTRESS GUNS STILL FIRING

ADVANCE AFHQ, August 23 — The siege guns of the fortresses ringing the sea approaches to Toulon were still firing last night, although their fire-power had been reduced by the savage pounding of an Allied flotilla of two battleships and three cruisers, it was announced here this evening.

The big guns around Hyeres and Giens Point, 12 miles east of Toulon, were reported to have been silenced by the Allied naval assault, and U.S. destroyers had attacked the island of Portcrolles and had taken off some enemy prisoners, although 150 Germans were said still to be on this outlying island.

There are three main fortresses on the seaward side of Toulon. One of these is Fort Janas, on Cap Cicie, six miles southwest of the city, which commands the entrance into the outer roadsteads of Toulon harbor. A second fortress is on Cap Cepet, extending into the roadsteads due south of the city. The third fortification is Fort de la Colle Noire, a group of three great, linked bastions commanding the entrance into the roadsteads from the east.

In actions at the eastern extremity of the 160-mile-long beachhead, light naval units bombarded enemy guns in the Cannes area, and United States destroyers sank or destroyed four enemy E-boats encountered in these waters.

The unloading of troops and supplies is proceeding well, despite easterly winds and a slight surf, it was announced here tonight. (PRO)

R.N. DESTROYS EIGHT GERMAN SHIPS

According to the Basle *National Zeitung*, aged Marshal Petain left his villa in Vichy only after the German authorities threatened to bomb the city if he refused to leave. Petain then gave himself up as a prisoner of the occupation troops, refusing to undertake any sort of official duties. (Reuter)

SOVIETS CAPTURE FOUR GERMAN STRONGHOLDS

MOSCOW, August 23 — Three Red Army successes were announced here tonight. Russian forces have captured three German strongholds in Rumania: Akkerman, Bendery, and Vaslui. In the Cracow direction, they carried Dembitsa by storm.

Marshal Stalin issued three orders of the day tonight, addressed to the commanders of the 1st, 2d and 3d Ukrainian fronts, Marshal Konlev, General Malinovsky, and General Tolbukhin.

Marshal Konlev's forces, who took Dembitsa, a large aircraft production and communications center, are now 65 miles east of Cracow. Dembitsa is also an important road and rail junction on the Vistula, only 20 miles from the big Polish city of Tarnow.

General Malinosky's tank and infantry forces, sweeping southward after their victory at Jassy yesterday captured Vaslui, an important communication center between the Pruth and Sereth 88 miles farther down the railway line to Galatz. This latest advance brings the new Rumanian offensive to within 127 miles of Bucharest, and 85 miles of the Galatz gap, the Rumanian gateway city guarding the approaches to the Ploesti oilfields.

Akkerman, German stronghold on the Dniester estuary, fell to troops of General Tolbukhin's 3d Ukrainian Army, who made their gigantic break-through on an 80-mile front yesterday. In one day alone, Tolbukhin's troops routed two German and two Rumanian infantry divisions. Bender was also taken by assault.

Coordinated with the double land drive on Galatz and the Danube Valley was an aerial attack on the Rumanian Black Sea port of Costanza for the second night running. On Monday night, harbor shipping and naval craft were destroyed or damaged, and an oil refinery was destroyed. A strong cover of aircraft supported the Russian advances in Rumania, and maintained full Russian air supremacy.

Malinovsky and Tolbukhin used massed tank and artillery forces to deal steady and relentless blows against the retreating enemy, on the hammer and anvil principle. The Russian approach on Jassy was so swift, Radio Moscow said today, that a railway train with 147 coaches was captured intact and fully loaded.

Cernauti Nazis Encircled

United Press said that the seizure of Vaslui, combined with the capture of Akkerman, virtually sealed the fate of the Germans in the fortified area of Chisinau (Cernauti), capital of Bessarabia. Their last escape line is now within field-gun range of the advancing Soviets of the 2d and 3d Ukrainian armies and the Germans are threatened with a great Russian encirclement operation.

Meanwhile, between the Baltic and the Carpathians, violent battles of armor raged at the approaches to Warsaw and west of Riga. In their furious effort to force the Russians to withdraw from Tukum, 35 miles west of Riga, the Germans are reported to have thrown in more than 400 tanks and powerful forces of infantry in an attack continued all day. Soviet troops repulsed 10 or more assaults before they were ordered to fall back to more favorable defensive positions. The enemy's losses were extremely high.

The fiercest fighting continued north and southwest of Shavli (Siauliai), where the Germans tried to drive a wedge behind the Soviets operating in the area of Mitgava. Panzer forces concentrated for a drive against the Russian rear are now being battered and worn down in [illegible] fighting in the Russian forward positions.

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R.N. DESTROYS EIGHT GERMAN SHIPS

LONDON, August 23 — The British Navy today destroyed eight German ships between Brest and Lorient, the Admiralty announced tonight. (PWB)

SWISS SEVER RELATIONS WITH VICHY

GENEVA, August 23 — The Swiss radio announced today that the Swiss Government had decided to sever relations with the Vichy government and recall their Minister to Vichy.

The announcement stated: The Swiss Federal Government took note of the declaration of Marshal Petain that he was compelled by violence to leave Vichy, and that he was therefore no longer in a position effectively to wield his powers as Chief of the State of France.

The presence in Vichy of a Swiss diplomatic mission has become superfluous. Henceforth, the Swiss Embassy in Berlin is entrusted with looking after Swiss interests in those parts of France occupied by the German troops.

The Vichy Ambassador to Switzerland informed the Swiss Foreign Office that all communications with Marshal Petain and Laval have been interrupted, and that he therefore considers his functions as ended.

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Another violent tank battle is raging at the approaches to Warsaw on the flat ground between the Vistula and the last few miles of the course of the Bug. During Monday and Tuesday, the Russians overcame strenuous German thrusts and made notable gains in their drive towards the Vistula northwest of Warsaw.

Red Army dispatches said that Marshal Rokossovsky's troops began this new drive westward from positions northeast of the Polish capital, with the apparent aim of outflanking Warsaw by crossing the Vistula near its junction with the Bug.

In ruined but liberated Kiev, 37,000 German prisoners marched for five hours through the streets en route to camps. They were part of a number captured by the Soviet 1st Ukrainian Army. (Reuter – OWI)

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FIFTH ARMY FRONT QUIET

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 23 — Patrol activity and artillery fire characterised the action on the relatively quiet 5th Army front yesterday. Fifth Army maintained fire on targets of opportunity and scored hits on enemy elements, today's communique reported.

A number of enemy patrols attempting to cross the Arno River were dispersed by mortar fire.

On the 8th Army western front, normal patrolling continued.

The outstanding advances of the day were scored in the 8th Army Adriatic sector, despite strong enemy resistance along the entire front. Polish and Italian troops forced the Germans to withdraw from many of their hill positions before the Metauro River. In this sector, Italian troops patrolling north of Cantiano reached a point three miles north of the town. Other patrols advanced to points north of the Cagli-Pergola road. Assault troops penetrated to hill features two to three miles north and northeast of Cupe.

The town of Monte Maggiore, which dominates the upper Metauro, was taken by 8th Army troops yesterday morning. Allied patrols are now operating up to the Metauro along the entire stretch along the Montemaggiore to the Adriatic. (PRO)

NAZIS CONTINUE SHELLING FLORENCE

FLORENCE, August 23 — Heavy civilian casualties were caused, and further extensive damage was done to ancient monuments in this old city last night, as the Germans continued their long-range shelling of inhabited areas in the center of town.

Allied Military Government authorities have had 500 hospital beds rushed from Siena to care for the constantly-rising number of men, women and children wounded by Nazi explosives.

AMG said the botanical gardens have been turned into a graveyard because of the shortage of cemetery space, and that 200 bodies are already buried. Twelve first aid stations are now functioning for civilians throughout the city. Bicycle messengers are used to direct ambulances and litter-bearers to places where they may be urgently needed.

An Allied correspondent said the famous campanile Purgiotto was struck by a German shell last night. The old bell tower, dating back to 1336, received a direct hit. Large pieces of it crashed to the ground.

The dispatch added that bitter Florentines gathered in the cathedral piazza early this morning and roundly cursed the Germans for their undiscriminating attacks on civilian sections of the city. (UNN)

HEAVIES ATTACK IN VIENNA AREA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 23 — Heavy bombers of the 15th USAAF today attacked military installations in the Vienna area for the second day and also struck at enemy communications in the Po Valley.

Both Mustang and Lightning long-range fighters provided a continuous protective cover for the formations which crossed the Alps into Austria. Early reports indicated that a considerable number of enemy fighters were encountered over the Markersdorf airdrome and the other targets in the Vienna area.

Medium bombers of the Tactical Airforce penetrated a record distance into southern France to bomb rail bridge as far as 190 miles northwest of Marseilles. Among the targets attacked was a rail bridge at the southeastern outskirts of Lyons. Other medium bombers struck road bridges at Avignon and a rail bridge near Montelimar, both along the Rhone Valley. Fighter-bombers carried out bombing and strafing missions against rail and road targets. (PRO)

and Hungary in an intensive four-day campaign which ended Sunday, it was announced here today.

The attacks by the Italy-based heavy bombers destroyed the German fighters and fighter bombers at Nis and at Alibunar fields in Yugoslavia, and at the Szolnok and Hajdu Boszormeny fields in Hungary. (PRO)

CHURCHILL VISITS CANADIAN TROOPS IN ITALY

WITH 8TH ARMY IN ITALY, August 23 — Continuing his tour of the Allied front in Italy, Prime Minister Churchill yesterday visited the 1st Canadian Armored Brigade.

Addressing the Dominion's troops, Churchill said that, if the battle of France continues to go as well as it has up to now there are great hopes that our efforts will soon be rewarded with victory.

Mr Churchill added: «I dare not go so far as to predict an early conclusion of the war, but I would not guarantee that the war will not end sooner than we have until now allowed ourselves to hope».

Referring to the evident signs of decay and disintegration within Germany, the Prime Minister remarked: «When a general goes to Berlin he doesn't know whether he has been called there to be promoted or to be hanged». (PWB)

ITALIAN ARMY PRAISED BY A.C.C. OFFICERS

ROME, August 23 — Major General L. Browning, head of the Army Sub-Commission, Allied Control Commission, yesterday declared that both the Allies and the Italian civil populace need to be better informed about the remarkable rebirth and performance of the Italian Army since Italy became a co-belligerent.

«The value of the regular army of Italy to the Allied cause has not been stressed» said General Browning. «I think the Patriots have more or less stolen the picture.

«The Italian Army has been reorganized out of chaos. The Italian Liberation Corps has fought well and effectively. It has suffered notable casualties, including that of the only son of the Minister of War. The Italian Army has cooperated loyally with us, wherever its forces have been used — and with practically no fuss about doing the job.

«I want the Italian Army to get its just meed of praise, not only in the press of Italy but also in the minds of the Allies.»

Air Vice Marshal W.A.B. Bowen-Buscarlet, head of the Air Sub-Commission, likewise praised the work of the fliers and ground personnel of the Italian Air Force who have labored, he said, against considerable shortcomings of equipment.

«The Italian Air Force has considerable results to its credit,» added the Air Marshal, «and its significant contributions to the Allied war effort should never be forgotten.»

Marshal Bowen-Buscarlet referred to operations carried out by Italian air forces outside of Italy in zones where a forced landing and capture means certain death at the hands of the enemy.

«The Italian Air Force has used all of its resources,» continued the Air Marshal, «and it has shown great ingenuity, as well as great bravery, in using every type of aircraft.

«The Air Minister, General Precentini, is himself a great example of courage and perseverance, and has exercised a fine personal influence over the entire force.» (UNN)

ITALIAN NAVY ESCORTS 5,000 SHIPS

ROME, August 23 — The Italian Navy has done an enormous amount to aid the Allied war effort since the armistice signed last September, Real Admiral C. E. Morgan,

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

along the entire stretch along the Montenegrin coast of the Adriatic. (PRO)

NAZIS CONTINUE SHELLING FLORENCE

FLORENCE, August 23 — Heavy civilian casualties were caused, and further extensive damage was done to ancient monuments in this old city last night, as the Germans continued their longrange shelling of inhabited areas in the center of town.

Allied Military Government authorities have had 500 hospital beds rushed from Siena to care for the constantly-rising number of men, women, and children wounded by Nazi explosives.

AMG said the botanical gardens have been turned into a graveyard because of the shortage of cemetery space, and that 200 bodies are already buried. Twelve first aid stations are now functioning for civilians throughout the city. Bicycle messengers are used to direct ambulances and litter-bearers to places where they may be urgently needed.

An Allied correspondent said the famous campanile Pargiotto was struck by a German shell last night. The old bell tower, dating back to 1336, received a direct hit. Large pieces of it crashed to the ground.

The dispatch added that bitter Florentines gathered in the cathedral piazza early this morning and roundly cursed the Germans for their undiscriminating attacks on civilian sections of the city. (UNN)

HEAVIES ATTACK IN VIENNA AREA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 23 — Heavy bombers of the 15th USAAF today attacked military installations in the Vienna area for the second day and also struck at enemy communications in the Po Valley.

Both Mustang and Lightning long-range fighters provided a continuous protective cover for the formations which crossed the Alps into Austria. Early reports indicated that a considerable number of enemy fighters were encountered over the Markersdorf airdrome and the other targets in the Vienna area.

Medium bombers of the Tactical Airforce penetrated a record distance into southern France to bomb rail bridge as far as 190 miles northwest of Marseilles. Among the targets attacked was a rail bridge at the southeastern outskirts of Lyons. Other medium bombers struck road bridges at Avignon and a rail bridge near Montelimar, both along the Rhone Valley. Fighter-bombers carried out bombing and strafing missions against rail and road targets. (PRO)

ITALY-BASED PLANES DOWN 57 INTERCEPTORS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 23 — Gunners on Italy-based heavy bombers and escorting fighter pilots scored 57 victories in aerial clashes with approximately 200 enemy interceptors over Silesia and Austria yesterday, it was announced here today.

The combat was the first large-scale appearance of the Luftwaffe in two weeks, it was said.

«FINAL OBJECTIVE» BLASTED AT PLOESTI

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August, 23 — The final major aerial objective at Ploesti, Rumania, has been severely damaged, it was announced here today.

The Romano-Americano refinery survived 11 attacks from Italy-based bombers before vital installations were damaged severely by Flying Forts and Liberators on August 18, the announcement said. (PRO)

RAIDS GET NAZI AIRCRAFT ON THE GROUND

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 23 — Strategic Air Force bombers destroyed or severely damaged nearly 100 enemy aircraft on the ground at airfields in the Balkans

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Admiral Morgan detailed the deployment and operations of the Italian fleet, during which he announced that 14 officers and men have been awarded high British awards for bravery and intrepidity. He accounted for the battleships, cruisers, destroyers, torpedo boats, corvettes, submarines MS, MAS, and small torpedo boats, all of which are being gainfully employed with their own officers and crews in the total war effort.

During the past nine months, units of the Italian Navy have escorted over 5,000 ships, he added. He termed the use being made of Italian submarines as «extremely helpful».

Regarding special operations of the Italian Navy during the same period, Admiral Morgan said that units so engaged have been employed «in extremely dangerous work». He said that 151 such operations have been carried out in the past year, 132 of which have been successful.

«The other 19 special operations were not successful, but their failure was due in no instance to a lack of determination, drive, or bravery on the part of the men

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and officers of the Italian fleet,» he explained. «In most cases, the failures were due to weather.»

Admiral Morgan said that he had recently inspected the Italian fleet personnel, and added that «I never saw a healthier or better fed group of men.» (UNN)

A.C.C. OFFICIAL PRAISES ITALIAN PATRIOTS

ROME, August 23 — The Allied Forces are determined that genuine Patriots aiding in the fight against the Nazi-Fascists shall be looked after and cared for, once their task is completed, Colonel C. D. McCarthy, head of the Patriots' Branch, told the Allied Control Commission here yesterday.

«Many of these bands are large and highly organised bodies which have been created in various centres of German-occupied territory in Italy,» he explained, «and they have received considerable encouragement and active help and instructions from the Allied Command. One of our chief tasks is to look after the individual members of these bands when their fighting is over.» (UNN)

YUGOSLAVS CAPTURE LEBANI STRONGHOLD

LONDON, August 23 — Lebani, heavily fortified German stronghold 25 miles south of the Nis railroad junction on the Belgrade-Sofia line, has been captured by Marshal Tito's Partisans, today's communique from his headquarters stated.

The communique added that the Germans suffered huge losses in men and material, including 100 ferries.

Fierce battles have been raging on the Nis-Pirot line northwest of Sofia for the past several days against Bulgarian and Chetnik forces. The communique said that two corps of Chetniks have surrendered with their commanders. (Reuter)

FIRST ALLIED DAYLIGHT BOMBING IN PHILIPPINES

ADVANCE ALLIED HQ, NEW GUINEA, August 23 — The first daylight attack by Allied air patrols in the Philippines area was made Monday when heavy planes bombed an 8,000-ton Japanese ship in the Gulf of Davao, a EBC correspondent reported today.

General MacArthur's southwest Pacific communique today announced that Allied heavy and medium bombers Tuesday struck Halmahera, Japanese base in the Dutch East Indies, its heaviest blow. About 135 tons were dropped. Eight parked planes were damaged or destroyed.

In mopping up operations on Biak Island, off Dutch New Guinea, 253 more Japanese were killed, and 30 captured, the communique said. Japanese casualties there now total 3,041, Reuter correspondents estimated.

Radio Tokio in its Japanese Empire broadcast reviewed the last four Allied air attacks on the Japanese mainland, and noted «an increase in the number of the attacking enemy planes while the sphere of their attacks also has been extended,» adding:

«At the same time, we must particulary note the shortening of the interval between attacks.

«Particularly in view of the fact that the enemy daringly carried out his fifth raid in the early morning of Sunday, immediately following the evening raid on Saturday, we must be cognizant of the fact that we are facing an adversary with a fighting spirit of no mean degree.» (OWI - Reuter - EBC)

JAPS STILL RETREATING DOWN TIDDIM ROAD

KANDY, CEYLON, August 23 — Japanese forces were retreating so rapidly down the Tiddim Road in Northern Burma that Allied forces were unable to make contact with the enemy, today's communique from the Southeast

LIBERATED ITALY

CHURCHILL MEETS WITH BONOMI AND BADOGLIO

ROME, August 23 — Prime Minister Winston Churchill on Tuesday entertained Premier Ivanoe Bonomi and Marshal Pietro Badoglio at a luncheon held at the British Embassy here.

The head of the Italian Government arrived shortly before the luncheon and was met by Mr. Churchill. Then former Prime Minister Badoglio arrived and the trio went into lunch, at which there were 15 guests in all.

Sir Noel Charles, British representative on the Advisory Council for Italy, and Lady Charles and Sir Harold MacMillan, British Minister in North Africa, were among those present. (UNN)

ROME GAS SERVICE TO BE RESUMED

ROME, August 23 — Emergency action by Allied officers in having a railroad spur diverted and a blown-out bridge repaired in the record-breaking time of 12 days will result in a new and steady flow of 450 tons of coal a day to Rome by August 26, the Allied Control Commission announced today.

This will enable gas service to be resumed in the capital on or about September 1.

The new coal comes from lignite mines in Grosseto Province and, according to officials, will achieve the double result of guaranteeing a steady supply of coal for power production to the city's two steam plants and of allowing the diversion of imported coal for use by gas works.

Appreciation and praise for the cooperation of Brigadier General Carl Gray, Director of the Military Railway Service, was expressed by Brigadier General William O'Dwyer, Vice President of ACC Economic Section, which coordinates economic requirements. General O'Dwyer also officially commended Lieut. Col. C. W. Oxley, coal expert, and Major A. H. Street, engineer, two British officers of the Transportation Sub-Commission, and Lieut. Col. C. L. Birchett, TCU Chief of Region IV ACC, who is an American, for their efforts in initiating and carrying through the project.

Armed with lists of mines, ACC officers visited scores of coal mines north of Rome, trying to find some near a working railway. One was finally found, in Grosseto Province, with a stockpile of nearly 100,000 tons to boot, and a monthly production of 25,000 tons. The 80-foot steel railroad bridge over a river on the spur to the minehead had been destroyed by German demolitions. A 30-foot concrete bridge on the highway that ran by the railway had also been destroyed. With the cooperation of the Military Railway Service and with three shifts a day (at night under floodlights), the work of shifting the railroad tracks nearly half a mile began on August 14. This was to lay them over the concrete bridge and to repair that bridge because of its smaller size.

In the meantime, clearances were made with rail traffic officials and permission was obtained to use empty cars returning from their supply runs to the front lines. Thirty-five of these empties are at this moment standing by, loaded, to be moved as soon as the remainder of the trucks are laid over the new bridge.

The saving thus made of rail space will enable the ACC to bring in more imported coal of the type needed for operation of the gas works in Rome. (UNN)

MEDICAL SOCIETY BANS PRO-FASCIST PHYSICIANS

FLORENCE, August 23 — The Florence Medical Society, one of the oldest in the world, has banned Pro-Fascists from practicing, a UNN correspondent reported today.

The correspondent also stated that Florence was slowly

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man stronghold 25 miles south of the Nis railroad junction on the Belgrade-Sofia line, has been captured by Marshal Tito's Partisans, today's communique from his headquarters stated.

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JAPS STILL RETREATING DOWN TIDDIM ROAD

KANDY, CEYLON, August 23 — Japanese forces were retreating so rapidly down the Tiddim Road in Northern Burma that Allied forces were unable to make contact with the enemy, today's communique from the Southeast Asia Command headquarters stated.

Bombers of the Eastern Air Command scored direct hits on five river steamers and many small craft during a series of sorties over the Chindwin and Irrawaddy area, the communique added.

The Chinese High Command reported that fighting was continuing on the outer defenses of Hengyang, with Mustangs and Warhawks of the 14th USAAF bombing bridges south and southwest of the town.

It was revealed at headquarters here that General Joseph Stilwell, before laying siege to Myitkyina, had increased the strength of his Chinese Army in North Burma from two to five divisions by flying additional men from China into India and then into northern Burma. The movement required only 12 hours for any one soldier.

The U. S. War Department announced today that the Chinese Government had awarded a certificate of merit to the India-China Division of the U. S. Air Transport Service for keeping open China's lifeline to the outside world. The announcement added that U. S. transport planes now cross the towering Himalayas at the rate of one every 10 minutes. The flow of air cargo over this route has for many months exceeded the load that passed over the Burma Road during its traffic peak. (OWI)

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The correspondent also stated that Florence was slowly returning to normal. Italian committees have undertaken the task of cleaning up the mines in the city's streets. Curfew hours have been shortened two hours, and are now 2100 to 0500, instead of 2000 to 0600 hours. (UNN)

FLORENTINE FOOD SITUATION SATISFACTORY

FLORENCE, August 23 — The food situation in Florence is more than satisfactory, it was announced by the Allied Military Government yesterday.

Bread rations are now 200 grams per person daily, and, in addition, there is to be a supplementary supply of essentials to each person to last until the end of the month.

Supplementary rations include 100 grams of sugar, 30 grams of laundry soap, 50 grams of concentrated soup, and 250 grams of powdered milk to be issued to expectant mothers, children under three months, and invalids. A further 1,000 kilograms of dried beans are to be distributed.

The work of supplying an unrestricted water supply to the people of Florence has been going on feverishly for some days, and it was announced that there is to be water in the taps for a two-hour test of the mains. If the test is satisfactory, Florence will have water in all houses for specified hours until all pipes are repaired.

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AMG authorities have arranged to import plentiful supply of fruit, vegetables, and firewood into Florence. A fruit and vegetable market is being set up where fixed prices will apply, thereby combatting inflation and exhorbitant prices.

AMG will carry out an experiment which has not been tried in other liberated cities. The Allied officials will fix the prices of food, but a committee of local commercial men and merchants will be formed to advise and recommend fixed prices. It is felt that they are in the best position to administer the functions to prevent black market operations.

The Allied authorities are hoping to speed up the reintroduction of industries. Plant owners and manufacturers have been asked to make an urgent report on plant machinery requirements which will be supplied or ordered by AMG with the view to the earliest possible resumption of industrial work. (UNN)

ITALIAN COMBAT TEAMS READY TO ADVANCE

ROME, August 23 — Combat teams of Italian Government officials have been formed, and are ready now to advance into newly liberated territory behind the Allied armies, it was disclosed yesterday at the conference of Allied Control Commission officials.

The Italian Government, in cooperation with ACC, has picked groups of officials in each branch of local government, and they are now being trained to assume responsibilities in the parts of northern Italy which the Allies intend to liberate from the Germans in the coming months.

These combat teams of Italian officials include experts on medicine, police, questura, cultural treasures, finance, agriculture, jurisprudence, and other phases of government work.

Colonel G. R. Upjohn, acting head of the administrative section of ACC, who reported this development, also outlined what he described as one of the gravest problems confronting Italian local officials: the problem of mine clearance.

Colonel Upjohn explained that the authorities are faced with the fact that liberated territories where battles have taken place are sown with various types of mines; specialists must be trained in the characteristics of each type, and additional mine detection equipment must be produced. The ACC and the Italian Government are tackling the problem jointly.

Italian courts have resumed such a great portion of their normal work, it was reported at the meeting, that in Italian Government territory in the last 30 days only four cases have been tried in Allied courts. The Court of Cassation will open sessions November 1.

Reporting on health conditions, Brigadier G. S. Parkinson, chief of the Public Health Sub-Commission, said that the tuberculosis rate in Italy is now one in 50, the lowest rate since 1940. Malaria could be expected in the areas flooded by the Germans, he stated, but ample supplies of mapacrine were on hand, and the region had been dusted with paris green by aeroplane. (UNN)

REPORTS TO A.C.C. ON STATE OF ITALY

ROME, August 23 — The Italian government has not been obliged to take any cash advances from the Allies for the past six months, but the country's industrial plants, and especially its electrical resources, are in a disastrous state, the Allied Control Commission was told yesterday.

Reports presented at a conference of top ACC officials showed that Italy's finest factories have been destroyed, civilian transport is woefully inadequate, and the supply of electricity is critically small.

In Central Italy, the Germans destroyed 95 per cent of the electrical plants, Lieut. Colonel L. A. Jenny, chief

a total of 500,000,000 from the day the Allies landed until July 31.

It is proposed to reintroduce the points rationing system for clothing as soon as enough clothes are available. Five thousand two hundred uniforms, provided by British ordnance, have been distributed to Italian railworkers, and 50,000 pairs of reconditioned shoes have been made available by the Allies to special categories of workers.

The Italian Government has been urged to set up a price control office, but so far no action has been taken on this proposal, Colonel W. S. Evans, head of Commerce Sub-Commission, reported.

The transport problem is mainly one of carrying food from areas where surpluses are produced, to areas where there is a food deficiency. Military supplies take first priority, but in July 1944 Italian railways moved 170,000 tons of civilian supplies, compared with 13,000 tons in December, 1943. The commission was told there is a continual shortage of trucks necessary to carry food, though about 3,000 Italian civilian vehicles are now engaged in hauling supplies for civilians.

The Italian Government in setting up truck pools in each province, said Colonel D. S. Adams, of the Transportation Sub-Commission. Explaining some of the difficulties, he stated that in August there were only 60,000 tires available, compared with 200,000 needed. The coastal shipping fleet is also needed mainly for war purposes, but efforts are being made to secure at least a part for civilian needs. The demand for ships for military and civilian needs is much greater than the supply, the Commission was told.

Captain Ellery Stone, USN, Acting Chief Commissioner, who presided at the meeting, commenting on Italy's economic situation, said the task of ACC is to present to the highest Allied authorities the civilian needs of Italy. He said a sharp distinction must be made between military necessity and military convenience. Economic reconstruction of the country was absolutely essential, and progress in this direction is being made, Captain Stone declared.

Reporting on the financial situation, Colonel A. P. Godfrey-Smith, chief of the Finance Sub-Commission, said no advances had been made to the Italian Government for six months, and the government had been financing itself mainly through the Banca d'Italia. The financing of the Grassi del Popolo has been reorganized, he reported. The Ministry of the Treasury has issued instructions that arrears on loans to the Consorzio are to be reduced from 7 percent to 1-2 of one percent. The Finance Sub-Commission has also secured relaxation of the rule requiring an Allied officer to be present whenever a safe deposit box was opened. Now this is required only in the case of boxes belonging to known Fascists, enemy organizations, and the like. (UNN)

REPUBLICAN FASCIST SENTENCED

ROME, August 23 — Lorenzo Perrel, former secretary of the Republican Fascist Party of Scarlino, was sentenced in the courts of Grosseto to 18 years in the penitentiary and fined 15,000 lire for acts of violence against private citizens, for kidding people against their will, for threats, fraud, and public intimidation. He was the first Fascist to be tried and sentenced for crimes committed against the civilian population under Fascism. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

ROOSEVELT URGES CONTINUATION OF LEND-LEASE

WASHINGTON, August 23 — In his quarterly Lend-Lease report to Congress, President Roosevelt said that the lend-lease program should be continued on whatever scale is necessary to make the combined striking power of all the United Nations as overwhelming and as effective

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Colonel G. R. Upjohn, acting head of the administrative section of ACC, who reported this development, also outlined what he described as one of the gravest problems confronting Italian local officials: the problem of mine clearance.

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In Central Italy, the Germans destroyed 95 per cent of the electrical plants, Lieut. Colonel L. A. Jenny, chief of the Public Works and Utilities Sub-commission of ACC, reported. In northern Italy, the situation may be even worse, - if that is possible, - he said. Only the strictest rationing of electricity could assure enough for essential needs.

Discussing the broader phases of industrial reconstruction, Lieut. Colonel Jenny said that in the 12 months after the war, Italy will have to spend an estimated 3,000 million dollars for reconstruction of which at least 1,600 million would be for machinery alone.

Sardinian coal will have to be used where, formerly, manufacturers relied on German coal, stated Colonel J.S.F. Todd, of the Industry Sub-Commission. This officer stated that Italian industries that are operating are gradually coming into substantial production for civilian, as well as Allied use. The long-range Allied policy, he stated, is to ship raw materials to Italy rather than finished manufactured goods, to help create employment in Italian factories.

A national program for industrial reconstruction is now being prepared by the Italian Ministry of Labor, Industry, and Commerce, in cooperation with ACC, and will be presented to the highest Allied authorities. The aim of the program, said Colonel Todd, is to keep Italy alive industrially during and after the war.

Regarding commerce, the ACC meeting was told that Italy's exports for June-July were 136,000,000 lire, making he stated that in August there were only 60,000 tons available, compared with 260,000 needed. The coastal shipping fleet is also needed mainly for war purposes, but efforts are being made to secure at least a part for civilian needs. The demand for ships for military and civilian needs is much greater than the supply, the Commission was told.

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UNITED NATIONS

ROOSEVELT URGES CONTINUATION OF LEND-LEASE

WASHINGTON, August 23 — In his quarterly Lend-Lease report to Congress, President Roosevelt said that the lend-lease program should be continued on whatever scale is necessary to make the combined striking power of all the United Nations as overwhelming and as effective as possible, it was announced here today.

«We know,» the President said, «that by combining our power we can speed the day of certain victory. We also know that only by continuing our unity can we secure a just and durable peace.»

The President's report placed the value of lend-lease services for the quarter ending June 30 at $4,045,000,000. (Reuter)

CHURCHILL MEETS GREEK PRIME MINISTER

ADVANCE AFHQ, August 23 — Prime Minister Winston Churchill met the Greek Prime Minister, M. Papandreou, to review «every aspect» of the Greek situation on Monday, it was announced here late tonight.

The two prime ministers found «themselves in complete agreement,» and Mr. Churchill expressed the satisfaction of His Majesty's Government at the progress made in achieving Greek national unity, it was said.

Prime Minister Churchill discussed with Mr Papandreou the means by which Greece's military contribution toward the defeat of the enemy might be made «most effective.» (UNN)

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

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 23 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy — Continuing their operations to follow up the enemy in the Adriatic sector, Polish and Italian troops of the 8th Army encountered strong enemy rearguard resistance on the high ground just south of the River Metauro, between Cerasa and Monte Maggiore. However, this resistance has now weakened, and our patrols have reached the south bank of the river in many places, up to 12 miles from the sea.

In the more mountainous country southeast of San Giorgio di Pesaro, our troops have advanced some three miles in many places. Heavy artillery fire is now being encountered from the enemy on the north bank of the river.

In the mountains on both sides of the upper Arno Valley, many of our strong fighting patrols have gained ground and have found the enemy established in new positions slightly farther north.

East of Florence, north of the River Arno, Indian troops of the 8th Army staged a successful ambush and took a number of prisoners.

Elsewhere, active patrolling has covered our front without any major change in our dispositions.

Seventh Army. — American troops of the 7th Army in a swift advance northward of some 140 airline miles from their points of landing in Southern France have entered the town of Grenoble. They had the effective cooperation of French Forces of the Interior in their drive, which started in the early stages of the campaign.

Towns taken en route included Digne, Sisteron, Aspres, Gap, St. Bonnet, and L'Argentiere.

French troops have cleared and occupied Hyeres after heavy fighting and have closed in on Toulon from the east. Within Toulon, where heavy fighting continues, the French have improved their positions and advanced farther toward the port area.

The encirclement of Marseilles is continuing on a broad front. French forward elements have penetrated to within three miles of the eastern outskirts of the city, while, to the northwest, American columns are a similar distance from the Etang de Berre. Further advances also have been made in the Durance River Valley.

More than 17,000 prisoners have been taken.

MAAF — Strong forces of escorted heavy bombers yesterday attacked installations in German Silesia and Austria.

In support of ground forces in Southern France, tactical aircraft attacked enemy communications and troop concentrations. Other tactical aircraft carried our attacks against road and rail objectives, as well as other targets, in Northern Italy and Yugoslavia.

Last night, our bombers attacked military objectives at Miskolc, in Hungary.

In these operations 57 enemy aircraft were destroyed, and 45 of ours are missing. Three of our aircraft are missing from night operations on August 21/22.

MAAF flew approximately 2,300 sorties.

Naval — Although there is little definite naval news from the operational area off the south of France, it is learned that the task of landing reinforcements and stores for the advancing army continues satisfactorily.

Naval aircraft working from the carrier forces continue to give valuable service.

The report from the naval commander says that on August 20, apart from spotting for the gunfire of the force bombarding Toulon, naval aircraft successfully attacked locomotives and motor transport.

Air: Allied fighter-bombers and fighters continued to pound the enemy at the Seine crossings, destroying more than 200 vehicles, 15 boats and barges and six tanks. These attacks were made through rain and thick clouds, and were often delivered at 200 feet, despite heavy anti-aircraft fire and strong air opposition.

More than 150 railway cars were destroyed or damaged by other formations operating to the east and southeast of Paris. Marshalling yards at Dijon and Chagny were attacked with good results. At least 31 enemy aircraft were destroyed in the air, and six on the ground. Preliminary reports show that two of ours are missing.

Sea: During a gun action fought on Monday morning south of Cap Dantifer between light coastal forces of the Royal Navy and an enemy patrol of armed trawlers and R-boats, one trawler was severely damaged and one R-boat destroyed. Two other R-boats received serious damage.

(Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, August 23 — Wednesday night's communique:

During August 23, southeast and south of Tartu, our troops occupied in fighting 25 populated localities, including Mimmo, Ella, Ladin, Inlye, and Otehe, and the railway stations of Reula, Uhty, and Iellia.

Southwest of Jelgava (Mitava), our troops beat back enemy tank and infantry attacks, and, as a result of counter-attacks, improved their positions.

Southeast and south of Lomza, our troops, continuing their offensive, occupied in fighting over 80 populated localities, including the junction and railway station of Mauzyn-Gurna, the large populated localities of Vichikye, Vipkye, Shumsova, Anzheyevo, Pentratka, Galinovy, Goremby, and Konkovo, and the railway station of Chervonny-Bor, 13 kilometers southeast of Lomza.

Northeast and east of Praga, our troops repelled tank and infantry attacks of the enemy.

Troops of the 1st Ukrainian Front, developing their offensive, August 23, captured by storm the large center of aviation production and important railway junction of Belgitsa, and also occupied in fighting 70 other populated localities, including Ostalyen, Vinjezhu, Rodomysl-Velki, Zharudka, Ruzhe, Kendesh, Povinchin, Zavadi, and Lotuhovo, and the railway stations of Sheslav, Dolgkye, Pusto and Pohanushka.

Troops of the 2d Ukrainian Front, as a result of impetuous tank and infantry blows, August 23, captured the important communication center and strong point of the enemy defenses between the rivers of Sereth and Pruth, the city of Vaslui, and also occupied in fighting over 150 other populated localities, including district center of Moldavian S.S.R, the town of Korneshki, the large populated localities of Uzavode, Gute, Negreshki, Gorchony, Ozeshki, Petreshki, Zepotony, Pareshki, Dembrovedtsi, Pritsikany, Pochtuleny, Makareshki, Meleshti, Palinu, Palanka, and Vindru, and the railway stations of Korneshki-Gartye, Dradzhur, Iutsia, Rebritse, Buheshki, Bordeshki, Beloshi, Megieshki, and Pobereshki.

Troops of the 3d Ukrainian Front, continuing their offensive, August 23, captured by storm the important strong points of the enemy defenses, the Cities of Bender, Belgorod-Dnyestrovsky (Akkerman), on the lower flow of the Dniester, and also occupied in fighting over 200 other populated localities, including district center of Moldavian S.S.R, the town of Komrat (Romanovka), district centers of Ismail Region, Tarakuzachye, Sahnio, Tarata, and Artsiz, the large junction and railway station of Besarabskoya, the large populated localities of Teresechino, Zagaikano, Velobenezh, Ulbold, Isska, Zolotyanka, Koshkalye, Bankalye, Vatir, Karakul, Knyazhevka, Znabgur, Borogany, Vishnevka, Irtseva, Tvarditse, Krasna, Berin, Prindeskal, and Karnilovka, and the railway stations of Gurbenye, Topolli, Innutse, Apaklive, Shudmaydan, Komra, Velginye, and Sarata.

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Allied minesweepers are still hard at work clearing the operational area of mines. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, August 23 — Today's communique:

Land: Allied forces have liberated Sens, on the eastern bank of the River Yonne. Pithiviers and Etampes are also in our hands. North of Dreux, other units are moving northwestward between the rivers Seine and Eure. In the drive northward, between Dreux and Vernouil, the Allies have liberated Nonancourt, and the advance has been carried to a point north of St. Andre de Leure.

To the west, considerable advances have been made along the whole Allied front between Laigle and the Seine. In the center of this wide sweep, our forces are fighting in Lisieux. North of the town our forces have surged forward all along the line and captured Cuboury, Houlgate, Villers-sur-Mer, and Deauville and have reached Trouville, Pontleveque, and the line of the River Touques further south.

South of Lisieux, our troops have established a broad bridgehead extending for several miles further east across the Orbec River. Other troops have advanced across the River Vie through Vimoutiers, and have crossed the River Touques further south.

The Falaise pocket has been eliminated.

Hons of Reula, Uhty, and Lellis.

Southwest of Jelgava (Mitava), our troops beat back enemy tank and infantry attacks, and, as a result of counter-attacks, improved their positions.

Southeast and south of Lvezo, our troops, continuing their offensive, occupied in fighting over 30 populated localities, including the junction and railway station of Mautinya-Gurna, the large populated localities of Vizhikye, Vilikye, Shumova, Anzheyevo, Pennratka, Galinovy, Goremby, and Konkovo, and the railway station of Chervonny-Bor, 13 kilometers southeast of Lunza.

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On all other sectors on the front, there are no essential changes.

During August 22, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 174 German tanks, in aerial combat and by anti-aircraft fire 94 enemy planes were shot down.

The air arm of the "Black Sea Fleet" carried out raids on the Rumanian Ports of Constanta, Sulina, and Vinkok. In the port of Constanta, our fliers sunk an auxiliary launch, a transport of 1,000 tons, and an escort launch. In the port of Sulina, one transport of 1,000 tons, two barges, and one launch were sunk. In the port of Vinkok, one motor barge was sunk. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, August 23 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

Here is a complete account of the most important actions carried out by the Spartaco Lavignini Brigade, which is the Garibaldi Assault Brigade:

The nucleus of the Brigade came from the Monte Cuoio sector, in the Province of Siena. During the first months, their activities were directed against Nazi-Fascist police patrols, for the purpose of seizing arms for themselves. Patriots killed about 30 militiamen and disarmed many other Nazi-Fascists.

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In the locality of La Bela, and later at Monte Cuoio, the brigade lost 20 men in one encounter, and 17 in another.

When it had reorganized, the Patriots undertook large-scale operations. They occupied the town of Montieri, destroying the pyrite mines at Boccheggiano. They intensified their attacks against Nazi-Fascist patrols, attacked an observation post at Poggio Ragnolo and destroyed the Republican Fascist headquarters of a few towns.

Following the official recognition of the brigade by the Committee of National Liberation, and the formation of several different units, it succeeded in taking over control of several towns in the Senese, including the six towns of Monte Amiata. During this phase, Patriots killed 86 Nazi-Fascists. Hundreds of quintals of grain seized from the Germans were distributed to the local population.

One of the most daring acts carried out by Patriots was the attack on Cacciano di Murlo, aimed at freeing Patriots who had been made prisoners by the Germans. The carabinieri, militiamen, and local Fascists were overwhelmed. Those who resisted were either killed or taken prisoners. Patriots attacked and disarmed many Fascist barracks, including those at Santa Fiora, Frosini, Montieziano, Chiusdino, Arcidosso, Castelnuovo, Abbadia and San Salvatore.

Patriots disrupted communications on the following highways: the Grosseto-Siena highway in five places; the Cerreto-San Rocco highway in three places; the Nazionale-Aretina highway in 15 places; the Santa-Casciano highway in three places; the Massi highway in four places; and the Monte Amiata crossroads.

They destroyed the bridges at Petrollo, Ornate, Macereto, and others on the Cerreto, Pornatilla, Frosini, Montieziano, Sternatilla, Trailito, Casciano; and Pescino highways.

They executed 60 Fascists who were members of German organizations, and guilty of sanctioning German plundering and wanton destruction.

At Montieziano, after having distributed 400 quintals of grain to the population, the Patriots attacked a vehicle carrying Germans, who were either killed or taken prisoners. German troops sent as reinforcements were met by Patriots in spite of enemy superiority in numbers. During a battle of several hours, Patriots killed 25 Germans and wounded 17.

In an encounter, at Poscini, 39 Germans were killed.

A group of Patriots attacked the Germans controlling the radio station at Monte Amiata, killing 22, wounding others, and putting the remainder to flight. Patriots destroyed the radio station, the offices, and many enemy vehicles.

Patriots annihilated 200 Germans encamped on Piancolla Contessa.

The Patriots attacked German pioneer troops who were about to blow up an aqueduct, killing 14. They attacked German troops at Iesa and Borniella, killing 50. Other encounters against German motorized columns resulted in many vehicles being captured by the Patriots.

Patriot units are cooperating with Allied troops in mopping up operations. (UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, August 23 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

West of the lower reaches of the Seine, the enemy is pressing hard on the heels of our troops, who withdrew to the Touquet sector, on both sides of Lisieux. West of Evreux and at Evreux itself, as well as between the Eure and the Seine, our divisions oppose grim resistance to the enemy, who attacks with strong forces in a northerly direction. He succeeded in gaining a little ground, and suffered heavy losses. North of Mantes, our counter-attack on the enemy bridgehead repelled the enemy farther toward the river. South of Paris, the enemy attacked our advanced positions with strong forces and threw our troops back toward the Seine. Farther south, fighting developed at the lines at several points, were stopped by German and Rumanian units. Northwest of Baranov, our troops, supported most effectively by artillery and mortars, smashed strong Soviet forces. Southeast of Warka and northeast of Warsaw, new Soviet attempts at breaking through were frustrated. One tank division alone destroyed 52 enemy tanks in the course of the fighting. Between Bug and Narev, the Soviets, supported by strong tank and bomber forces, resumed their attacks. The enemy was stopped in the rear lines in grim fighting.

West of the Lake of Pskov, numerous enemy attacks were frustrated.

Bomber and fighter-bomber formations participated effectively in the ground fighting at the focal points, and destroyed numerous enemy tanks, guns and some hundred vehicles in low-level attacks. On the eastern front, yesterday, the Soviets lost 62 planes by fighters and the action of antiaircraft batteries.

Seven bombers out of a force of British planes which attacked a base in northern Norway were brought down by patrol vessels. One vessel alone scored four successes.

In the Arctic Sea, a German submarine attacked a cruiser of the *Dido* Class. The cruiser, having been hit by thee torpedoes, broke apart and sank.

USAAF bombers attacked the Vienna area and some localities in upper Silesia. German and Hungarian air defense forces brought down 57 planes, 51 of which were four-engined bombers. In the night, three other enemy planes were shot down over western Hungary. (Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMAN OVERSEAS STATIONS

German Air Force Innovation: The German Air Force has just now put into service a four-engined bomber used for attacks on tanks. It is a Henkel-177, called «Griffin» (*Greif*) by the soldiers. Its wing-span is 32 meters, and it can carry huge loads of bombs. Heretofore, the Luftwaffe has used only two-engined bombers.

GERMAN HOME STATIONS

American Losses: The United States «Ranger» troops have suffered 85 per cent losses on the Italian front. The few survivors of the 1st, 3d, and 4th Ranger battalions have returned to New York. They were composed of the most powerfully built American soldiers. Only 100 men out of 1,500 men, composing the three battalions, survived. If the American soldiers see each other again after a long separation, their greeting is not merely «Hello,» but «How come you're still alive?»

TRANSOCEAN AND D.N.B.

New Landing in France: A late German despatch announced a new Allied landing at Saint Jean de Luz, near the Franco-Spanish frontier. German coastal batteries frustrated attempts to reinforce the troops landed.

Northern France: The military commentator Dr. Krull reports the conclusion of the battle near Argentan, where German troops succeeded in getting rid of the threat of encirclement. The German 7th Army can again operate freely. Meanwhile, it is said that the Allies may be planning to by-pass Paris from the south.

Southern France: The commentator Sertorius reports that the American attack against the eastern front of the Toulon fortress is making slow progress. Meanwhile, Gaullist formations are carrying the fight into the outer districts of the city, where the German troops are offering stubborn resistance. The unusually large use of long-range naval artillery by the Allies is mentioned as an important factor in the fight for Toulon.

Italian Front: In Italy, fighting on the Adriatic sector slackened somewhat. The Allied plan for the future is said to be to try to break through into the Po River plains, under the assumption that the Germans may have drawn their

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Salvione.

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In southern France, the garrison of Toulon maintained its positions in fierce fighting with the attacking enemy. South of the Durance, our divisions, according to orders received, withdrew farther westward. At the pass roads of the French-Italian frontier, several terrorist groups were repulsed with heavy losses and mostly wiped out. Fighters and bombers attacked the enemy shuttle-service over the Seine, north of Mantes, with good success. Several pontoon bridges and fully loaded ferryboats were destroyed.

In the waters north of Le Havre, minesweepers and submarines sank three British motor assault boats and damaged three others. The naval batteries of the Island of Cezembre, which lies off St. Malo, opposed a stubborn resistance to the attack of an enemy destroyer squadron and repulsed its attack. Patrol vessels of the Navy shot down seven enemy bombers off the Atlantic Coast of France. Two German vessels received direct bomb hits, and were lost.

London continues to be kept under retaliatory fire with "V-1."

In Italy, in the Adriatic coastal sector, the enemy, yesterday, did not resume his attempts at breaking through.

In southern Bessarabia and in Moldavia, the Soviets continued to attack with strong tank and motorized forces. The enemy spearheads having punched deep gaps into our

USAAF bombers attacked the Vienna area and some localities in upper Silesia. German and Hungarian air defense forces brought down 57 planes, 51 of which were four-engined bombers. In the night, three other enemy planes were shot down over western Hungary. (Radio Berlin)

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Italian Front: In Italy, fighting on the Adriatic sector slackened somewhat. The Allied plan for the future is said to be to try to break through into the Po River plains, under the assumption that the Germans may have drawn their stronger forces away from Italy to the southern French front.

Eastern Front: The fall of Jassy to the Russians is conceded. The Soviet tank and motorized contingents have achieved major indentations in the German-Rumanian defence lines. The situation at the Vistula bridgehead, northeast of Warsaw, changed little. In the northern sector, the situation is stiffening in favor of the German forces.

FASCIST RADIO

The fighting in France is so fluid as to prevent any exact delineation of the front. The Germans in counter-attacks wiped the Allied bridgehead across the Seine, and frustrated all Allied attempts at encirclements of the German armies.

In Italy, the main center of the fighting has shifted to the zone between San Giorgio and Sant'Angelo, west of Monteifo. Fighting is going on around several enemy infiltrations into the German lines, but the Poles were so exhausted by their fruitless attacks that this morning they restricted themselves to patrol activities only.

It is not believed that the Pope will deviate from his policy of not appointing new Cardinals in times of war, and the successor of Cardinal Maglione will probably be selected from among the present Cardinals or high Prelates.

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INFORMATION DIVISION

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service **compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, FNC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

Wednesday 23 August 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Patton launches new drive to Channel, Canadians advance toward the Seine; 7th Army seals off Toulon, closes in on Marseilles; Inland forces within 30 miles of Avignon; FFI using light artillery in Paris; Petain reported arrested; Red Army advances into Rumania in two-pronged drive; Florence, completely liberated, shelled by Germans; 750 heavies strike Vienna and Silesia refineries; Churchill visits 8th Army; Chinese withdraw from Leiyang.

LIBERATED ITALY — General Wilson addresses ACC conference; Italian food situation improving, progress made in Sicily, ACC told; Vatican Secretary of State dies.

OCCUPIED AREAS — Sebastiani executed.

WAR FRONTS

PATTON LAUNCHES NEW DRIVE TO CHANNEL CANADIANS ADVANCE TOWARD THE SEINE

SHAEF, August 22 — General George Patton has launched a new drive along the Seine River toward the English Channel in an operation designed to cut off the survivors of the Nazi rout in Normandy, it was announced here tonight.

Meanwhile, the Canadian 1st Army drove toward the Seine on a broad front between the sea and Argentan in an effort to encircle rearguard units of the German 7th Army by joining General Patton's forces moving northward. When these two converging armies meet, a trap, much greater than at Falaise, will have been sprung.

Belgian troops with the Canadian Army made a sudden dash tonight along the Channel coast and have reached Deauville, according to a press report.

They are meeting stiff resistance from German rearguards. This afternoon, Belgian forces captured Cabourg-les-Bains, while Netherlands forces reached and were fighting in the outskirts of Houlgate. Press dispatches state that the entire German front from the Channel to Chambois is crumbling.

The Allied troops which captured Divers-sur-Mere have pushed on to the area of Gonneville and further south other columns have reached Annebault and Bonnebosq.

is fighting in the area of Rambouillet. (The German News Agency tonight stated that Etampes and Malesherbes, to the southeast, had been evacuated.)

German units are desperately trying to form a protective screen on the southern boundary of General Patton's line in a sector north of Dreux, in order to guard Von Kluge's attempts to salvage the remains of his shattered army. American units have contacted the Germans in the area of the River Avre, between Verneuil and Dreux, who seem to have been pulled together to make a stand. Several units, some reinforcements from the German 15th Army in Pas de Calais, have been identified.

Nazis Shell Orleans

At Orleans, which was taken last Wednesday, the Germans have massed considerable artillery on the southern banks of the Loire River and are shelling the town heavily.

German units in the Argentan-Chambois-Trun pocket have been «liquidated,» and the general Allied advance is continuing «without much resistance,» a British 2d Army spokesman announced tonight.

The number of prisoners taken is so great that it is difficult to find transport for them. A Canadian Army spokesman said that during the past 48 hours Canadian and American troops have taken 30,000 prisoners, and this figure was steadily increasing. The officer said that the Germans are surrendering by platoons, usually without their officers, who appear to have deserted their troops. It is estimated that 100,000 German prisoners will be taken from the pocket.

A BBC correspondent, describing the chaos of the Falaise pocket, declared: «Stretching out before us and reaching back out of sight was an enormous column of prisoners, such as I've not seen since the last days in North Africa. The prisoners came from 15 divisions — infantry, panzer, and SS.

«Prisoners report that the wounded have had no attention for a week. Bulldozers are being used on the roads from Argentan to clear away the German transport devastated by Allied bombing.

Prisoners said that the trapped panzer columns were so short of fuel that they were burning their own tanks. Von Kluge's 11th hour attempt to relieve the fuel famine by air boomeranged when the parachute-borne supplies of badly needed Diesel oil landed behind British lines.

Lieut. General Fahmbacher, SS general commanding a German Army corps, and his staff have been seized.

LATE BULLETINS

AMERICAN 3D ARMY CAPTURES SENS

U. S. 3D ARMY HQ, August 22 — An armored column of the American 3d Army has driven beyond Sens, 58 miles southeast of Paris, in a smashing 65-mile advance, an Associated Press dispatch reported. A tank wedge covered [illegible] against only meager opposition. (AP)

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

Petain reported arrested; Red Army advances into Rumania in two-pronged drive; Florence completely liberated, shelled by Germans; 750 heavies strike Vienna and Silesia refineries; Churchill visits 8th Army; Chinese withdraw from Leiyang.

LIBERATED ITALY — General Wilson addresses ACC conference; Italian food situation improving, progress made in Sicily, ACC told; Vatican Secretary of State dies.

OCCUPIED AREAS — Sebastiani executed.

WAR FRONTS

PATTON LAUNCHES NEW DRIVE TO CHANNEL CANADIANS ADVANCE TOWARD THE SEINE

SHAEF, August 22 — General George Patton has launched a new drive along the Seine River toward the English Channel in an operation designed to cut off the survivors of the Nazi root in Normandy, it was announced here tonight.

Meanwhile, the Canadian 1st Army drove toward the Seine on a broad front between the sea and Argentan in an effort to encircle remaining units of the German 7th Army by joining General Patton's forces moving northward. When these two converging armies meet, a trap, much greater than at Falaise, will have been sprung.

Belgian troops with the Canadian Army made a sudden dash tonight along the Channel coast and have reached Deauville, according to a press report.

They are meeting stiff resistance from German rearguards. This afternoon, Belgian forces captured Cabourg-les-Bains, while Netherlands forces reached and were fighting in the outskirts of Houlgate. Press dispatches state that the entire German front from the Channel to Chambois is crumbling.

The Allied troops which captured Divers-sur-Mere have pushed on to the area of Gonneville and farther south other columns have reached Annebault and Bonnebosq.

British Enter Lisieux

The important communications center of Lisieux was entered today by British forces and fighting is continuing in the city, especially along the River Touques which runs through Lisieux. On all sides there is evidence of a hasty German withdrawal of major units and unopened cases of ammunition and mines have been found.

To the south east of Lisieux, an Allied armored column reached the River Orbec, while British forces, in a 10-miles advance, seized Gace, 15 miles east of Argentan.

The American drive to the Channel coast developed after the 3d Army crossed the Seine in two places. Heavy fighting was reported at Mantes Gassicourt, where Allied units are facing troops of the German 15th Army — «the last great enemy force still in France.» The destruction of this army, guardian of the Flying Bomb Coast, is the next order of business on the Allied agenda, an Associated Press correspondent said.

The other crossing of the Seine, as yet unconfirmed, was made near Fontainebleau, 35 miles southwest of Paris. Along this front, German resistance was almost negligible, press dispatches reported.

Supreme headquarters reported that there was heavy enemy resistance at Etampes, southwest of Paris, and there

Pas de Calais, have been identified.

Nazis Shell Orleans

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VON KLUGE TO BE REPLACED

LONDON, August 22 — Field Marshal von Kluge, commander-in-chief of the German Armies in the West, is about to be replaced by Field Marshal Model, now commander of the central sector on the Russian front, it was stated by the Berlin correspondent of the Swedish paper *Stockholms Tidningen*. (OWI)

GERMAN RETREAT IN NORMANDY A COMPLETE ROUT

SHAEF, August 22 — The German retreat to the Seine has become a complete rout, and forward troops are moving them so quickly that Tactical Air Force aircraft are unable to operate because of the danger of hitting Allied troops, it was reported late tonight. (Reuter)

ROYALTY DEPORTED TO GERMANY

ZURICH, August 22 — The Swiss newspaper *Basler Nachrichten* reports that Princess Anne of France, widow of the former Duke of Aosta, with her daughter and Princess Irene of Greece, have been deported to Germany. (Reuter)

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 790021

the fourth general to be captured this week. He was the successor of Colonel General Dietrich, whom Hitler considered too valuable to leave in the trap. Dietrich was decorated by Hitler early this month, presumably at some distance from the battlefield.

A headquarters announcement recapitulated German tank losses in Normandy, stating that Allied forces have destroyed or damaged 1,200 tanks since D-Day — the equivalent of six divisions. This does not take into account the number of tanks forward of the battle lines which have been destroyed by Allied planes.

(OWI - Reuter - AP)

RAINS AID ROUTED GERMANS

LONDON, August 22 — Telegraphing from near Lisieux last night, Alan Moorehead of the London *Daily Express* said that the rain was worth a couple of fresh divisions to the enemy.

«Not for a second has it stopped raining all day,» he wrote.

«No fighter has been able to take off. The mud gets an inch or two deeper every hour. Yet still the infantry, wearing gas capes, plod on.

«Von Kluge's broken army has been hunted into an area of about 900 square miles between the Seine and the sea, an area which is being reduced at the rate of well over 100 square miles daily. Their losses of vehicles and guns of all kinds begin to compare with the collapse in Tunisia.»

(Reuter)

MOSQUITOES DAMAGE TWO MINESWEEPERS

LONDON, August 22 — Mosquitoes of RAF Coastal Command last night swept down the Gironde at low level, and set on fire and severely damaged two M-class minesweepers and a trawler anchored off Le Verdon. Explosions were seen amidship on both minesweepers, said the British Air Ministry today.

The United States Military Mission in Moscow announced today that since the beginning of shuttle-bombing between bases in Britain, Italy, and Russia, 110 enemy aircraft have been destroyed in operations ending at American bases in the Soviet Union.

In addition, 10 locomotives, 25 trucks, and other vehicles have been destroyed in eight operations which terminated in Russia.

The German blind bombing attack against southern England and the London area with flying bombs was intensified during the 24-hour period ending this morning. Many civilians were killed or injured during the attacks, and damage was caused to apartments and stores. Heavy casualties were feared from a hit on a workers' dwelling, although within a few minutes after the explosion rescue parties were aiding trapped victims to escape.

Flying bomb victims will soon be supplied with glass substitute for their shattered windows. Forty thousand square yards of this material which will not shatter if bombs strike nearby — are to be shipped from the U. S. as soon as possible.

(Reuter)

BREMEN SUFFERED FATE OF HAMBURG

LONDON, August 22 — Bremen, Germany's second largest port, has suffered the fate of Hamburg, the British Air Ministry reported yesterday.

Air photographs show that damage done in RAF bomber attacks on Friday night was as severe a blow to any inflicted on a major German industrial city, and that the area from the docks to the center of the city and the railway lines for more than two miles along the bank of the Weser River were devastated.

Damage to factories and warehouses was extremely heavy, the announcement said.

At this point, a Frenchman reported the location of a German vehicle, so MacAllister proceeded to the spot, where he found a German armored car, two smaller cars, and from 70 to 80 Germans. He ordered the Germans to surrender, and all immediately laid down their arms. (OWI)

TOULON SEALED OFF, MARSEILLES APPROACHED INLAND FORCES WITHIN 30 MILES OF AVIGNON

ADVANCE AFHQ, August 22 — As French forces battered their way into the surrounded fortress city of Toulon, advance forces of the Allied 7th Army raced west and north tonight to within three miles of Marseilles and 30 miles of Avignon, key road and rail center of the lower Rhone Valley.

Reconnaissance elements, pushing ahead of the main forces, bypassed the town of Aubagne to reach a point along Highway 8 three miles east of the Mediterranean's greatest port and within six miles of its inner harbor.

Due north, an American column, advancing westward from Aix, was nearing the village of Ventabren, 14 miles to the north of Marseilles, and a third American force was maintaining the same rapid pace in a thrust which was nearing St. Saturat, 10 miles northwest of Aix and 35 miles due north of Marseilles.

Streaking out from this massive advance moving westward between the Durance River and the Mediterranean, reconnaissance elements were reported to have reached the outskirts of Apt, the Coulon River, a second tributary of the Rhone, and within 30 miles along a main highway of Avignon, key to the lower Rhone Valley. Another advance formation was approaching Cereste on the same highway, but 20 miles east of Apt.

In the Durance River Valley, Allied forces were reported to be in the vicinity of St. Esteve, and near Villelaure, four miles west of Pertuis, on the north bank of the river.

With the Allied forces which are pushing north of Marseilles on a 35-mile wide front already eight miles west of Marseilles near Ventabren, this great port city is hemmed in with the exception of a five-mile corridor between Ventabren and the shallow marshes of the Etang de Berre, northwest of the city, and a coastal road skirting the southern edges of the marshlands to cross their outlet at Martigues, 20 miles to the west.

The envelopment of Marseilles has followed almost the same pattern as the brilliant encirclement movement which isolated the German defenders of Toulon.

At latest reports tonight, the besieged German garrison in Toulon was being slowly forced back toward the sea as the French improved their positions in its western and northern suburbs. Already the two great mountain masses north of the big naval base had fallen, and the huge naval guns of the fortress of Toulon, four miles from the city's outskirts, were silenced.

Nowhere was the Provence front more volatile than in the Durance River Valley, main tributary of the Rhone, and forking entryway into this great traffic artery for southern France and into Dauphine and the industrial region east of Lyons.

In Full Retreat

Apparently fanning out from the three main foci of Aix, Pertuis, and Tragugnan far to the east, Allied forces yesterday and today spread with the speed of quicksilver over a 25-mile stretch of this broad, sandy stream and streaked out to within reach of the Coulon River to the north and the smaller streams of the Verdon and the Asse to the east.

So swift has been the Allied movement in this crucial sector that enemy forces, «perplexed and stunned,» have now broken into full retreat, it was announced this morning. American troops in the van of this advance are now 60 miles inland and nearing the borders of Dauphine.

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

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Damage to factories and warehouses was extremely heavy, the announcement said.

Stettin, vital supply point for German troops in the Baltic Republics, was also heavily damaged on the night of August 16, the statement added. One area of complete devastation measures approximately 900 by 700 yards, and many blocks have been completely gutted by fire.
(OWI)

CANADIAN SOLDIER CAPTURES 200 GERMANS

LONDON, August 22 — In the fierce battle of the Falaise gap, a single Canadian soldier captured nearly 200 Germans, it is reported by a British United Press correspondent.

The Canadian private, Earl MacAllister of Hamilton, Ontario, was driving a captured German car to bring in wounded Germans when six Germans attempted to cross the road ahead of him. He fired at them and they surrendered immediately.

Members of the FFI reported to MacAllister that German troops were hiding in the woods nearby. MacAllister went into the woods and fired over the heads of the Germans, whereupon 25 of them surrendered and were sent to the rear escorted by unarmed Frenchmen.

Continuing his search, the Canadian soon found 80 more fully-armed Germans, who surrendered as soon as he opened fire.

Streaking out from this massive advance moving westward between the Durance River and the Mediterranean, reconnaissance elements were reported to have reached the outskirts of Apt, the Coulon River, a second tributary of the Rhone, and within 20 miles along a main highway of Avignon, key to the lower Rhone Valley. Another advance formation was approaching Cereste on the same highway, but 26 miles east of Apt.

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Major General Alexander Patch, commander of the Allied forces in southern France, yesterday issued an order of the day in which he pronounced the Allied operation in Provence «a great initial victory,» which had «perplexed and stunned» the German forces.

French forces have swarmed into the northern and western suburbs of Toulon, and have penetrated to within half a mile of the water-front in bitter fighting, in which the Germans have massed mobile guns in the streets, and brought the fortress city's anti-aircraft guns to bear on the advancing French troops.

At latest reports, the French forces were still being held north of the railway tracks which cut across the northeastern edge of the naval port. The formidable inland fortress of Coudon, part of the ring of massive defences surrounding the home base of the French Mediterranean Fleet, and some four miles northeast of the city's outskirts, was stormed and captured by French forces yesterday.

Further east, other French forces were meeting fierce resistance around Hyeres (the resort town on the coast, 12 miles from Toulon,) which has held out as an island of resistance for over a week, while the Allies flooded inland past it.

French forces, following the tactical pattern laid down by Lieutenant General Jacob Devers, Deputy Supreme

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

Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theater, avoided these main foci of enemy resistance in their rapid envelopment of Toulon, and swept westward and then southward to throw a ring of steel about the great naval fortresses.

After pushing to Le Beausset, five miles northeast of Toulon, yesterday, French forces struck southward to the coast in a lightning move which sealed off the naval base and its embattled German garrison. The point at which General de Lattre de Tassigny's hard-fighting French forces reached the sea was Bandol, eight miles west of Toulon, and on the winding headland road which was the last escape route open from the city.

Still farther westward, and only eight miles from Marseilles, American forces occupied Aix and pushed two miles farther westward toward the Mediterranean's greatest port city.

The American thrust toward Marseilles is the westernmost spearhead of a 35-mile-wide front which has been flooding westward along the valleys leading into the Rhone.

But so fluid has been this inland sector of the Allied bridgehead, that at any moment the main thrust might shift and bring its crushing weight to bear in either a northern or a northeastern direction.

Seventh Army troops yesterday were reported near Le Puy, nine miles north of Aix, and progressing steadily along the south bank of the Durance River, along the axis of Highway 561, leading to the Rhone River at Avignon, only 37 miles away. « Some enemy contact » was reported by these troops yesterday morning.

Across the Durance River, the main southern tributary of the Rhone, « forward elements » of the 7th Army yesterday reached Grambois and Manosque, six and 17 miles, respectively, northeast of Pertuis.

Earlier reports indicated that the highway between Pertuis, occupied Sunday after French Forces of the Interior had surrounded its German garrison, and Manosque, had been cut at several places. More than 40 miles to the east, American 7th Army forces were reported to have occupied St Julien, on the Verdon River, and Barreme, on the Asse River, in a thrust which penetrated 60 miles inland.

Key to Rhone Valley

In the case of all those advances, the route and composition of the Allied forces involved is carefully veiled. For it is in this crucial area, at the northward bend of the Durance River Valley, that lies the key to the Rhone Valley farther west.

The Rhone Valley, the main traffic artery of southern France, linking the port of Marseilles with the industrial center of Lyons, is flanked on the east by the high bluffs of the Dauphine Alps, which would enable determined enemy forces to slow any frontal Allied advance.

But to the east of the Rhone, and paralleling it for the long stretch in which it flows beneath the height of the Dauphine Mountains, is the upper Durance River, leading to within 50 miles of Grenoble.

It is in this area that 7th Army forces have made their deepest penetration of 60 miles, and in which the enemy's disintegration has compelled his full retreat.

General Patch, in his order of the day yesterday, called for « uninterrupted continuation » of this Allied advance, so that the enemy might not « have time to recover. »

The Allied bridgehead in Provence now exceeds 2,000 square miles, and has freed more than two score southern French towns from the German occupation, which began there 22 months ago. (PRO)

F.F.I. USING LIGHT ARTILLERY IN PARIS

LONDON, August 22 — French Forces of the Interior have rolled light artillery into the battle inside Paris and towns which were over-run by Patriots. One group, armed with heavy machine guns and grenades, marched across the frontier. They were watched by crowds of civilians who sang the Marseillaise. Swiss dispatches reported that the French flag is now flying over many frontier posts.

There is a standing order to Allied troops in southern France that captured guns and ammunition are to be put at the disposal of the Maquis, it was announced today. (OWI)

F.F.I. TAKE OVER HENDAYE FRONTIER POST

MADRID, August 22 — The Free French flag was hoisted last night at the Franco-Spanish frontier post of Hendaye, said a *Reuter* dispatch today. The Customs and Control Post has been taken over by French officials who arrived secretly from Algiers after their appointment by the French Committee of National Liberation.

Units of the FFI took control of the French end of the International Bridge at Hendaye yesterday in the name of the FCNL. (Reuter)

PETAIN REPORTED ARRESTED

LONDON, August 22 — The Swiss radio reported today that Marshal Petain had been arrested and « taken to an undisclosed destination. » The Swiss report did not state by whom the Marshal had been arrested. (Reuter)

LAVAL FLEEING TOWARD GERMAN BORDER

NEW YORK, August 22 — Swiss reports reaching here say that Pierre Laval and members of his staff have reached or passed through the town of Belfort, 35 miles west of the German and Swiss border of France.

They had fled from Vichy, where the French Forces of the Interior have made marked progress. (OWI)

RED ARMY ADVANCES INTO RUMANIA IN TWO PRONGED DRIVE

MOSCOW, August 22 — The Red Army has launched a powerful two-pronged offensive against Rumania at the southern end of the eastern front, pushing deep into Bessarabia, which once belonged to Russia, and into Rumania proper with the capture of Jassy (Iasi), it was announced tonight in two orders of the day by Marshal Joseph Stalin.

The two offensives began three days ago with huge Soviet artillery blows followed by pitched infantry, tank, and air battles before the Russian forces broke through. The Soviet soldiers took Jassy, Rumania's fourth largest city, and then advanced 27 miles to the west taking 200 populated places and the town of Targu-Frumos. The advance in this sector totalled 38 miles on a 75-mile front.

In their successful battle for Jassy, which lies 10 miles west of the River Pruth, the Soviets killed 13,000 Germans and took 7,000 Germans and Rumanians prisoner, tonight's communique stated.

During the drive south of Benders (Tighina), Bessarabia, a city on the lower Dniester 70 miles northwest of the Black Sea, Russian forces fought for three days to smash forward for 43 miles on an 80 mile front. Benders lies 90 miles southeast of Jassy.

More than 150 inhabited localities were taken by the Red Army in this drive, including a town 15 miles south of Benders, and about 60 miles north of the important Black sea port of Odessa.

Nazis Make Excuses

(General Von Hammer, German military commentator, had this to say about the Russian victory at Jassy: « Soviet tank concentrations and infantry formations held in readiness for the mass offensive on either side of Jassy, went over to the attack after violent artillery preparation and with the support of many bombers and battle planes. Jassy

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LONDON, August 22 — French Forces of the Interior have rolled light artillery into the battle inside Paris and have attacked the Germans in the Place de la Republique, a communique from Lieutenant General Pierre Koenig's headquarters stated tonight.

German troops are camping in the Place de la Concorde, and strong points have been established in such hotels as the Scribe, Majestic, and the Crillon. The Gestapo have fortified their main offices; their branch offices have been reinforced by the Wehrmacht.

General Koenig's communique listed 14 departments in south-central France which are under the control of the French Forces and they range from the Spanish frontier to Chateauroux. In all of those departments, the mopping up of the last islands of enemy resistance is now proceeding.

Maquis, armed with mortars and 77-millimeter guns seized from the Germans in other sectors, have captured the strongly fortified village of Bellegarde, in Haute Savoie. The situation in the department is now quiet. Some collaborationists were arrested but none have been executed. The Liberation Committee is trying each case separately.

About 250 SS men and 40 German customs guards have been captured by French Patriots at Fort de la Chase after bitter fighting.

Swiss newspaper reports state that SS troops and Gestapo men have crossed into Switzerland from Haute Savoie from

undisclosed destination. The Swiss report did not state by whom the Marshal had been arrested. (Reuter)

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Nazis Make Excuses

(General Von Hammer, German military commentator, had this to say about the Russian victory at Jassy: «Soviet tank concentrations and infantry formations, held in readiness for the mass offensive on either side of Jassy, went over to the attack after violent artillery preparation and with the support of many bombers and battle planes. Jassy itself was abandoned because it had been by-passed on both sides by Soviet thrusts. All war installations were first destroyed.»)

Tonight's communique reported that Red Army troops cut the Tartu-Valga railroad line in the Baltic sector. To the east, where the Germans are bottled up in the Baltic area, German tank and infantry counter-attacks were repulsed, the communique added. A Reuter correspondent said that «one of the greatest clashes of the war since Stalingrad» loomed on the Baltic front. He said that a total German force, including a relief expedition totalling approximately 250,000 men, are being thrown into the battle straight from trains.

The Reuter correspondent added that the German command was concentrating a maximum of forces in the Baltic in a desperate effort to attain at least a temporary turning point in the campaign.

Farther south, Reuter reported, two Soviet armies were advancing from opposite ends of the vital Warsaw-Bialystok railway. They are Marshal Rokossovsky's and General Zakharov's armies, which were within approximately 33 miles of joining up with each other and were completely clearing up the line of German troops.

(Radio Moscow - Reuter)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789221

3,750,000 TONS TO RUSSIA VIA P.A.I.C.

LONDON, August 22 — Russia has received 3,750,000 tons of war material through the Persia-Iraq Command, it was announced here today. It was officially estimated that nearly 50 per cent of the total aid to Russia by the United States, Britain, and Canada has gone through this command. (Reuter)

FLORENCE COMPLETELY LIBERATED

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 22 — Eighth Army troops have completed the liberation of Florence, which is now «firmly» in Allied hands, it was announced here today. Patrols are now pushing out beyond the confines of the city.

An official statement on the liberation of this historic city said:

«The liberation of Florence has taken time, and has caused considerable anxiety lest she should become a battleground and the historic monuments be destroyed.

«Had the troops of the 8th Army forced their way into the city before the enemy had been compelled to withdraw by our continual pressure on his flanks, street fighting would inevitably have broken out. By skill and patience, the city has fallen into our hands and extensive damage — apart from the demolitions effected by the enemy — has been avoided. Unless the enemy decides to engage the city with long-range artillery fire, Florence will quickly return to normal, and full assistance will be brought to the inhabitants by the Allied Military Government.»

Active patrolling was maintained by the enemy throughout the day on the 5th Army front. Enemy artillery was active on the coastal sector. Near Caserta, Allied artillery fired with good effect on machine-gun and mortar positions. Twice during the night of August 20 small enemy groups attempted to make boat crossings of the Arno, but all attempts were repulsed and six boats were destroyed.

On the 8th Army Adriatic front, troops of the Italian Corps of Liberation scored another success with the capture of S. Maria Carpineta, three miles west of Pergola, on the lateral road to Frontone. Polish elements attacked S. Andrea di Suasa, but enemy resistance was strong, and the Poles withdrew. Farther to the northeast, reconnaissance elements captured Orciano. In this same sector, Mount Grigioni and Cerasa were also taken. In fierce fighting in the Mount Rosario area, northeast of Cerasa, the enemy lost heavily in men and material. One hundred prisoners were taken in this sector alone.

There has been no change of position in the Apennines. (PRO)

GERMANS SHELL FLORENCE

FLORENCE, August 22 — An unestimated number of civilians, including women and children, were killed and many injured, on Sunday morning when German guns shelled streets of Florence crowded with people returning from mass, it was stated in a dispatch received today from a UNN correspondent who witnessed the occurrence. There were further civilian casualties and damage to buildings during spasmodic shelling which continued all day, and was intensified at night.

The most severe casualties were caused in a narrow, 40-yard-long street, the Via Borgo la Noce, only a few yards from the church of San Lorenzo, out of which hundreds of people were moving in procession. The UNN correspondent, who was at the scene a few minutes after two shells had dropped squarely in the street, blowing in the side of one house and wrecking another, said that the way was choked with dead or wounded men, women, and children, among whom dazed survivors were rushing wildly seeking relatives and friends. In another street, Via Dignori, where shells also fell among church-goers, it was unofficially estimated that 40 people, including women and children, were killed and many more injured. There were

Shortly after the Allied entry into Florence, the Germans declared that they would regard it as an «open city», to preserve its historic and artistic treasures from damage. (UNN)

750 HEAVIES HIT VIENNA, SILESIA REFINERIES

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY - August 22. Strong forces of Italy-based bombers, striking at synthetic and natural oil refineries in Silesia and near Vienna today, encountered the largest number of enemy fighter interceptors for over three weeks.

The formations of up to 750 Flying Fortresses and Liberators were engaged in heavy aerial battles all through Vienna-Budapest fighter defense belts. Gunners of the bombers and escorting long-range fighters scored a number of victories.

The targets attacked were the Odertal synthetic refinery, 80 miles southwest of Breslau; underground oil storage tanks at Lobau, seven miles southeast of Vienna; and a natural oil refinery at Korneuburg, five miles north of Vienna.

Delayed action high explosive bombs were used to destroy the vast underground tanks at Lobau, which have a capacity of over 250,000 tons. The two refineries attacked have a normal combined capacity of 160,000 tons per year.

No reports have yet been compiled of Allied victories or losses. (PRO)

CHURCHILL VISITS 8TH ARMY

ADVANCE AFHQ, August 22 — Prime Minister Winston Churchill continued his tour of the Allied armies in Italy yesterday with a one-day visit to the 5th Army.

The Prime Minister greeted British, Indian, Canadian, and New Zealand troops, who lined the roads and cheered him as he passed.

Mr. Churchill was entertained at luncheon by Lieut.-General Kirkman, commander of 13th Corps, the oldest of the 8th Army. General Kirkman conducted the Prime Minister to a vantage point from which Florence and the country beyond could be clearly seen. (PRO)

ITALIAN OFFICER CITED FOR BRITISH DECORATION

ROME, August 22 — Rear Admiral C. E. Morgan, head of the Naval Sub-Commission of the Allied Control Commission, today recommended an Italian naval officer for one of Britain's highest decorations for bravery.

«This same officer blew me up in Alexandria Harbor while our two countries were still at war», Admiral Morgan told the ACC monthly conference here. «Since the armistice, we have become good friends. Not long since, this officer led a daring and successful mission against a heavily-fortified enemy position, and it has been my pleasure recently to recommend him for the heroism displayed in that enterprise».

Admiral Morgan had only words of praise for the fine performance of the Italian Navy since it has been fighting on the United Nations' side.

YUGOSLAVS CAPTURE JEZERO STRONGHOLD

ALGIERS, August 22 — Yugoslaw Patriots have followed up their recent victory at Mrkonjegrad with the capture of another enemy stronghold at Jezero, on the road to the famous city of Jajce, Marshal Tito's communique announced today. Yugoslav units are now engaged in mopping up the forces of occupation in this sector.

Yugoslav forces are interrupting German railway traffic in widely separated parts of the country, but particularly in Serbia and Slavonia. Offensive operations are being maintained.

In Eastern Serbia, the Paracin-Zajecar railway line has

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787

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The most severe casualties were caused in a narrow, 40-yard-long street, the Via Bardo la Noce, only a few yards from the church of San Lorenzo, out of which hundreds of people were moving in procession. The UNN correspondent, who was at the scene a few minutes after two shells had dropped squarely in the street, blowing in the side of one house and wrecking another, said that the way was choked with dead or wounded men, women, and children, among whom dazed survivors were rushing wildly seeking relatives and friends. In another street, Via Digiuori, where shells also fell among church-goers, it was unofficially estimated that 40 people, including women and children, were killed and many more injured. There were further casualties and damage in Viale De Mille and Via de Macci.

Within the shortest possible time after the beginning of the attack, ambulances, vans, wagons, pushcarts, and stretchers were rushed to the areas and victims taken to hospital. Members of the ancient Misericordia Society, in their black gowns and hoods, were very active, and the correspondent saw many injured treated at one of the Society's first-aid posts.

The correspondent described how, after the first shells, people rushed into the church of San Lorenzo for refuge. «Stark with terror, he stated, «they could not be persuaded to return to their homes. Children and women with babies clinging to them sat huddled together.»

The church of San Lorenzo was injured during the bombardment. The rector showed the correspondent severe damage to the cupola, caused by a shell, and deep scars from the explosion of two other shells near an outer wall. This church, which dates back beyond the year 393, is Florence's oldest place of Christian worship, enshrines much Italian history, and is a monument of the highest artistic and cultural value. The rector said that over 1,500 people had been at the High Mass which ended just before the shelling began. Other famous buildings hit were the Palazzo Strozzi and the Uffizi Galleries.

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Yugoslav forces are interrupting German railway traffic in widely separated parts of the country, but particularly in Serbia and Slavonia. Offensive operations are being maintained.

In Eastern Serbia, the Paracin-Zajecar railway line has been damaged to such an extent that traffic is impossible. The Vardar River railway line has been destroyed at several points, and one train was demolished on this line. On the Dubrovnik-Mostar railway line, a train was blown up, and one locomotive and three cars were destroyed. Another enemy train was derailed on the Brod-Vinkovci railway line in Slavonia.

Fighting continues in Macedonia, in the Sandjak, Montenegro, and Herzegovina. On the Gacko-Bileca sector, all enemy attacks were repulsed. In Eastern Bosnia, an enemy column of the 13th SS Division was broken up in the Kladanj sector.

In Croatia, after three days of fighting in the Lika district, the enemy was thrown to the Vrhovina-Otocap line. In the Zagorje district, Yugoslav units took the enemy stronghold at Sveti Ivan Zelina. (PWB)

WIDESPREAD ALLIED ATTACKS IN PACIFIC

PEARL HARBOR, August 22 — The naval communique issued Sunday stated that United States Army and Navy aircraft struck Japanese-held islands in the Pacific over a wide area on August 17 and 18. Among other targets, Nauru Island in the Gilberts, Rota and Pagan islands in the

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Marianas, and Mille and Wetje islands in the Marshalls group, were bombed. All Allied planes returned from these missions.

The communique added that the U. S. destroyer Maury has been awarded a Presidential unit citation. The warship is credited with sinking or helping to sink three light Japanese cruisers, 10 destroyers, and one patrol vessel, as well as shooting down 10 enemy planes.

A Washington message quoted a Navy Department announcement that the Japanese lost 14,087 dead on Guam and 25,144 on Saipan. Japanese dead on Tinian Island number 5,545. Only 100 Japanese prisoners were taken by the Americans on recapturing Guam.

The many attacks against Japanese bases continued with a heavy attack on Paramushiro Island, in the northern Kuriles, on August 19. Airfields were bombed and strafed. Three Japanese fighters took to the air, but the Navy said they made no attempt to attack the U. S. bombers.

A communique issued at Allied Headquarters, Southwest Pacific, said that on August 22, Halmahera, a Japanese base less than 300 miles from the Philippines, and Boeroe Island, west of New Guinea, were bombed.

The raid on Halmahera was the heaviest made there to date; no Japanese interceptor planes were encountered. The communique reported that the Japanese had withdrawn their fighter craft from the island. Warehouses were demolished and many fires were started.

On Boeroe, eight grounded Japanese planes were destroyed or damaged. In other sweeps, bombers destroyed two small freighters near Celebes, set fire to a small freighter near the Talaud Islands, between Halmahera and Mindanao, and bombed another freighter off Mindanao.

(Reuter-GWI)

CHINESE WITHDRAW FROM LEIYANG

CHUNGKING, August 22. — The Chinese communique last night announced the fall of Leiyang, a highway town 21 miles southeast of Hengyang, on the Canton-Hankow railway. After engaging the Japanese in street fighting, the Chinese garrison withdrew to the suburbs, where they joined other Chinese units.

The Chinese are continuing their attacks in western Hupeh along the north and south banks of the Yangtse River. Fighting in the vicinity of Ichang, 170 miles west of Hankow, continues. Ichang is the most important Yangtse port north of Hankow.

On the Yunnan front, Chinese attacks on the Tengchung walls have progressed. The entire wall with the exception of one gap, is now in Chinese hands.

The Allied Command in Southeast Asia said in a communique yesterday that, on the Tiddim Road, after heavy fighting, the enemy has withdrawn from the neighborhood of the frontier and contact was broken with the enemy. Fourteenth Army troops have occupied Khuavum, 1½ miles inside Burma, and two miles west of the Tiddim Road.

The communique also told of extensive patrol activity in the Kaza area, south of Myitkyina, in north Burma, and reported no change north of Pinbaw, along the Coganng-Mandalay railway.

Aircraft of the Eastern Air Command on Sunday successfully attacked railway bridges on the Mandalay-Yeu line. Heavy rain limited operations in general, although two enemy aircraft were shot down. No Allied planes were missing.

(GWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

GENERAL WILSON ADDRESSES A.C.C. CONFERENCE

ROME, August 22 — General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Supreme Commander of Allied Forces in the Mediterranean Theater of War, cautioned Allied Control Commission heads here today that they have heavy tasks [illegible] of Italy.

[illegible] ution. [illegible]t a rectification can and will be made. I hope that you will give that your attention.»

General Wilson gave the officials some pointers in their administrative set-ups, and emphasized the keen responsibilities upon the ACC. He said that the prestige of the two great English-speaking peoples is bound up in their work. He said he knew the officers and men of the ACC will meet their responsibilities in true Anglo-Saxon manner.

«Let the key words for your entire organization be initiative, impartiality, and integrity,» concluded General Wilson.

A.C.C. Objectives

Captain Ellery W. Stone, United States Navy, Acting Head of the Allied Control Commission, today defined the present task of the control body.

«We are now in the second phase, with most of liberated territory turned back to the Italian government for its direct administration,» said Captain Stone. «Our job is to help the Italian government overcome the many difficulties which confront it. This is our part in aiding the war effort in Italy. The job ahead is no less arduous.»

Captain Stone welcomed the regional commissioners, senior civil affairs officers with the armies, and sub-commission heads who gathered for their first monthly conference since headquarters were transferred to Rome. It was also the first meeting held since the May conference in Naples.

In a brief summary, Captain Stone traced history of the Allied Control Commission since its initial phase in Brindisi last September.

Deep regret over the recent serious illness of Lt.-General Sir Noel Mason MacFarlane, head of the Allied Control Commission until shortly after the liberation of Rome, was voiced by Captain Stone.

«General MacFarlane has suffered a serious and painful illness, but after a serius relapse he is now, I am happy to be able to report, out of danger. I know I express the sentiment of this group in extending to him our wishes for his speedy and complete recovery.»

A.C.C. Supports Bonomi

The Allied Control Commission fully supports the government of Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi, Captain Ellery Stone declared today.

Addressing a meeting of all A.C. commissioners, Captain Stone said the ACC supports the Bonomi government in the same spirit as shown by the Italian Ministers Without Portfolio who recently renewed their pledge of support to the Prime Minister.

Poletti Addresses A.C.C.

Colonel Charles Poletti, Allied Control Commissioner for Region IV and former Rome Regional Commissioner, today said that the Allies since liberation have brought freedom from fear, freedom of the press, and freedom of religion to the citizens of Rome.

«Up to now, the Allies have not given Rome complete freedom from want,» added Colonel Poletti. He was reporting to the monthly conference of the Allied Control Commission, which met during the day at its headquarters in the Ministry of Corporations Building.

Colonel Poletti drew up a quick balance sheet of gains effected by the Allies since June 5. He paid tribute to the work of his predecessors as Rome civil affairs heads, General Edgar Erskine Hume and Colonel Fiske, as well as the cooperation of the Rome Area Allied Command and ACC headquarters. Among the achievements in Rome of the Allied Military Government he listed the following:

A new structure of local self-government set up, headed by Mayor Filippo Doria and a board of aldermen «new faces in public places.»

A hard-hitting purge committee which has ousted thousands of Fascists and brought about the arrest of

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«I have heard a great deal of your work since the initial landings in Sicily last year,» the Supreme Commander told the monthly conference of regional commissioners, senior civil affairs officers with the armies, and subcommission heads. «I fully appreciate what you have done. You have had great difficulties to overcome, and you have done so in a fine way.

«The advance of the armies in somewhat spasmodic fashion does not ease matters for you. Naturally, you have been very much hampered in restoring conditions among the civil population by the very great destruction carried out by the enemy to installations of all kinds.

«So far, however, we have contacted only about one-half of the population of Italy. What lies ahead may prove the most troublous and difficult. It will call for all of your abilities, resources, and valor.

«Two major problems face the Allied Control Commission at the moment. They are food and unemployment. On successful solution of these two much of the reestablishment of the country depends. I realize that you are trying in every way possible to solve these problems.

«There are people in Italy today who are not up to a subsistence level. That is probably due to faulty distribution since headquarters were transferred to Rome. It was also the first meeting held since the May conference in Naples.

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A hard-hitting purge committee which has ousted thousands of Fascists and brought about the arrest of hundreds.

A new era of liberty for Rome, after the long Fascist blight and the frightful German occupation.

Regarding the food and public services situation, Colonel Poletti said that Rome has not received the amount of food that other liberated cities have received, but he pointed out the difficulties resulting from the distances over which food had to be transported and the fact that war exigencies take priority over civil needs. He mentioned the fact, however, that pasta is now being distributed.

Colonel Poletti said that the food supply organization has been revitalized, and that hidden trucks have been brought out into the open and placed in three large transport pools. He said that, while the utility situation remains difficult, due chiefly to German destruction of installations and the difficulty of transporting fuel, progress toward restoration has been made. He referred to the fact that a charcoal market has been created, and this fuel is being distributed.

The great part played by the Vatican in feeding and caring for citizens and refugees was cited by Colonel Poletti as a «tremendous help» to the work of the Allied Military Government.

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

Food Situation Improving

Allied Control Commission officials, responsible for feeding Liberated Italy, today gave the following picture of the food situation:

1. Import and distribution of food in Italy are being carried out under severe restrictions caused by the dominant needs of the Allied forces still fighting on Italian soil, by destruction of vital communications facilities, and by German pillaging.

2. Through August 12, a total of 340,000 tons of wheat have been turned into Granai del Popolo in Liberated territory, compared with 800,000 tons of grain amassed from all of Italy in 1942, the most successful year of the Fascist *ammasso* system.

3. Italy itself is supplying 100,000 tons of food a month of her total requirements of 145,000 tons a month. The remainder is being imported by the Allies.

4. The food situation in Rome, in the words of Brig Gen. William O'Dwyer, Vice-President of the ACC, is bad. Rome requires a minimum of 1,400 tons of food a day. A special ACC committee to improve the food supply for Rome has been formed, and imports into Rome will be increased to 50,000 tons a month.

5. The food situation of the liberated areas as a whole is improving, and will continue to show gradual improvement.

This was the picture of the food situation given today by officers who spoke at the meeting of regional commissioners and chiefs of sub-commissions of the Allied Control Commission.

Lt Colonel W. A. Hartmann, reporting for the Agriculture Sub-Commission, said complete plans for the crop year 1944-45 have already been drawn up and are being circulated to responsible officials throughout liberated territory. He pointed out that normal harvesting had been delayed this year at least one month by weather and by the interruptions of war. Colonel Hartmann also criticized what he termed a "lack of a spirit of patriotism" on the part of certain Italian farmers and minor officials who, he declared, hide a full year's food supply in their own cellars before parting with a quintal to feed their neighbors.

Colonel W. J. Legg, chairman of the Food Sub-Commission, reported that there have been no food riots in Italy for several months. Supplies are being brought into Rome, he stated, on a scale commensurate with other parts of liberated territory. He explained the shortage of olive oil by the complete breakdown of the Fascist *ammasso* system. Special officers, he said, were sent to the olive producing areas, and they succeeded in finding 6,000 to 8,000 tons specially for large cities like Naples and Rome. Careful rationing of current stocks, he stated, would enable the liberated areas to get through until the next olive crop.

Colonel Legg also reported that the Allies are supplying food for soup kitchens that are supplying one low-cost meal a day to 180,000 people. These communal feeding centers are administered by Italian charitable institutions.

Large quantities of illegal ration cards have complicated the situation. In Region II (Apulia and Lucania), 800,500 illegal cards were confiscated.

There are 18 million ration cards now in Liberated Italy, said Colonel Legg, representing 73 per cent of the population of Sicily, Sardinia, and the mainland south of the Goth Line.

Summing up the food situation, Brig Gen. O'Dwyer told the ACC meeting: "The war is not over. Men are still dying in battle in Italy, men on the front still need food and ammunition, and that must get the number one priority."

Regional Offices Fuse

The three Allied Control Commission regions in the

but reserves are being built up and measures now taken are expected to stave off any serious difficulties.

Brigadier Carr said that the Granai del Popolo has thus far proved fairly successful on the island. Approximately 30 per cent of the quota has been turned in thus far. Even with a hundred per cent turn-in of grain, however, the island's grain supply must be augmented next winter by an import of at least 50,000 tons.

Report on Sicily

Failure of the Sicilians to carry out successfully the Granaries of the People harvesting plan seriously jeopardizes the feeding of its citizens in the coming months, Colonel A. N. Hancock, until recently Regional Commissioner, reported here today to the monthly conference of the Allied Control Commission.

The Allied official quoted High Commissioner Aldisio as saying that not even two-thirds of the quantity needed to feed the population until next year's crop will be collected this year. As a result, it has been necessary to introduce special police measures which empower the Carabinieri and other police forces to requisition any kind of transport, from mules and bicycles to trucks, in the search for wheat.

Colonel Hancock praised the response of island police forces to the emergency. As a result, 23,337 quintals of grain have been confiscated and 8,549 persons have been denounced and arrested to date for violations of the wheat harvesting laws. The courts, however, are unable to cope with the situation, although in the limited number of cases they have been able to try they have been inflicting maximum penalties.

"It is disappointing that the Granai del Popolo campaign by press, radio, cinema, poster, and sound van has not encountered a better response," added Colonel Hancock. "It is doubtful whether there has ever been such an intense program put over in Sicily before. The Psychological Warfare Branch and the Public Relations Branch have been most keen in their collaboration, and have been untiring in their efforts.

"But the conflict with cupidity and corruption is likely to prove too unequal, and it is well to be prepared for a more serious situation.

"The facts are known to the Italian government as a result of tours by officials headed by the Minister of Agriculture and reports from the High Commissioner."

The speaker said that the political situation on the island continues rather nebulous and confused, and will be further compromised by the food problem, which is likely to become acute in the autumn.

The former regional control officer reported that the labor situation generally on the island is good; that a large public works program costing 733,913,850 lire has been carried out since the Allied landings, and that the island's railway system will be completely reactivated by the end of September.

The value of imports since the landings has been 850 million lire, including 1,214,272 quintals of wheat and flour. A bright spot is the fact that only 3,143 quintals of wheat and flour have been lost, or only one-fourth of one per cent. The export situation is tending toward the day, he said, when a balance of trade may be achieved.

"In summing up," concluded Colonel Hancock, "I consider that the only real anxiety is the wheat problem, around which many dangers lurk. The next five or six weeks will provide the answer. In all other directions there are clear signs of revival, which will gain impetus wherever war restrictions can be relaxed." (UNN)

PAPAL SECRETARY OF STATE DIES

ROME, August 22 — Luigi Cardinal Maglione, the Papal Secretary of State, died at 0400 hours this morning at his house at Casoria, near Naples, after a heart attack. He was 67. The Cardinal has been ill for several weeks, but

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5. The food situation of the liberated areas as a whole is improving, and will continue to show gradual improvement.

This was the picture of the food situation given today by officers who spoke at the meeting of regional commissioners and chiefs of sub-commissions of the Allied Control Commission.

Lt Colonel W. A. Hartmann, reporting for the Agriculture Sub-Commission, said complete plans for the crop year 1944-45 have already been drawn up and are being circulated to responsible officials throughout liberated territory. He pointed out that normal harvesting had been delayed this year at least one month by weather and by the interruptions of war. Colonel Hartmann also criticized what he termed a «lack of a spirit of patriotism» on the part of certain Italian farmers and minor officials who, he declared, hide a full year's food supply in their own cellars before parting with a quintal to feed their neighbors.

Colonel W. J. Legg, chairman of the Food Sub-Commission, reported that there have been no food riots in Italy for several months. Supplies are being brought into Rome, he stated, on a scale commensurate with other parts of liberated territory. He explained the shortage of olive oil by the complete breakdown of the Fascist ammasi system. Special officers, he said, were sent to the olive producing areas, and they succeeded in finding 6,000 to 8,000 tons specially for large cities like Naples and Rome. Careful rationing of current stocks, he stated, would enable the liberated areas to get through until the next olive crop.

Colonel Legg also reported that the Allies are supplying food for soup kitchens that are supplying one low-cost meal a day to 180,000 people. These communal feeding centers are administered by Italian charitable institutions.

Large quantities of illegal ration cards have complicated the situation. In Region II (Apulia and Lucania), 400,500 illegal cards were confiscated.

There are 18 million ration cards now in liberated Italy, said Colonel Legg, representing 75 per cent of the population of Sicily, Sardinia, and the mainland south of the Goth Line.

Summing up the food situation, Brig Gen. O'Dwyer told the ACC meeting: «The war is not over. Men are still dying in battle in Italy, men on the front still need food and ammunition, and that must get the number one priority.»

Regional Offices Fuse

The three Allied Control Commission regions in the southernmost part of the Italian Peninsula will fuse their administrative organizations into one large region on August 28.

The move is being made in order to free ACC officers for forward areas, declared Brig. General M. S. Lush, executive commissioner, in announcing the change today.

Progress in Sardinia

General improvement in the condition of the populace in Sardinia during the past three months was reported here today by Brigadier M. Carr, until recently Allied Control Commissioner on the island.

Health conditions are excellent, the people have food at prices considerably lower than previously, local government has been reorganized with new prefects in each province, and the courts have been reactivated, the Allied officer reported.

The two major food crops of olives and grapes are attracting attention at the moment. The olive harvest promises to be good, but the grape crop has been seriously damaged by the lack of insecticides this season. There is also some water shortage on the island, notably in Cagliari.

Colonel Hancock praised the response of Italian police forces to the emergency. As a result, 23,337 quintals of grain have been confiscated and 8,849 persons have been denounced and arrested to date for violations of the wheat harvesting laws. The courts, however, are unable to cope with the situation; although in the limited number of cases they have been able to try they have been inflicting maximum penalties.

«It is disappointing that the Granai del Popolo campaign by press, radio, cinema, poster, and sound van has not encountered a better response,» added Colonel Hancock. «It is doubtful whether there has ever been such an intense program put over in Sicily before. The Psychological Warfare Branch and the Public Relations Branch have been most keen in their collaboration, and have been untiring in their efforts.

«But the conflict with cupidity and corruption is likely to prove too unequal, and it is well to be prepared for a more serious situation.

«The facts are known to the Italian government as a result of tours by officials headed by the Minister of Agriculture and reports from the High Commissioner.»

The speaker said that the political situation on the island continues rather nebulous and confused, and will be further compromised by the food problem, which is likely to become acute in the autumn.

The former regional control officer reported that the labor situation generally on the island is good, that a large public works program costing 733,613,850 lire has been carried out since the Allied landings, and that the island's railway system will be completely reactivated by the end of September.

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«In summing up,» concluded Colonel Hancock, «I consider that the only real anxiety is the wheat problem, around which many dangers lurk. The next five or six weeks will provide the answer. In all other directions there are clear signs of revival, which will gain impetus whenever war restrictions can be relaxed.» (UNN)

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The funeral will take place at Caserta under the direction of the Prefect of Apostolic Ceremonies. The Cardinal will be buried in his family tomb. Requiem Mass will be celebrated in St. Peter's on Thursday by Gennaro Granito Cardinal Pignatelli di Bel Monte.

News of Cardinal Maglione's death was immediately communicated to all the Apostolic Nuncios by telegram to enable them to inform the governments with which they are serving. Many diplomats and notables were at the Secretary of State's Office this morning to present their condolences. Among them was the Italian Charge d'Affaires, Baluscio Rizzo, representing the Lieutenant General of Italy, Prince Umberto.

It is thought that the Pope will appoint a new Secretary in about 15 days. In the meantime, the work of the Office is being carried out by the Prefect of the Congregation of External Affairs, Mgr. Domenico Tardini, and Mgr. Giovanni Montini, the Deputy Secretary of State, whose appointments are equal in status. The choice of a new Secretary will not be easy for owing to the fact that no new Cardinals have been elected since December 1937, the existing ones are elderly men and unusually few in number. (UNN)

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OCCUPIED AREAS

SEBASTIANI EXECUTED

LONDON, August 22 — Dr. Oswalde Sebastiani, former chief of Mussolini's secretariat, has been seized by 12 men and executed, stated the German News Agency today.
(Reuter)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, August 22 — Today's communique:

Allied Armies in Italy:

It can now be said that the city of Florence has been liberated by the troops of 5th army and is firmly in our hands. Our patrols are now pushed out beyond the confines of the city.

In the Adriatic sector, Polish and Italian troops of 8th army continue to drive the enemy from the high ground between the Cesano and the Metauro rivers.

In the coastal sector, the enemy has been driven north of the Metauro River. Cerasa, Orciano, and Poggio have been occupied. Elsewhere, our patrols have continued harassing the enemy, and in some cases have penetrated deep into the enemy lines.

Seventh Army:

French forces have completed the encirclement of Toulon and have entered the northern suburbs of the city, while the steady advance of American troops further north continued.

Enemy resistance has been stubborn in Toulon and in the vicinity of Hyeres, further east along the coast.

American troops have occupied Aix-en-Provence. Further north, forward elements have reached Grambois and Mainesque in their advance beyond the Durance River.

Extending the southern France bridgehead some 60 miles inland, other American forces have occupied a number of towns north of Draguignan.

The area under our control has now been expanded to more than 2,000 square miles.

MAAF:

Escorted heavy bombers yesterday attacked airfields at Nis, in Yugoslavia, and at Hajdu Boszormeny, in Hungary. Fighter aircraft also attacked the airfield at Hajdu Boszormeny.

Tactical aircraft attacked bridges and road rail transport in northern Italy, and enemy targets in the Italian battle area. Others carried out offensive sweeps in southern France and Yugoslavia.

Last night, our bombers attacked oil installations at Gyor, in Hungary.

In these operations one enemy aircraft was destroyed and four of ours are missing.

Six of our aircraft are missing from night operations on August 20-21.

MAAF Flew more than 1,600 sorties.

(PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, August 22 — Today's communique:

Good progress has been made between Lisieux and the sea, where Allied troops have captured Dozule and Dives-sur-Mer, and have advanced to Annebault and Bonneboscq.

West of Lisieux, we have taken Camperner, while an advance north of St. Martin-de-la-Lieue has brought our troops within one mile of Lisieux itself. Fighting is going on in the vicinity of Vimoutiers.

Further south an advance has been made east of Cham-

North east of Praga, our troops in fighting cleared of the enemy the south bank of the Western Bug on a front of 85 kilometers, from the locality of Olehnyi to Sloh, and occupied over 40 populated localities, including Sabolye, Echegendy, Gortany, Kamenchek, Lyatozhek, Veskarov, Sloh, and Dombruskaya.

Troops of the 2d Ukrainian Front launching their offensive with support of massive blows of artillery and aviation, broke through the strong and deeply-echeloned enemy defenses to the southwest of Jassy, and in three days of fighting advanced up to 90 kilometers and expanded the break-through up to 130 kilometers in frontage. In the course of the offensive, troops of the front by storm captured the mighty strongholds of the enemy defenses, the cities of Jassy, Perdehromov, and Unghen, and also occupied in fighting over 200 other populated localities, including Yencenki, Krusya, Dorushkanye, Voineshti, Mihacheshki, Sokola, and Meronitya, and the railway stations of Unghen, Poputenye, Vodu-Iolayi, Syrka, Surbugrumov, Shauri, and Virnova. According to the preliminary data, in three days of fighting from August 20 to 22, troops of the 2d Ukrainian Front have inflicted on the enemy the following losses, destroyed: 89 tanks and self-propelled guns, 225 guns of various caliber, 215 mortars, 600 machine-guns, 880 automobiles, 20 tow-cars, and seven locomotives. The enemy lost in killed over 13,000 officers and men. At the same time, the troops of the 2d Ukrainian Front have captured the following trophies: 17 tanks and self-propelled guns, 195 guns of various caliber, 593 mortars, 801 machine-guns, 13,387 rifles two trains with supplies, 147 railway cars, and 26 warehouses with armaments, ammunition, and supplies. Captured: 7,000 German and Rumanian officers and men.

Troops of the 3d Ukrainian Front, launching their offensive with the support of massive blows of artillery and aviation, broke through strongly-fortified and deeply developed enemy defense to the south of Renderi, and in three days of fighting advanced up to 70 kilometers and expanded the break-through up to 130 kilometers in frontage. In the course of the offensive, troops of the front have liberated over 100 populated localities, including the following centers of the Moldavian S.S.R.: Kaushany, Iniushiye, and Volentirovka; district centers of Izmail Region: Manzi and Orlimo, and the populated localities of Irkaiiski, Gurtseye, Zain, Tarakhe, Turcen, Lesik, Zhelezina, Krasna, Faraon, Slobodye, and Purgai, and the railway stations of Kirkayeshki, Kaugan, Zayin, and Berezina. Our troops have cut the railway line of Bessarabskaye-Belgorod Dnestrovsky (Akerman). According to preliminary data, in three days of fighting, from 20 to 22 August, the troops of the 3d Ukrainian Front have inflicted the following losses on the enemy: destroyed, 60 tanks and self-propelled guns, 262 guns of all caliber, 130 mortars, 560 machine-guns, 1,900 automobiles, and 1,000 carts. The enemy lost in killed over 12,000 officers and men. During the same time, troops of the 3d Ukrainian Front have captured the following trophies: 15 tanks and self-propelled guns, 244 guns of various caliber, 153 mortars, 537 machine-guns, 4,869 rifles, three armored transports, 178 automobiles, 280 horses, and 17 warehouses with armaments, ammunition, and supplies. Captured: 5,065 German and Rumanian officers and men.

On all other sectors of the front, scout patrols and fighting of local importance took place.

During August 21, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 178 German tanks. In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 64 enemy planes were shot down.

Naval: The cutters of the «North Fleet» have sunk 14 enemy vessels. The Soviet Information Bureau on August 20 announced the attack by the torpedo cutters of the «North Fleet» on the enemy convoy. Today, we have received the full details of these successful operations. Air reconnaissance of the «North Fleet» discovered at Varangar-fiorde an enemy convoy, consisting of three transports, two landing barges, three destroyers, eight escort vessels, three minesweepers, and 12 escort launches. During

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

of the Metauro River. Cerasa, Orciano, and Poggio have been occupied. Elsewhere, our patrols have continued harassing the enemy, and in some cases have penetrated deep into the enemy lines.

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Enemy resistance has been stubborn in Toulon and in the vicinity of Hyères, farther east along the coast.

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The area under our control has now been expanded to more than 2,000 square miles.

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Six of our aircraft are missing from night operations on August 20-21.

MAAF Flew more than 1,600 sorties.

(DNO)

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Good progress has been made between Lisieux and the sea, where Allied troops have captured Dozule and Dives-sur-Mer, and have advanced to Annebault and Bonnebosq.

West of Lisieux, we have taken Cambremer, while an advance north of St. Martin-de-la-Lieu has brought our troops within one mile of Lisieux itself. Fighting is going on in the vicinity of Vimoutiers.

Farther south, an advance has been made east of Chambois, and Gace is in our hands. Determined enemy efforts to break out of encirclement were again checked effectively. Mopping up continues.

There is nothing further to report from the remainder of the front. Weather severely restricted air operations yesterday, but during the evening coastal aircraft attacked enemy shipping near the mouth of the Gironde River.

(Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, August 22 — Tuesday night's communique:

During August 22, south of Tartu, our troops occupied in fighting 30 populated localities, including Visnaku, Alute, Vupramiye, Polto, Muhila, Vanna-Opite, and the railway station of Tendu. Our troops have cut the railway line and highway of Tartu-Valga.

West and south west of Jelgava, (Metava), our troops repelled strong enemy tank and infantry attacks.

South east of Lomza, our troops, surmounting enemy resistance captured the large highway junction, the town of Zambrov, and also occupied in fighting over 40 other populated localities, including Koj, Orvye, Korito-Jablon, Ludobuzh, Hozheli, Zhimke, and Kolembo-Iasnivo.

enemy lost in killed over 12,000 officers and men. At the same time, the troops of the 2d Ukrainian Front have captured the following trophies: 17 tanks and self-propelled guns, 195 guns of various caliber, 503 mortars, 301 machine-guns, 11,387 rifles, two trains with supplies, 147 railway cars, and 26 warehouses with armaments, ammunition, and supplies. Captured: 7,000 German and Rumanian officers and men.

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(Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, August 22 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

Patriot formations, who made a noteworthy contribution to the liberation of Florence, continue to cooperate with the Allies along the Mugnone and behind enemy lines. Patriot units have thrown a bridge over the Arno.

All groups of Patriots operating in the Florence sector are under the orders of the Tuscan Committee of Liberation.

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A military sub-committee was responsible for the organization of the Garibaldi Brigade in Tuscany. The Garibaldi Brigade has operated within the walls of Florence. Allied officers were well impressed by the discipline and spirit of initiative shown by Tuscan Patriots.

In the Pistoia sector, behind German lines, large units of Patriots, with the support of Allied planes, engaged the enemy in battle, inflicting notable losses on the enemy. Patriot activity disrupted German communication lines and prevented the flow of supplies from the north.

In Piedmont and Liguria the territory controlled by Patriots has been extended recently. On the Alpine border, German detachments surrendered to combined Franco-Italian units.

Mussolini's private secretary, Osvaldo Sebastiani, who had been made President of the Exchequer of the Republican Fascist Government, was captured by patriots at Passirano, in Brescia Province.

Patriots in Trieste threw a bomb into the Officers' club, killing five officers and wounding others. In reprisal the Germans took hostages. In spite of this, patriots in Trieste continue their acts of sabotage against the Germans.

(USN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, August 22 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

In Normandy, other parts of our troops which had broken through from the area north of Argentan, linked up with our lines. At Lisieux and south of Evreux, the enemy attacked with strong infantry and tank forces. West of Lisieux, he succeeded in penetrating our defensive front in fierce fighting. The Germans launched counter-attacks. West and north of Dreux, the enemy succeeded in gaining some kilometers of ground in a northerly direction after fierce fighting. The enemy, who, at Mantes, had crossed the River Seine and reached its northern banks, was stopped by German counter-attacks. Enemy forces which had advanced toward the Seine sector, south of Paris, were repulsed at the advanced position of our security forces.

In southern France, between the coast and the Durance, the enemy is pressing hard on the heels of our troops which retreat in a westerly direction. Fierce fighting is in progress for Toulon. At Aix and in the Durance Valley, enemy forces were repelled in a counter-attack.

In the course of mopping up operations, 229 terrorists were killed in action in the French rear.

London is being kept under retaliatory fire with « V-1 ».

In Italy, the enemy, having resumed yesterday, at noon, his attempts at breaking through in the Adriatic coastal sector, after intense artillery preparation, succeeded in capturing some high ground position.

In the south of the eastern front, southwest of Tiraspol as well as between Prath and Sereth, German and Rumanian troops are engaged in fierce fighting with strong Soviet infantry and tank forces. Two hundred enemy tanks have thus far been destroyed in the course of this fighting. Southwest of Mielec, grim fighting is in progress. At the Vistula bridgeheads, northeast of Warsaw, on both sides of Vilkovishken and at Rassinen, enemy attacks were frustrated. At Baupke and at the infiltration west of Modon, Bolshevist attacks were smashed by the determined resistance of our divisions. West of the Lake of Peipsi, the Soviets continued their grim attacks. Fighting is in progress at some few points of infiltration.

On the eastern front, 43 enemy planes were destroyed by fighters and the action of anti-aircraft batteries.

German and Hungarian air defense forces brought down nine enemy planes out of a force of enemy craft attacking Hungarian territory.

Submarines sank seven enemy ships totalling 40,000 tons, three escort vessels, and one motor gunboat out of [illegible] in single-handed attacks. Besides, an enemy

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMAN OVERSEAS STATIONS

Fascist Troops in Action. According to front reports, Fascist formations are fighting behind the front lines against the Anglo-Americans. Particularly south of Florence and in the mountain area of Chianti, successes of Fascist formations are reported.

German Air Heroes. A fighter squadron under the command of the bearer of the Knight's Cross, Lieutenant Colonel Mader, scored its 8,000th success in the north of the eastern front.

GERMAN HOME STATIONS

Italian Front. In Italy, the enemy resumed his attacks, trying to break through on the Adriatic coastal sector, after strong artillery preparations during the forenoon hours yesterday. He succeeded in conquering some unimportant positions in the hills.

TRANSOCEAN AND D.N.B.

American Bridgeheads Bombed. American bridgeheads on the northern bank of the Seine near Mantes and Vernon were bombed day and night by German bombers and battle planes, despite adverse weather conditions which had kept the Allied air force in central France grounded almost without exception.

Brittany Quiet. There was no fighting activity of great importance during the past 24 hours in the entire Brittany battle zone.

Toulon. According to a DNB dispatch of the evening of August 22, « fighting in the southern France landing area shows a strong concentration of forces at Toulon, where the enemy attacks are supported by naval artillery. The German coastal defense also proved to be strong, but did not prevent the enemy from carrying the battle into the area of the city ».

Soviet Offensive. According to a Transocean dispatch, « the opening of a new major Soviet offensive in the southern sector was the dominating feature of the situation on the eastern front, said a German military spokesman Tuesday noon. In this sector, German and German-allied troops were engaged in fighting heavily against the strong advancing forces of the enemy. »

Allied Air Losses. Thirty-eight enemy aircraft, including 30 four-engined bombers, were destroyed today when American bombers raided southeastern German territory, according to a Luftwaffe correspondent, in a late flash received shortly before midnight tonight. It is said that German and Hungarian fighter planes, operating north of Lake Balaton, succeeded repeatedly in piercing the enemy fighter screens in a massed onrush and in shooting down numerous four-engined bombers.

FASCIST RADIO

The Allied manoeuvre tending to close the German pocket in Normandy has proved a costly failure and the German armies, after having extricated themselves, are retreating now towards the lower course of the Seine.

On the eastern front, weapons of unheard of efficacy will soon compel the enemy to give up his temporary territorial conquests.

There is no change in the Florence district or on the 5th Army front. In the Adriatic sector, the Poles are attacking furiously along the Cesano River and at San Costanzo.

Republica Fascista commenting upon the lack of certainty of an Axis victory, writes that, although the Fascist Italians cannot foresee when and how the war is going to end, they are honor-bound to continue the fight

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Submarines sank seven enemy ships totalling 40,000 tons, three escort vessels, and one motor gunboat out of convoys or in single-handed attacks. Besides, an enemy plane was brought down. (*Radio Berlin*)

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Yorktown S.C
INFORMATION DIVISION
ACC

BASIC NEWS

22 AUG 1944

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

Psychological Warfare Branch, INC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

Tuesday — 22 August 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — French forces enter Toulon, sweep westward nine miles from Marseilles; Allied warships bombard Toulon; Canadians cross Torques River, Americans force Seine north and south of Paris; Montgomery thanks troops for victory; Parisians fire on Germans; 12,000 Germans die in Sandomierz pocket; Poles of 8th Army move toward Metauro River; Churchill visits 5th Army; Japan bombed twice Sunday; 19 Jap ships sunk by U. S. subs; Bombers sink Jap cruiser in South China Sea.

LIBERATED ITALY — Nineteen Prefects ousted; Former governor of Albania arrested.

UNITED NATIONS — Hull opens post-war security talks; Yugoslav government policy announced.

OCCUPIED AREAS — Bulgaria has conference with Russia.

WAR FRONTS

FRENCH FORCES ENTER TOULON SWEEP WESTWARD NINE MILES FROM MARSEILLES

ADVANCE AFHQ, August 21 — French Forces of the 7th Army have entered the fortress city of Toulon, chief French Mediterranean naval base, and have swept westward to within nine miles of Marseilles, it was announced here tonight.

The French entered the besieged coastal citadel through its northern and western suburbs after a brilliant encircling movement inland had captured the 24-foot-high ridge of Mont Coume, dominating the seafront, and the low, seven-mile wide escape corridor which still connected its defenders with Marseilles to the west.

First troops entered the western and northern section of the city last night, it was announced. Entry was made through the suburbs of Les Quatres Chemins, Les Routes, and Valbourdin.

Less than a mile from the extreme western edge of the city is the huge French naval arsenal, comprising nearly a square mile of workshops, forges, warehouses, munition [illegible] docks, and drydocks, which was once the home base

naval base. Toulon was ringed with heavy defensive works, and great coastal guns defended its vital naval installations. Bombardment from air and from the sea, covering the entire area with tons of projectiles and high explosive bombs, have slowly reduced the number of guns firing from the city's outer edges. One of the principal targets was the crippled French battleship *Strasbourg*, which the Germans had converted into a stationary coastal battery.

Battleships, cruisers, and swarms of medium bombers have day after day pounded this crippled ship, causing great fires and explosions, and finally silencing the big 15-inch guns which had hurled ton-weight projectiles on advancing Allied troops.

Farther east along the coast, further progress was made in the reduction of the island of German resistance around Hyeres, where a stubborn enemy force has clung despite the flood of Allied troops sweeping past them inland.

Naval forces aided French troops pushing toward Hyeres, and captured the Golf Hotel, situated on a golf course outside the resort town, which the Germans had converted into a stronghold. Mont Redon, a high feature 3 1/2 miles north of Hyeres, was also taken after strong enemy resistance.

More than 50 miles inland, north of Toulon, American forces of the 7th Army swung northeast along the Durance River Valley to occupy the town of Valensole, near the juncture of the Durnee and the Asse rivers, and 20 miles north of Barjols.

Reconnaissance elements were already operating in the Asse River Valley, along which a network of roads leads to Daupaine.

The surprise thrust of the American forces placed them 28 miles northeast of positions announced earlier in the day, around Pertuis, 12 miles north of Aix and north of the Durance River.

It was announced this evening that Pertuis had been liberated, and was now firmly in Allied hands. No information was given as to the fate of the German garrison surrounded since yesterday by French Forces of the Interior.

It was announced this morning that French troops were closing in on the great naval base of Toulon, and in fierce fighting, had pushed down from the hills northwest of the port to threaten the northernmost of the two escape routes then open to the beleaguered German garrison.

Further inland, forward elements of American forces had crossed the Durance River to reinforce French Forces of the Interior battling a surrounded German formation in the town of Pertuis. By mid-afternoon yesterday, fast moving columns were on both sides of Pertuis, and other 7th army forces were 15 miles west of Brans, occupied Saturday. Other formations in this vicinity, a gateway to the Rhone Valley and Avignon, the main road and rail center northwest of Marseilles, were reported to be pushing

LATE BULLETINS

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and south of Paris; Montgomery thanks troops for victory; Parisians fire on Germans; 12,000 Germans die in Saudomierz pocket; Poles of 8th Army move toward Metauro River; Churchill visits 5th Army; Japan bombed twice Sunday; 19 Jap ships sunk by U. S. subs; Bombers sink Jap cruiser in South China Sea.

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Less than a mile from the extreme western edge of the city is the huge French naval arsenal, comprising nearly a square mile of workshops, forges, warehouses, munition depots, quais, and drydocks, which was once the home base of the French Mediterranean fleet.

French seamen scuttled and destroyed the bulk of this fleet shortly after 7 November 1942, when American forces landed in North Africa, and the Germans moved into the previously unoccupied south of France. When the Germans finally forced their way into the city, only smoking hulks and ruins remained of the proud fleet they had hoped to seize.

Route 8 Cut

Northwest of Toulon, enveloping Allied forces have already cut in two places Route Number 8, leading out of Toulon to Aubagne and Marseilles, and are outside Aubagne itself, only eight miles east of France's greatest port, Marseilles.

Le Beausset, five miles northwest of Toulon, and Cuges-Les-Pins, 10 miles northwest of the naval base, and both on this highway, have been occupied.

Only the highway rounding the coastal headlands, subject to naval bombardment from Allied warships offshore, is now open to the German defenders to make their escape.

The official reports tonight gave no indication as to whether the Germans were continuing to fight within the [illegible] guns which had hurled ton-weight projectiles on [illegible] Allied troops.

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LATE BULLETINS

KOENIG APPOINTED GOVERNOR OF PARIS

LONDON, August 21 — General Koenig, Commander of the French Forces of the Interior, has been appointed by General de Gaulle as military Governor of Paris, the de Gaulle-controlled Radio Bretagne announced tonight.

(Reuter)

ALLIES EAST OF SEINE MEET LITTLE OPPOSITION

SHAEF, August 21 — Allied forces on the east bank of the Seine have driven forwad without opposition, it was reported late tonight. Reinforcements today crossed the river to join those units which had previously made the crossing under cover of darkness.

It was expected that the Germans, who had been streaming across the river from the escape pocket, would put up stiff resistance from prepared positions on the east bank, but the whole German defense seems to have collapsed.

The first American forces crossed the river in assault boats, and later units crossed on pontoon bridges.

(Reuter)

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northeast of Aix, as well as into the outskirts of this picturesque city itself.

Midway between the forces flooding into the Durance River Valley and the French troops pressing around Toulon, another 7th Army force has thrust southwest from St. Maximin in an eight-mile advance along Highway 560 to near St. Zacharie, only 10 miles northeast of Aubagne, key point in the inland road net leading from besieged Toulon. This little village, in the midst of extensive forests, is only six miles from the junction of Highway No. 660 and the Toulon-Aix road.

From official reports it is not possible to trace precisely the movement or the composition of the 7th Army forces pouring westward along a 35-mile-wide pathway inland from the great seaports of the Riviera.

In the Durance River Valley, of enormous strategic importance because it is the gateway to the Rhone, the main traffic artery of southern France, only the scantiest particulars are given of the rapid allied movement, which has bewildered and disorganized enemy resistance in this crucial sector.

At their nearest approach to Toulon, French forces were only 2½ miles to the north at the village of Le-Revest-Les-Eaux, nestled among a group of high hills, the westward of which, Monte Chaume, has also been occupied. Monte Faron, a 1500-foot-high ridge, lies between Le-Revest-Les-Eaux and the port to the south, but a number of secondary roads reach the coast city through the gap which separates the two mountains. From Monte Chaume, 2400 feet high, French forces completely dominate the low seven-mile coastal corridor which is the sole escape from Toulon.

Third General Captured

A third German commander, Major General Hans Schurberth, chief of the district liaison staff, and an ardent Nazi sent into Provence presumably to crush the local French Resistance Movement, has been captured, along with his entire staff of six officers and 30 men, it was announced today.

General Schuberth, short and slender, with an eye injury from the last war, gained a reputation for extreme cruelty as chief administrative officer for southwest France when he was stationed at Toulouse, up until June. Unlikative and apparently uninformed of the progress of the war, the general professed no knowledge of the situation on the Russian front, it was said.

The right flank of the Allied beachhead remained stable for the second day, with no change reported in the Allied lines drawn from Antheor on the coast around Cannes to near Grasse and thence through Le Bastide to Castellane, 32 miles inland.

Prisoners taken in the six-day campaign in Provence now number approximately 13,000, and nearly 30 towns have been liberated. (PRO)

ALLIED WARSHIPS BOMBARD TOULON

ADVANCE AFHQ, August 21 — A strong Allied naval force of two battleships and six cruisers yesterday bombarded the French naval port of Toulon, already under attack by land from three sides by French ground forces.

The bombardment began at 1100 hours yesterday, and 1,400 rounds of high caliber shells were fired against the beleaguered German garrison. There was some retaliatory fire from the shore, and after dark yesterday, a force of German E-boats attempted to attack the Allied bombardment force. The E-boat formation was driven off with at least one sunk and another driven ashore on fire.

The French battleship *Lorraine* and cruiser *Emile Bertin* and *Le Fantasque* were among the Allied warships.

A U.S. Navy force composed of a cruiser and two destroyers carried out bombardment of enemy coastal artillery north of Cannes last Friday, and secured direct hits on the enemy batteries, silencing them. More than 100 rounds were fired at these targets, and another coastal battery sent

plies and reinforcements is proceeding steadily. Planes from aircraft carriers with the Allied fleet are continuing their operations, it was said. (FUO)

FRENCH ARMY TWO DAYS AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY NEAR TOULON, August 21 — Knowing that the Germans were preparing demolition of the great naval base at Toulon, French Army forces under command of General De Tassigny moved their attack two days ahead of schedule, without waiting for the fall of Hyeres, the resort town, a UNN special correspondent wrote today.

Advance French elements struck swiftly north of Toulon before their own artillery was ready, and caught the enemy unprepared. General De Tassigny said Sunday that the results proved the wisdom of the venture. The artillery caught up with the advancing French on Sunday, and added its roaring support.

Partisans slipping out of Toulon reported today that the German garrison includes German marines and some fanatical, die-hard Nazi troops.

The Partisans attacked a battery of four heavy guns known as the «three-forties» based on the peninsula at Mordrier, off the harbor, and knocked out two of them. The remaining two were under heavy Allied air attack Sunday.

De Tassigny's elation over the success of the French troops' rapid advance was shared by the population. People lining the roads are cheering the columns of French soldiers nearing Toulon. (UNN)

RIVIERA COAST SOWN WITH EXTENSIVE MINEFIELDS

ADVANCE AFHQ, August 21 — The Germans had sown the offshore waters of the Riviera coast with minefields of every type, including antisweeping obstructions which required the biggest concentrations of minesweepers ever used in the Mediterranean, it was announced today.

The minefields extended from as close as 200 yards from the shore to miles at sea, and were protected by heavy coastal guns, it was said.

Yet Allied minesweepers pushed in ahead of the main fleet and cleared a safe path for assault vessels. Every type of minesweeping device was called into play. (PRO)

CANADIANS CROSS TORQUES RIVER
AMERICANS FORCE SEINE NORTH, SOUTH OF PARIS

SHAEF, August 21 — Allied gains on the Channel coast flank of the fleeing German 7th Army in western France continued today with the Canadian 1st Army driving across the River Torques two miles south of Lisieux.

Mopping up of German remnants continues in the Falaise-Argentan pocket, and the enemy has been cleared from the Bois du Feuillet Forest, five miles north of Argentan. The encircled Germans have now been pushed into a pocket which has been reduced to six by ten miles with the capture of Goulet, Sentilly, Le Bourg St. Leonard, and Occagnes in the Argentan area.

Elements of five panzer divisions made a desperate, unsuccessful attempt to break out of the pocket yesterday near St. Lambert-sur-Dives, northeast of Argentan. The attack was made on a front one mile wide. The Germans scraped together all the infantry troops and tanks they could, and rushed against strong opposition thrown around them by the Canadian and Polish troops. German tanks, attacking from outside the pocket, were attacked by planes and were unable to effect a break through. Heavy losses were inflicted on both sides.

10,000 Men Trapped

The American 1st Army headquarters announced that elements of at least 14 German divisions, numbering at least 10,000 men, are trapped in the pocket. The total enemy forces killed and captured in that area probably will equal

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ward of which Monte Chauve, has also been occupied. Monte Faron, a 1500-foot-high ridge, lies between Le Revest-Les-Eaux and the port to the south, but a number of secondary roads reach the coast city through the gap which separates the two mountains. From Monte Chauve, 2400 feet high, French forces completely dominate the low seven-mile coastal corridor which is the sole escape from Toulon.

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German coastal guns on the eastern shores of the Gulf of Napoules and on the islands of Saint Honorat and Sainte Marguerite have held up Allied troops advancing toward Cannes.

American heavy cruisers and a battleship, along with the French battleship *Lorraine*, screened by destroyers, scored direct hits on the ex-French battleship *Strasbourg* in the Toulon harbor on Friday, it was announced today.

In the past several days, Allied naval units have hit hard at enemy defenses around Toulon. On august 18, the *Lorraine* and the *Emile Bertin* bombarded the island of Porquerolles, off the entrance to the Bay of Hyeres, to the northern shores of which the enemy has clung stubbornly despite the Allied sweep inland. An American cruiser was aided by the *Gloire* in pounding targets between Toulon and Hyeres, where 7th Army troops are advancing down the Gapeau Valley toward Toulon.

An American force of a cruiser and destroyers entered Napoule Gulf, where 7th Army forces are within three miles of Cannes, to pound the defense guns in this sector.

There has been some enemy air activity over the assault area, the Navy announced today. But the landing of supplies remaining two were under heavy Allied air attack Sunday.

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10,000 Men Trapped

The American 1st Army headquarters announced that elements of at least 14 German divisions, numbering at least 10,000 men are trapped in the packet. The total enemy forces killed and captured in that area probably will equal the number captured in the liberation of the Cotentin Peninsula, where the total was 26,000. Prisoners taken by Allied troops are spiritless members of the regular German Army, and included Poles, Czechoslovaks, Russians, and a few Mongols. More than 7,500 prisoners were taken yesterday.

Three German generals were taken by British forces, a United Press dispatch reported. They were Lieut. General Badinski, commanding the 276th Division; General Elfeldt, commanding the 84th Corps; and Lieut. General Menni, commanding the 84th Division.

Operational silence still cloaks the movements of General George Patton's 3d Army, but press dispatches today reported that American forces had crossed the Seine at Manles-Gassicourt, 25 miles northwest of Paris. Numerous small German counter-thrusts have been smashed back. The bridge at Manles, successfully attacked by Allied bombers two weeks ago, may have been repaired by the Germans, but it is not known whether the Americans crossed it or used pontoon bridges.

A late report tonight from 3d Army headquarters stated that the Americans have also crossed the Seine at Fontainebleau, 35 miles southeast of Paris.

Disorganized German troops attempting to cross the Seine are under continual air attacks. The Germans are

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nowhere forming for battle. In the general direction of Rouen, they are making vague efforts to regroup. In one sector, our forward columns are forbidden to use artillery or mortars lest they hit armed reconnaissance columns racing back and forth, cutting up the German lines of retreat.

Press dispatches stated that General Paton's men have inflicted 100,575 casualties on the enemy since August 1st in his dash across Brittany and northern France to the Seine.

American armored columns were reported early today to be within 10 miles of Paris. Meanwhile, Radio Paris announced an armed uprising in the French capital. The German broadcast said: «This is Paris. Elements in the city have taken up arms against the occupation authorities. This revolt will be rigorously suppressed, and, if necessary, without any consideration.»

Field reports stated that American patrols were at Corbeil and Melun, 15 and 25 miles respectively from Paris, and another force is nearing Montargis.

An Associated Press dispatch from the Spanish-French frontier reported that light Allied cruisers began shelling German defenses in the area of Bayonne, on the west coast of France. Another report from the same source said that an American motorized column had passed through Angouleme, 130 miles south of Nantes, and were meeting no resistance. The last official report about two weeks ago on American units on the west coast of France, placed these forces 10 miles south of Nantes. (UP-Reuter-AP)

MONTGOMERY THANKS TROOPS FOR VICTORY

WITH H M FORCES NORMANDY, August 21 — In a special message of thanks to all troops in northern France today, General Montgomery declared: «The victory (in Normandy) has been definite, complete and decisive. The end of the war is in sight: let us finish off the business in record time.

«On August 11, I spoke to officers and men of the Allied armies in northwest France. I said we must "write off" the powerful German force that was causing us so much trouble; we must finish with it once and for all; and so hasten the end of the war.

«And today, days later, it has been done. German armies in northwest France have suffered a decisive defeat; the destruction of enemy personnel and equipment in and about the so called "Normandy Pocket" has been terrific, and it is still going on. Any enemy unit that managed to get away will not be in a fit condition to fight again for months; there are still many surprises in store for the fleeing remnants.»

In a tribute to the air force's part in the campaign Montgomery said:

«I doubt if ever in the history of war, air forces have had such opportunities or have taken such good advantage of them. The brave and brilliant work of pilots has aroused our greatest admiration. Without their support, we soldiers could have achieved no success. Where all have done so well, it is difficult to single out any for special praise.

«As British general, I can speak for all soldiers of the Empire and I can express our high admiration for the brave fighting qualities of the American armies in the opening stages of the "break in" battle of July 25 and the following days. And we followed with tremendous enthusiasm their great achievements during the wheel of the right flank almost to the gates of Paris.

«We never want to fight alongside better soldiers. As Allied Commander and overall commander of the land forces under General Eisenhower, I can praise the fighting qualities and tenacity in battle of the British, Canadian, and Polish troops on the eastern flank. They fought the enemy relentlessly, and took a heavy toll of him during the whole of this great battle.

«But surely it matters little who did this or that. All that matters is that it was well and truly done by the whole Allied team. The proper motto for the Allies should be "one for all, and all for one". That is our motto.

DE GAULLE, KOENIG CONFER WITH EISENHOWER

LONDON, August 21 — General Charles de Gaulle and General Joseph-Pierre Koenig, commander of the French Forces of the Interior, conferred yesterday with General Eisenhower at Eisenhower's headquarters in France. The conference, which lasted only 30 minutes, was held in Eisenhower's tent. No news was given out regarding the subjects discussed.

Radio Cherbourg announced earlier the arrival in Cherbourg of General Alphonse-Pierre Juin, Chief of the General Staff in charge of the French Army, Navy, and Air Force with General de Gaulle and General Koenig. (OWI)

PARISIANS FIRE ON GERMANS

PARIS, August 21 — Inside Paris, German patrols and patriots have been firing on each other in fierce short actions, said a Reuter correspondent in the outskirts of the French capital. A Frenchman cycled out of the city with the news that fierce fighting had broken out in the capital, and that large fires were burning in several parts of the city.

The fighting began yesterday morning, when there were scores of armed clashes as students and partisans began to fire on the Germans. In retaliation, the Germans were reported to be using machine guns in an effort to stem the fighting.

According to this Parisian, the Germans had offered to withdraw from the city if there was no interference with their transport. French students, however, did not believe the Nazi pledge to respect the city.

Except for rearguard patrols, the Germans were reported to have left the city where the people were awaiting the Allies with a great welcome, the dispatch said. In some areas, streets are said to be flying the Tricolor, the Union Jack, and the Stars and Stripes. In Montmartre, crowds are stated to be parading the streets with linked arms, singing the Marseillaise and other patriotic songs. (Reuter)

F. F. I. TAKE TOULOUSE

ALGIERS, August 21 — The French Commissariat of Information said today that French Partisan forces yesterday liberated Toulouse.

The city lies about midway across France, about 65 miles from the Spanish border and far from any Allied base of operations. (PWB)

12,000 GERMAN DEAD IN SANDOMIERZ POCKET

MOSCOW, August 21 — The Germans left 12,000 dead, lost 1,350 taken prisoners, and vast amounts of war material in the trap north of Sandomierz which the Red Army announced in tonight's communique as completely liquidated.

In annihilating the three German divisions, the Russians also captured 20 tanks and self-propelled guns, 72 guns of various calibres, 81 mortars, 120 machine guns, and over 500 infantry guns and rifles. They destroyed 58 tanks and self-propelled guns, 18 armored carriers, 142 guns of various sizes, over 100 mortars, over 100 lorries, and 35 tractors.

While the liquidation was proceeding, other Red Army units fought heavy battles to enlarge their bridgehead on the Vistula's left bank, the communique also stated.

Marshal Rokossovsky's forces northeast of Warsaw are beginning a new drive in a northwesterly direction, which, a late dispatch from Reuter last night said, may have far-reaching results. Far to the south, Marshal Konev's army group was pressing forward in a distant outflanking threat to Warsaw.

Baltic Front

By far the hardest fighting was on the Baltic front. Tonight's communique stated that west of Mitau, major forces of enemy infantry and tanks were being repelled by

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American units on the west coast of France, placed these forces 10 miles south of Nantes. (UP-Reuter-AP)

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WITH H. M. FORCES, NORMANDY, August 21 — In a special message of thanks to all troops in northern France today, General Montgomery declared: «The victory (in Normandy) has been definite, complete, and decisive. The end of the war is in sight; let us finish off the business in record time.

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«But surely it matters little who did this or that. All that matters is that it was well and truly done by the whole Allied team. The proper motto for the Allies should be "one for all, and all for one". That is our motto.

«I want to thank you all for the way you responded to the call. The victory in northwest France south of the Seine marks the beginning of the end of the German military domination of France.» (Reuter)

GERMANS SAY «PARIS WILL BE SPARED»

LONDON, August 21 — The German Overseas News Agency today quoted the Berlin Foreign Office spokesman as saying, «Paris will be spared military operations.» (Reuter)

NAZI WOUNDED GET SWISS SAFE CONDUCT

LONDON, August 21 — The Swiss Government revealed today that it had granted safe conduct to German medical personnel and seriously wounded troops being evacuated from southern France.

The Swiss said the Germans had requested passage for 150 medical-aid men and for 450 wounded. It was agreed that all troops not seriously wounded would be interned by the Swiss. (EWE)

reported to be using [illegible] fighting.

According to this Partisan, the Germans had offered to withdraw from the city if there was no interference with their transport. French students, however, did not believe the Nazi pledge to respect the city.

Except for rearguard patrols, the Germans were reported to have left the city where the people were awaiting the Allies with a great welcome, the dispatch said. In some areas, streets are said to be flying the Tricolor, the Union Jack, and the Stars and Stripes. In Montmartre, crowds are stated to be parading the streets with linked arms, singing the Marseillaise and other patriotic songs. (Reuter)

F. F. I. TAKE TOULOUSE

ALGIERS, August 21 — The French Commissariat of Information said today that French Partisan forces yesterday liberated Toulouse.

The city lies about midway across France, about 65 miles from the Spanish border and far from any Allied base of operations. (PWB)

12,000 GERMAN DEAD IN SANDOMIERZ POCKET

MOSCOW, August 21 — The Germans left 12,000 dead, lost 1,550 taken prisoners, and vast amounts of war material in the trap north of Sandomierz which the Red Army announced in tonight's communique as completely liquidated.

In annihilating the three German divisions, the Russians also captured 20 tanks and self-propelled guns, 72 guns of various calibres, 83 mortars, 120 machine guns, and over 500 tommy guns and rifles. They destroyed 88 tanks and self-propelled guns, 18 armored carriers, 142 guns of various sizes, over 100 mortars, over 100 lorries, and 35 tractors.

While the liquidation was proceeding, other Red Army units fought heavy battles to enlarge their bridgehead on the Vistula's left bank, the communique also stated.

Marshal Rokossovsky's forces northeast of Warsaw are beginning a new drive in a northwesterly direction, which, a late dispatch from Reuter last night said, may have far-reaching results. Far to the south, Marshal Konev's army group was pressing forward in a distant outflanking threat to Warsaw.

Baltic Front

By far the hardest fighting was on the Baltic front. Tonight's communique stated that west of Mitau, major forces of enemy infantry and tanks were being repulsed by the Red Army. The Red Army announced that it had withdrawn to more favorable positions from Tukums, the Latvian town east of Riga and near the Gulf of Riga. The two German armies trapped in the Baltic bag were among these desperate Nazi troops attempting to break out of the trap in which they have been held for nearly three weeks.

Front line dispatches said today that German forces in the Baltic area south of the Gulf of Riga have launched up to 20 counter-attacks in one day, using as many as 70 tanks in a single assault. But for the Germans, this frantic fighting is but a fight for time, for two other Russian columns are driving toward the Baltic coast both above and below the corridor.

The town of Tukum is a rail junction 35 miles west of Riga and 30 miles northwest of Mitau. It lies about 10 miles from the Gulf of Riga. It was in this sector that the Russians reached the sea, thus closing the trap on the German divisions in north Latvia and Estonia.

In the far south, below the lower hills of the Carpathians, the Russians have launched a major offensive against the Rumanian city of Jassy, according to German radio reports last night. A Nazi commentator said Soviet forces were attacking north and south of the northern

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Rumanian city, and had made gains of up to two kilometers in the initial stages of the assault.

Around Warsaw, where the Russians have overrun several fortified German positions in late counter-offensive action, the Nazis were reported today to have laid waste large sections in an effort to stamp out the Polish Partisan offensive within the city. An Associated Press dispatch said today that the famous 15th-century cathedral in the Polish capital has been almost pulverized by the steady bombing and shellfire put down by German forces. A communique from the Underground said that Polish Partisans had been forced to retire from a section of the Old City which has been in their hands for a week. A late dispatch said the Patriots control the telephone system.

Russian dispatches tell of destroying as many as 84 tanks and killing as many as 2,000 men in hurling back German counter-attacks in the Gulf of Riga area. Several strong points once held by the Russians have been recaptured. But Moscow added that German losses in the action were extremely heavy. (BBC - Reuter - AP)

GERMANS TRY TO CRUSH WARSAW UNDERGROUND

LONDON, August 21 — The Germans have opened a drive to crush the Underground army which has been fighting the «inside battle of Warsaw» for more than two weeks, it was stated in a communique issued yesterday by Underground Army headquarters.

The communique said that while infantry and tanks began attacking the Stare Miasto (The Old City), heavy artillery has been destroying it with heavy artillery fire and incendiaries. The Polish fighters announced the destruction of four Tiger tanks in the Leszno and Nalweki districts, and another three destroyed at the Nalewski barricade.

There has been increased enemy pressure in the district of Kozymowa and Chopi streets, while heavy fighting continues around Knockmalna street. German units are isolated in the University building and the former residence of the Prime Minister, and are being supplied by air.

The fighting is so intense that holding of any point is important to either side. The Polish undergrounders reported they are holding «rabbit houses» in Lazinski Park.

In the meantime, the Luftwaffe was active and bombed those sections of the city held by the Underground Army.

The Polish Telegraph Agency said the Germans have seized 70,000 Poles in Warsaw in the last few days and herded them into a concentration camp in an effort to break the revolt. The Underground radio reported that the Germans were «systematically burning down the city. Street after street has been set afire.»

The dispatch also said that the concentration camps are full of women and children who are dying from hunger and disease. (OWI)

POLES OF 8TH ARMY SWEEP FORWARD

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 21 — Although there is no significant change along most of the Italian front, Polish forces of the 8th Army swept forward yesterday along a 12-mile front on the Adriatic coast to approach the Metauro River and to within 12 miles of the Adriatic port of Pesaro.

Attacking in strength, and supported by tanks, Polish forces have occupied the high ground south of the Metauro dominating the coastal plain between this stream and the Cesano River to the southeast and have forced the enemy to withdraw rapidly northward. Patrols pressing on to the banks of the Metauro met with no opposition.

The principal gain along the coast was the capture of the high ground at San Costanzo, six miles south of Fano, an Adriatic port below Pesaro. This town was captured after strong infantry and tank forces occupied the village of Il Vicinato and, despite a German counter-attack, pushed on to the hilltop town.

Another attack, further inland, reached the village of Cerasa, only two miles from the Metauro River at a point [illegible] northernmost point on

TAF ATTACKS IN NORTH [illegible]LY

ADVANCE AFHQ, August 21 — Tactical Air Force bombers today switched their attacks from southern France to northern Italy, dealing heavy suprise blows at German supply lines leading into the Italian battle area.

Several waves of fighter-bombers swept down on rail yards at Alessandria, where scores of rail cars were destroyed, building were hit and tracks were blown into tangled wreckage. Other fighter-bombers strafed motor traffic along highways, particularly around Turin, while medium bombers attacked a rail bridge at Borgo San Lorenzo, 15 miles northeast of Florence, and struck at two Po Valley rail bridges on the Bologna-Ferrara-Padua line.

Strategic bombers today attacked two air fields at Nis, Yugoslavia, and at Hajdu Boszormeny in Hungary.

Some fighters and fighter-bombers continued patrols in the Rhone Valley and destroyed a number of enemy motor vehicles. Night-flying light bombers carried out armed reconnaissance missions along the Riviera and in the Po Valley last night. Among their targets were an undisclosed objective at Remoulins, northwest of Marseilles, and another, also unidentified, south of Avignon. At both places, large fires and explosions were caused. (PRO)

GERMAN FIGHTER OPPOSITION LOWER

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 21 — German fighter opposition sank to a new low, and Allied losses were the lowest ever recorded for a deep-penetration mission, when Italy-based bombers yesterday attacked three oil refineries within a 70-mile radius of Cracow, Poland, it was announced here today.

Only 20 enemy fighters were encountered in an area usually heavily defended, it was said. The three refineries, with a total production capacity of 227,500 tons per year, were swept by fires and violent explosions.

RAF Halifaxes, Liberators, and Wellingtons last night crossed the Alps into Austria to attack a tank and armored car factory at St. Valentin, near Steyr. Large fires were reported.

For the fourth successive day, Marauders of the Tactical Air Force attacked gun positions around Toulon, now besieged by French forces within 2 1/2 miles of the port. Fifteen of the big coastal gun emplacements ringing the naval base were reported struck.

Flak over Toulon and its defenses was intense. The first planes over these targets today were French-flown medium bombers.

Mitchell bombers attacked Valence, La Tressorerie airdrome, and three bridges in southern France, including a rail and road bridge north of Avignon, and a road bridge near Cannes.

Balkan Air Forces bombed objectives at Podgorica, Yugoslavia, and harried communications and transport. (PRO)

CHURCHILL VISITS 5TH ARMY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 21 — Prime Minister Winston Churchill visited the 5th Army Saturday, to review the U. S. 34th Division, elements of the Brazilian expeditionary corps, Wacs, nurses and Negro troops, and to give three speeches to officers and men, it was announced here this morning.

The Prime Minister, who was accompanied by General Sir Harold Alexander, Commander-in-Chief, Allied Armies in Italy, conferred with General Mark Clark, 5th Army commander, and predicted «greater ventures and greater achievements» for this veteran Allied unit.

The Prime Minister told the Allied troops that they «will be playing an absolutely vital part in the long, hard struggle for whose speedy end we all strive.»

In addition to his two formal talks, he delivered an impromptu address to members of an RAF unit, and frequently jumped from his jeep during the tour of the

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The principal gain along the coast was the rapture of the high ground at San Costanza, six miles south of Fano, an Adriatic port below Pesaro. This town was captured after strong infantry and tank forces occupied the village of Il Vicinato and, despite a German counter-attack, pushed on to the hilltop town.

Another attack, further inland, reached the village of Cerasa, only two miles from the Metauro River at a point five miles inland. From Cerasa, northernmost point occupied, the big coastal port of Rimini, terminus of the highway cutting diagonally across Italy along the Po Valley, is distant only 31 miles.

Still further inland, other Polish forces seized the dominating heights of Monte Cuco and Monte Bonello, eight and nine miles, respectively, inland from the mouth of the Cesano River. At the inland end of the 12-mile-wide front, patrol forces found San Lorenzo unoccupied, and crossed the road from this town to the coast only to encounter heavy shellfire at a point two miles northwest of Castelleone di Suasa.

In the Polish advance, the villages of Mondavio, Serafine, and Palermo were reported occupied. These villages are along the 12-mile front of advance which also took San Costanza, Cerasa, and Il Vicinato.

On the western flank of the 8th Army, a patrol of an Indian division pushed two miles northwest of Pontassieve, east of Florence, to report a German machine-gun post.

Conditions in Florence were reported quieter, with provision of supplies continuing.

On the 5th Army front, only minor patrol clashes and artillery fire were reported. (PRO)

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In addition to his two formal talks, he delivered an impromptu address to members of an RAF unit, and frequently jumped from his jeep during the tour of the battlefront to chat with tankmen, nurses, and others.

At 34th Division headquarters, where the Prime Minister was received by Major General Charles Bolte, commander, a four-year-old Italian girl who could identify herself only as «Marta», presented the Prime Minister with a bouquet of oleanders. Surrounding soldiers cheered when the Prime Minister kissed the child on the cheek.

Mr. Churchill was also presented to a young Italian boy, a mascot of the 34th Division, who was dressed in a regulation uniform of the United States Army with the stripes of a master sergeant. Italian civilians everywhere along the Prime Minister's route, crowded windows and doorways and out into the streets to cheer his passing.

The Prime Minister was dressed in the trousers and tunic of a Lord Warden of The Cinque Ports, the crown and two pips of a colonel, three rows of bright decorations and service ribbons, and a pith sun helmet. At Leghorn, he stood up in his jeep to wave his helmet to crowds of soldiers and to make his famous «V for Victory» sign.

General Mark Clark presented to the Prime Minister the British flag which was flown over Rome on the night of its liberation, June 5.

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At the front Mr. Churchill fired a big army gun, only to have the projectile fall [illegible] yards short of its objective, two medium enemy guns north of Pisa. After correcting the range, the gun's crew was able to hit the target in the next two shots.

In his only reference to the peace, Prime Minister Churchill promised 5th Army soldiers that the «sources» from which the Nazi tyranny derived its power would be «so obliterated and blasted that for many hundreds of years none will dare to do the like again.» (PRO)

FORRESTAL VISITS EUROPEAN WAR FRONTS

GENERAL EISENHOWER'S HEADQUARTERS, August 21 — The U. S. Navy Secretary, James Forrestal, today told a news conference in northwest France that Allied war plans are ahead of schedule, praised General Eisenhower and Admiral Nimitz for fostering a high spirit of cooperation among the Allies, and declared that the pressure against the enemy in the Pacific is comparable to that in Europe. He cautioned against over-optimism on the Japanese campaign should Germany collapse suddenly.

The Navy Secretary went to Northwest France to confer with General Eisenhower after witnessing the landings in southern France. This morning, he paid a visit to Cherbourg.

It is now revealed that, on a recent visit to Italy, Forrestal toured the forward positions of the 5th Army and made an inspection of the ruined port of Leghorn. He also reviewed troops of an infantry battalion made up of American soldiers of Japanese descent.

Forrestal stated today that the landing craft building program is now proceeding satisfactorily, but that «we can always use more LSTs.» He observed that the landings in southern France involved 1,000 vessels, exclusive of small landing craft carried on some of the larger ships, and said this was an apt example of the fact that «you can't win a war with air power, but you can't win one without it.» (PRO - OWI)

GREEKS IN ITALY

CAIRO, August 21 — Greek Prime Minister Papandreou announced late last night that Greek troops have been moved from the Middle East to the Italian front. They are the forces of the Greek Expeditionary Corps, the first Greek soldiers to fight beside Allied troops in Italy. (PRO)

GERMANS EMPTIED FLORENCE PRISONS

FLORENCE, August 21 — When Allied authorities entered Florence they found that that three prisons, including one penitentiary, had been emptied of prisoners.

It has also been ascertained that in one of these prisons, 1,200 Yugoslav prisoners had been kept locked up by the Fascists and were taken away by the Germans. There is no trace of their present whereabouts.

It is also reported that, before Florence was liberated, the Germans took 300 political and other prisoners from the prisons to be used for clearing up minefields. Their whereabouts is also unknown. (UNN)

YUGOSLAVS CAPTURE MRKONJICGRAD

LONDON, August 21 — The town of Mrkonjicgrad, an important enemy communications centre in Western Bosnia, has been liberated by Yugoslav units, said Marshal Tito's communique today. In the same area, other Yugoslav units are fighting in the approaches to the town of Banja Luka, 90 miles southeast of Zagreb. Heavy losses were inflicted on the Germans in Dalmatia and Serbia. (OWI)

JAP WAR INDUSTRIES HIT TWICE SUNDAY

WASHINGTON, August 21 — It was officially announced here today that American Super-Fortresses made a second air attack on Japan yesterday.

19 JAP SHIPS SUNK BY U. S. SUBMARINES

WASHINGTON, August 21 — American submarines have sunk 19 more Japanese ships in the Pacific, the U. S. Navy Department announced today. The latest sinkings include a light cruiser and escort vessel.

An Associated Press dispatch said that the total number of combat ships now sunk is 56, with 11 probably sunk and 14 damaged; 858 Japanese vessels of all kinds have been sunk, probably sunk, or damaged by American submarines since Pearl Harbor. (Reuter - AP)

BOMBERS SINK JAP CRUISER IN SOUTH CHINA SEA

CHUNGKING, August 21 — B-24 bombers of the 14th USAAF sank a 14,200-ton Japanese cruiser on August 19, General Joseph Stilwell announced today.

The cruiser was sighted in the South China Sea, about 100 miles east of Hong-Kong, by planes on petrol activity between Indo-China and Formosa. The bombers made four running attacks on the vessel. On the fourth, they scored a direct hit, and the ship was seen to sink.

Chinese troops have reached the immediate outskirts of Leiyang, 35 miles southeast of Hengyang, on the Canton-Hankow railway, and are engaging the Japanese garrison there, the Chinese communique said last night.

In their river drive on the Yangtse port of Ichang, 170 miles west of Hankow, three more strategic points on the north and south banks of the river have been taken by Chinese troops.

Mitchell bombers of General Chennault's Air Force sank a 5,600-ton Japanese freighter in the China Sea, and strafed and bombed a steamer and barges near Haipong, in French Indo-China. Seven American planes were missing from these operations.

Today's Southeast Asia Command communique said that the enemy holding positions along the Tiddim Road, is withdrawing from the neighborhood of the Burma frontier. Fourteenth Army troops have occupied Kyusirum, one mile inside Burma and two miles west of the Tiddim Road. (Reuter)

AIRCRAFT CARRIER AND CRUISERS LAUNCHED

PHILADELPHIA, August 21 — A 27,000-ton aircraft carrier and two powerful 13,000-ton heavy cruisers were launched today at the Philadelphia Navy Yard in what U. S. Undersecretary of the Navy Ralph Bard called «the largest launching at one time and one place in all naval history.»

The new carrier is the *Antietam* and the cruisers, the *Chicago* and *Los Angeles*. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

19 PREFECTS OUSTED

ROME, August 21 — The Ministry of the Interior announced today that 19 prefects have been ousted since the purge of Fascism began; 292 persons have been removed from office in this nation-wide administrative organization.

All members of the various judicial commissions for epuration have been called to meet Thursday afternoon. (UNN)

FORMER GOVERNOR OF ALBANIA ARRESTED

ROME, August 21 — Francesco Jacomini, former Governor of Albania and holder of other important posts under Fascism, was today arrested on orders of the High Commission for the Application of Sanctions Against Fascism. (UNN)

CASSINO THIEVES ARRESTED

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Here is the text of the communique.

«Two forces of Super-Fortresses struck at vital war industries in the Yawata-Cyu area by coordinated day and night attacks yesterday.

«The initial attack was the first daylight operation against Japan since that of General Doolittle. The second Sunday assault was made by a smaller force at night.

«On the first attack, bombing results were good. Relatively strong fighter opposition was encountered, and anti-aircraft fire was moderate to intense. Four planes were lost by enemy action; 15 enemy fighters were destroyed, 13 probably destroyed, and 12 damaged.

Radio Tokio admitted the attacks in an announcement stating that American bombers raided the Kyushu and western Chugoku district yesterday at midnight, Japanese time, for the second time in seven hours.

The B-29 attack rained many tons of high explosives on the industrial center producing 21 per cent of Japan's steel. The bomb load was the heaviest hurled against a single target in the China-Burma-India Theater of war.

(OWI - Reuter)

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FOOD CONTROL OFFICER'S REMINDER

ROME, August 21 — Luigi Corazzin, Commissioner of the Food Supply Office for Rome, today reminded citizens that: «we are still in war, and many of the difficulties in providing a large flow of foodstuffs will remain, so long as military needs exist.» Transport, he said, remains the most difficult problem in the present food situation. (UNN)

A.C.C. TO HOLD MONTHLY MEETING

ROME, August 21 — An over-all report of conditions in liberated Italy will be made Tuesday at the monthly conference of regional commissioners, senior civil affairs officers with the advancing armies, and directors of the various sub-commissions.

The conference, open to the press, will start at 0930 hours. Both morning and afternoon sessions will be held in the Ministry of Corporations Building.

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This will be the first conference held in Rome. Previous sessions were in Naples, where the ACC was located from February until its transfer to the capital of Italy.

Reports expected to be made Tuesday will deal with the many problems arising from the liberation of the provinces of central Italy. The major contributions of the Allied Forces toward the rehabilitation of civilian life will also be brought out.

The work of the ACC ranges from emergency feeding and medication in towns and cities just freed from Nazi-Fascist forces to matters of high policy involving the relationships of the United Nations to the Italian Government. Since the last open conference, the present Italian Government has been formed and important parts of Italian territory, including the City of Rome, have been returned to the administration of the Italian Government.

The war effort of co-belligerent Italy has also been markedly stepped up since the last meeting. Allied recognition of the growing activities of patriot groups, as well as the contribution of the Italian Liberation Corps, has attested to this. Further reports of the part being played by Italian combatants will probably be made. (UNNI)

UNITED NATIONS

HULL OPENS POST-WAR SECURITY TALKS

WASHINGTON, August 21 — Opening the informal international conversations on post-war security, Cordell Hull, U. S. Secretary of State, today prescribed «unity for common action toward common good and against common peril» as the sole effective method of maintaining peace.

Delegates from Great Britain, Russia, and the United States are taking part in these discussions. The second series will follow here immediately among delegates from China, Great Britain, and the United States. The delegates are largely experts in international problems.

Heading the British delegation is Alexander Cadogan, Britain's permanent Under secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Also in the British group are Gladwyn Jebb, head of the British Foreign Office's reconstruction department, and Professor Charles Webster, noted British historian.

Andrei Gromyko, the Russian Ambassador to the United States, an economist, leads the Russian delegation. A. A. Sobolev, formerly Charge d'Affaires at the Soviet Embassy in London, is also in the Russian group.

The United States delegation is headed by Edward Stettinius, Under Secretary of State. Aiding him is Leo Pasvolsky, head of the State Department's post-war planning committee, a native of Russia.

Rear Admiral Harold C. Train, who took part in the London naval conference in 1930, Major General George V. Strong, who attended the Paris peace conference after the last war, and Dr. Isaiah Bowman, historian, are also in the United States delegation.

Welcoming the delegates on behalf of President Roosevelt, Mr. Hull described the conversations as another step toward establishing «a lasting system of organized and peaceful relations among nations».

«Enduring Peace»

Pointing out that now when «the war is moving toward an overwhelming triumph for the forces of freedom,» Secretary Hull said that its «very character» must prompt people «to search for an enduring peace — a peace founded upon justice and fair dealing for individuals and for nations.»

«We have witnessed, and are witnessing today,» he said, the sweep of forces of savagery and barbarism of the kind that civilized men hoped and believed would not arise again.

«[illegible] the weapons of modern science and among nations, and a determination to live together as good neighbors in a world of good neighbors.

«Peace requires acceptance of the idea that its maintenance is a common interest so precious and so overwhelmingly important that all difference and controversies among nations can and must be resolved by resort to pacific means.»

Asserting that peace requires institutions through which «the will to peace can be translated into action», he said that the devising of such institutions is «a challenge to the wisdom and ingenuity of men and women everywhere,» and that was why the United Nations in the midst of «relentless prosecution of the war» were working together toward such institutions.

Such institutional foundations must support arrangements «for joint use of force, if necessary, to prevent or suppress threats to peace, or breaches of the peace.»

«They must also support arrangements for promoting by cooperative effort the development of conditions of stability and well-being necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations.»

With these «basic problems of international organization,» substantial progress had already been achieved through the food and agriculture conference, the conference on relief and rehabilitation, and the financial and monetary conference, he said, adding:

«These, and other similar steps, are indicative of the profound desire of the United Nations to act together for advancing the well-being of their peoples. They have been achieved by the united effort of more than 40 nations, large and small.» (OWI)

YUGOSLAV COMMON POLICY ANNOUNCED

LONDON, August 21 — Declarations of policy by the Royal Yugoslav Government and Marshal Tito's Committee of National Liberation in Yugoslavia were published tonight, and concur in accepting the Subasic-Tito agreement of June 16, published on July 18, as the foundation of their common policy. The declarations convey a unity of purpose looking to national unity and prosperity after liberation.

The two main aims of their common policy are the winning of the war, and reconstruction on a democratic, federal basis.

The Government recognized Tito's provisional administration pending the formation of a «single administration of the country», while it is agreed that the question of King and monarchy as part of the final solution of the organization of the state shall be decided by the people after complete liberation.

The government calls for a united fighting front under the command of Tito, and «considers that all other problems of internal policy should be set aside».

The National Liberation Committee's declaration, in outspoken language contrasting with the diplomatic phrasing of the Government's declaration, declares its readiness to collaborate with «a government abroad which would truly set itself the task of helping the struggle of the entire nation against the occupier.»

The Committee defined the Government's main task as rendering all possible aid to the National Liberation Army and to all others henceforth fighting against the occupier; the ensuring of supplies to the Yugoslav population; and the coordination of diplomatic representation abroad. (Reuter)

OCCUPIED AREAS

BULGARIA HAS CONFERENCE WITH RUSSIA

LONDON, August 21 — The German news agency said [illegible] Premier Bagrianov has conferred with

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

HULL OPENS POST-WAR SECURITY TALKS

WASHINGTON, August 21 — Opening the informal international conversations on post-war security, Cordell Hull, U. S. Secretary of State, today prescribed « unity for common action toward common good and against common peril » as the sole effective method of maintaining peace.

Delegates from Great Britain, Russia, and the United States are taking part in these discussions. The second series will follow here immediately among delegates from China, Great Britain, and the United States. The delegates are largely experts in international problems.

Heading the British delegation is Alexander Cadogan, Britain's permanent Under secretary for Foreign Affairs. Also in the British group are Gladwyn Jebb, head of the British Foreign Office's reconstruction department, and Professor Charles Webster, noted British historian.

Andrei Gromyko, the Russian Ambassador to the United States, an economist, leads the Russian delegation. A. A. Sobolev, formerly Charge d'Affaires at the Soviet Embassy in London, is also in the Russian group.

The United States delegation is headed by Edward Stettinius, Under Secretary of State. Aiding him is Leo Pasvolsky, head of the State Department's post-war planning committee, a native of Russia.

Rear Admiral Harold C. Train, who took part in the London naval conference in 1930, Major General George V. Strong, who attended the Paris peace conference after the last war, and Dr. Isaiah Bowman, historian, are also in the United States delegation.

Welcoming the delegates on behalf of President Roosevelt, Mr. Hull described the conversations as another step toward establishing « lasting system of organized and peaceful relations among nations.

« Enduring Peace »

Pointing out that now when « the war is moving toward an overwhelming triumph for the forces of freedom » Secretary Hull said that its « very character » move people « to search for an enduring peace — a peace founded upon justice and fair dealing for individuals and for nations. »

« We have witnessed, and are witnessing today, » he said, the sweep of forces of savagery and barbarism of the kind that civilized men hoped and believed would not arise again.

« Armed with the weapons of modern science and technology, and with equally powerful weapons of coercion and deceit, those forces almost succeeded in enslaving mankind because the peace-loving nations were disunited. »

Pointing out that the peace-loving nations lacked both unity and strength because they lacked « a vigilant realization of the perils which loomed before them, » he added that, likewise, the forces of evil now face utter defeat because, at long last, their intended victims attained « unity and armed power.

« The lessons of disunity and weakness should be stamped indelibly upon the minds and hearts of this generation and of generations to come. So should the lessons of unity, and its resultant strength, achieved by the United Nations in this war. »

In the face of what modern war means to the physical and moral being of man, he declared « the maintenance of such unity is a matter of the highest and most enlightened self-interest » and that, « in the final analysis, it is first and foremost a thing of the spirit.

« Peace, like liberty, requires constant devotion and ceaseless vigilance. It requires willingness to take positive steps toward its preservation. It requires constant cooperation.

« These, and other similar steps, are indicative of the profound desire of the United Nations to act together for advancing the well-being of their peoples. They have been achieved by the united effort of more than 40 nations, large and small. »

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(Reuter)

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BULGARIA HAS CONFERENCE WITH RUSSIA

LONDON, August 21 — The German news agency said today that Bulgarian Premier Bagrianov has conferred with the Soviet Government's Charge d'Affaires in Sofia. The conversations were officially announced by the Bulgarian Government, and followed closely on reports that Bulgaria was seeking a way to get out of the war. (PWB)

BULGARIA RELAXES ANTI-JEWISH LAWS

ISTANBUL, August 21 — The Bagrianoff Government has agreed to the re-establishment of the Jewish Consistorium, the Central Council of Jewish communities in Bulgaria, which was dissolved under anti-Jewish laws in 1941.

Other anti-Semitic measures are also reported to have been relaxed in Bulgaria. The Government has permitted Jews to return to Sofia, from which they were banished under the same laws three years ago, and has raised the ban preventing Rumanian Jewish refugees from passing through Bulgaria on their way to Turkey.

Travellers from Bulgaria report that many Bulgarian Jews are refusing to avail themselves of the recent government permission to discard their distinctive yellow star.

(Reuter)

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

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 21 — Today's communique:

Land: Polish troops of the 8th army, by their quick advance beyond the Cesano River on 19 August, interfered with the enemy's apparent intention to withdraw towards the Metauro River and pinned enemy troops to the ground. As a result, stiff fighting ensued in the area of San Costanzo and on the high ground to the southwest.

Enemy resistance in the area was overcome in the late afternoon of 19 August, and during 20 August our troops following up the enemy approached the River Metauro in the coastal sector. The towns of Mondavio, Serafini, and Palermo (which is about 2,000 yards north of S. Lorenzo) have been occupied.

In the high ground between the upper Arno and the Tiber rivers, 8th Army patrols have been particularly active, penetrating deep into no-man's-land.

On the 5th army front, west of Florence, there is no change in the situation.

Troops of the 7th army are maintaining the rapid pace of their advance in southern France, and are now in the Durance River valley and are fighting in the approaches to Toulon against stiff opposition.

French troops have reached a point three miles north of the naval port, and are also well to the north west, approaching Highway No. 8. American forward elements, after crossing the Durance — a tributary of the Rhone River — reinforced French forces of the interior which had surrounded an enemy force in the town of Pertuis.

Other elements reached the outskirts of Aix-en-Provence. In some areas, pockets of enemy resistance have been by-passed.

A number of additional towns and villages have been liberated. Prisoners taken now number approximately 14,000.

Air: Oil refineries in Poland and Czechoslovakia yesterday were attacked by medium forces of escorted heavy bombers. Other formations of heavy bombers attacked rail yards and an airdrome in Hungary.

Enemy communications, concentrations, and gun positions in southern France and northern Italy were attacked by tactical aircraft. Offensive sweeps also were carried out over Yugoslavia. Last night, our bombers attacked a tank works near Steyr, Austria.

In these operations, two enemy aircraft were destroyed, and six of ours are missing. One of our aircraft is missing from night operations on August 19-20.

MAAF, flew more than 1,900 sorties.

Sea: Considerable naval activity continues off the beachhead in the south of France.

It is learned that before the Island of Port Cros surrendered soon after midday on August 17, enemy strongpoints were bombarded by the British battleship, the *Ramillies*, and an American heavy cruiser, before the white flag was hoisted.

On the same day, in another area, the British cruiser *Ajax*, with the destroyers *Tetrarchore* and *Termagond* covered minesweepers against shore batteries. Good progress has been made in clearing mine fields throughout the assault area.

On the same day, near Cannes, enemy batteries were silenced by cruisers and destroyers.

Two British anti-aircraft cruisers, *HMS Delhi* and *Colombo*, cooperated with the American naval forces on the eastern flank.

On August 18, the French battleship *Lorraine* and the cruiser *Emile Bertin* bombarded the island of Porquerolles. An American cruiser, with the French cruiser *Gloire*, also

strenuous attempts by enemy armor to break out were frustrated. Argentan is in our hands.

Enemy forces caught in the trap, including elements of at least 14 divisions, are being subjected to heavy artillery fire.

Allied troops occupying Chambois have held enemy counter-attacks toward the town from the northwest.

Allied units are on the Seine in the vicinity of Mantes-Gassicourt. To the south, our forces in the Dreux area are mopping up pockets of resistance. Elimination of isolated German units around Orleans has been completed.

Air: Heavy rainstorms and low clouds limited our air operations. Nevertheless, Normandy-based fighters and fighter-bombers continued to harass the enemy withdrawal in the Bernay area. There was some enemy air reaction, and we shot down 13 enemy aircraft.

Concentrations of troops waiting to cross the Seine near Rouen were attacked by our medium bombers. Last night, Seine ferry crossings at four points between Elbeuf and the coast were attacked by our light bombers. Several barges were hit. Considerable damage was done to road transport in the Bernay area, where bombing by flares was carried out.

Sea: On Saturday and Sunday, enemy batteries at Houlgate and Benerville, which had been interfering with our advance on the northern flank, were engaged and neutralized by the ship *Erebus*.

Early Sunday morning, a coastal patrol of six R-boats was intercepted by light coastal forces. The enemy was brought to action under cover of his shore defenses off Le Havre, and considerable damage was inflicted upon his craft before our patrols withdrew seaward. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, August 21 — Monday night's communique:

During August 21, southeast and south of Tartu, our troops occupied in fighting over 30 populated localities, including Vibste, Jeamo, Lutika, Nerutt, and Taule.

East of Riga, our troops, surmounting enemy resistance, captured the town of Kusteni (Koknese), and occupied several other populated localities.

Northwest and west of Jelgava (Metava), our troops repelled large enemy tank and infantry attacks. By the order of the Command, our troops abandoned the town of Tokuma, and fell back to more advantageous positions.

North and southwest of Siauliai (Shavli), our troops repelled tank and infantry attacks of the enemy.

Northeast of Praga, our troops successfuly repulsed enemy tank and infantry attacks, and as a result of our counter-attacks, our troops occupied over 30 populated localities, including Kroslin, Zeleneu, Lesevilse, Jarulevka, Lesneurle, Jado, Vezgrotik, Troyani, and Klussh, and the railway stations of Lehus, Urlye, Shohnitse, and Klussh.

North of Sandomir, our troops were fighting for the expansion of the bridgehead on the left bank of the Vistula, and improved their positions.

In liquidation of the encircled groups to the north of Sandomir, our troops have inflicted the following losses upon the enemy in manpower and material destroyed—80 tanks and self—propelling guns, 18 armoured transport, 142 guns of various caliber, over 100 mortars, over 180 automobiles, and 35 tow-cars. The enemy left on the battlefield nearly 12,000 corpses of their officers and men. In this area, our troops captured the following trophies: 20 tanks and self-propelling guns, 72 guns of various caliber, 83 mortars, 120 machine guns, over 3,000 rifles and automatics; 1,550 German officers and men were taken prisoners.

On all other sectors of the front, scout operations and in several places fighting of local importance took place.

During August 20, our troops have damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 206 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 55 enemy planes were shot down.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795521

change in the situation.

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In another area an American cruiser, with *HMS Ajax* and with the *Gloire* supported the advance of the Army with their gunfire.

An American cruiser and destroyer entered Napoule Gulf to draw out the fire of enemy batteries, while American destroyers engaged enemy positions in the Cannes area.

There has been some enemy air activity over the assault area, but the task of landing reinforcements and stores continues steadily. In a report received yesterday from the naval commander, it is stated that the naval aircraft from the carrier forces had continued to give good service. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, August 21 — Today's communique:

Land: Further progress in the Allied drive toward Lisieux has been made. The thrust northeast of Grandchamp brought us to within five miles of the town.

Gains were made on the right bank of the River Vie against determined opposition. The town of Livarot was taken, and a successful attack was made south of Dozule.

Mopping-up continued south of Falaise, where several

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Northwest and west of Jelgava (Mitava), our troops repelled large enemy tank and infantry attacks. By the order of the Command, our troops abandoned the town of Tokums, and fell back to more advantageous positions.

North and southwest of Siauliai (Shavli), our troops repelled tank and infantry attacks of the enemy.

Northeast of Praga, our troops successfully repulsed enemy tank and infantry attacks, and as a result of our counter-attacks, our troops occupied over 50 populated localities, including Kremlin, Zeleiets, Lesevitse, Jarutevka, Lesneurle, Jado, Vergrotik, Troyani, and Klussh, and the railway stations of Lohus, Urlye, Shehnitse, and Klussh.

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On all other sectors of the front, scout operations and in several places fighting of local importance took place.

During August 20, our troops have damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 206 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 88 enemy planes were shot down.

The military flight of the «Red Banner Baltic Fleet» has sunk four German destroyers, of 1,200 tons each in the Narva Bay.

The crew of the destroyers perished or were captured. The Soviet vessels picked up 107 German officers and sailors. Commander of the 6th German Flotilla, Captain Kopenhagen, was among the captured. The sunk destroyers were built in 1942-43, and belong to the modern German vessels of this type; the speed of the destroyers is 34 knots, over 60 kilometers an hour. Each of them had the following armament: four 105-m/m guns, two automatic 37-m/m guns, three 20-m/m guns, and 6 torpedo apparatus. The crew consisted of 190 men. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, August 21 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

Patriots operating in Ravenna, Forli, and Bologna provinces in one month have inflicted serious losses on the enemy. They have blown up five bridges, cut 16 railways, destroyed four tanks and 43 motor vehicles, and damaged 60 more. The patriots have also set fire to two trainloads of petroleum, destroyed one electric generating station, and damaged seven others. They have killed 212 German soldiers, 10 Fascist

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militiamen, and disarmed 165 Fascists. The patriots' booty includes 15 machine guns, 279 shotguns, over 3,500 pounds of foodstuff, 53 pistols, and hand grenades.

In other zones patriots have actively sabotaged German communications. In Milan, they have damaged a locomotive, in Feltre an electric establishment was knocked out for a month, and, in Tolmezzo, patriots damaged a hotel in which the Germans had their billets.

At the beginning of July, elements of the patriot groups attacked the airfield of Cinisello, near Milan, destroying one German plane and damaging two.

The Garibaldi Assault Brigade, has been active in the Province of Siena. The results of its activity are: 313 Germans and 206 Fascists killed, 200 Nazi-Fascists wounded. The brigade lost 42 dead, 33 wounded, and 142 missing; 15 enemy motor transports were destroyed and 10 more damaged. (UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, August 21 — The Supreme Command of the Wermacht announces:

In Normandy, north of Argentan, our divisions broke in grim fighting through the enemy bolt positions in a northeasterly direction and linked up with tank formations which had come to their rescue. At Dives and in the Vire sector, strong enemy attacks on our defensive front were smashed. In some sectors, German counter-attacks are in progress.

Between the Eure and the Seine, the enemy exerts pressure in a northerly direction. In this sector, at Pacy-Vernon, enemy spearheads were smashed. East and northeast of Chartres, the enemy continues to exert pressure on the central reaches of the Seine, but did not succeed in making further progress.

In the mountain area north of Toulon, the enemy attacks with strong forces in a westerly and northwesterly direction. Grim fighting is in progress.

Coastal batteries of the Navy set one enemy battleship and one cruiser on fire off Toulon. One destroyer and two torpedo boats were damaged.

London continues to be kept under retaliatory fire throughout the day and the night.

In Italy, in the Adriatic sector, yesterday, the enemy continued to attack throughout the whole day. High ground around Carasa, which had been temporarily lost, was recaptured in a counter-attack.

In the East, the Soviets extended their major attacks to the southern sector. South of Tiraspol and northwest of Jassy, the Soviets attacked, supported by strong bomber formations. In both sectors, grim fighting is in progress.

In the foothills of the Carpathians, southwest of Mielec, at the Vistula bridgeheads west of Baranow, west of Lublin and southeast of Warka, Bolshevist attacks were warded off or stopped in fierce fighting.

Northeast of Warsaw, Soviet attacks aiming at breaking through toward the Bug, were checked in our deeply echeloned positions. South of Vilkovishken and at Shuken, stubborn defensive fighting is in progress.

In Latvia, German tank formations, proceeding from Tuckum, reestablished the communications, temporarily cut off with units of the Army fighting in Kurland. A German naval formation supported the ground fighting. All Soviet attempts at widening their infiltrations west of Modohn and the Lake of Peipy were frustrated by the stubborn resistance of our divisions.

Many enemy tanks were destroyed. The Luftwaffe, by its effective participation in the ground fighting, at the focal points inflicted high losses in men and material on the Bolshevists. On the Eastern Front, yesterday, the enemy lost 41 planes in dog fights and the action of anti-aircraft batteries.

Enemy bomber squadrons launched daylight attacks on

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMAN OVERSEAS STATIONS

Statement by Ambassador de Brinon: Paris: "In France the Nationalists have the firm conviction that harmony between France and Germany is of the greatest importance for the fate of Europe. The destiny of the Continent cannot be shaped by extra-Continental powers; we believe that Europe will rise and that France will live."

TRANSOCEAN AND D.N.B.

Southern France: The German correspondent Franz Schiller reports that the port of La Ciotat, between Toulon and Marseilles, was heavily shelled by Anglo-American naval forces, at the same time undergoing a heavy air raid. German coastal batteries replied effectively. This attack indicates that the Anglo-Americans may try to land there in order to tie down forces of the German defence. Only after this has been done, may a fresh attack on Toulon be expected. After the thrusts of the enemy in the northeastern advance area of Toulon had failed, his operations in that territory have slowed down in the past 24 hours. Local attacks east of Toulon at Hyeres were unsuccessful. The Allies are still trying to expand their bridgehead in southern France to the north and west. Meanwhile, the Anglo-Americans are also advancing to the west in the direction of Aix en Provence. They succeeded in making progress in very heavy fighting.

Northern France: No major fighting is noted in Brittany. In the Argentan area, according to the correspondent Walter Plato, grim fighting continues. German troops are linking up with the general disengagement movement towards the east. On the other hand, Canadians and Americans are trying to contract the front line and to strengthen their position but have made no essential progress. North of Trun up to the mouth of the Dives River, the Canadians attacked in several places in order to disturb the German disengaging movement. There were some local penetrations, but these had no effect as they were automatically counterbalanced by the German movements toward the east. A zone of from two to seven kilometers in depth was turned over to the Canadians.

The second centre of fighting in northern France is on the Seine, below Paris. American bridgeheads have been sealed off by immediate German counter-measures. The 3d American Army brought up reinforcements from Dreux. From Vernon, the Americans moved down the Seine to Mards Guillon and from Mantes up the Seine.

Eastern Front: Fighting along the entire German eastern front has intensified considerably from the lower Dniester up to the Gulf of Finland. Fighting in the south developed from reconnaissance skirmishes into serious clashes along the entire region between Tiraspol and northwest of Jassy. A hard struggle is also underway in the Carpathian foothills north of Krosno and Mielec, and also along the entire Vistula bend between Sandomier and Warsaw.

FASCIST RADIO

The Allies are reported to have crossed the Seine River in the vicinity of Vernon and established a bridgehead beyond the river bank. Allied naval and air superiority in southern France is openly admitted.

In Italy, the Poles are pushing forward with large quantities of armor and artillery. The Germans have withdrawn two kilometres in order to take up positions more advantageous to the defence. The Polish troops are said to

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Enemy bomber squadrons launched daylight attacks on some localities in southeastern Germany and Hungary. In the night, some enemy planes dropped bombs on the area of the upper reaches of the Danube. Eleven terror bombers were shot down during this attack by air defense forces.

(Radio Berlin)

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In Italy, the Poles are pushing forward with large quantities of armor and artillery. The Germans have withdrawn two kilometres in order to take up positions more advantageous to the defence. The Polish troops are said to have suffered enormous losses.

An unusually sharp attack was made by *Radio Teuere* on the Pope's policy, which is accused of partiality in favor of the Allies.

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

Interior S. C.

INFORMATION DIVISION
ACC
2 Aug 1944

BASIC NEWS

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

Psychological Warfare Branch, UNC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

Monday — 21 August 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Normandy escape gap closed; British make new advances; 7th Army reaches outskirts of Aix; Russians occupy 210 towns in Baltic; Lull continues on Italian front; Laval flees; 60,000 Italian prisoners of war help Allies in Britain; Russians rule East skies; De Gaulle in Cherbourg.

LIBERATED ITALY — Florence art treasures suffered little; Sforza suggests pool of colonies.

OCCUPIED AREAS — Belgians told Allies on the way; FFI launch new blows at Nazis.

UNITED NATIONS — Supplies for South of France; First security conversations to begin; Halifax back in Washington.

WAR FRONTS

BRITISH MAKE NEW ADVANCE

SHAEF, August 20 — Remnants of the German 7th Army are now completely surrounded in the Falaise-Putanges-Argentan area and Allied troops are systematically mopping up and destroying the enemy's manpower and equipment.

The pocket is being reduced rapidly on the northern side, while to the south artillery is blasting enemy troop concentrations in the entire area.

The enemy is in a state of confusion, although there is no wide-scale surrender. As British, American and Canadian forces continue to contract the pocket, the Germans are «no longer a target for Allied planes,» due to the proximity of Allied troops.

An official spokesman stated tonight that it was not possible authoritatively to estimate how many German troops were caught in the pocket, since there was no way of knowing how greatly the divisions had been reduced by casualties. However, a senior staff officer at the headquarters of the British 2nd Army said that from three to three and a half German panzer divisions had been destroyed. There were originally seven panzer divisions and a good proportion of these are still inside the pocket «on the waiting list.»

A BBC broadcast, in a conservative estimate, stated that 400,000 Germans in northern France have been killed [illegible] Dispatches from the battle front

British reconnaissance units have reached Gace, about eight miles east of Chambois on the main road from Alencon to Rouen, and are driving on toward the Seine at great speed. Everywhere the front is folding up against powerful armored thrusts which seem to be rolling along almost unchecked.

Canadian and American forces are interlocking in many places from the north and south. Elements of 14 German divisions and a part of four other divisions are being slashed to pieces.

Leading forces of the 3rd U.S. Army, moving north and southeast from Dreux, have reached a point 18 miles beyond the city, to the vicinity of Nantes-Gassicourt. Small enemy pockets of resistance near Dreux are being mopped up and isolated German groups north of Orleans have now been eliminated.

Allied military leaders continued their silence as to the movements of troops and armor in the Paris area. The position of General Patton's forces east of Chartres and Orleans also has not been revealed. The German news agency stated today that American formations have been engaged roughly along the line of Houdan-Rambouillet-Arpajon-Etrechy. Another German report stated that the Allies had dropped parachutists east of the Seine and had landed other airborne troops.

There is still no official word of the fighting around Brest and Lorient. The first national broadcasting station to operate in liberated France began transmitting last night relaying American and British broadcasts in addition to programs of local interest. (OWI - Reuter - BBC)

AIR ATTACK OF NAZI TRAFFIC JAM

LONDON, August 20 — The skies over Normandy were overcast this morning, with a ceiling of 1000 feet over the battle area.

The principal Allied air activity today has been the harrying of the running enemy. A traffic jam of German vehicles which may was pounded to pieces by air as well as ground action.

Details of air operations on Friday and Saturday indicated that 9th USAAF aircraft destroyed 57 barges and damaged 21 others which were lying hidden in the River Seine waiting to transport the Germans to the the other side, probably by night. In addition to thousands of vehicles and hundreds of tanks trying to escape from the Falaise pocket.

A New York *Herald Tribune* dispatch said yesterday

LATE BULLETINS

ALLIED PINCERS GRIP PARIS

LONDON, August 20 — In a great pincer drive on Paris, late Reuter reports tonight stated, American troops [illegible] Versailles while other units are in the vicinity

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A BBC broadcast, in a conservative estimate, stated that 400,000 Germans in northern France have been killed or captured since D-day. Dispatches from the battle front said that Nazi casualties continued to be very heavy all along the line.

Path of Retreat Blocked

Allied troops are pursuing those elements which managed to escape temporarily to the northeast of the pocket. Their path of retreat beyond the Seine is blocked by blown-up bridges and Allied armor. Their transport is being destroyed by Allied planes. Rain is hastening the end of the enemy and their remaining vehicles are becoming bogged down in mud.

Between the Falaise-Argentan line and the Seine, Allied aircraft yesterday destroyed over 800 vehicles and damaged 600 others. Numerous barges hastily mustered on the Seine to aid in their escape have been destroyed or damaged by air attacks. Press reports stated that the Germans are swarming across the Seine in pontoons and anything they can get. Some are even swimming across the river.

Allied troops on the coastal flank in northern France have crossed the Dives and Vie rivers in three new places, making six crossings in all from Dives sur Mere to Livarot. A late dispatch tonight stated that advance columns are within five miles of Lisieux, after capturing Le Mesnil Simon.

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LONDON, August 20 — In a great pincer drive on Paris, late Reuter reports tonight stated, American troops are near Versailles while other units are in the vicinity of Corbeil, 15 miles south of Paris, Melun, 21 miles southeast of Paris, and Fontainebleau, 40 miles southeast of the city. American troops have reached the Seine, northwest of Paris, to form the northern arm of the pincer movement.

Another American patrol is stated to be driving on Montargis from Orleans.

In Normandy, the Falaise pocket has been liquidated. It was announced from Allied headquarters late tonight that all German resistance had ceased west of the Falaise-Argentan road. The only German groups still resisting are compressed into a small area south of Trun.

(Reuter - BBC)

UPRISING IN PARIS

LONDON, August 20 — Paris radio announced early this morning (Monday) that an armed uprising of the people has taken place inside Paris (Reuter)

JAPAN HIT AGAIN

LONDON, August 21 — Tokyo radio announced at an early hour this morning (Monday) that American bombers had raided Kyushu for the second time in seven hours.

(Reuter)

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that for the first time in many weeks American pilots encountered eager German pilots, showing an unusual amount of aggressiveness in protecting their ground forces retreating towards the Seine between Nantes-Gaasicourt and the sea.

Thunderbolts, which are now equipped to fire rocket projectiles, have made effective use of their new equipment in smashing enemy tanks and motor transports. The rocket projectile is described as having the power of a navy shell, and is capable of piercing armour and splitting the best German tanks in half. In addition, the Thunderbolts can carry 6400 rounds of ammunition for eight machine guns, as well as a load of two half ton bombs.

Air reconnaissance photographs over Bremen show that Germany's second largest port has suffered the fate of Hamburg. Damage in Friday's RAF attack represented as severe a blow in proportion to the size of the place as any previously inflicted on a major industrial city in Germany, said the British Air Ministry today. The main area of devastation extends from the dock's to the center of the town and the main railway station, for more than two miles. In several places the wrecked area is over a mile wide.

The Germans sent more flying bombs over southern England, including the London area, before dark yesterday evening and during the night. Damage and casualties have been reported. (OWI - Reuter)

7TH ARMY REACHES OUTSKIRTS OF AIX

ADVANCE AFHQ, August 20 — American 7th Army troops, advancing more than 10 miles today, have pushed westward to the outskirts of Aix, 15 miles north of Marseilles, in a spectacular envelopment which has cut off all but three of the escape routes leading from Marseilles and Toulon.

As Allied forces crossed the Durance River at several points, French Forces of the Interior were battling a surrounded German formation in the town of Pertuis, 12 miles north of Aix.

With Allied forces now 35 miles to the northwest of them, the enveloped German defenders of the great naval base of Toulon were fighting bitterly to hold off French forces closing in on the port. A heavy naval and air bombardment preceded the French push toward the city, which the Germans had ringed with huge naval guns.

Seventh Army forces are now within 34 miles of the Rhone, main traffic artery of southern France, and only 40 miles from Arles, one of the main junction points on the rail lines from Paris and Lyons to the Mediterranean. With forward elements in the outskirts of Aix one of the three main roads open to the Germans in the coastal cities is only five miles away, and within range of mobile artillery.

Marseilles

Marseilles, with a population of over 500,000, is the Mediterranean's sheltered roadstead and flanked on the east by the St. Cyr Mountains and on the west by the broad, shallow marshes known as Etang de Berre. Marseilles is connected with Aries by three main roads, one on the seaward side of the Marshes, and two circling them to the north. No indication was given in official reports of the composition or route of the 7th Army forces which have thrust inland to near Aix and to cross the Durance River, 10 miles north of Aix at this point. Combined forces composed of French armor and American infantrymen were reported this morning to be at St Maximin and Rians. Rians is six miles from the Durance River, and seven miles from one of the main bridges across the shallow stream normally fordable in dry weather. St Maximin is connected with Aix by a 17-mile strip of excellent highway, which leads

Pushing forward more than 30 miles from their landing beaches, this combined French and American force rolled along highway 561 to liberate the small tannery towns of Barjols and Rians, only six miles from the Durance River and along a direct route along this river valley leading to Avignon, 45 miles inland along the River Rhone, main traffic artery of southern France. On the opposite flank of the mushrooming bridgehead, American forces yesterday penetrated 32 Miles inland northwest of their beaches at Frejus to free Castellane, and cut the main highway leading from Cannes to the northwest.

In addition to the Allied spearheads stabbing through the hills north of Toulon, this great French naval base is now threatened from directly east, where French forces, streaming out from their beachhead at rocky Cap Benat, yesterday fought their way past the great salt flats on the northern edge of the Gulf of Hyeres to approach to within two miles of the resort town of Hyeres.

This pleasant river town, two miles in from the deep roadsteads which bear its name, has remained an island of German resistance on the coast, blocking direct approach to Toulon.

The Allied forces nearest Toulon are apparently the column which moved down the Gapeau Valley from Cuers and yesterday was reported at Solliès Pont, six miles northeast of Toulon. Last reports indicated that these troops were encountering considerable enemy resistance, although the heavy guns of the crippled French battleship Strasbourg, which was shelling their approach, have been silenced by Allied air bombardment.

Speeding up Advance

Allied tactics are now to bypass enemy strongpoints in order to avoid delays and speed up the pace of the advance, a senior Allied staff officer stated last night. In line with this conception of the Allied campaign, French and American forces have skirted around the main areas of enemy opposition, at Toulon and Cannes on either end of the bridgehead.

Moving rapidly westward inland around Toulon, and with advance units pinpointed at the advance points of Rians, and St. Maximin, and well into the St Baume mountains west of la Roquebrussanne, French and American forces are now within little over 25 miles of Marseilles. The French and American forces at Rians reached this town, 34 miles northwest of Toulon, in what was described as the "greatest westward advance" of the campaign to date. Further south, French and American forces with armor yesterday entered St. Maximin, at the forks of two main highways leading down to the sea at Marseilles and just to the west.

Brignoles, 10 miles southeast of St. Maximin, was taken on Friday after strong enemy resistance. No further news was available today of progress of the forces which were said to have penetrated well into the St. Baume mountains at a point only 14 miles north of Toulon to-day.

12,000 Prisoners Taken

More than 12,000 prisoners have now been taken in the five days since the Allied landings on the French Riviera. French and American forces have now liberated well over 1000 square miles of Provence, and at least 25 towns. Allied casualties continue to be light despite the speed of the advance.

German withdrawal has been so rapid that demolitions have proved impossible, and minefields also must have proved difficult to lay in their hasty retreat. On the right flank of the Allied bridgehead, where heavy resistance, partly from coastal guns on the Islands off the mouth of the Gulf of Napoule, have slowed Allied forces at Antheor, three miles from Cannes, the advance has also moved inland.

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Pertuis, where French Forces of the Interior have surrounded German troops garrisoned in the town, is also on a road leading to the Rhone, at the road and rail center of Avignon.

It was announced today that Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, Deputy Supreme Commander, Mediterranean Theater, has made a survey of operations in southern France, and was the author of yesterday's report which indicated that 7th Army forces were «on their way» in a rapid advance. General Devers was accompanied by Lieut. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, commander of the Mediterranean Allied Air Forces, and Maj. Gen. Joseph Cannon, commander of the Tactical Air Force.

Castellane Freed

Today's sensational advances westward followed the announcement this morning that American infantrymen, spearheaded by French armored forces, had swept forward to the edge of the Durance River valley and formed another Allied prong around Toulon and toward Marseilles.

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American elements yesterday reached Castellane, mountain village of 237 feet elevation, and on the main road from Cannes and Grasse.

The town of Le Bastide, 10 miles to the southeast in this upland country, was also reached by the American troops. The thrusts in this sector put the Americans across the highway in several places, it was said.

No further advance toward Cannes on the coast was reported. (PRO)

NEW LANDING EXPECTED BY NAZIS

NEW YORK, August 20 — The Germans in the south of France knew that the landing was coming, according to a captured German general, who said that a convoy was spotted coming from Corsica.

Herbert Matthews, representing the combined Allied Press with the 7th Army in the south of France, states that the general—Lieut. General Ferdinand Neuling, 60-year-old commander of the 62nd Reserve German Corps, who was also in command of the area—told American officers that he had not eaten for two days so they gave him a good breakfast.

Neuling, said the correspondent, said that his information about the northern campaign was very meagre.

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although sometimes he was able to get the BBC programs.

«What happened to your Luftwaffe?» the General was asked.

«That's what I would like to know,» he replied.

The Americans also captured Major General Ludwig Bieringer, who was Nesling's civil affairs Officer.

Matthews said that the German generals were not displaying any more fighting spirit than their troops. They had not tried to escape and had literally obeyed orders to hold. They said they had had «enough.» Besides the generals the Americans netted a German corps chief of staff, a signal officer and other staff officers.

Bieringer told Allied officials that he feels Germany is headed for a tragic end. Bieringer said his opinion, though shared by many Germans, would have little effect in shortening the struggle, since Himmler was in complete control of the army, and his SS troops masters of the German civil population.

He admitted that his only channel of information about the outside world was the official German Army newspaper, and expressed amazement at the news of Allied advances in Normandy, and on the eastern front.

Bieringer was chief of the German War Department's civil administration in southern France. He said no food or other civilian supplies had been brought in by the Germans; that the French were dependent upon French production alone, and that some food supplies were critically short. (PWB)

MAAF BOMBERS RANGE DURANCE VALLEY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 20 — Tactical Air Force bombers yesterday struck at road and rail bridges in the Durance and Rhone River valleys and pounded heavy gun positions in the Toulon area.

The bridges hit in the Durance River valley were near Embrun, 75 miles north of Draguignan. Along the Rhone bombers ranged from Montelimar and Chamborigaud, 90 and 100 miles northwest of Marseilles, down to Avignon and Orange.

Several formations of German planes were encountered yesterday in the battle areas and inland. In one such flight of 12 Messerschmitts, two were shot down and the rest put to flight. Another formation of Thunderbolts, strafing targets along the Rhone, met three Me-109's and sent one crashing to earth in the dogfight which ensued.

Marauder and Mitchell medium bombers carried out the attacks on coastal gun positions at Toulon. Good coverage was reported.

Fighter-bombers, ranging over southern France, took a toll of more than 100 enemy motor vehicles, and tore up railroads and rolling stock. Night bombers of the Desert Air Force, normally working with the Allied Armies in Italy, struck at landing fields and scattered transport in southern France.

Balkan Air Force planes encountered bad thunderstorms in missions over Yugoslavia. Tumultuous storm clouds billowed from 2,000 to 30,000 feet in their paths, but the planes kept on to their targets, — oil storage tanks at Lipki, Dalmatia, — setting one of them on fire. Other Balkan Air Force planes bombed a Bulgarian troop headquarters at Kursumlig, Serbia. (PRO)

LULL CONTINUES ON ITALIAN FRONT

ADVANCED AFHQ, ITALY, August 20 — As the long lull on main sectors of the Italian Front continued, Italian and Polish patrol forces yesterday thrust across the Cesano [illegible] to take Germans near San Costanzo.

In other air assaults during the day, rail yards and airdromes at Szolnok, Hungary, 55 miles southwest of Budapest, and gun positions in the Toulon area were the targets. Both medium and fighter-bombers carried out the attack on German guns defending Toulon and other gun positions in this coastal sector. (PRO)

ENEMY SHIPPING ATTACKED

LONDON, August 20 — British light naval forces have sunk an enemy auxiliary vessel, damaged a minesweeper and set an enemy E-boat afire in two short engagements yesterday off Cap d'Antifer, France, 15 miles north of Le Havre, the Admiralty announced today. (Reuter)

RUSSIANS OCCUPY 210 TOWNS IN BALTIC

MOSCOW, August 20 — While Red Army units in the Baltic States have fought their way forward into over 210 towns and villages against a stream of German panzers and mobile guns, Russian troops in southern Poland have completed the liquidation of the encircled enemy groups west of Sandomierz, and have annihilated the larger part of the trapped Germans who refused to surrender.

East and northeast of the Warsaw suburb of Praga, Soviet forces not only beat back all enemy tank and infantry attacks, but in several sectors made successful counter-attacks and improved their positions.

Tonight's Soviet communique announcing these successes also reported that 250 German tanks were damaged or destroyed yesterday in tank battles on all fronts.

The situation at Warsaw is that while Russian forces threaten Warsaw from the east, Polish Underground fighters are struggling to seal off serious German tank and infantry penetrations into their lines in the «old city» section.

The Polish Patriot communique today said that German bombers, artillery and mortars pounded Patriot strongpoints in the western section of the city for 12 hours yesterday in the heaviest bombardment since the Polish uprising on August 1. The infantry attacks were repulsed, but German tank spearheads finally pierced the Partisans' lines. «We still hold our positions without change,» the communique stated, adding that the Germans had moved fresh troops of the 608th Infantry Regiment into the northern residential area of the city.

Part of Warsaw Burning

The southwestern part of Warsaw is in flames, said the Polish government delegate in Warsaw, quoted by the Polish Telegraph Agency. The Germans set fire systematically to house after house and street after street. People caught trying to put out fires were shot. About 70,000 men, women and children have been interned in a huge concentration camp at Pruszkow, about 10 miles west of Warsaw. As no food is given them, they are dying in thousands, and roads leading to the camp are littered with corpses.

Some 100 mile south of Warsaw, Marshal Koniev's forces have destroyed piecemeal German divisions previously estimated at 15,000 men, and the Russians have captured more towns and villages in an advance towards the southern defence posts of Radom. Moscow radio reports heavy fighting in progress as the Red Army seeks to enlarge its bridgehead. German divebombers are trying to smash the Soviet Vistula crossings but they are being shot out of the sky, and new bridges are appearing and more Soviet motor ferries are arriving on the banks of the Vistula to [illegible] day and night crossings.

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ADVANCED AFHQ, ITALY, August 20 — As the long lull on main sectors of the Italian Front continued, Italian and Polish patrol forces yesterday thrust across the Cesano River to contact withdrawing Germans near San Costanzo, six miles southeast of the Adriatic port town of Fano.

Despite the continuance of bad weather, the strong Polish patrol forces pushed forward nearly three miles northwest of the Cesano River, on a 3,000 to 4,000 yard-front to reach Gabrielli, a half mile inland, and the town of Mondolfo, two and a half miles in from the coast and the same distance north of the river. Despite an enemy counter-attack, the Polish forward elements held their ground, while, further inland, Italian troops also maintained contact with enemy forces.

On the remainder of the front the situation remained generally unchanged, with only patrol skirmishes and light artillery fire being reported. (PRO)

POLISH OIL TARGETS HIT

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 20 — Up to 500 Italy-based heavy bombers today attacked oil refineries in Polish Silesia and Slovakia, it was officially stated.

Liberator bombers struck the Vacuum Oil Company's refineries at Czechowice in Poland, 45 miles west of Cracow. Fortresses bombed the I. G. Farbenindustrie synthetic oil and rubber plant at Oswiecim, 30 miles west of Cracow. A refinery at Dubova, in Slovakia, 115 miles north of Budapest, was also attacked.

All three oil targets were attacked today for the first time.

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Part of Warsaw Burning

The southwestern part of Warsaw is in flames, said the Polish government delegate in Warsaw, quoted by the Polish Telegraph Agency. The Germans set fire systematically to house after house and street after street. People caught trying to put out fires were shot. About 70,000 men, women and children have been interned in a huge concentration camp at Pruszkow, about 10 miles west of Warsaw. As no food is given them, they are dying in thousands, and roads leading to the camp are littered with corpses.

Some 100 mile south of Warsaw, Marshal Koniev's forces have destroyed piecemeal German divisions previously estimated at 15,000 men, and the Russians have captured more towns and villages in an advance towards the southern defence posts of Radom. Moscow radio reports heavy fighting in progress as the Red Army seeks to enlarge its bridgehead. German divebombers are trying to smash the Soviet Vistula crossings, but they are being shot out of the sky, and new bridges are appearing and more Soviet motor ferries are arriving on the banks of the Vistula to keep up day and night crossings.

German soldiers captured here report that they have been ordered to stem the Russian advance at any price, said Moscow radio.

The Germans have also suffered heavy losses in Latvia and Lithuania, where they have been launching strong tank and infantry attacks east of Riga, west and northwest of Jelgava (Mitava) and west of Siaulai (Shavli). In Esthonia, the Russians liberated over 150 places east and south of Dorpat.

German tanks were left without fuel at the decisive moment in the batle northwest of Mariampol, said a fronta-line despatch quoted by Moscow radio. The Germans had to abandon their attacks, dig in and go over to the defensive. (Reuter)

JAP SUBS INEFFECTIVE

WASHINGTON, August 20 — Elmer Davis, director of the United States Office of War Information, on his return from a trip to the Pacific, said yesterday that one of the great mysteries of the war is the ineffectiveness of the Japanese submarine fleet.

«Little effort has been made to use Japanese submarines against our cargo ships,» said Davis, «and as far as I know they never did get an American warship that was not already crippled.» (OWI)

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

RUSSIANS RULE EAST SKIES

MOSCOW, August 20 — In an order of the day issued today on its anniversary, Marshal Stalin said the Red Air Force has complete air superiority over the enemy air force.

He paid tribute to the Russian air and ground staffs in their great struggle against the Germans, and said the work done by the men and women workers and the aeronautical designers and engineers had enabled Russia to overcome the numerical superiority of the German air force. (OWI)

DE GAULLE IN CHERBOURG

LONDON, August 20 — General de Gaulle head of the FCNL has arrived in Cherbourg, Radio Cherbourg announced today. He was received by General Koenig, Commander in Chief of the French Forces of the Interior. (OWI)

FRENCH KNOCK OUT STRONGPOINTS

WITH FRENCH FORCES IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, August 20 — A group of 60 French Commandos was credited today with knocking out five concrete German blockhouses.

Led by a French captain, this group struck at the German strongpoints from the rear, scaled the walls and dropped explosives down the ventilators.

They killed 60 of the enemy, including a colonel, captured another 100 men and four 40 mm. guns. Other German forces counterattacked after the positions had been overwhelmed, but American tanks and infantrymen relieved the besieged Commandos, three of whom were killed, and 25 wounded. (UNN)

NAZIS SEEK SAFETY IN SWITZERLAND

LONDON, August 20 — A cable from Zurich, Switzerland, to the London *Daily Telegraph*, said today that German units, one after another, are crossing the French-Swiss frontier, and demanding to be interned.

Among such units, the dispatch mentions elements of the German garrison of Annemasse, recently routed by the French Forces of the Interior.

A plea that German war criminals should not be given asylum in Switzerland was made in an editorial in the Swiss paper *Basler Arbeiterzeitung* yesterday. The paper said: «Those who have broken international law cannot claim any protection under international law. They should not and must not be enabled to avoid proper punishment.

«On the other hand,» the editorial added, «Swiss people do not object to the internment of German soldiers who cross the Swiss frontiers, thus gaining refuge under international law.» (OWI)

GERMANS FACING WORST DEFEAT

LONDON, August 20 — German reverses in northern France may prove to be their worst defeat of the war and may decisively affect subsequent operations in western Europe, said the London *Sunday Times* editorial today.

Combined with the new Allied landings in southern France, the *Sunday Times* said, the ultimate result of these operations will be the liberation of the greater part of French territory, which for four years the Germans have exploited and despoiled.

After expressing the view that the Germans lack adequate forces to mount a stand anywhere on French soil except perhaps in the northeast, from Switzerland to the sea, the editorial said: «Already between the Loire and the Seine there is no enemy force that is not on the run or waiting to be. American advance guards are barring the way to Paris, and the Patriots, who know their hour has come, are rising up in every part of France.» (PWE)

The *Hamburger Fremdenblatt* recently said that while factory managers go into military service «the gaps must be filled from Belgium and with newcomers». Gauleiter Lauterbacher, of Hanover announced, «quota of people to be mobilized must be taken from everywhere, even if we occasionally go too far.»

The Nazi paper *Das Schwarze Korps* said: «If German doctors would show no mercy and ruthlessly refuse certificates of exemption to the partially unfit, 50,000 more men could be sent to the various fronts».

Meanwhile Nazi party officials are faced with another problem: the silencing of the growing peace movement within the army. Himmler, chief of the German Home Army, has already «dismissed or sent to the front more than 500 officers of the German Home Army,» said a dispatch from Berne today.

The German Home Radio yesterday broadcast the text of the weekly article by Joseph Goebbels, Reich Plenipotentiary for Total War, in which he admitted that the peace movement «Leads us near the edge of the abyss.» (OWI-CBC-Reuter)

GERMANS GIVE UP TO PRISONERS

LONDON, August 20 — An American pilot who had been held prisoner by the Germans for 27 hours, convinced his captors that they were surrounded and brought them over to the Allied lines to surrender.

The pilot was shot down and captured on August 12 northwest of Domfront. He was taken to German headquarters in a farmhouse which was burning when he arrived. Allied air attacks continued all night and the Germans started to get away next morning. The pilot, with four other Americans and an RAF pilot, escaped.

While sheltering from an Allied artillery barrage in a haystack they were joined by six frightened German soldiers. The Germans offered to give up and led them past the SS guards. On the way to the Allied lines they picked up 21 more Germans who joined the procession. (OWI)

LAVAL FLEES

LONDON, August 20 — Pierre Laval and other members of the Vichy Government were reported to have fled from southern France, out of the path of advancing Allied armies.

Reuter said today that Laval was supposed to have gone to Belfort, close to the German border. Marsal Petain was believed still to be in Vichy. (Reuter)

SURGERY MIRACLES AT FRONT

WASHINGTON, August 20 — Ninety-six per cent of the men wounded in action have recovered as a result of modern mobile surgery and reconditioning treatment, and about two-thirds of these have returned to duty, said a War Department announcement today.

The announcement said figures compiled between June 25 and July 25 show that 23 per cent of the men discharged from hospitals with serious physical limitations have elected to remain in military service rather than take a discharge. (OWI)

FRENCH AIR FORCE FIGHTS

ADVANCED AFHQ, August 20 — The 31st Bomb Group of the French Air Force is participating in the aerial operations over southern France, it was announced today.

The only French medium bombardment group with the United Nations, the unit has flown many missions over the south of France since D-day, pounding bridges, strong points, gun emplacements and supply dumps.

Commanded by Colonel Max Gelee, the group is composed largely of French regular army officers and enlisted men.

Flying B-26 Marauders, the group has flown missions against targets in the «operations triangle» in support of

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

houses.

Led by a French captain, this group struck at the German strongpoints from the rear, scaled the walls and dropped explosives down the ventilators.

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GERMANY'S MOBILIZATION TROUBLES

LONDON, August 20 — How total mobilization measures in Germany are bleeding the German home front in order to fill the firing lines was revealed in recent reports from the foreign Press representatives in Berlin.

The latest source of manpower to be tapped for the German army is the foreign worker element now in German factories.

Invalids and «partially unfit» are being combed out for service in the army or in factories.

In Belgium an order has been issued for the SS Bologna Brigade to be transformed into a division into which 10,000 foreign workers now in Germany will be incorporated.

With skilled workers and Todt workers being drafted to the front, the Germans are faced with the problem of manning factories and building defenses with depleted numbers.

Gauleiter Koch, of East Prussia, recently described the difficulty of fortifying that province: army troops were not available, Todt workers were only to be had in small numbers. Therefore he had to fall back on the population itself.

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Flying B-26 Marauders, the group has flown missions against targets in the «operations strangle» in support of the 5th and 8th Armies in Italy, in the recent Po bridge operations, and against enemy shipping and communications.

In the attacks on the Magra River railroad bridge on April 4 and on the Massa railroad bridge in northern Italy, the unit was credited with placing all its bombs in the target areas.

The squadrons which comprise the present 31st Bomb Group were part of the French Air Force before the Nazi occupation of France. (PRO)

20,000 WOUNDED MOVED BY AIR

SHAEF, August 20 — RAF evacuation planes have carried more than 20,000 casualties from France to English hospitals since D-day, June 6, it was officially stated. The wounded were said to have included British and American soldiers and sailors and German prisoners. (OWI)

34th U.S. DIVISION

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 20 — Major General Charles L. Bolte commands the 34th U. S. Division, a veteran 5th Army unit and the first American division to sail for Europe in the present war, it was officially disclosed here today. (PRO)

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

HALF NEW INVASION FLEET WAS AMERICAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, August 20 — American warships and other American vessels comprised nearly half of the great fleet of 1,500 ships and craft employed in the landings on the French Riviera, it was announced today.

The American naval units, divided into three principal assault forces and five gunfire support groups, are commanded by eight United States rear admirals. Another rear admiral of the United States Navy commanded a group of American aircraft carriers.

(PRO)

CHINESE ARMY'S SUCCESS

KANDY, CEYLON, August 20 — Enemy positions astride the Tiddim road, a mile north of the Burma frontier, which is under heavy assault, have been by-passed by 14th Army troops. In a wide outflanking maneuver, British and Indian regiments have crossed the border and are now a mile inside Burma.

Drives to the Chindwin area are now developing from the Kalaw valley. On the Taungu-Sittaung track the Japanese were driven from positions 20 miles east of Taungu. Fighters and fighter-bombers attacked the retreating Japanese forces in the regions of the Tiddim road and the Kalaw valley.

Chinese troops have stormed and carried Laotungpo, a strongly fortified hill position southeast of Lungling on the Burma road, with the aid of planes of the 14th USAAF.

Chinese forces are attacking north and south of the Yangtze River in an attempt to prevent the enemy's reinforcing his strength in the Hunan province. Chinese troops drove against the Yangtze River port of Ichang, westernmost point of the Japanese penetration in central China.

From the east, west and northwest, Chinese columns are advancing against the important highway town of Tangyang, 27 miles northeast of Ichang and a connecting link for the Japanese overland supply route from Hankow.

South of the Canton-Hankow rail center of Hengyang, Chinese forces are attempting to recapture Leiyang and stem the Japanese drive down the railway toward Kwantung province.

(OWI)

RUSSIAN AIR ACE

MOSCOW, August 20 — Colonel Alexander Pokryshkin is the first Soviet airman to win the Soviet Union Award for the third time. He has fought 137 air battles.

Pokryshkin has brought down 52 enemy planes, which is reported to be the United Nations record. He was once forced down behind enemy lines, but escaped after three days.

A bronze bust will be erected here of the Colonel, who is known in Russia as the «Lord of the Air.»

OWI

«HITLERITES NEAR ABYSS» — GOEBBELS

LONDON, August 20 — «The peace movement led us so near the brink of the abyss that it represented the gravest threat to the Hitler regime since the Nazi seizure of power,» said Goebbels in his weekly article in «Das Reich,» quoted by the Berlin Radio.

Goebbels said some of the leaders of the anti-Hitler movement within Germany hold key positions in the political and military circles of the Nazi hierarchy, and added: «These leaders always had opportunities for sabotaging our government and our people's war effort, and for paralyzing it to a considerable extent by silent contradictions and unvoiced representations.»

(OWI)

RUSSIANS READY TO ROLL

hasty j[illegible]ce,» the statement said, adding that the government was determined to see that justice should be meted out legally in accordance with the traditions of civilized peoples.

«Popular vengeance must be banned completely,» it concluded.

(Reuter)

RUSSIANS HONOR U.S. AIR CHIEF

MOSCOW, August 20 — Brigadier General Alfred A. Kessler Jr., deputy commander of the Eastern Air Command, USAAF, operating from Russian bases, wears the Legion of Merit today. The medal was awarded to Kessler for his services in establishing shuttle air bases in the Soviet Union.

(OWI)

GERMAN OFFICERS DISAPPROVE OF HIMMLER

WASHINGTON, August 20 — The *Voelkischer Beobachter*, official Nazi party organ, yesterday published an article by Field Marshal Walter von Brauchitsch, former commander-in-chief of the German Army, indicating the resentment of the army against the appointment of Heinrich Himmler as commander of the German Home Army.

Von Brauchitsch wrote: «It may be that some soldiers at first felt sorry that this task was not entrusted to an officer of the German Army. Before long, however, the wisdom of the Fuehrer's decision will be realized.» (OWI)

60,000 ITALIAN POWS HELP ALLIES

LONDON, August 20 — More than 60,000 Italian prisoners of war in Britain are voluntarily helping the Allied war effort, it was announced today.

Organized into units commanded by British officers, they have already done work of great value. Six thousand of these «Italian cooperators,» as they are called, are doing maintenance work on the British railways and 2,000 are working under the Air Ministry.

(Reuter)

NAZI DECORATION FOR MANNERHEIM

LONDON, August 20 — The German overseas news agency, in an announcement from Hitler's headquarters, stated that Hitler awarded the *Oak Leaves to the Knight's Insignia of the Iron Cross* to Marshal Mannerheim, Finnish commander-in-chief. The *Knight's Insignia* was also awarded to General Axel Heinrichs, Finnish chief-of-staff.

The awards were made by Field Marshal Keitel during his recent visit to Finland.

(Reuter)

NAZIS FIND GOERDELER

LONDON, August 20 — The German news agency announced Sunday that Dr. Karl Goerdeler, former lord mayor of Leipzig, has been arrested in western Prussia, where he has been in hiding since the attempt on Hitler's life a month ago.

A price of 1,000,000 marks had been placed on his head. Baron von Palombini, who had hidden Goerdeler on his estate in Saxony, has also been arrested.

The Stockholm *Tidningen*, reported that arrests of prominent persons accused of belonging to the peace movement are continuing unabated, and added: «The Berlin police majors, Lenertov and Wismar, have been arrested for sheltering opponents of the Nazi government.

«A rift in the Nazi party is now apparent, since the number of 'disappearing' or 'wanted' SS men is steadily growing. SS Colonels Kaufmann and Lantz, and SS Major Schultz, all of the Paris command, have disappeared.»

Another split — this one within the «annihilation party» itself — was indicated by the Swiss newspaper, *Tribune de*

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RUSSIANS READY TO ROLL

LONDON, August 20 — The BBC said today that the Russian armies were about to recommence their westward advance.

The German High Command is again in a helpless position, said the radio, and added: «It is now only a matter of waiting until the Russian High Command decides to make its final attack.» (BBC)

FRENCH TOLD: NO HASTY JUSTICE

LONDON, August 20 — The French Provisional Government last night appealed to the French people to maintain discipline, and not to take justice into their own hands.

The appeal, made through the BBC referred to the time between the withdrawal of Germans and the arrival of Allied authorities, and added: «Any lack of discipline may have grave consequences on the battlefield. We have learned that certain Resistance groups in France intend to take over all authority immediately after the enemy takes flight.

«We fully understand these good intentions, but we must, however, declare in the most formal manner against

Von Brauchitsch wrote: «It may be that some soldiers at first felt sorry that this task was not entrusted to an officer of the German Army. Before long, however, the wisdom of the Fuehrer's decision will be realized.» (OWI)

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«A rift in the Nazi party is now apparent, since the number of 'disappearing' or 'wanted' SS men is steadily growing. SS Colonels Kaufmann and Lantz, and SS Major Scholtz, all of the Paris command, have disappeared.»

Another split — this one within the «annihilation party» itself — was indicated by the Swiss newspaper, *Tribune de Geneve*, which reported: «The SS is also beginning to react against Berlin's policy, and especially against those responsible for it: Hitler, Ribbentrop and Ley.

«It seems that when the Nazis started the exterminations by hanging some of Germany's best officers, the SS thought that its great time had come, and the national leader of the SS, Himmler, is not unwilling to grab the chance, and take all the power for himself,» the Swiss paper added.

A dispatch from Stockholm said that while pursuing its annihilation policy against the army leadership, the Gestapo «has also intensified its persecution of opposition groups among German workers, particularly in cities in northern Germany.»

JAP PACIFIC BASES ATTACKED

PEARL HARBOR, August 20 — Army, Navy and Marine planes in the Central Pacific carried out new attacks against enemy air bases in the Marianas Carolines and Marshall Islands on Thursday and Friday, it was announced tonight.

Mitchell medium bombers and Venturas attacked Nauru

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Island on two successive days, bombing the airfield and gun emplacements, against meager anti-aircraft fire.

Rota and Pagan Islands in the Marianas were bombed and strafed by fighters. Moderate anti-aircraft fire was encountered.

In the Marshall Islands, targets on Mille and Wotje were attacked by dive bombers and fighters.

From these operations all Allied planes returned. (OWI)

4th INDIAN DIVISION IN ITALY

ADVANCED AFHQ, ITALY, August 20 — The 4th Indian Division is fighting in Italy, it was announced today.

Forced by security rules to take an anonymous role, this division, whose men captured General von Arnim, has not been mentioned for 10 months. The division came to Italy last December, held the Adriatic sector a few weeks, and then fought gallantly in an unsuccessful assault at Cassino.

The division was then switched back to the Adriatic sector and opened General Alexander's drive to the east coast with the capture of the port and city of Pescara, the largest town to fall to any Indian division in Italy.

(Reuter)

JAPAN NEXT

WASHINGTON, August 20 — Replying to King George's message on the liberation of Guam, President Roosevelt said that he looks forward to the day when the combined forces of the United States and the British Commonwealth can be applied "with singleness of purpose" to defeat of the Japanese.

King George's message of congratulation upon the liberation of the first American soil to fall to the Japs, reaffirmed Britain's determination to throw her resources into the Pacific struggle just as soon as Germany is defeated. (OWI)

BRAZILIANS WITH 5TH ARMY

ADVANCE AFHQ ITALY, August 20 — The Brazilian Expeditionary Force under command of Major General Mascarenhas is now with the 5th Army in Italy, it was announced here today. The Brazilian force, the first South American unit to be sent overseas, has been engaged in intensive training exercises since its arrival in Italy last month. (PHO)

JAPAN BOMBED AGAIN

WASHINGTON, August 20 — American B-29 Super-Fortresses again raided industrial areas in the general vicinity of Yawata, on the Japanese home island of Kyushu, today, the U. S. War Department announced.

Yawata is the site of Japan's greatest steel works, on the southernmost of the Japanese home islands.

A fuller statement from the War Department is expected when the bombers have returned to their bases.

(Reuter)

LIBERATED ITALY

SFORZA SUGGESTS POOL OF COLONIES

ROME, August 20 — Count Carlo Sforza, Minister without Portfolio, in a review of Italy's foreign relations proposed today that all colonial nations pool their colonies under an international administration. Only if such a plan is adopted, said Sforza, could Italy salvage anything from the loss of her colonies.

Sforza, Italian Foreign Minister before Fascism, said that the city of Fiume, which Italy acquired from Yugoslavia after the last war, should be offered to a future super-League of Nations.

Declaring that Italy had no special problems to solve [illegible] relations after

OCCUPIED AREAS

PATRIOTS CONTROL ONE THIRD OF FRANCE

ALGIERS, August 20 — French Forces of the Interior now cover nearly a third of France, it was announced in today communique from French headquarters. In operations between August 12 and 19, eight French departments have been liberated in Brittany, the Alps, the Pyrenees and the Massif Central.

In this period, French forces have taken 2,285 German prisoners and have killed or wounded 2,236. They have wrecked 38 bridges and one viaduct in addition to carrying out numerous acts of sabotage.

A German garrison of 200 men at Chamonix has surrendered, it was reported from Switzerland. French forces have completely surrounded Annecy, where the Germans are not expected to maintain their resistance for long.

Fierce fighting is reported from Grenoble, where the German garrison of 4,200 men is being attacked by 17,000 Partisans, who have blocked the Alpine road by destroying 300 German vehicles.

Swiss dispatches from the French frontier state that French Patriots are battling in the streets of Marseilles.

In the whole area south of the Loire River a general revolt is in progress with the Maquis in full control in several areas. (Reuter – BBC – OWI)

BELGIANS TOLD ALLIES ON THE WAY

LONDON, August 20 — Belgian Underground forces were told by radio from London last night that Allied forces may soon be showing up on their frontier.

The Belgian Minister of Justice, who broadcast to his homeland, urged the Underground to step up its activity. (BBC)

FFI LAUNCH NEW BLOWS AT NAZIS

ALGIERS, August 20 — French Forces of the Interior, co-ordinating their operations with the Allied drives in the north and south of France, have struck new blows against the Germans from the Seine to the Mediterranean, it was announced from General Koenig's headquarters Friday night.

In an official broadcast by General Cochet, the FFI in all the southeastern departments of France were told to go into immediate and total action against the enemy.

General Koenig's communique says that with several thousand FFI troops concentrated in the Chartres and Orleans sectors, new blows were launched against the Germans retreating towards Paris. They also hurled several attacks against pockets of German resistance which had been by-passed by the American columns.

Large-scale operations were also carried out by the FFI in the Loire and in the departments which cover the southern approaches to Paris. West of the Rhone, units of the FFI wiped out the last German center of resistance in the Correze Department by capturing Eglelons after a four days' siege. In the neighbouring department of Cantal, the FFI forced the Germans to evacuate the important garrison of Aurillac.

Near the Franco-Swiss frontier, thousands of FFI troops from the Upper Savoy, heartened by the unconditional surrender on Friday morning of the German garrison at Annemasse, closed in on Friday afternoon for an attack on the German garrison at Annecy. Truckloads of Patriots converged on Annecy from all points and the latest Maquis successes have virtually isolated the German garrison there. The FFI are stated to dominate practically the entire department of Upper Savoy.

On Friday, at Saint Tropez, General Patch, commanding the Allied 7th Army, congratulated the men of the FFI for what he termed their "magnificent work" in helping the southern France landings.

The BBC broadcast to Europe this morning quoted a statement by General Koenig announcing that the French

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JAPAN NEXT

WASHINGTON, August 20 — Replying to King George's message on the liberation of Guam, President Roosevelt said that he looks forward to the day when the combined forces of the United States and the British Commonwealth can be applied «with singleness of purpose» to defeat of the Japanese.

King George's message of congratulation upon the liberation of the first American soil to fall to the Japs, reaffirmed Britain's determination to throw her resources into the Pacific struggle just as soon as Germany is defeated. (OWI)

BRAZILIANS WITH 5TH ARMY

ADVANCE AFHQ ITALY, August 20 — The Brazilian Expeditionary Force under command of Major General Mascarenhas is now with the 5th Army in Italy, it was announced here today. The Brazilian force, the first South American unit to be sent overseas, has been engaged in intensive training exercises since its arrival in Italy last month. (PRO)

JAPAN BOMBED AGAIN

WASHINGTON, August 20 — American B-29 Super-Fortresses again raided industrial areas in the general vicinity of Yawata, on the Japanese home island of Kyushu, today, the U. S. War Department announced.

Yawata is the site of Japan's greatest steel works, on the southernmost of the Japanese home islands.

A fuller statement from the War Department is expected when the bombers have returned to their bases. (Reuter)

LIBERATED ITALY

SFORZA SUGGESTS POOL OF COLONIES

ROME, August 20 — Count Carlo Sforza, Minister without Portfolio, in a review of Italy's foreign relations, proposed today that all colonial nations pool their colonies under an international administration. Only if such a plan is adopted, said Sforza, could Italy salvage anything from the loss of her colonies.

Sforza, Italian Foreign Minister before Fascism, said that the city of Fiume, which Italy acquired from Yugoslavia after the last war, should be offered to a future super-League of Nations.

Declaring that Italy had no special problems to solve with the great powers, he predicted closer relations after the war with Britain, the United States, Soviet Russia and «reborn France.» «A better understanding between Italy and France will contribute greatly to the solution of the German problem and to the elimination of the German peril,» said Sforza. (PWB)

FLORENTINE ART TREASURES

FLORENCE, August 20 — The Allied Monuments and Fine Arts Committee announced that in an initial survey of Florence, they found that apart from occasional breakages to windows and minor damage to roofs, the fine arts treasures of Florence suffered little.

The famous Ponte de Parte Guelfa has suffered severe interior damage from a blast, apparently a mine, but the outside walls seem sound.

However, two nights ago the Germans dropped shells on either side of the Arno and seriously damaged some old palaces across the Ponte Alle Grazie and the Lungarno Serristori. A palace at the corner of Via dei Venci was damaged and the fine church of Santa Croce wa damaged on the left side. This church contains the works of famous Italians, some of which were damaged, including those of Leonardo da Vinci. (UNN)

revolt is in progress with the Maquis in full control in several areas. (Reuter - BBC - OWI)

BELGIANS TOLD ALLIES ON THE WAY

LONDON, August 20 — Belgian Underground forces were told by radio from London last night that Allied forces may soon be showing up on their frontier.

The Belgian Minister of Justice, who broadcast to his homeland, urged the Underground to step up its activity. (BBC)

FFI LAUNCH NEW BLOWS AT NAZIS

ALGIERS, August 20 — French Forces of the Interior, co-ordinating their operations with the Allied drives in the north and south of France, have struck new blows against the Germans from the Seine to the Mediterranean, it was announced from General Koenig's headquarters Friday night.

In an official broadcast by General Cochet, the FFI in all the southeastern departments of France were told to go into immediate and total action against the enemy.

General Koenig's communique says that with several thousand FFI troops concentrated in the Chartres and Orleans sectors, new blows were launched against the Germans retreating towards Paris. They also hurled several attacks against pockets of German resistance which had been by-passed by the American columns.

Large-scale operations were also carried out by the FFI in the Loire and in the departments which cover the southern approaches to Paris. West of the Rhone, units of the FFI wiped out the last German center of resistance in the Correze Department by capturing Eletons after a four days' siege. In the neighbouring department of Cantal, the FFI forced the Germans to evacuate the important garrison of Aurillac.

Near the Franco-Swiss frontier, thousands of FFI troops from the Upper Savoy, heartened by the unconditional surrender on Friday morning of the German garrison at Annemasse, closed in on Friday afternoon for an attack on the German garrison at Annecy. Truckloads of Patriots converged on Annecy from all points and the latest Maquis successes have virtually isolated the German garrison there. The FFI are stated to dominate practically the entire department of Upper Savoy.

On Friday, at Saint Tropez, General Patch, commanding the Allied 7th Army, congratulated the men of the FFI for what he termed their «magnificent work» in helping the southern France landings.

The BBC broadcast to Europe this morning quoted a statement by General Koenig announcing that the French police of the Seine-Oise departments have joined his FFI troops. (GWI-BBC-Reuter)

UNITED NATIONS

SUPPLIES FOR SOUTH FRANCE

ADVANCED AFHQ, ITALY, August 20 — Allied civil administration forces, working with General Gabriel Cochet, French military delegate in southern France, will have supplies of food, drugs, clothing and other commodities stored up in the French Colonial Empire to draw upon in feeding and caring for civilians in newly liberated areas, it was reported here today.

Allied tactical forces are carrying with them into the foremost battle lines emergency supplies of first-aid applications, drugs, and instruments to turn over to liberated communities, a spokesman for the civil administration section of Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's headquarters stated at a conference here today.

First aid for industrial installations, such as water, sewage and electric light plants, is also being carried along by the advancing Allied troops, it was said.

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Allied civil administration in southern France will follow the pattern set in Tunisia, Normandy and Brittany, it was said. Although there will be a civil administration section of General Patch's staff, and an operational civil affairs setup, these military officials will act only through the office of the military delegate representing the government of General De Gaulle.

The British and American civil affairs authorities have carried out a series of conferences with General Coches, and have made preliminary arrangements for the smooth working of supply and other problems. Matters of local government will be entirely in the hands of the French.

The principal problems which are expected to confront the civil administration officials in southern France are the supplying of food, clothing and fuel; public health, long undermined by undernourishment; refugees driven from their homes by battle, and public works, the spokesman said. (PRO)

FIRST SECURITY TALKS

WASHINGTON, August 20 — Secretary of State Cordell Hull tomorrow will deliver the opening address at the first of two series of post-war security conversations between representatives of the United States, Britain, Russia and China, it was announced here today.

This first series of the conferences, which will be held in Washington, will not include the Chinese delegation. The second series will include the Chinese but not the Soviet delegation, an arrangement made necessary because the Soviet Union is not at war with Japan.

Outlines of views on post-war peace and security organization have already been exchanged by nations participating in these exploratory conversations.

Secretary Hull said he hopes the talks will develop a basic understanding which will make possible a world-wide conference for an organized peace later this year. (OWI)

HALIFAX BACK IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, August 20 — Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador, back at his post here after London conferences, yesterday visited President Roosevelt.

Halifax said he told the President about the flying bombs, which, in spite of the damage they have caused, «haven't upset the British people.» (OWI)

U. S. NAVY SECRETARY IN LONDON

LONDON, August 20 — United States Navy Secretary James Forrestal has arrived in London for a series of conferences. (Reuter)

INTERNATIONAL LABOR

WASHINGTON, August 20 — United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull reiterated the necessity for international collaboration today in a statement commemorating the 10th anniversary of United States membership in the International Labor Organization.

Said Hull: «There must be effective international collaboration if we are to accomplish the purposes for which we fight. The peoples of the world have come closer to realizing this elemental truth and its implications than ever before.

«The International Labor Organization, which provides representation of employers and workers as well as governments,» Hull continued, «has greatly assisted in that process of enlightenment and understanding.» (US State Dept.)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

They provided close support for our advancing columns. Roads in the escape corridor in the vicinity of Orbec are strewn with knocked-out vehicles, often making it difficult for our pilots to select active targets.

More than 300 motor trucks were destroyed and 600 damaged yesterday from the Falaise-Argentan line northeastward to the Seine, in addition to 40 tanks destroyed and many others damaged.

Twenty-six large river barges on the Seine were sunk by fighter-bombers during the day. Fifty-nine were destroyed on the previous day.

Direct hits were registered during an attack by coastal aircraft on small groups of enemy E-boats in the eastern Channel early yesterday.

A small force of heavy bombers attacked La Pallice oil storage depot yesterday morning. Other operations by aircraft based in England were curtailed by the weather.

A force of enemy E and R-boats was intercepted off Cap de la Heve by light coastal forces early yesterday. After short engagement, during which damage was inflicted on the enemy, our force withdrew, leaving the enemy craft firing upon each other in some confusion.

An armed trawler and an M-class minesweeper were also attacked by light coastal craft off the entrance to the harbor at Le Havre, despite fire of the shore batteries, which prevented observation of the results. (Reuter)

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, August 20 — Today's communique:

Allied Forces in Southern France: Troops of the 7th Army in a swift thrust in the northwest sector of the Southern France bridgehead have advanced as much as 20 miles. With American infantry and French armoured forces operating together in this area, the towns of St. Maximin, Rians and Barjols were liberated. Other French forces have advanced to within two miles of Hyeres on the western coastal flank. Between Draguignan and the sea on the eastern flank, American elements have reached Castellane and Labastide, cutting the main highway running northwest from Cannes. Prisoners taken now number more than 12,000. Our casualties continue light.

Allied Armies in Italy: Polish and Italian forces of the 8th Army were quick to take advantage of a lessening enemy resistance in the Adriatic sector. Polish troops are now in contact with the enemy in the high ground about San Costanzo.

Further inland Italian troops have advanced to maintain contact with the enemy along the Upper reaches of the Cesano river.

Pergola is cleared of the enemy and occupied by us.

In the Pratomagno mountains, on the west bank of the Upper Tiber valley, several deep patrols have been successfully executed.

On both sides of Florence there is no change in the situation.

Farther west, on the 5th Army front, active patrolling has been maintained.

MAAF HQ ITALY: Heavy bombers yesterday attacked military objectives in the Ploesti area. Escorting fighter aircraft conducted an offensive sweep over the target area. Other heavy bombers attacked rail facilities near Cuprija, Yugoslavia.

Tactical aircraft ranged over a wide area, continuing to provide close support for the ground forces in the south of France, and attacking enemy installations in northern Italy, Yugoslavia, Albania and Greece.

In these operations two enemy aircraft were destroyed and 11 of ours are missing.

MAAF flew more than 1,000 sorties.

SOVIET

MOSCOW, August 20 — Sunday night's communique:

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(US State Dept.)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, August 20 — Today's communique:

Land: Allied forces have advanced to the vicinity of the Seine and have closed the enemy escape corridor south of Falaise. Leading elements moving north and southeast from Dreux have reached a point 18 miles beyond the city to the vicinity of Mentes-Gossicourt.

Allied forces from the north and south have met in Chambois, sealing the exit south of Falaise. The area of the enemy pocket has again been reduced substantially by advances from all directions, particularly southward towards Montabard and north to Ecouche, where heavy fighting has taken place. West of Argentan, in the area southwest of Putanges, we have completed the mopping-up of enemy groups behind the southern edge of the pocket.

Farther north, in the area east of St. Pierre-sur-Dives, our troops have continued to thrust eastward and have established three bridgeheads over the river Vie at Livaret Coupesarte, and Grandchamp. No changes are reported in the area of Chartres and Orleans or in the Brittany Peninsula.

Air: Our Normandy-based planes continued their heavy attacks on tanks and motor vehicles of all types retreating eastward and against river barges on the Seine. The harbor at Le Havre, despite fire of the shore batteries, which prevented observation of the results. (Reuter)

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SOVIET

MOSCOW, August 20 — Sunday night's communique:

During August 20, to the east and south of Tartu, our troops developing their offensive, occupied in fighting over 150 populated localities, including Tedastaya, Tirafilva, Vonno, Hannato, Rebeze, Vannakuste, 12 kilometers to the south of Tartu; Vitti, Maltsa, Shaverna, Kagbere, Nutenetsa, Rushki, Sahari, Oktonni, Lauti, and railway stations of Rebeze, Austuki.

East of Ilga, our troops continued their successful offensive and occupied in fighting over 70 populated localities, including Khevni, Izzumi, Vestiena, Taulka, Ingranyi, Ahtselish, Melnova, Ozolava, and railway stations of Yergali, Piganna.

West and northwest of Jelgava (Mitava), our troops repelled strong enemy tank and infantry attacks.

West of Shaulai (Shavli), our troops repelled strong enemy tank and infantry attacks and inflicted heavy losses to the enemy in manpower and material.

East and northeast of Praga, our troops beat-back all enemy tank and infantry attacks and in several sectors made successful counter-attacks, as a result of which, improved their positions and occupied several populated localities.

North of Sandomir, our troops completed the liquidation of the encircled enemy groups and occupied the follow-

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ing populated localities: Monoshin, Zhechitsa, Lohasu, Svatki, Gradlets, Radetski, Zagrody, Ostrok. Due to the refusal of surrender, the larger part of the encircled troops of the enemy have been annihilated.

On all other sectors of the front, fighting of local importance took place.

During August 19, our troops have damaged or destroyed on all fronts, a total of 250 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 31 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ AAI, August 20 — Today's Italian resistance front communique:

Italian and French patriots are particularly active on the eastern flank of the German positions in southern France, from Lake Geneva to the Gulf of Genoa. They are blocking enemy movements between northern Italy and southeastern France, inflicting severe losses on the Germans.

On the Ligurian coast, the patriots have taken possession of several localities. Fierce fights have taken place against German units. The patriots have captured supplies, arms and munitions. In some zones, after having seized food depots destined for the German army, the patriots distributed the food to the public.

In an encounter near Farini d'Olmo, in Piacenza province, the patriots killed 22 German soldiers and took much booty in arms and ammunition. Patrols were carried out on the Emilia road, especially in the zone of Firenzuola.

Near Cirie, in Torino province, patriots cut an electric line feeding war industries working for the Germans. The Turin-Modane railway was damaged for a great distance near Collegno. The interruption lasted several days. Also near Tortona acts of sabotage were carried out against the railway line and several road bridges were damaged. Other attacks against enemy lines of communication took place at Narzole, in Piedmont. Important factories which were working for the Germans at Sestri Levante and at Riva Trigoso were put out of action when the G.A.P. damaged the electrical installations.

On the northern edge of Florence patriots helped eliminate nazi-fascist snipers. A group of German soldiers and Fascist militia carrying automatic weapons was wiped out in the Piazza Dalmazia. (UNN)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

Normandy Front: The German correspondent Walter Plato says that the fighting near Falaise which is now gradually shifting with eastward moving German forces to the very hilly terrain of Trun and Chambois is being continued at present with the greatest horceness. He also says that the Allies are employing far superior tank forces but the German tank defence has obviously stood the test well for nearly all Allied tank attacks were repulsed. Furthermore, Allied thrusts out of the areas of Chartres and Dreux in a north-easterly and easterly direction have now checked on a line running roughly through Houdan-Rambouillet-Arpajon-Etampes-Pithiviers. Between Vernon and Nantes, the fighting bears an absolutely fluctuating character. German reports record the shooting down of fifty-three Allied planes over the entire French area.

Southern France: On the coast of southern France, German nests of resistance hold their own in the face of heavy Allied air attacks and shelling of the front. Invasion forces continued their attacks against Toulon from the north-east and east. While to the north-east the Allies succeeded in making slight gains, their thrusts from the east were repulsed everywhere, suffering considerable losses in manpower and material.

Eastern Front: The Bolshevists gained only little ground despite the employment of freshly brought up forces. Fierce fighting continues on either side of Vilkaviskis as well as south of Schaken. On the Latvian front, there is fierce fighting west of Mitau against Soviet forces which have broken in. In Estonia, strong Soviet pressure continued west of Lake Pskov without the enemy succeeding in achieving major territorial gains. Another report says that the Soviets have launched major attacks supported by tanks and battle planes to extend their bridgehead across the Virtulo, however, all enemy attacks were unsuccessful.

Italian front: Competent German military quarters indicate that the British launched large-scale attacks chiefly with the aid of auxiliary forces, Saturday night, in the area between the Adriatic coast and Alfonsine. British succeeded in penetrating German lines in Mondolfo and Costanza, but paid heavily for this success losing about forty per cent of their tanks. At one place German lines were withdrawn about two kilometers. On the other parts of Italian front, there is no fighting of importance.

Heroic defenders of St. Malo rescued. — Colonel von Aulock, the heroic defender of St. Malo and his men, following the evacuation of the completely destroyed citadel, fought their way through the enemy troops and withdrew to the island of Cezembre. The fighting continues.

Arrest of Goerdeler. — The escaped Mayor Dr. Goerdeler has been arrested with the aid of a staff assistant and two members of the Luftwaffe.

Unbelievable conditions in Allied-occupied Italy pave way for Bolshevism. — The Rome correspondent of the London *Times* declares that the unbelievable conditions prevailing in the Allied-occupied parts of Italy offer the Bolshevists the desired opportunity to infiltrate and to prepare the reap of Bolshevism from the seeds of the Western Powers.

Moscow «Pravda» on Polish Underground movement. — It is said in a report in the Moscow paper *Pravda* that the revolt of the Warsaw Underground movement has failed and the shameful game of the Polish émigré committee has been uncovered.

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Interior A. C.

INFORMATION DIVISION
ACC
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BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service **compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, I N C., A F H Q — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512

Sunday 20 August 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Germans scuttle ships in Bay of Biscay; Allies begin sweeps around Toulon and Cannes in speed-up of advance; Several hundred thousand Allied troops in Riviera; Battle of Normandy almost at an end; Allied aircraft blasting fleeing enemy's transport; Fierce battles rage as Red Army advances; Red Air Force has destroyed 50,000 German planes; Rains along Italian front; Ploesti hit for third time; Amboina, Ceram islands attacked in force; Allies in Burma advance mile a day.

LIBERATED ITALY — Pope praises behavior of Allied troops in Rome; 1,000 million lire appropriated for public works; Immel awarded Order of Crown of Italy; New President of Court of Appeal; Violators of Granary laws arrested; Vatican finds prisoners' conditions excellent.

UNITED NATIONS — Leftist parties join Greek Government; Dewey accepts Hull's invitation to discuss post-war security.

OCCUPIED AREAS — Bulgaria reported making peace overtures.

WAR FRONTS

GERMANS SCUTTLE SHIPS IN BAY OF BISCAY

NEW YORK, August 19 — German naval and mercantile fleets in the Bay of Biscay and the Channel of Gironde have been scuttled, according to an Associated Press dispatch late tonight from Irun, on the Spanish-French frontier.

The fleet consisted of a number of torpedo-boats, submarine auxiliary ships, light submarines, trawlers, and many coastal freighters, according to the report.

The freighters could be seen from the Spanish shore today, the Associated Press correspondent said. He also said that they put out for a few miles from Bayonne and next to Toulon and Cannes in size. It is capital of the department of Alpes Maritimes.

The American column circling inland north of Toulon is being paced by a French armored force, which has thrust 10 miles northwest of Brignoles to liberate the village of St. Maximin, at the fork of two main highways leading down two broad valleys to the coast at Marseilles and just to the west of this largest Mediterranean port.

More than 10,000 prisoners have now been taken, in a quickening advance against German forces now virtually without reserves anywhere in France.

An Allied senior staff officer declared that the troops of the 7th Army had «their tails up» and were «on their way» in southern France, exploiting a landing which he described as «probably the most successful ever made.» The Allied officer praised the French Forces of the Interior, who have given great help. He declared that German forces are pulling out of France so fast that there have been no such demolitions as in Italy, where the enemy destroyed practically every communications facility they left behind them. Stiffer resistance may be expected as the Allies push farther north, however, the officer advised.

The Allied staff spokesman expressed the highest admiration for the swift progress of French armored forces, outfitted with American-made tanks.

It was revealed tonight that the German General captured at Draguignan, when he was suprised with his entire operational staff, is General Ferdinand Neuling, commander of the 62d Reserve Corps. He was completely cut off from his troops by the rapid advance of American forces in the early stages of the operation.

Allies Driving Hard

Although Allied troops were naturally tiring, from the fast march inland through occasionally stiff enemy resistance, the Allied staff spokesman said that a first-hand survey had convinced him that Generals Patch and Truscott «were driving hard,» and that their determined agressive spirit was reflected in their men.

Heavy German guns, mounted on the rocky buttresses of Ile Ste. Marguerite and Ile St. Honorat, lying off Cannes, are firing across the Gulf of Napoule to hold back the Allied forces who are now within three miles of the great Riviera resort town.

The American forces inland, roughly 14 miles north of Toulon, are only a little over 20 miles northeast of France's great port of Marseilles, lying at the far end of the high sentinel ridge of the St. Baume Mountains.

The town of La Roquebrussanne, six miles southwest of Brignoles, has been captured, and American forces were reported to have pushed westward well into the 18-mile-long mountain chain. Main highways run both north and south around these mountain peaks toward the great seaport, and numerous smaller roads connect with the coast route between Marseilles and Toulon.

Allied troops have pushed along the northernmost of these two main highways two miles beyond Brignoles, and are within 31 airline miles of Marseilles, by this route.

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Heavier German submarines were reported to have left Bordeaux several days ago. (AP)

ALLIES BEGIN SWEEPS AROUND TOULON AND CANNES IN SPEED UP OF ADVANCE

ADVANCE AFHQ, Italy, August 19 — Allied forces in southern France, quickening the speed of their advance and bypassing German strongpoints of resistance, yesterday thrust out twin prongs to the west and east of their expanding bridgehead.

On the left flank, American troops swept inland through the St. Baume Mountains in a move to outflank the strong German defenses which had slowed an American column advancing down the fertile Gapeau Valley at a point six miles from the big naval base.

On the right flank of the bridgehead, which now comprises more than 1,000 square miles of the French Riviera, and extends inland 28 miles at points, Allied forces have pushed eastward 24 miles from Draguignan to near the town of Grasse, nine miles northwest of Cannes. Grasse, with a population of 15,000, is one of the largest communities in the immediate area of the bridgehead, ranking

without reserves anywhere in France.

An Allied senior staff officer declared that the troops of the 7th Army had «their tails up» and were «on their way» in southern France, exploiting a landing which he described as «probably the most successful ever made.» The Allied officer praised the French Forces of the Interior, who have given great help. He declared that German forces are pulling out of France so fast that there have been no such demolitions as in Italy, where the enemy destroyed practically every communications facility they left behind them. Stiffer resistance may be expected as the Allies push farther north, however, the officer advised.

The Allied staff spokesman expressed the highest admiration for the swift progress of French armored forces, outfitted with American-made tanks.

It was revealed tonight that the German General captured at Draguignan, when he was suprised with his entire operational staff, is General Ferdinand Neuling, commander of the 62d Reserve Corps. He was completely cut off from his troops by the rapid advance of American forces in the early stages of the operation.

Allies Driving Hard

Although Allied troops were naturally tiring, from the fast march inland through occasionally stiff enemy resistance, the Allied staff spokesman said that a first-hand survey had convinced him that Generals Patch and Truscott «were driving hard,» and that their determined agressive spirit was reflected in their men.

Heavy German guns, mounted on the rocky buttresses of Ile Ste. Marguerite and Ile St. Honorat, lying off Cannes, are firing across the Gulf of Napoule to hold back the Allied forces who are now within three miles of the great Riviera resort town.

The American forces inland, roughly 14 miles north of Toulon, are only a little over 25 miles northeast of France's great port of Marseilles, lying at the far end of the high sentinel ridge of the St. Baume Mountains.

The town of La Roquebrussanne, six miles southwest of Brignoles, has been captured, and American forces were reported to have pushed westward «well into» the 18-mile-long mountain chain. Main highways run both north and south around these mountain peaks toward the great seaport, and numerous smaller roads connect with the coast route between Marseilles and Toulon.

Allied troops have pushed along the northernmost of these two main highways two miles beyond Brignoles, and are within 31 airline miles of Marseilles, by this route.

The swiftest Allied advance has been made west of Draguignan, where gains of 14 miles have been made since the capture of this town, 18 miles in from the Gulf of Frejus. Parachute troops aided in the capture of Draguignan, and speeded the rapid advance in this area.

The small industrial town of Salernes, 28 miles northwest of the Gulf of Frejus, was occupied yesterday, and

LATE BULLETINS

4100

FFI TAKE ANNECY

LONDON, August 19 — Annecy has been entirely in the hands of the Maquis since this afternoon, the Swiss Radio stated late tonight. (Reuter)

GERMANS USE «CANCELLED» BRITISH MAPS

LONDON, August 19 — German maps of the French countryside, recently captured by British paratroopers, were discovered to be printed on the reverse sides of operational maps of the southern England coastline marked «cancelled.» (Reuter)

Declassified E.O. 12356, Section 3.3/NND No. 782021

forward elements were approaching the village of Carces, 6½ miles southwest of the Argens River.

To the east of Draguignan, the forward edge of the Allied bridgehead has moved little from the positions taken up soon after the start of operations. The heavy coastal guns on the islands at the mouth of the Gulf of Napoule have slowed progress toward Cannes on the coast.

Official reports still contain no mention of fighting for or near the town of Hyeres, east of Toulon, on the coast. Allied forces were reported to be at Cite des Bormettes, six miles farther east along the coast from Hyeres, but no details were given of their movement or disposition.

Elements of one more German division were reported identified today. They form part of the 338th German Infantry Division, and were identified on the northwest sector of the bridgehead, roughly in the area where American forces are fighting around Toulon.

It was also announced today that special service forces, consisting of highly-trained American and Canadian troops, were employed in the initial assaults on the Riviera, and captured both the islands of Port Gros and Levant, guarding the entrances to the Bay of Hyeres.

French troops, fighting in the Cap Benat area, just north of these islands, have overcome the last enemy opposition in this contested coastal sector.

The number of liberated French towns now exceeds a score. Those announced as occupied yesterday included Solies-Pont, six miles northeast of Toulon in the Gapeau Valley; La Roquebrussanne, 14½ miles north of Toulon; Brignoles, 19 miles northeast of the naval base; Vins, 24 miles northeast, and Salernes, 31 miles to the northeast of Toulon. (PRO)

SEVERAL HUNDRED THOUSAND TROOPS IN RIVIERA

LONDON, August 19 — Several hundred thousand Allied troops, including over half of General De Lattre de Tassigny's French force, are now in 1,000-square-miles of beachhead in southern France, Reuter said here today. (Reuter)

'STRASBOURG' LEFT SINKING BY AIR ATTACKS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 19 — Mitchell bombers which attacked the crippled French battleship *Strasbourg*, used as a formidable coastal defense battery by the Germans defending the French naval base, left the 26,500-ton dreadnaught sinking, as well as a cruiser, and a destroyer and a submarine in the harbor were sunk, according to reconnaissance photos taken yesterday.

The guns of the big battleship, which had been hurling ton-weight shells at American soldiers advancing down the Gapeau Valley toward Toulon, are now silenced, as are the fortress guns guarding the entrance to France's great naval base, it was announced today.

Direct hits were made on the forward deck of the *Strasbourg*, and started three huge fires, which soon had the 700-foot warship listing badly. The *Strasbourg* was one of France's newest warships, completed in 1938. She was torpedoed by a plane of the Fleet Air Arm on 3 July 1940, but managed to reach Toulon. Later, the Germans made repairs and removed the superstructure of the big war vessel, to convert her into a heavy coastal defense battery.

The German harbor defenses put up one of the most concentrated anti-aircraft defenses ever encountered, one of the pilots of the Mitchell bombers declared.

Although bad weather handicapped operations, Tactical Air Force bombers attacked enemy gun positions in the battle area and bridges in the Rhone Valley. Fighters and fighter-bombers harried enemy transport along the inland roads and railways.

Balkan Air Force planes carried out close support operations in aid of partisan forces in Yugoslavia. (PRO)

from a force of seven British and two U. S. carriers, had taken a heavy toll of German transport inland. They destroyed 18 enemy trucks, damaged 35 others, together with two locomotives, 11 tank cars, and 20 freight cars. Roads, rail lines, and bridges were also attacked.

Rear Admiral Thomas Troubridge commanded the carrier force from his flagship *HMS Royalist*. (PRO)

U.S. SILVER STAR AWARDED TO F.F.I. OFFICER

WITH 7TH ARMY, SOUTHERN FRANCE, August 19 — The American Silver Star medal for gallantry in action was awarded yesterday to Marc Rainaut, chief of the French Forces of the Interior of the Maures region, by Major General Alexander Patch, 7th Army commander. The presentation was made in a ceremony in the public square of Saint Tropez.

General Patch also personally commended four other FFI soldiers for their aid to the Allied cause. They are Jean Sabathier, Jean Cante, Augustin Foleo, and Roland Rainaut. Participating in the ceremony were a number of high Allied Army and Navy officers, a formation of French regular army troops, and a large number of FFI forces. (UNN)

BATTLE OF NORMANDY ALMOST AT AN END

SHAEF, August 19 — The battle of Normandy is virtually at an end. Allied superiority in manpower and equipment has won a great tactical victory, and the German 7th Army, battered and decimated, is in flight to the northeast.

The Allies, in the second phase of the Normandy campaign, are hurling troops, armor, and planes and artillery against the disorganized enemy in a battle of annihilation.

Escape bridges to the east and northeast have been blasted. Allied airmen are attacking German transport by day and by night, in a merciless campaign to reduce the German 7th Army. Thousands of prisoners have been taken in the Argentan-Falaise-Trun pocket, and this salient is now virtually a death trap for the remnants of several German divisions, including infantry and some SS units.

It is known that the SS divisions were given direct orders from Hitler to get away at all costs, and to leave the infantry to cover their retreat. Resentment and dissension are spreading among the retreating German Army because of this favoritism. The will to self-sacrifice for the Fuehrer's sake is weakening in the ranks of the Army.

Annihilation and Pursuit

An official Allied spokesman stated here that General Dwight Eisenhower's forces have «definitely reached the last stage of their campaign» to knock out the German 7th Army. The only phase remaining in the battle is «annihilation and pursuit.»

It was announced here tonight that American armored columns are less than five miles from the Seine River at Mantes-Gassicourt. These columns are in a good position to cut off the Germans who have escaped from the Falaise pocket.

The battle of pursuit to the east and northeast continues, but Allied officials are maintaining silence on details at this time in order to prevent the enemy from knowing where Allied armor is operating or where it may strike next.

General Eisenhower is carefully avoiding the pitfall of allowing the glamor of Paris to blind him to the necessity of crushing the German 7th Army, an Associated Press dispatch reported.

On the northern flank of the Allied front, British troops have continued to advance and have crossed the Dives and the Mue [illegible] near Notre Dame d'Estrees. In addition to

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789727

in this contested coastal sector.

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Balkan Air Force planes carried out close support operations in aid of partisan forces in Yugoslavia. (PRO)

CORSICA STRENGTHENED ALLIED AIR FORCES

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 19 — The French Island of Corsica was used for the build-up of Allied air strength in preparation for the landings on the French Riviera, it was announced today. (PRO)

NAVAL FORCES SINK FOUR GERMAN E-BOATS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 19 — United States Navy destroyers repulsed an attempted midnight attack by German E-Boats on anchorages off the Riviera beaches yesterday, and sank four of the swift torpedo craft, the Allied naval communique announced today.

The force of enemy boats tried to penetrate the outer screen of Allied warships to deliver their deadly torpedoes against Allied ships landing supplies and stores, it was said. A spirited engagement ensued, and the enemy craft were turned back. Some survivors were rescued from the four enemy boats sunk.

The task of unloading supplies and stores from newly-arrived convoys is proceeding smoothly, the naval communique said.

Vice Admiral H. Kent, USN, commanding the naval forces, reported that British and American planes, operating

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On the northern flank of the Allied front, British troops have continued to advance and have crossed the Dives and the Vie rivers near Notre Dame d'Estrees. In addition to reaching the outskirts of Cabourg, attacking units have advanced to Dozule and the outskirts of Dives-sur-Mere.

Allied units are only 13 miles from Deauville, at the southern end of the Seine Estuary, eight miles south of Le Havre.

On the south of this flank, Allied units have captured the village of Monte Vieta, and have driven into Livarot.

Other of General George Patton's units in the Argentan region of the Falaise pocket have advanced one mile north and northeast against «moderately strong» resistance.

The Canadian 1st Army is said to have captured a German divisional commander and his staff south of Trun. Meanwhile, German troops were surrendering today in batches of 30 to 40 to Polish troops moving south of Trun.

South of Falaise, British troops on high ground east and west of the town are watching the extermination of Hitler's panzer units. The Allied troops have moved away so that hundreds of guns could pour unending and intense fire into the trapped Germans whose tanks and transport are loaded with men and supplies. One British unit thrust down the Argentan road to reach Pierre.

The chaotic state of German forces south of the Seine came from field reports that elements of 18 divisions had been captured in one sector, while troops from 14 divisions

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

were made prisoner in another, both in the Falaise pocket. Demoralization in the enemy ranks is increasing by the hour as German commanders inside and outside of the pocket flounder desperately with no clear idea of where to find safety.

In the biggest air attack of the war, Allied planes damaged or destroyed 3,800 of General von Kluge's urgently-needed trucks up to midnight last night. Huge concentrations of fleeing transports jammed the roads leading northeast from the narrowing pocket to the Seine. British and American planes struck continuous blows at these perfect targets, and left the roads lined with blazing vehicles. German road discipline is gone, and trucks are dashing all over the fields anywhere they see a chance to slip through the Allied lines.

In the Brittany Peninsula, the last enemy resistance on the north coast has been overcome, it was announced here tonight. At Brest and Lorient, however, there was no report on the situation of the besieged garrisons.

In a BBC broadcast it was stated that American troops are below the Loire River, and are making good progress.
(OWI-Reuter-BBC)

ALLIED AIR FORCES DESTROY ENEMY TRANSPORT

LONDON, August 19 — Allied fighters and bombers rose from the Normandy airfields this morning to continue for the second consecutive day the methodical annihilation of enemy transport jammed on the German escape route past Trun. American and British planes smashed oil and manufacturing plants, flying bomb installations, rail lines, highways, and port installations. Bremen, the large German seaport, was hit by RAF bombers last night and huge fires were started. Ninth USAAF rocket-firing American Thunderbolts have been secretly participating in recent attacks on retreating German armored columns, according to an Associated Press dispatch.

After yesterday's record blasting of German columns, in which Allied planes accounted for 3,800 vehicles and 200 tanks in less than 12 hours, reconnaissance planes early today reported a concentration of about 1,000 enemy vehicles beyond Trun. Soon afterwards Allied aircraft embarked upon the destruction of the long column. German light cars fled in all directions across the open fields, but the pilots paid no attention to them as they moved up and down the column with guns wide open.

Thus began an Allied air attack that increased in intensity all day. It accompanied like an umbrella the steady forward movement of Allied columns thrusting in to seal off the Argentan-Falaise escape gap.

Typhoon pilots attacking the Germans in the pocket yesterday operated so close to their own forward troops that they hit Allied vehicles in error. The Canadian commander in chief, Lt. General Crerar, issued a statement stressing the particular difficulties to the Allied Air Forces caused by the convergence of United States, British, and Canadian armies on a common objective with air action against the enemy. « It is impossible to employ that terrific air force in such a confined area without somebody's getting hurt besides the enemy, » the General said. « And we must use the air force in circumstances like these. »

150,000 Incendiaries

An Air Ministry communique announced tonight that only four out of more than 1,000 aircraft which took part in last night's attack against Bremen, and other enemy targets in Germany and Belgium, failed to return from their missions. The Air Ministry added that the extremely small percentage of loss indicated that the German air defenses were unable to cope with the attack, despite the fact that the weather favored the night-fighters. More than 150,000 incendiaries were dropped on Bremen during the

reports of the surprise attack by fighter-bombers on the German headquarters indicate that all four buildings were destroyed.

The longest lull in flying bomb attacks on Southern England and London ended after 20 hours with fresh salvoes launched last night.
(OWI - Reuter)

FFI FORM ADVANCE GUARD OF ALLIES

LONDON, August 19 — French Forces of the Interior have liberated 70 villages near Troyes, 85 miles southeast of Paris. In the Saone and Loire departments, all the gendarmes have joined the FFI. At Thonon, Evian le Fayet, and Chamonix, the German garrisons are now negotiating terms of surrender. In Brittany, French Patriots three days ago took Plounez and Paimpol by assault, captured 200 prisoners, and handed them over to the Americans. These are the highlights of FFI activities reported in today's communique from General Koenig's headquarters. They are but a fraction of the exploits of French Patriots, which are closely coordinated with the Allied drives in the north and south of France.

In northwestern France, detachments of FFI troops were the first to enter Nantes, and they now occupy the town. Supported by American troops, they took Treguier and captured several hundred prisoners. The attacks launched by the Americans on the town of Brest are being supported by units of FFI. In the Loire Department, the 666th Battalion of Engineers particularly distinguished themselves in the attack carried out on Blois by the FFI.

A young French Underground leader told a press conference today that Paris, anticipating deliverance, has the biggest and best-knit force of all the Resistance groups in France. For security reasons it was not possible to disclose what the shadow army was going to do when the Americans reached Paris. Meanwhile, several thousand of General Koenig's troops, concentrated in the Chartres and Orleans sectors, launched new blows against the Germans retreating toward Paris, and hurled heavy attacks against pockets of Nazi resistance which had been by-passed by the onrushing American columns.

Train Jammed in Tunnel

South of the Loire, during a thrust toward Poitiers by the FFI, a hundred or more Germans were killed, and an ammunition-train has been jammed in the Blossac-Poitiers tunnel.

Other units of the FFI are fighting for control of the Bayonne-Toulouse highway at the foot of the Pyrenees. Orthez and St. Palais have been occupied, while the Germans in Pau and Mauleon are hard pressed.

Puppet Militiamen attempting to leave Limoges for Vichy were attacked by the FFI and forced to turn back.

At St. Jean de Gonville, a battalion of FFI troops, under an Italian officer who took refuge in the Maquis a year ago, assaulted the German positions and caused a state of complete panic in the enemy ranks. A number of the enemy fled to Switzerland.

Important telephone and telegraph lines in France are being cut so consistently by the Maquis forces that Germans have finally given up all efforts at restoring communications, according to reports reaching London from Switzerland. The communication lines now out of order include those between Lyons and St. Etienne, Lyons and Paris, Vichy and Paris, Bordeaux and Limoges, and Limoges and Clermont Ferrand.

The FFI now numbers 80,000 men in Brittany alone, according to the Independent French Agency. Colonel Jean Drumont, of the FFI, who passed through London recently, said that if all the men enrolled in the resistance movement in France were gathered together irrespective of category, it could be said without exaggeration that they totalled more than half the strength of the French peacetime army. Colonel Drumont also said

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During an attack on a synthetic oil plant at Sterkrade, about five miles north of Duisburg, there was a big explosion soon after the bombing started. The RAF put this oil plant out of action not long ago, but the Germans need oil so desperately that they had been forced to repair badly-damaged plants in the Ruhr even though they know that there is every chance of their being bombed again as soon as they start production. The Air Ministry also announced the bombing of oil storage tanks and oil plants at Rheims, and pointed out that this depot is now near enough to the battle front to be of importance to the German Army.

Allied bombers last night also attacked the French coast between Boulogne and Calais for the second time within a few hours, a United Press dispatch reported today. Other targets yesterday were the heavily-defended cliffs at Ile d'Adam, in the caves of which flying bombs were stored; a 210 m/m gun of the Big Berths class that had been shelling Allied shipping off the beaches from a point near Le Havre; and a big German headquarters hidden in the forest south of Orleans.

The big gun was housed in a long tunnel, and Typhoons scored direct hits with 1,000-pound bombs at each end causing a large part of the tunnel to collapse. Preliminary

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CHERBOURG NOW USED BY ALLIED SHIPS

WASHINGTON, August 19 — Rear Admiral Allen G. Kirk, a U. S. naval officer who commanded a task force in the Normandy landings, said yesterday that the port of Cherbourg is now « serving our forces satisfactorily. »

Admiral Kirk praised the excellent teamwork displayed by the British, French and Dutch naval commanders who participated in the Normandy operations. (GWB)

ORLEANS CELEBRATES LIBERATION

NEW YORK, August 19 — In a broadcast from France, Charles Collingwood, Columbia Broadcasting System correspondent, described the enthusiastic celebration held by the city of Orleans upon its liberation by Allied forces.

Despite some shelling from the Germans on the other side of the River Loire, great celebrations have been going on all day, stated the correspondent.

Declassified E.O. 12356, Section 3.3/NND No. 759021

Thousands of people assembled at the statute of Joan of Arc, Maid of Orleans, while an American general and all the dignitaries gave thanks. The leader of the resistance movement, the Prefect, the Mayor and the Cardinal of Orleans all attended.

The magnificent cathedral still stands, although it suffered some damage from German artillery. The rest of Orleans is in good shape, and the people are overwhelmingly grateful. (OWI)

FIRST RADIO STATION IN LIBERATED BRITTANY

LONDON, August 19 — The first radio station in liberated Brittany, «Radio Bretagne,» began broadcasting tonight.

The director of the new station is Joan Murin, until now one of the speakers of the independent French programs broadcast by BBC. (Reuter)

GERMANS EVACUATE SPANISH FRONTIER TOWN

BARCELONA, August 19 — The Germans this morning blew up the supply dump at the Pyrenees frontier town of Cerbere, and then evacuated the post, said a dispatch to Reuter today.

An unconfirmed dispatch to Reuter from San Sebastian, said the German garrison at Sanfranc, also on the French side of the Pyrenees, had received orders to prepare for evacuation. (Reuter)

FIERCE BATTLES RAGE AS RED ARMY ADVANCES

MOSCOW, August 19 — Fierce fighting was going on at many points along the 1,000-mile Russian front. The Red Army, advancing in the north toward Tartu has liquidated three German divisions trapped north of Sandomierz, tonight's Soviet communique stated. The Soviets also have launched a new offensive west and southwest of Bialystok, and repelled violent enemy counter-attacks improving their positions east of Praga, Warsaw suburb.

While these gains were being made, other Soviet forces were still poised for the main thrust into East Prussia. They were within a mile of the German town of Schirwindt, which the Germans have already burned to prevent its use by the Russians.

The heaviest fighting was reported from Praga, where Red Army soldiers were fighting hand-to-hand battles with the counter-attacking Germans. Frontline dispatches describing the outside battle of Warsaw said:

«The earth trembles under the concussion of bombs and shells. Villages are changing hands repeatedly, and the air is full of whining mortar splinters.»

The «inside» battle for Warsaw brought this unhappy report from a German frontline correspondent:

«Shots pour from houses where insurrents fire upon our advancing troops. From the upper floors they lob incendiary bottles at us, and throw grenades from the cellars. It's a bitter, vile battle that goes on every hour of the day and night.»

From inside Warsaw came a radio message from the Polish Underground Army, stating that the Patriots had been strengthened by the arms and ammunition dropped to them by Italy-based RAF planes which flew 1,750 miles a round-trip on several occasions to assist the fighting Poles.

The Germans were fighting desperately to break out of the Sandomierz pocket, throwing in tanks and infantry in the vain attempt. At the same time, other German forces were trying to break into the trap to rescue their colleagues.

In the drive on Tartu, which began when forces crossing the straits of Lake Pskov met with other units advancing north on the west bank of the lake, the Red Army has liberated an additional 30 localities. They were driving

The crews encountered dense clouds of smoke over the city. They flew at rooftop level with landing flaps lowered to slow down the planes so that their stores should fall in the right localities for the patriots battling German police and soldiers.

German gunners sent up streams of bullets from weapons of all types as the planes skimmed over the house tops. The supplies flown in consisted of various types of guns, ammunition, and other weapons suitable for close-quarter fighting, it was reported. (PEO)

GERMANS CAN'T MOVE FORTIFICATION MATERIAL

WASHINGTON, August 19 — The impossibility of transporting materials for building fortifications in East Prussia was admitted in a German news agency dispatch quoting the German Army newspaper *Front and Heimat*. The report stated that civilians, conscripted to build the fortifications, would «have to find their materials in the district itself» without counting on supplies from the German interior.

German transportation had not been capable of transporting such supplies from Lithuania, the report stated, adding that only a limited amount of supplies had been «taken from Lithuania across the frontier.

The German news agency said that the conscripted fortification builders faced additional difficulties provided by «low-level bombing attacks» carried out by Soviet aircraft. (OWI)

RAINS ON ITALIAN FRONT

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 19 — Heavy rains all along the Italian battlefront snuffed activity to routine patrolling and sporadic artillery fire yesterday.

The main action reported was a clash in which a five-man patrol from an Indian division surprised and captured 26 Germans in a house near Montedegli, on the upper Tiber.

In northern Florence, sniping from Fascist Republican forces has diminished, and Allied Military Government authorities are getting more and more food, water, and medical supplies into this stricken area. (PRO)

PLOESTI HIT FOR THIRD TIME

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 19 — Italy-based Flying Fortresses today attacked targets in the Ploesti area, carrying into the third day the attacks upon the Rumanian oil and rail center.

Intense anti-aircraft fire and a heavy smoke screen protected the targets, but no enemy aircraft were sighted by the bombers or their accompanying longrange fighters. (PRO)

HEAVY FIGHTING IN SERBIA

LONDON, August 19 — Heavy fighting is taking place in Yugoslavia, particulary in eastern and southern Serbia and in the Sandjak and Montenegro areas, it was announced today in Marshal Tito's communique broadcast by the Free Yugoslavia Radio.

In eastern Serbia, after a 36-hour battle, liberation forces defeated the enemy and liberated a large territory between the Rimok and Morava rivers. Enemy columns at the town of Paracin were defeated, and the enemy suffered losses of 300 dead or wounded soldiers.

In Sandjak and Montenegro, violent fighting continued against six German divisions. After hard fighting, the enemy captured the town of Kolasin, but enemy attacks in the direction of Savnik were repulsed.

In western Bosnia, two trains were destroyed and the Novi railway line was damaged at several points.

Enemy columns were broken up in the Lika district of Croatia, in the Srem district of Slavonia, and in the Styria district of Slovenia. Fighting is continuing against enemy

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

Reuter today.

An unconfirmed dispatch to Reuter from San Sebastian, said the German garrison at Sanfranc, also on the French side of the Pyrenees, had received orders to prepare for evacuation. (Reuter)

FIERCE BATTLES RAGE AS RED ARMY ADVANCES

MOSCOW, August 19 — Fierce fighting was going on at many points along the 1,000-mile Russian front. The Red Army, advancing in the north toward Tartu has liquidated three German divisions trapped north of Sandomierz, tonight's Soviet communique stated. The Soviets also have launched a new offensive west and southwest of Bialystok, and repelled violent enemy counter-attacks improving their positions east of Praga, Warsaw suburb.

While these gains were being made, other Soviet forces were still poised for the main thrust into East Prussia. They were within a mile of the German town of Schirwindt, which the Germans have already burned to prevent its use by the Russians.

The heaviest fighting was reported from Praga, where Red Army soldiers were fighting hand-to-hand battles with the counter-attacking Germans. Frontline dispatches describing the outside battle of Warsaw said:

«The earth trembles under the concussion of bombs and shells. Villages are changing hands repeatedly, and the air is full of whining mortar splinters.»

The «inside» battle for Warsaw brought this unhappy report from a German frontline correspondent:

«Shots pour from houses where insurgents fire upon our advancing troops. From the upper floors they lob incendiary bottles at us, and throw grenades from the cellars. It's a bitter, vile battle that goes on every hour of the day and night.»

From inside Warsaw came a radio message from the Polish Underground Army, stating that the Patriots had been strengthened by the arms and ammunition dropped to them by Italy-based RAF planes which flew 1,750 miles a round-trip on several occasions to assist the fighting Poles.

The Germans were fighting desperately to break out of the Sandomierz pocket, throwing in tanks and infantry in the vain attempt. At the same time, other German forces were trying to break into the trap to rescue their colleagues.

In the drive on Tartu, which began when forces crossing the straits of Lake Pskov met with other units advancing north on the west bank of the lake, the Red Army has liberated an additional 30 localities. They were driving toward the Gulf of Finland completely to seal off the Germans trapped in the Baltic and secure the northern flank of the Soviet divisions ready to attack East Prussia. (Reuter)

RED AIR FORCE DESTROYS 50,000 GERMAN PLANES

MOSCOW, August 19 — More than 50,000 German aircraft have been destroyed by the Soviet Air Forces in 38 months of war, as well as many thousands of tanks and 200,000 motor vehicles, a special announcement issued by the Soviet Information Bureau on the eve of a Soviet Air Force Day» stated. The announcement said that more than 800 locomotives, over 10,000 railway cars, and much enemy war material and manpower had been destroyed by the Soviet Air Force. (Radio Moscow)

WARSAW IN FLAMES, RETURNING PILOTS SAY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 19 — Warsaw was in flames last Sunday night when Italy-based RAF bombers flew over the city to drop supplies to Polish Patriot forces fighting in the capital, it was announced here today as further particulars of the spectacular 1,750-mile round trip were disclosed.

been «taken from Bulgaria across the frontier.»

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In western Bosnia, two trains were destroyed and the Novi railway line was damaged at several points.

Enemy columns were broken up in the Lika district of Croatia, in the Srem district of Slavonia, and in the Styria district of Slovenia. Fighting is continuing against enemy columns in the Primorsko area of Slovenia.

In Herzegovina, Yugoslav Patriots engaged enemy units trying to break through in an easterly direction on the Gacko-Bisevo line, but the attempt was repulsed. (OWI)

AMBOINA, CERAM ISLANDS ATTACKED IN FORCE

ADVANCED ALLIED HQ, NEW GUINEA, August 19 — Widespread air attacks covering many active fighting points in the Pacific were reported in General MacArthur's communique today.

Heavy U. S. bombers in force were over Japanese airfields on Amboina and Ceram islands, west of New Guinea, and destroyed an unspecified number of grounded Japanese planes in raids reported to have taken place Thursday. U. S. fighters escorting the heavies shot down nine enemy interceptors and sank a surfaced seaplane.

Both Amboina and Ceram have been hit frequently, but this is the first announcement in months of a raid in force.

Today's communique added that Liberators and Mitchells bombed the Namlea airfield on Boeroe Island on Thursday, and destroyed four parked planes.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759021

Japanese remnants on Biak Island are being mopped up by Allied forces which landed on the Island Thursday. Enemy dead on Biak since the first landings now total 4,403; 280 prisoners have been taken.

Mopping-up operations continued also on Noemfoor Island, off the northern coast of New Guinea, with total Japanese casualties announced at 1,457 dead and 633 prisoners. Captives liberated by Allied forces were set at 405.

An enemy merchantman in Davao Gulf, in the Philippines, was reported damaged by Allied bombers.

A Navy announcement said yesterday that the «Black Cat» squadron of Catalina flying-boats roving the South Pacific has killed thousands of Japanese soldiers and has sunk untold tons of badly-needed enemy supplies during the past eight months. The raiders, operating in cooperation with PT-boats and, at times, with destroyers, made contact with a great number of enemy craft and kept them spotted by lighting flares till PT-boats and destroyers closed in for the kill. (Reuter)

ALLIED BURMA DRIVE ADVANCING MILE A DAY

KANDY, CEYLON, August 19 — Despite the worst monsoon weather yet encountered by Allied forces, they are advancing a mile a day to the southwest against the Japanese along the Mogaung-Mandalay railway, it was announced here today.

In the meantime, Japanese rearguard actions along the Tiddim Road near the Burma frontier are losing their vigor as Japanese forces are thinning out considerably from Allied fire. There were even signs of disorganization as the Jap southward retreating movement during the last few days has increased in volume and speed.

Late dispatches from the Burma frontier stated that the 36th Division has consolidated positions north of Pinlaw.

An Allied military commentator stated that the expulsion of the last Japanese rearguards from the Henglam Hills on the Indian border north of Tiddim marks the end of the Manipur campaign, «as hard-fought and as long drawn out a struggle as any in the annals of the British and Indian armies.» The commentator pointed out that the Allies never deviated one iota from their plan of opposing the Japs in northern Burma, and were rewarded with outstanding success. (OWI)

ENEMY SUB SUNK IN INDIAN OCEAN

NEW DELHI, August 19 — An enemy submarine, which appeared near a convoy in the Indian Ocean, was sunk by three escorting warships of the Royal Navy, it was announced by the Royal Australian Navy. (OWI)

GENERAL WAINWRIGHT IN FORMOSA PRISON CAMP

WASHINGTON, August 19 — Lieutenant General Jonathan Wainwright, commanding general on Bataan when the Philippines were overrun, a prisoner of the Japanese for almost 2 ½ years, was recently interviewed by a member of the International Red Cross. The report, issued by the Red Cross here stated that General Wainwright said the conditions in his prison camp in Formosa were «good as can be reasonably expected.»

General Wainwright and two other officers, Brig. Gen. Lewis Beebe and Captain George F. Schooley, were visited within the last 90 days by a Red Cross delegate, and were interviewed as spokesmen for the men held at their respective camps in Formosa.

Red Cross officials pointed out that the report from Formosa had passed through Japanese censorship, and that their delegates were forbidden to use derogatory words in describing conditions at the camps. In addition the Red Cross representatives probably saw only part of the camps.

According to the Red Cross, about 2,500 Allied pri-

HUGE U. S. ROCKET PRODUCTION

SEATTLE, August 19 — Rear Admiral G. F. Hussey, chief of the Navy's Bureau of Ordnance, today forecast huge expenditures for rockets.

«At the peak of rocket production,» he said at a press conference, «we will be spending 100 million dollars a month for rockets of all kinds - airborne, ship-borne, and for use from the ground. That time will come within the first quarter of next year.» (OWI)

INSIDE GERMANY

GERMAN NAVAL PERSONNEL ARRESTED

WASHINGTON, August 19 — A number of German naval personnel have been arrested after acts of sabotage at the Aker Shipyards in Oslo, Norway, the Royal Norwegian Information Service said today. The reported sabotage consisted of blocking a lubricating oil feedpipe with sand, the service stated, adding:

«It appears that German crews are prepared to go to any lengths, rather than put to sea again. The morale of the German troops in Norway has sunk still lower as a result of recent events, and the Germans are no longer careful to avoid open criticism of Hitler and the other Nazi leaders. They openly admit they no longer believe Germany can win the war.» (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

POPE PRAISES BEHAVIOR OF ALLIED TROOPS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 19 — Pope Pius XII has expressed his appreciation of the «fine example, bearing, and conduct» of Allied troops in Rome, Brigadier General Thoburn Brown, Rome Allied Area Commander, informed General Sir Harold Alexander, it was announced here tonight. (PRO)

1,000 MILLION LIRE FOR PUBLIC WORKS

ROME, August 19 — The Bonomi Government has made an initial appropriation of 1,000 million lire for a public works reconstruction program, after a meeting today of the inter-ministerial committee. (UNN)

IMMEL AWARDED ORDER OF CROWN OF ITALY

ROME, August 19 — Brigadier General Ralph M. Immel, former commander of the Metropolitan Area, Peninsula Base Section, has been given one of Italy's highest decorations, the Order of the Crown of Italy, it was announced here today. The decoration was conferred upon General Immel in a brief ceremony here yesterday. (PRO)

NEW PRESIDENT OF COURT OF APPEAL

ROME, August 19 — Leopoldo Caliendo was today appointed First President of the Court of Appeal. (UNN)

VIOLATORS OF GRAIN LAWS ARRESTED

BRINDISI, August 19 — Italian police today arrested Filippo Enrico, Domenico Pannarella, Orazio Centonze, and Angelo Sinodino for failure to deliver grain to the Granaries of the People as prescribed by law. (UNN)

CAPITOLINE SCULPTURE EXHIBIT

ROME, August 19 — An exhibition of ancient sculpture,

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monsoon weather yet encountered by Allied forces, they are advancing a mile a day to the southwest against the Japanese along the Mogaung-Mandalay railway, it was announced here today.

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According to the Red Cross, about 2,500 Allied prisoners are held in six camps on Formosa. From 200 to 300 of these are Americans captured in the Philippines, and the balance are British and Dutch taken in Java, Malaya, Singapore, and Hongkong. (OWI)

U.S. LIGHT CRUISER LAUNCHED

QUINCY, MASSACHUSETTS, August 19 — The light cruiser *USS Topeka* was launched today at the Bethlehem Steel Company yard here, the fourth of its class to be launched at the yard.

The new 10,000-ton warship is a sister ship of the Vincennes, the *Pasadena* and the *Springfield*. (OWI)

WAR CRIMINALS NAMED

WASHINGTON, August 19 — Andre Gilrois, spokesman for the French Committee of National Liberation, today publicly named those members of the German administration and police in Paris whom the FCNL is holding responsible for massacres and atrocities committed by the enemy.

Speaking over the BBC to France, Gilrois named Otto Abetz, German Ambassador in Paris, as one of the «main war criminals,» and promised that he and the others would be found «even though they may have already left their domiciles in Paris.» (OWI)

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CAPITOLINE SCULPTURE EXHIBIT

ROME, August 19 — An exhibition of ancient sculpture, on loan from the Capitoline museums, will be open to the public at the Palazzo dei Conservatori in the Campidoglio, beginning August 22, from 0900 until 1800 hours.

The money realized by the sale of tickets will be turned over to the National Committee for the Aid of Political Victims. (UNN)

RESTORATION OF NAPLES CHURCH PROGRESSES

NAPLES, August 19 — Restoration work on the Church of the Annunziata, damaged by a German raid on March 15, is now well under way and soon will be completed, it was announced today by the Fine Art Division of Region 3 of the Allied Control Commission. (UNN)

VATICAN FINDS PRISONERS CONDITIONS EXCELLENT

VATICAN CITY, August 19 — The Vatican Information Office reported that the Apostolic Delegation in Washington is intensifying its work with regard to the spiritual welfare of Italian prisoners of war in the United States.

Similar delegations in Bangalore, India, and in East Africa, report that Italian prisoners are being well cared for both materially and spiritually. (UNN)

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UNITED NATIONS

LEFTIST PARTIES JOIN GREEK GOVERNMENT

CAIRO, August 19 — The left-wing Greek organisations EAM and EKKA, which had hitherto held aloof from the government of Prime Minister Georges Papandreou, have now joined his government on the terms agreed on at the Lebanon National Unity Conference, said the London Times today, quoting a Cairo announcement. The Times added that the newly-achieved full Greek unity should pave the way for even fuller Greek participation in the war effort.

A United Press report recalled that in its last message EAM (National Liberation Front) had based its participation in the government on the condition that Papandreou should resign. No reason was given for the change in its attitude, the dispatch said. (UP)

DEWEY ACCEPTS HULL'S INVITATION

NEW YORK, August 19 — Governor Thomas Dewey of New York, Republican nominee for President, accepted the invitation extended by U. S. Secretary of State Hull for non-partisan consultation on post-war security problems. Governor Dewey named John Foster Dulles, a New York lawyer, as his representative. (OWI)

AUSTRALIANS VOTE ON GOVERNMENTAL POWERS

LONDON, August 19 — Australians will vote today on the proposal to increase the powers of the Australian Commonwealth Government, it was reported in an Exchange Telegraph dispatch.

All members of the Australian fighting forces serving outside Australia will participate in the voting, irrespective of age, or whether their names appear on electoral rolls. (OWI)

U. S. BOMBER PRODUCTION CUT

WASHINGTON, August 19 — America's losses in heavy bombers have been so much less than had been anticipated, that production is being cut back gradually, it was stated by Major General Echols, Assistant Chief of the Air Staff, today.

Echols said that at the Willow Run bomber plant, near Detroit, a reduction of 50 per cent will be effective by December. (OWI)

ALGIERS TRIBUNAL SENTENCES TWO OFFICERS

ALGIERS, August 19 — The French military tribunal yesterday sentenced Henri Cochet and Edmond Le Rue, Tunisian police officers in direct service of the Gestapo, to hard labor for life, it was reported today. (OWI)

OCCUPIED AREAS

BULGARIA REPORTED MAKING PEACE OVERTURES

LONDON, August 19 — Bulgaria tonight was reported to be making a peace gesture to the Allies after Premier Ivan Bagrianov said in his first speech in office that his government "fully accepts the will of the people's.

However, no statement that his government intends to cut loose from Germany was followed immediately by reports that the Germans are now taking back tanks and other war material supplied to Bulgaria.

BBC told today of reports being circulated that the Bulgarians were making active peace overtures to Great Britain and the United States. A Bulgarian envoy is reported to have arrived in Ankara for this purpose. (OWI)

bankment at Daugaard, near the railway junction of Vejle, in central Jutland. This feat was described as "the most effective sabotage to date" against Nazi railway communications in Denmark.

Nazi difficulties with transportation were admitted by the Nazi-controlled Danish newspaper *Jydske Tidende* at Kolding (Jutland), which reported Wednesday that elaborate precautions for protection of Nazi railway personnel in Denmark were being taken. This newspaper added:

"Steel shields capable of resisting 11-m/m armor-piercing projectiles have been installed on the drivers' cabins of 80 locomotives on the state railways in Jutland, and will be provided for all locomotives on all Danish railway lines." (OWI)

DANES SEIZE 20,000 IDENTIFICATION CARDS

WASHINGTON, August 19 — The latest anti-German exploit reported from Denmark is the seizure of about 20,000 Billeder identification cards which the German occupation authorities had decreed must be carried by every Dane over the age of 15. The German-controlled Danish home radio said yesterday that a group of unidentified men had held up the Office of Statistics in Copenhagen yesterday afternoon and escaped with the cards. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, August 19 — Today's communiqué:

Allied Forces in Southern France: Continuing their rapid advance against relatively light opposition, troops of the 7th Army have enlarged their bridgehead in southern France to more than 1,000 square miles, and have progressed to within six miles of Toulon (9666).

Advances of several miles have been made by American units in the western and northwestern sectors on both sides of the Argens River valley. Towns occupied include Solliès-Pont (0125), La Roquebrussanne (0522), St. Gurcenit (0020), Brignoles (0120), Vins (0833), and Salernes (1447).

French troops have overcome the last enemy opposition in the Cap Benat area.

Allied Armies in Italy: Heavy rain fell on the front of the Allied Armies in Italy during 18 August. In Florence, troops of the 8th Army have virtually cleared the central portion of the town of snipers. On both sides of the upper Arno Valley, and in the Adriatic sector, British, Indian, and Polish troops have sent forward deep recce patrols. West of the Florence sector, the 5th Army and enemy patrols have been active.

Naval: At about midnight of August 17-18, a force of German motor torpedo-boats attempted to attack ships landing troops and stores in the south of France. The attack was repulsed by destroyers of the U. S. Navy, and after a spirited engagement four of the enemy craft were sunk. Some survivors were rescued.

A message from the Naval Commander, Vice Admiral H. Kent Hewitt, USN, sent late in the evening of 17 August, reports the success of the British and American naval aircraft flown from a force of seven British and two U. S. aircraft carriers operating off the beachhead under the command of Rear Admiral Thomas Troubridge with his flag in *H. M. S. Royalist*.

In the course of their mission, 16 trucks were destroyed on the ground and 35 damaged, together with two locomotives, 12 tank cars, and 20 freight cars. Enemy communications were also heavily attacked, railways being disrupted and roads blocked. There was considerable anti-aircraft fire, but no opposition from the air.

Minesweepers continued in good service off the beachhead, and the naval commander reports that the naval task of disembarking reinforcements and unloading stores from

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VICHY GOVERNMENT REPORTED MOVING

WASHINGTON, August 19 — Petain's Vichy government is moving from Vichy to an unidentified new capital, Radio Berlin said today.

Evidence that the Germans do not feel any safer than their Vichy puppets is the German Overseas News agency report that Otto Abetz, German ambassador in Paris, and his embassy staff, have left the French capital for Germany.

Adding to the scare among the enemy was the announcement by Radio Tokyo yesterday that all Japanese have left Paris, ostensibly for Germany, where they think it might be safer. (Reuter)

GERMAN TROOPS IN DENMARK MUTINY

WASHINGTON, August 19 — The Stockholm newspaper *Aftontidningen* reported that 843 German troops were killed or wounded in a mutiny Thursday at a railway station in Jutland, Denmark.

"German troops frequently leave their posts in Jutland," the newspaper added.

The Free Danish Press Service reported from Stockholm that Danish Patriots had blown up a new railway em-

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Minesweepers continued in good service off the beachhead, and the naval commander reports that the naval task of disembarking reinforcements and unloading stores from newly-arrived convoys is proceeding smoothly.

MAAF HQ, Italy: Strong forces of escorted heavy bombers yesterday again attacked oil refineries in the Ploesti area. Others attacked the Aliburar airfield in Yugoslavia.

Tactical aircraft attacked road and rail bridges in the Rhone Valley and gun positions, enemy transport, and other targets in southern France. Others attacked enemy objectives in northern Italy and Yugoslavia.

In these operations, 19 enemy aircraft were destroyed, and 21 of ours are missing.

Three of our aircraft are missing from night operations on August 17/18.

MAAF flew approximately 1400 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, August 19 — To-day's communique:

Lead: The net around the German forces in Normandy was drawn tighter yesterday. American and British troops established contact near Briouze. From the west, an advance was made to approximately the line of the River Orne. Advances were also made toward the escape route of German troops streaming eastward in an attempt to avoid complete encirclement.

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

Forces moving to the south made progress east and west of Argentan against enemy opposition. The thrust down the Argentan road from the north took us to Pierre-Fitte. Our hold on Trun and the area near Chambois was extended eastward to Champeaux.

Further north, the advance was continued, and our troops have crossed both the River Dives and a river near Notre Dame D'Estrees. St. Julien le Faucon has been taken, and in the coastal area we have reached Dorule and the outskirts of Cabourg and Dives sur Mer. In the Dreux area, our troops have widened their bridgehead across the River Eure north and south of the city. Further south, Vendome has been freed.

The last enemy resistance on the north coast of Brittany has been overcome with the elimination of the German pocket in Lannion-Paimpol.

Air: Around-the-clock attacks by Allied air craft against enemy troops and transport, airfield, communication systems, and supply centers have been maintained from Thursday at midnight. The first attacks began with medium and light bombers harassing enemy movements on both sides of the upper Seine.

From first light on Friday, fighter-bombers and fighters repeatedly swept the area from the immediate battle front to east of the Seine and deep into Belgium and Holland. They destroyed or damaged many hundreds of railway cars and motor vehicles, especially at the mouth of the Normandy pocket.

A convoy of 500 vehicles was successfully attacked by rocket-firing fighters northeast of Trun, and a large number were destroyed or damaged. On the Seine, two river steamers and many barges were sunk.

At least 51 enemy aircraft were destroyed in combat or on the ground by fighters which had escorted heavy bombers to attack five key airfields at Metz, Nancy-Essey, Roye-Amy, St. Dizier, and Romilly sur Seine. Sixteen other enemy planes were shot down in single engagements near Beauvais.

Other heavy bombers struck at ships and oil storage tanks at Bordeaux, submarine shelters at La Pallice, fuel dumps at Ghent and Nancy sur Armancon, the railway center of Commentre, and bridges over the Meuse River at Maastricht, Namur, and Huy.

Heavy and medium bombers made three coordinated attacks on an important ammunition dump in the forest of L'Isle Adam, north of Paris. Rail embankments at Verberie, Goumay, and Rivecourt, and a fuel dump at Valenton, were attacked by other medium and light bombers.

Last night, bombers and fighters, working in close support of our troops, dropped flares on enemy forces retreating eastward from the Falaise area, and continued to harry them.

From all these operations, 39 of our aircraft are missing. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, August 19 — Saturday night's communique:

During August 18, southeast of Tartu, our troops occupied in fighting an important highway junction, the town and railway station of Telushkiye, and also occupied over 30 other populated localities, including Manitsye, Taurita, Sultany, Bamuri, Sikun, and Kodi.

North of Kruspils, on the western Dvina, our troops, surmounting enemy resistance, occupied in fighting over 50 populated localities, including Dauste, Pramenti, Ivani, Terzaune, Turne, Vathonstuva, Rumchiki, Jankani, and Jantuslava, and the railway stations of Jaunstava and Jaunslava.

During August 18, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 208 German tanks. In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 48 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, August 19 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

On July 2, one of the Garibaldi Brigades captured a German train near Cirie, in the Province of Turin, and seized seven 75 m/m and three 100 m/m cannons with a small expenditure of ammunition. Elements of the same brigade ambushed an enemy column the next day on the Milan-Turin highway. Patriots killed 40 German soldiers, and destroyed an armored car in the fighting that followed. Patriots of two other Garibaldi Brigades, who were attacked by a strong enemy unit, fought bravely, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. Patriots attacked the Nazi-Fascist garrisons of Vestme, Lange, and Airali, and seized arms and munitions depots.

During the first half of July, Patriots of the Val Camonica disarmed the garrisons of Ceve, and occupied Isola, inflicting losses on the enemy. When Patriots were menaced by the return of heavy enemy forces, they dispersed in small groups in the Cedegolo sector.

During this same period, Patriots destroyed the Fascist offices in the Pavia sector, and those situated at Copiano, San Zenone, Torre Vecchia, Bornasco, Marsano, Filighera, Cura, and Roncaro.

Italian and French Patriots control the Alpine passes Piccolo San Bernardo, Col dell'Arco, and Monginevra. Patriots garrison several towns in the Genoa sector, including the port of Diano Marina.

During the first two weeks of August, approximately 800 Patriots fell in fighting. Nazi-Fascist forces suffered serious losses. Desertions from Nazi-Fascist forces are becoming more common each day.

During a clash which took place in the Bergamo sector, Del Bello, head of a group of Patriots, was killed. (UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, August 19 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

In Normandy, the planned disengagement movements across the Orne and the Dives towards the east had to be carried out in fighting with the enemy, who pushed from the north into the area of Trun. Heavy tank battles took place there yesterday. In the area northeast of Chartres, enemy thrusts were halted to the north of the town, our security forces along the Seine, are engaged in fighting with the foremost American reconnaissance troops at Mantes and Vernon.

In southern France, the enemy reinforced his beachhead, several enemy attacks supported by tanks on the land front at Toulon were smashed. Yesterday the enemy lost 22 planes in dogfights over Normandy and the occupied western territory. In the waters off the beachhead in southern France, an enemy transport of 6,000 tons was seriously damaged by bombers.

The retaliation fire on London is being continued.

In Italy, fighting activities flared up yesterday, particularly in the sector of the Adriatic coast; several enemy thrusts with tank support were warded off there.

On the Lower Dniester, several renewed Soviet attempts at crossing the river were frustrated. In the Carpathian foothills, Hungarian troops took dominating heights to the southwest of Delatyn.

In the Vistula bridgehead, to the west of Baranow,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 928128

repeatedly swept the area from the immediate battle front to east of the Seine and deep into Belgium and Holland. They destroyed or damaged many hundreds of railway cars and motor vehicles, especially at the mouth of the Normandy pocket.

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North, west, and southwest of Siauliai (Shavli), our troops successfully repulsed strong enemy tank and infantry attacks, and inflicted on the enemy heavy losses in men and material.

West and southwest of Bialystok, our troops continued to advance, and occupied over 80 populated localities, including Poikye, Nanzbeine, Kolomeya, Shahikulaki, Zvertsevo, Zalyesye, Chizhev, and Shmelevo, and the railway stations of Charnovo-Unde, Polaki, and Chizhev.

East and northeast of Praga, our troops repelled enemy tank and infantry attacks, and in the course of fighting improved their positions.

North of Sandomir, our troops were carring out successful operations of annihilation of the encircled enemy groups. In tightening the ring, they occupied the following populated localities: Kamurno, Penchiny, Punkovitse, Velchitse, Dulgovitse, Frahluv, and Kamen. At the same time, our troops repulsed tank and infantry attacks of the enemy, who was trying to break-through the encirclement from the north to relieve the trapped Germans. In the course of fighting, the enemy suffered heavy losses in men and material.

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

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On the Lower Dniester, several renewed Soviet attempts at crossing the river were frustrated. In the Carpathian foothills, Hungarian troops took dominating heights to the southwest of Delatyn.

In the Vistula bridgehead, to the west of Baranow, enemy resistance against our attacking troops has increased considerably. To the northeast of Warsaw, the enemy opened an attack on a broad front, supported by tanks and battle planes, but achieved only slight successes as a result of our stubborn defense and the counter-attacks which set in immediately. To both sides of Vilkovishkis, the Soviets continued their breakthrough attacks with strong infantry and tank forces; these attacks were also frustrated, and the enemy suffered high losses; a few dents were sealed up. Heavy enemy attacks on the Latvian front in the Modohn sector collapsed; counter-attacks against some penetrations are in progress. In Estonia, the heavy, fluctuating fighting to the west of Lake Pskov is continuing. Soviet groups of forces which had broken through were annihilated in the course of counter-attacks. Escort vessels of a German convoy sank two Soviet E-boats and heavily damaged a third in north Norwegian waters.

American bombers again attacked Ploesti; four enemy planes were brought down.

Yesterday, a weaker enemy bomber formation attacked the town area of Metz. Bremen was the target of a British terror attack in the night. Damage was caused and casualties were inflicted. A minor aircraft formation dropped bombs on the Rhenish - Westphalian territory and on the Reichscapital. (Radio Berlin)

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

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMAN OVERSEAS STATIONS

Southern France: Commenting on the situation on the coast of southern France, competent German quarters make the following claims: In the mountains and on the coast, grim fighting is in progress for strongpoints. The Allies tried to broaden their beachhead by fresh landing operations on both sides of Toulon and by attacks launched from Cannes in a northerly direction. Strong airborne forces were dropped on the valley north of the Monts des Maures. German reserves advance toward the beachhead on a broad front. The first encounters resulted in fierce fighting, which is in full swing.

French Bolshevist Militia: From Algiers it is learned, according to the German Radio, that a Bolshevist militia of 100,000 men is being formed in France, anticipating a future Bolshevist army. Gaullist officers participated for months in training courses held in Moscow.

Bonomi Takes Over Three Provinces: When the Italian provinces of Rome, Frosinone, and Littoria, up to now under Allied administration, were taken over by the Bonomi Government, a high official declared: « We are fed up; let people look for their own food. »

Russian Terror: Refugees crossing the German-Lithuanian frontier from Russian-occupied territory are quoted as to the « terror regime » there. All food stores are looted and all men fit for work are deported. All who fail to surrender their property to the Red soldiers are shot, according to these reports.

TRANSOCEAN AND D.N.B.

Luftwaffe in Normandy: Formations of German battle planes on Saturday continued their attacks on Allied troops and columns in the Falaise-Argentan area.

The Allies suffered losses in men and material, especially in low-level attacks against British-Canadian vehicle columns, and also gun emplacements. Allied planes shot down Friday over the invasion area and west of France total 44.

The Drive on Paris: The German correspondent Walter Ploetz reports that formations of the American 3d Army have launched a new south to north thrust from the Dreux area. But he says that they are not moving any nearer to Paris for the time being. However, he also says that the Americans have sent forward tank reconnaissance formations from the area of Etampes eastward toward the Seine. These were held up by German bolt formations.

Eastern Front: The correspondent Karl Bluecher says: « The battle for Warsaw has been resumed by the Russians with a new large-scale attack. Fighting has become livelier along the whole eastern front, from the lower Dniester up to the Esthonian lakes. » The three focal battles rage around: Warsaw, the East Prussian frontier, and Latvia-Esthonia.

FASCIST RADIO

Violent encounters are reported from the Pontassieve region and artillery activity along the lower reaches of the Arno. Allied thrusts, carried out with armor support in the Adriatic sector, were neutralized by the German defence. In Florence, « Black Brigade » units are still fighting in the outskirts of the town.

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

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INFORMATION DIVISION

BASIC NEWS

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

Psychological Warfare Branch, ANC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

Saturday — 19 August 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Battle of Normandy is won: German power to resist in Normandy is ended; Allied 7th Army, six miles from Toulon, makes general advance of up to five miles; FFI capture Annemasse garrison, last German stronghold in Haute Savoie; Red Army captures Sandomierz, advances toward Crakow and Silesia; Enemy worried by Allied thrust across Arno; Heavies attack Rumanian oil fields again; Japanese falling back in north Burma.

INSIDE GERMANY — New secret police in Germany; 500 more officers purged.

LIBERATED ITALY — AMG feeds 36 communes in combat area; More grain law violators arrested; Rome water supply to be curtailed to permit repairs; New Sicily ACC commissioner named; Ex-Fascist Ambassador to U.K. arrested.

UNITED NATIONS — Roosevelt announces understanding on occupation of Germany; Another Roosevelt-Churchill meeting soon.

WAR FRONTS

- BATTLE OF NORMANDY IS WON - GERMANY'S POWER TO RESIST IS ENDED

SHAEF, August 18 — Late tonight, as American armored columns approached Paris, a senior staff officer at General Montgomery's headquarters made this announcement:

The battle of Normandy is won. The power of the enemy actually to resist is gone. From now on, the Germans will be unable to conduct anything but strong rearguard actions, and there will now be a phase of pursuit battles.

American conduct of battle has been extremely far-sighted. General Omar Bradley has refused to be diverted from his primary objective and has insisted on fighting the main battle instead of concentrating his efforts in Brittany.

The Germans no longer have an army north of the Seine. They have drawn upon the 15th Army to such an extent, in an effort to reinforce the 7th Army, that there are estimated to be only 10 divisions beyond the river. There are bicycling. The Germans are herding French civilians into the roads along which they are retreating, in an effort to prevent strafing by Allied planes.

Of all the divisions which Rommel committed to the Normandy front, the Allies have contacted about 40 divisions, at least half of which have lost their identity or have been almost entirely wiped out. There has been no indication of German troops being sent south to stem the Allied advance in the Riviera.

Canadian and Polish troops have further tightened their grip on the northern edge of the escape gap, and are now on high ground south of Trun. Belgian and Dutch contingents are now in action along side the Canadian 1st Army. Polish troops pushing on beyond Trun to the north and east have captured Les Champeaux. Other forces driving southeast of Trun were reported to be half-way to Chamboix.

Canadian and American positions on opposite sides of the Falaise-Argentan escape corridor were so close that air attacks on the retreating German columns were hampered. The bomb line was so precise that there was great danger of Allied planes' hitting Allied troops.

More Enemy Planes

Press dispatches reported that the Germans are sending up fighters in larger numbers. More than 60 were encountered by a Polish squadron near Beauvais, directly north of Paris, and strong formations were also beaten off at Bernay, Evreux, Lisieux, and Falaise, while trying to cover the retreat of the German 7th Army. Sixteen enemy planes were shot down.

North of Mezidon, the Allies have reached a line on the Dives River as far north as Bures. In this area, Bavent, Barron, and Norrey en Auge have been liberated. A general advance of four to six miles has been made along a 30-mile front from Mezidon to the sea. Varaville, two miles from the English Channel, was reached. Other columns have pushed on to cross the River Vie.

The German coastal salient between the Orne and the Dives Rivers is now untenable.

Today's communique announced that the city of Vendome, southwest of Orleans, had been liberated. There was no late news concerning the position of the American 3d Army around Orleans, Chartres, or Dreux. (German news agency reports stated that American forces had reached Rambouillet, less than 24 miles from Paris, and Epernon, on the Chartres-Versailles highway.)

Allied troops advancing from Flers in the central Normandy front have moved northeast to take the important road junction of Athis, and have driven farther east to cross the River Rouvre, east of La Carneille. East of the Orne River, British forces have pushed southward to Bapilly.

Fighter-bombers yesterday swept the whole area from the pocket to the Seine, shooting up German transport. Only

LATE BULLETINS

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The Germans no longer have an army north of the Seine. They have drawn upon the 15th Army to such an extent, in an effort to reinforce the 7th Army, that there are estimated to be only 10 divisions beyond the river. There are no signs of German preparations to hold the Seine, nor have the Germans the manpower to do so.

Germany's power of effective resistance in France has gone. (BBC)

S.S. UNITS IN NORMANDY TRAP ORDERED TO ESCAPE «AT ALL COSTS»

SHAEF, August 18 — SS units fighting in Normandy have been ordered to get out of the Allied trap «at all costs.» It was reported late tonight that this order is creating a serious breach between the Wehrmacht and SS. The SS formations are doing everything possible to keep intact and get away, leaving ordinary troops to fight as rear guard units and fend for themselves as best they can against the steel ring closing in around them.

The German retreat from the Argentan-Trun escape gap was described here as a «chaotic withdrawal» northeastward to Rouen. The remnants of the German 7th Army which are filtering through the gap are being pounded with shells and bombs. As many as 500 hastily-mustered barges are said to be waiting to ferry them across to the northern bank of the Seine, where the German 15th Army is deployed from Le Havre to Paris to defend the flying bomb sites.

Withdrawing troops are traveling in every available French or German vehicle, but they are mainly walking or on high ground south of Trun. Belgian and Dutch contingents are now in action along side the Canadian 1st Army. Polish troops pushing on beyond Trun to the north and east have captured Les Champeaux. Other forces driving southeast of Trun were reported to be half-way to Chambois.

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LATE BULLETINS

KING SAYS ALLIES CAN ATTACK JAPS AT WILL

WASHINGTON, August 18 — Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Navy, commenting on the submarine and aviation successes against Japanese shipping in the Pacific, said:

«The Allies have now reached the offensive stage in the Pacific where they can attack at will.» (OWI)

RED ARMY ENCIRCLES THREE DIVISIONS

4059

MOSCOW, August 18 — Three German divisions north of Sandomierz have been completely encircled and their liquidation is proceeding successfully, it was announced in tonight's Soviet communique. (Radio Moscow)

EISENHOWER CONFERS WITH BRADLEY

ADVANCE CP, SHAEF, August 19 (Saturday) — General Dwight Eisenhower left his own headquarters by automobile yesterday to confer with Lieutenant General Omar Bradley, commander of the newly formed 12th Army Group. The presence at the two-hour meeting of Major General Kenneth Strong and Major General H. R. Bull, commanders of operations and intelligence, indicated new and important decisions. (Reuter)

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one serviceable bridge remains over the Seine. It is a double-track temporary railway structure a few miles northwest of Paris. Pontoon bridges are under constant assault.

A BBC correspondent reported that more than 1,800 German transports were destroyed, 70 German tanks were completely destroyed, and 80 seriously damaged. The broadcast described this as the biggest blow delivered in one day to a mechanized army.

On the Brittany Peninsula, all enemy resistance in the town of St. Malo has ceased. There are no reports concerning the activity at Brest or Lorient.

Distances From Berlin

Russian Front - from the eastern suburbs of Warsaw	332 miles
Italian Front	613 miles
Normandy Front - from Aunay-Chartres	378 miles
Southern France - from Cannes	705 miles

(OWI - Reuter - BBC)

QUEEN WILHELMINA'S MESSAGE TO DUTCH TROOPS

LONDON, August 18 — Queen Wilhelmina, in a message to Dutch troops tonight, on the eve of their entry into action in Normandy, said:

For four years you have longed for this moment.

Fighting shoulder-to-shoulder with our Allies, you are now going to liberate the fatherland from oppression and tyranny.

May God bless you and your arms. (Reuter)

ALLIED AIR FLEETS BOMB RETREATING GERMANS

LONDON, August 18 — Allied war planes harried German troops both west and east of the Seine escape barrier today, and smashed a comeback attempt of the German Air Force by shooting down 23 enemy planes in a series of air battles.

Heavy bombers attacked five air bases in France, and fuel storage depots in the Paris area. RAF bombers bombed Mannheim last night, and today attacked a flying bomb depot at L'Isle d'Adam, 16 miles north of Paris.

Between 1,500 and 2,000 German vehicles were destroyed near Troarn today in one of the greatest tactical air blows in history. Rocket-firing Typhoons and Spitfires and Mustangs over the Canadian Army front flew a shuttle service from their airfields to the narrow mouth of the Normandy pocket, where the Germans had in broad daylight packed thousands of vehicles on the roads leading east. The attacks were still proceeding this evening.

Correspondents said the Germans were violating all military rules about vehicle spacing, and transport of all kinds was wheel-to-wheel trying to withdraw through the still unclosed Argentan-Falaise gap along three secondary roads. They were apparently taking a chance that the low cloud ceiling would protect them from American armed reconnaissance planes. They were spotted, however, by a squadron of the 9th AAF, which dropped through the clouds late in the afternoon and reported the biggest road movement in the German army they had ever seen, including the St. Lo and Avranches withdrawals. The three German columns were subjected to a merciless strafing after pilots had bombed the columns at head and at the end. There was no sign of the Luftwaffe during all the strafing, and the German columns were unable to unlimber more than a few pieces of light anti-aack against the attackers.

Meanwhile, a force of 8th USAAF Liberators went for one enemy air field 65 miles north of Paris, followed by a second force of several hundred Flying Fortresses and Liberators which attacked four more: Metz, Nancy-Essy, Saint Dizier, and Romilly sur Seine. Other targets in the day's operations were at Pocy-sur-Armançon and Lameurville.

Continuous strafing and bombing by Allied air forces [illegible] bridges east to the Seine was reported by

during the previous two years, 8,500 were destroyed in the air, and 1,150 on the ground. Against this, 2,900 Allied bombers and 2,000 fighters have been lost, and about 31,000 8th USAAF airmen are officially listed as killed or missing in the past two years. In 301,000 sorties, nearly 300,000 tons of bombs were dropped on enemy targets in Europe.

(OWI - Reuter)

SHERMANS IN FRANCE HAVE 105-MM. HOWITZERS

WASHINGTON, August 18 — A new version of the American Sherman tank, carrying a 105-millimeter howitzer, is now in action in France.

The United States War Department said today that the 105 is the biggest gun ever mounted on a medium tank, and that the combination of howitzer and Sherman has proved to be master of any German tank now in the field. (OWI)

AMERICAN BRIGADIER KILLED

WASHINGTON, August 18 — Brigadier General James E. Wharton was killed in action in France on August 12, the War Department announced last night. His assignment had not been announced.

General Wharton was assistant commander of the 18th Infantry Division at Camp Forrest, Tennessee, before he was sent overseas last October. He was the seventh American general to be killed in action in the present war. (OWI)

7TH ARMY, SIX MILES FROM TOULON, MAKES GENERAL ADVANCES OF UP TO FIVE MILES

ADVANCE AFHQ, August 18 — Seventh Army troops have thrust to within six miles of the great French naval base of Toulon, as Tactical Air Force bombers swarmed over the harbor to silence the great guns of the crippled French battleship *Strasbourg*, hurling ton-weight projectiles at American troops making their way down the fertile Gapeau Valley.

The American forces, pushing down toward the coast after a wide inland sweep around the resort town of Hyeres, have reached the vicinity of Sollies Pont, a small town situated on the rolling hills overlooking the waters of the Bay of Garonne.

To stave off the capture of the threatened port, the Germans have converted the partly dismantled former French battleship *Strasbourg* into a formidable coastal defense battery, pointed up this tiny valley descending to the sea.

Mitchell bombers have subjected the huge 702-foot dreadnought to a heavy air bombardment, in which direct hits set off great explosions and columns of fire. The French cruiser *La Galissonnerie*, and a submarine in the harbor of Toulon were also bombed.

Further north, but also on the western edge of the bridgehead, American forces have advanced five miles to the Brignoles area, and to within 33 miles of France's largest port, Marseilles. The town of Brignoles, which has a population of 4,700, is 22½ miles inland, and is seven miles northwest of Besse, captured yesterday, along a winding road through the St. Baume Mountains.

Other advances were made on the northeastern end of the bridgehead, where Allied troops made gains of three miles both west and southwest of Draguignan.

German General Captured

A second German general has been captured, taken prisoner as he cowered in a foxhole for protection against American shelling. The German commander professed to know little or nothing of the disastrous turn of the war against Germany, and expressed amazement when told of Allied advances in Normandy and Brittany, and the Russian invasion of East Prussia. This is the second German general captured in the past two days in southern France.

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Section in Normandy, Sir.

For four years you have longed for this moment.

Fighting shoulder-to-shoulder with our Allies, you are now going to liberate the fatherland from oppression and tyranny.

May God bless you and your arms. (Reuter)

ALLIED AIR FLEETS BOMB RETREATING GERMANS

LONDON, August 18 — Allied war planes harried German troops both west and east of the Seine escape barrier today, and smashed a comeback attempt of the German Air Force by shooting down 23 enemy planes in a series of air battles.

Heavy bombers attacked five air bases in France, and fuel storage depots in the Paris area. RAF bombers bombed Mannheim last night, and today attacked a flying bomb depot at L'Isle d'Adam, 16 miles north of Paris.

Between 1,500 and 2,000 German vehicles were destroyed near Trarn today in one of the greatest tactical air blows in history. Rocket-firing Typhoons and Spitfires and Mustangs over the Canadian Army front flew a shuttle service from their airfields to the narrow mouth of the Normandy pocket, where the Germans had in broad daylight packed thousands of vehicles on the roads leading east. The attacks were still proceeding this evening.

Correspondents said the Germans were violating all military rules about vehicle spacing, and transport of all kinds was wheel-to-wheel trying to withdraw through the still unclosed Argentan-Falaise gap along three secondary roads. They were apparently taking a chance that the low cloud ceiling would protect them from American armed reconnaissance planes. They were spotted, however, by a squadron of the 9th AAF, which dropped through the clouds late in the afternoon and reported the biggest road movement in the German army they had ever seen, including the St. Lo and Avranches withdrawals. The three German columns were subjected to a merciless strafing after pilots had bombed the columns at head and at the end. There was no sign of the Luftwaffe during all the strafing, and the German columns were unable to unlimber more than a few pieces of light ack-ack against the attackers.

Meanwhile, a force of 8th USAAF Liberators went for one enemy air field 65 miles north of Paris, followed by a second force of several hundred Flying Fortresses and Liberators which attacked four bases: Metz, Nancy-Essy, Saint Dizier, and Romilly sur Seine. Other targets in the day's operations were at Pacy-sur-Armacon and Laneuveville.

Continuous strafing and bombing by Allied air forces of the roads leading west to the Seine was reported by SHAEF and front-line dispatches. Allied air reports this morning said that only one bridge was in operation over the Seine west of Paris, and pontoon bridges are under constant air assault.

Luftwaffe in Strength

The Germans are reported to be massing 500 barges and ferries in the stream to remove their forces. Allied airmen kept a close watch to break up any such attempts, said an Associated Press dispatch. In a vain effort to stop the Allied air attacks on the German 7th Army's retreat towards the Seine, the Germans threw several hundred fighters into the air. It was the first time for weeks that the carefully hoarded Luftwaffe came up in strength, and they tried to strafe Allied armor and infantry.

American fighters met 20 or more around Paris and Beauvais and shot down seven, while a Polish Mustang squadron of the RAF downed 16 from a flight of 60 Focke Wulfs.

German flying bombs were sent over southern England and the London area for a short period last night.

On the second anniversary of its first offensive operation over Europe, 8th USAAF headquarters yesterday announced that more than 9,650 German planes had been destroyed

General Wharton was assistant commander of the 90th Infantry Division at Camp Forrest, Tennessee, before he was sent overseas last October. He was the seventh American general to be killed in action in the present war. (OWI)

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More than 7,000 prisoners have already been taken. Allied casualties in killed and missing were less than 300 up to noon yesterday, it was reported.

The Allied beachhead, which has spread over more than 500 square miles and liberated at least 14 French towns in the course of three swiftly-paced days, was described officially as the largest created in any combined operation in a comparable period in this war.

The last pocket of enemy resistance along the coastal strip of more than 50 miles in Allied hands was crushed yesterday when an Allied battleship shattered the massive mediaeval fortress on the island of Port Cros, guarding the main channel into the Bay of Hyeres.

Allied naval craft fired a total of 15,000 shells of 5-inch calibre and larger in the preliminary half-hour naval bombardment of the beach defences and subsequent support action, it was announced today. Of this number, about 12,500 shells of major calibre — 12-inch or over, and up to a ton in weight — were fired by heavy units of the combined British, American, French, and Canadian navies which supported the landings.

Allied naval forces have sunk a total of seven enemy craft in waters around the beachhead, according to latest figures. Allied forces yesterday overtook and sank two

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enemy corvettes off [redacted] Crossette, southeast of Marseilles, and it is now reported that Allied minesweepers, clearing a way for the initial assault forces, sank three enemy E-boats on D-day.

With Allied reinforcements pouring over the beaches in an uninterrupted stream, and with three battle-tried American divisions spearheading the advance on land, the German defenders of the immediate Toulon-Cannes area, identified as the German 242d and 148th infantry divisions, seem faced with hopeless odds. Allied air bombardments of roads, railway lines, bridges, and depots have effectively cut those hard-pressed enemy troops from reinforcements or supplies.

Three Veteran U.S. Divisions

Three American divisions which fought through the North African, Sicilian, and Italian campaigns are leading the battle front in southern France. They are the 45th, the 36th, and the 3d — classified as among the finest in the American Army.

The 3d Division fought in France during the last war, and gained from Marshal Phillipe Joffre the title of «Rock of the Marne» for its rôle in the great battle which turned back the German push toward Paris.

All three of these divisions took part in the liberation of Rome.

American airborne forces under command of Major General Robert F. Frederick, which also took part in the Rome battle, are also engaged in the Riviera fight.

Enemy Aerodromes Neutralized

Wellington bombers, assisted by British and South African Halifaxes and Liberators, attacked the main Nod aerodromes at Valence just before the Allies' landings in southern France, and allowed not a single one of the Heinkels, JU-88's and Dorniers based there to attack the massive Allied armada, it was announced here today.

The successful attack, it was said, was one of the biggest air jobs in the Mediterranean war.

MAAF Accuracy Praised

General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theatre, and Major General Alexander Patch, commanding the 7th Army, have sent a message to Lieut. General Ira Eaker, commander of the Mediterranean Allied Air Force, commending the «superb accuracy» of the air attacks supporting the beachhead operations on the Riviera.

Warships Supported Landings

Two battleships, 15 cruisers, and seven aircraft carriers were part of the Allied fleet which supported the initial landings on the Riviera coast on the South of France, it was stated here today. (PRO)

FRENCH NAVY ASSISTED IN LANDINGS

ALGIERS, August 18 — An important French naval force under the command of Rear Admiral Lemonnier is assisting Vice Admiral Hewitt, commander of the Allied naval landing forces in southern France, it was announced here late yesterday.

This naval force is comprised of a battleship, a number of cruisers, light cruisers, and numerous auxiliary ships, all manned by 17,000 French sailors.

Following the success of the initial landings, U.S. Navy Secretary James Forrestal sent congratulations to the French Navy Commissioner, Louis Jacquinot, hailing «the memorable day of August 15, which brought the French and American navies together for the liberation of France.» Jacquinot, in reply, expressed the warm thanks of the French Navy.

I [redacted]sure you will prove yourselves worthy of all that awaits you.»

The roadstead into which the troopship entered was crowded with other troopships, landing craft, naval ships, and merchantmen. The unloading proceeded busily, swiftly, and quietly. The only enemy attempt to interfere with the landings was an unsuccessful attack by six aircraft which dropped bombs near some ships, but few casualties were reported.

The crossing was uneventful, with perfect weather. There was no sign of enemy or aircraft except for the attack at the roadstead.

The French troops, on going ashore from their landing craft, marched six miles before they reached their first bivouac area on French soil.

Describing his journey over a narrow mountainous road beyond the coastal strip, the UNN correspondent pointed out how the Germans had utterly failed to take advantage of the fine natural defense offered among deep valleys, hillsides forested with oak, cork, and pine trees, and along roads that sometimes skirted sheer precipices.

«The Allied breaching of the German defenses of southern France,» wrote the correspondent, «exploded whatever remained of the repeated Nazi myth of 'Fortress Europe' ringed with 'impregnable defense works.' It showed Germany unable to deploy enough men and guns to use the excellent natural obstacles to invasion which nature had placed lavishly at her disposal.» Good positions, he added, are in profusion throughout the 500 square miles of territory now firmly in Allied control only two days after the first wave of liberating troops were beached.

(UNN)

F.F.I. CAPTURE ANNEMASSE GARRISON

GENEVA, August 18 — The entire German garrison at Annemasse, near the Franco-Swiss border, capitulated to the Maquis today, announced the *Journal de Geneve*. The Germans had planned to hold up the clearing of the border by the FFI by sending about 1,000 Germans — the last organized German group in the Saleve district — to take up positions in Annemasse. They had converted an Annemasse hotel into a stronghold, and were preparing to make a desperate stand.

A detachment of about 5,000 men of the FFI took the heights dominating Annemasse and surrounded the hotel. The FFI told the Germans that reinforcements could not reach them. Late this morning, some 450 members of the German Army and Elite Guards forming the garrison capitulated, and the French flag was hoisted over the hotel. The last German stronghold in an area of 120 square miles had fallen.

After 36 hours of coordinated operations in the Haute Savoie, the FFI have driven the Germans from a rough triangle some 50 miles long at its base and 25 miles deep. French Patriots now hold the entire Franco-Swiss border from Veyrier to Saint Julien, said the *Tribune de Geneve*. An Associated Press dispatch reported that the 39-man German garrison at St. Gingolph, on the Swiss border 30 miles northeast of Annemasse, surrendered to the FFI at 1000 hours this morning.

Control Toulouse Area

In widespread operations in southern France, the FFI have occupied the Pyrenees towns of Oloron and Orthez, southeast and east of Bayonne, and are in control of the area surrounding Toulouse. Mauleon, 24 miles southeast of Bayonne, which was taken by the French Patriots, was later reconquered by the Germans. The Maquis have now almost encircled the German relief column, however.

Road and rail traffic in the Basses Alpes has been stopped by sabotage, according to a report from General Koenig's headquarters. French Resistance Forces took

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of Rome.

American airborne forces under command of Major General Robert T. Frederick, which also took part in the Rome battle, are also engaged in the Riviera fight.

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MEN AND SUPPLIES POUR ASHORE IN RIVIERA

WITH FRENCH FORCES IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, August 18 — American and French reinforcements, equipment, and supplies continued to pour into southern France yesterday, a United Nations News correspondent reported. The waterfront in the landing zone was teeming with activity. Columns of marching men, armored trucks, as well as staff cars and jeeps, were rapidly moving inland over dusty roads as the Allied advance continued to build up and drive on.

French forces sweeping into their homeland were eager to expel the Nazis and were confident of success. The French commander, General de Lattre de Tassigny, expressed satisfaction with the effectiveness of the operations which developed methodically and rapidly according to plan.

Addressing the French officers and men aboard a troopship before they debarked, General de Tassigny said: «The hour our hearts have turned to for so long has come. Our hearts and souls must make us worthy of France, which awaits us with so much fervor and so much love.

Germany unable to deploy enough men and guns to use the excellent natural obstacles to invasion which nature had placed lavishly at her disposal.» Good positions, he added, are in profusion throughout the 500 square miles of territory now firmly in Allied control only two days after the first wave of liberating troops were beached. (UNN)

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Road and rail traffic in the Basses Alpes has been stopped by sabotage, according to a report from General Koenig's headquarters. French Resistance Forces took Egleton, in Correz, by assault. The Germans have evacuated the garrisons of Aurillac in Cantal, and Privas in Ardeche, after several days' fighting. As reprisals they destroyed two villages by aerial bombing in the department of Drome. Maquis activity is such that the enemy cannot enter its borders. In the Vichy area, the patriots have almost complete control.

As a result of these activities, the German High Command in France has ordered the German garrisons to withdraw from small towns, and to concentrate in the larger towns and cities, holding open communications between important centers at all costs.

A correspondent with the Maquis forces near Nantes described the Maquis forces as a first class army. «They have almost perfect discipline,» he said. «Their officers include young men who were still at famous French military and air academies when France fell in 1940. Their communications are astounding. Basically, they use radio sets dropped by parachutes many months ago. The sets are completely mobile, and after transmitting for some minutes, the operators pack up, and move miles before continuing their messages.

«Maquis operations are almost always carried out at night,» said the correspondent. «The commander of one

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Maquis battalion does not know where the attack will come from. It is enough to say that they are masterful. No foolish or impossible operations are undertaken. The Maquis go in good force. They attack vital spots. They always seem to know which bridge, if blown up, will most embarrass the Germans. For the Germans it is a battle within a battle." (Reuter - OWI)

CHURCHILL WANTED TO LAND

ABOARD INVASION FLAGSHIP, SOUTHERN FRANCE, August 18 — A delayed dispatch from a Reuter correspondent stated that Prime Minister Churchill, who watched the landings in the South of France, was very anxious to land on one of the beachheads on D-day, but it was deemed unwise to let him go ashore at that stage of the invasion. (Reuter)

ALLIED FOOD FOR SOUTH OF FRANCE

ADVANCED AFHQ, August 18 — The 7th Army headquarters have organised a civil affairs bureau which, in co-operation with the French local authorities, has taken initial steps to bring in food and supplies to the liberated areas in the south of France, it was stated here.

Following the pattern established in treating with French officials on the spot, Bureau chiefs have taken initial steps to provide an average daily ration of 2,000 calories for each person, largely from local stocks at hand.

These stocks will be inadequate, it was said today, and must be augmented by supplies from the United States and from North Africa. The bread ration under the last days of the German administration was said to have fallen to 100 grams. (PRO)

UNITED NATIONS RADIO SPEAKS TO GERMAN TROOPS

ALGIERS, August 18 — The United Nations radio broadcasting from here has called on the Germans to surrender as the only sane course of action open to them.

"Lay down your arms now," the radio said. "You are being outwitted and outfought. Your opponents are better equipped and more numerous, and landings in southern France are still going on." The message concluded with:

"Italian Patriots are cutting off your supplies from Italy, and French Maquis are now operating at your rear." (GWB)

RED ARMY CAPTURES SANDOMIERZ, ADVANCES TOWARD CRACOW AND SILESIA

MOSCOW, August 18 — The Red Army has captured Sandomierz, German stronghold on the Vistula, along the Russian 1st Ukrainian Front, enlarged their bridgehead across the river to 75 miles and tonight advanced 27 miles toward Cracow and German Silesia. The taking of Sandomierz was announced in an order of the day to Marshal Konlev by Marshal Joseph Stalin tonight.

In the East Prussian sector the half-circle shaped border tonight was ringed by fires of burning German towns, set by the Germans to prevent their being used by the Red Army. The Soviet forces poised for the smash at East Prussia are already shooting and killing Germans on German soil as Russian snipers fire across the border and the Red Air Force continue their attacks on German defenses.

A Reuter correspondent said that the Germans are fighting fanatically for every inch of soil before the full tide of the Soviet offensive against the German territory begins. The River Sesuppe was swollen with dead German bodies, the NBC correspondent stated.

KEITEL REPORTED IN FINLAND

LONDON, August 18 — Field Marshal Keitel, Chief of Staff of the German High Command, has been in Finland to confer with Field Marshal Mannerheim, according to reports from usually reliable sources. (Reuter)

ENEMY WORRIED BY ALLIED THRUST ACROSS ARNO

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 18 — German forces are becoming increasingly apprehensive of 5th Army action all along the seaward stretches of the Arno River, and are resorting to heavy artillery fire to bolster their defenses of this water barrier to the Goth Line, it was announced here today.

In return fire, 5th Army guns and mortars have knocked out one of the enemy's self-propelled guns, and have destroyed four enemy boats being readied along the north banks of the winding Arno River.

On the 8th Army front, patrols yesterday probed defenses around the road and rail center of Pontassieve, eight miles east of Florence at the Arno's great southern bend, and penetrated 2½ miles northeast of the town without encountering enemy forces. Troops of an Indian division entered the village of Ugnano, 1½ miles southeast of Pontassieve, without finding any indication of enemy forces.

North of Arezzo, at Talla, slight enemy shellfire was encountered yesterday, although troops of an Indian division were able to occupy nearby high ground without any difficulty in this sector, roughly 10 miles north of the key Arno Valley town. Other Indian patrols farther east found the villages of Calle and San Pol, on the Singerna River, a tributary of the upper Tiber, unoccupied. Still other 8th Army patrols reached the village of Pianello, on a tributary of the Metauro River, and 11 miles north of Gubbio, also without making contact with enemy forces.

On the Adriatic coast, Polish patrol forces continue their forays north of the Cesano River. (PRO)

EMERGENCY BRIDGES BEING BUILT IN FLORENCE

FLORENCE, August 18 — Where the famous old Ponte Santa Trinita formerly spanned the Arno River, one of Florence's six magnificent old bridges, there is now only a Bailey bridge to allow traffic transport into the city.

When the Allies arrived on the southern bank of the city on August 4, they found that the Germans had demolished five bridges and rendered the Ponte Vecchio useless. Allied engineers, however, with a great deal of zeal and determination, planned the construction of an emergency bridge to be erected as soon as the area had been cleared of enemy fire.

Three days ago, work as it started, and without working nights the engineers completed the task at 1800 hours yesterday. The task entailed spanning the river for a distance of 350 feet from bank to bank. As the work progressed, thousands of Florentines stood by to watch, and at the climax last evening a huge crowd cheered as the colonel in charge of operations crossed the bridge in a jeep, cutting the ribbon in traditional ceremonial style, while making a trial run.

This bridge was erected on two of the old arches of the Santa Trinita, and engineers told the UNN correspondent that the work had been very difficult as the surface arches had worked into an almost steel-like durability after 500 years of traffic. It was impratical to blast the tops of the arches for fear of irreparably damaging arches already several shaken by the demolitions by the enemy.

"Trinity," is the name given to the new bridge.

Work on other bridges is already in progress, and operations are progressing without much difficulties and danger.

As evening fell last night enemy snipers were already busy and stern steps are necessary to eliminate this nuisance. In addition, just before the first bridge was built, a nearby

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Advance in North

Tonight's Soviet communique reported further Russian successes to the north, where Red Army forces forced the channel connecting Lakes Chudskoye and Pskov between the villages of Pnyevo on the east bank and Mehikoorma on the west bank. These forces immediately joined the Soviet formations advancing along the western shore of Lake Pskov from Petseri.

The two forces are now moving north and west toward Dorpat (Tartu) in the direction of the Gulf of Finland. Eighty inhabited localities were liberated by the Russians in this drive.

In the «inside-outside» battle of Warsaw, the Germans were forced to withdraw from the area of the old town yesterday, leaving behind them numerous driverless tanks, the Polish Telegraph Agency reported.

German panzer and grenadier units were said to be streaming out of the Polish capital in a futile drive to break through the Russian front. Moscow said the wedge driven into Russian lines was being narrowed steadily.

More than 100 miles south of Warsaw, Russian troops have taken more than 20 localities westward of Sandomierz, where the battle continued bitterly in the cellars and the houses of the Vistula River town. (Reuter - TASS)

North of Arezzo, at Talla, slight enemy shellfire was encountered yesterday, although troops of an Indian division were able to occupy nearby high ground without any difficulty in this sector, roughly 10 miles north of the key Arno Valley town. Other Indian patrols further east found the villages of Colle and San Pol, on the Singerna River, a tributary of the upper Tiber, unoccupied. Still other 8th Army patrols reached the village of Biagello, on a tributary of the Metauro River, and 11 miles north of Gubbio, also without making contact with enemy forces.

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Three days ago, work on it started, and without working nights the engineers completed the task at 1500 hours yesterday. The task entailed spanning the river for a distance of 350 feet from bank to bank. As the work progressed, thousands of Florentines stood by to watch, and at the climax last evening a huge crowd cheered as the colonel in charge of operations crossed the bridge in a jeep, cutting the ribbon in traditional ceremonial style, while making a trial run.

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Work on other bridges is already in progress, and operations are progressing without much difficulties and danger.

As evening fell last night enemy snipers were already busy and stern steps are necessary to eliminate this nuisance. In addition, just before the first bridge was built, a nearby mine blew up.

Florence Returning to Normal

A UNN correspondent reported tonight that the part of Florence free from the enemy is rapidly returning to normal. Allied Military Government officers are working at top speed to feed the populace and restore public health services such as water, sanitation, and hospitals.

AMG has announced that two water points had been set up for public use. Three days ago there was practically no water for citizens of Florence. Now there are 2½ gallons available per person daily. Allied engineers were concentrating on restoration of the water mains destroyed by the Germans, and within a very short time unlimited water will be available for the populace.

The correspondent noted that shops in the city were removing their shutters, and it is expected that when the religious period ends August 20, a majority of the commercial houses will be reopened. Sufficient currency is available for the city's normal business until the banks reopen.

All municipal departments are working normally, and the cleaning of the debris left by the Germans is proceed-

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ing rapidly. In the city outskirts, priests have organized voluntary helpers. It is expected that within a few days, Florence will again be a city of beauty and cleanliness, the UNN correspondent said.

For transport, authorities are using battery-driven trams. Hidden medical supplies have also been found, and these are being used for the needy sick and wounded. The need for hospitals is acute to care for civilians wounded by German snipers, mines, and shelling. In addition, many persons who collapsed during the Nazi occupation from hunger and starvation are also being hospitalized. Many of these treated are children who suffered from malnutrition while the Nazis held the city. Allied authorities have rushed in milk and other necessities.

The Florence dead are being taken to cemeteries on handcarts because the Germans, in addition to stealing most of the area's transport, also took the city's hearses. (UNN)

HEAVIES ATTACK RUMANIAN OIL FIELDS AGAIN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 18 — Up to 750 Liberators and Flying Fortresses today attacked oil installations at Ploesti and nearby Campina, Rumania. This was the third attack in 36 hours on the major German fuel source.

Italy-based Liberator bombers also attacked Alibunar Airdrome in Yugoslavia, near the Rumanian border.

Although few enemy aircraft were sighted, intense flak and heavy smoke-screens guarded the Rumanian targets.

Mediterranean Allied Air Force heavy bombers subjected the Nazis' chief remaining oil sources at Ploesti to a day and night attack yesterday.

Heavy flak protected the target areas, as the Germans sought to stave off the latest of the long series of destructive air assaults, and 17 Liberator bombers were reported missing after the daylight missions.

Light bombers attacked German barracks northeast of Florence, near the massive Goth Line across the end of the Appennines, and fighter-bombers slashed at enemy communications along the battle line.

Warsaw Patriots Aided

RAF and South African Italy-based night bombers have flown « several » 1,750-mile round trips, totaling 100 sorties, through the heart of Nazi-occupied central Europe, to supply Polish Patriots fighting the « inside Battle of Warsaw » with weapons and ammunition, it was officially announced tonight.

Grateful acknowledgements of this aid came in a radio message yesterday from General Bor, commander of the Polish Underground Army, which has been fighting the Nazis inside Warsaw while the Red Army fought the Germans just outside the Polish capital's gates.

More than 100 Liberators and Halifaxes have been sent out on these perilous night missions to Warsaw since the beginning of the month. To reach their objective and drop the supplies to the Patriots, the heavy night bombers had to fly at slow speed and low altitude over an area strongly defended by German night fighters. Twenty heavy bombers have been lost on these missions, the announcement said.

A headquarters spokesman said that the courage and endurance of these bomber crews « will rank with the outstanding acts of heroism in this war. » (PRO)

SIX DIVISIONS FIGHTING AGAINST YUGOSLAVS

LONDON, August 18 — Six German divisions are taking part against Marshal Tito's Yugoslav Army of Liberation in fierce fighting in Montenegro, Herzegovina and the Sandjak, stated today's communique from Marshal Tito's headquarters, broadcast by the Free Yugoslav Radio.

They are the SS Prince Eugen Division, 1st German Alpine Division, the 181st and 369th Grenadiers, the SS

EAST INDIES SEA LANES CLEAR OF HEAVY JAP SHIPS

ADVANCED ALLIED HQ, NEW GUINEA, August 18 — General Douglas MacArthur said today that Allied aircraft have driven heavy Japanese shipping from the sea lanes of the central East Indies, and that continued bombing is drastically reducing Jap strength in the Moluccas group, of which the Island of Halmahera is the largest — and the most frequently attacked.

Halmahera, which lies midway between New Guinea and the Philippines, was attacked again yesterday in the steady aerial campaign to reduce one of the strongest Jap bases in the Indies area.

As a result of widespread air assaults, said MacArthur, the Japanese are now forced to depend upon makeshift sea transport to supply their forces in the areas of the Banda and Arafura seas, on the direct northerly line from Australia to the Japanese mainland.

In this territory, within protective range of the Halmahera base, lie the oil-rich islands of Borneo and Sumatra. Just around the base lie the islands of Celebes and Ceram. Not far to the northeast is Singapore, and directly north, the Island of Mindanao, southernmost of the Philippines.

Attack on Halmahera

Heavy and medium United States bombers carried out the latest attack on Halmahera, destroying or severely damaging 23 Japanese planes on the ground, and leaving large fires. Beside the main airfield, coastal installations and shipping were also hit.

Other American aircraft, meanwhile, ranged farther north to strike again at the Mindanao harbor of Davao, and at Jap installations on the Tanimbar Islands. Still other heavies struck again at Truk, one-time huge Japanese air and sea base, now made practically untenable for any large Japanese forces. Nearly 60 tons of explosives were dropped on Truk, and one plane of a group which tried to intercept the attack was shot down. All the Allied craft returned.

And on the by-passed Japanese base at Rabaul, on New Britain, Allied aircraft yesterday dropped 30 tons of bombs. General MacArthur said that approximately 40,000 Jap troops are trapped there, with little or no chance of obtaining supplies by sea.

Meanwhile, United States aircraft attacked the Jap seaplane base and nearby installations on the Island of Chichi Jima, in the Bonin group, about 700 miles from the Japanese mainland. A communique from Admiral Chester Nimitz's headquarters at Pearl Harbor said that Japanese flak protection of the island was intense. The communique added that other planes attacked Paramushiro at the northern end of the Kuriles, northward of Japan. (OWI)

LIBERATORS STRIKE JAP SUBS IN INDIAN OCEAN

KANDY, CEYLON, August 18 — Allied Liberators are now striking at Japanese submarines in the Indian Ocean, it was announced here today at the headquarters of the Southeast Asia Command. The recent attack on Port Blair in the Andaman Islands was carried out by India-based Liberators which made the 1,375-mile journey in Monsoon weather.

In a five-mile stretch of the Taddim Road, where the enemy recently fought a determined delaying action, 3,000 dead Japs were counted. The communique added that the enemy had abandoned his positions covering the Sittaung track east of Tamu and had fallen back on his defenses. In north Burma, units of the 36th Indian Division captured Thaiwagon and advanced farther towards Pinbaw.

A communique issued from General Joseph Stilwell's headquarters at Chungking today said planes of the 14th USAAF destroyed warehouses, seven enemy airplanes, and transportation facilities, in widespread attacks Wednesday and Thursday in the Hengyang-Tungting lake sector, the

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They are the SS Prince Eugen Division, 1st German Alpine Division, the 181st and 369th Grenadiers, the SS Skanderbeg Division, and the 4th Brandenburg Division, in addition to many Ustashi and militia troops.

Marshal Tito's Patriot army has inflicted a heavy defeat on the Bulgarian 120th Regiment in an action in Serbia, today's Yugoslav communique stated. The Bulgarians lost heavily in men and material.

The communique added that 140 more Bulgarians were killed and another 180 taken prisoner along the Yugoslav-Greek frontier. A battalion commander was one of those captured.

In Western Bosnia, Marshal Tito's soldiers routed a German column and killed 40 Germans. Near Livno, they routed another enemy column which was pillaging harvests from peasants. (OWI-Reuter)

GREEK SUB SINKS GERMAN DESTROYER

LONDON, August 18 — A Greek communique announced tonight that while operating with the British Navy, the Greek submarine *Pipinos* torpedoed and sank a German destroyer of the *Cartatone* class off Samos.

A small supply ship was hit by a torpedo and two barges were damaged in the same area. (Reuter)

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Mitchells with fighter escort destroyed a ferry terminus south of Siantan and wrecked warehouses, while Warhawks of General Chennault's Chinese-American wing bombed compounds east of Changsha, killing enemy troops and destroying trucks. (OWI)

JAPANESE FALLING BACK IN NORTH BURMA

KANDY, CEYLON, August 18 — The Southeast Asia communique said today that the Japanese are abandoning their positions covering the Sittaung Trail, 18 miles east of Tamu, and are falling back to prepared defences.

On the Tiddim Road, Allied forces are continuing their advance, the communique added while in north Burma units of the 36th Indian Division have captured Thaikwagon and are pressing forward in the direction of Pinbaw.

A Chinese Army spokesman said today that Japanese forces, numbering about 200,000 men, are striking from the north and south in a determined effort to cut off Chinese troops which have been attacking Hengyang from the southwest. The Chinese are fighting back and trying to prevent

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the Japanese from penetrating further into Hunan Province. Four Japanese night attacks off Mangshih were repulsed.

A United Press dispatch said today that Chinese soldiers were trying to eliminate Japanese fortified positions outside the walls of Tengchung East and south of Lungling, two fortified hills forming the last enemy-held positions before that city were being subjected to continued Chinese attacks.

It was officially announced here today that Liberators operating from Ceylon are taking part in the battle of the Indian Ocean. India-based Liberators made a 1,466-mile journey recently to attack Port Blair, in the Andaman Islands, the announcement said. (Reuter-AP)

INSIDE GERMANY

HIMMLER SETS UP NEW SECRET SERVICE IN GERMANY

WASHINGTON, August 18 — Heinrich Himmler, Gestapo chief and Reich plenipotentiary for total mobilization, has set up a new secret service charged with the task of making daily reports on all important German civil officials, the Associated Press said yesterday in a despatch from the German Frontier.

The new police organization, which in Berlin alone is said to have 2,000 operatives, was formed as the result of the distrust and suspicion now rampant in Germany, the dispatch said.

Meanwhile, the information blackout confronting the German people was intensified yesterday with the announcement by the German News Agency that more newspapers are to go out of existence. In addition, only two illustrated papers are to be permitted in the Reich, and some Sunday papers are to be banned altogether. Drastic cuts are also planned for periodicals and dailies. (OWI)

500 MORE OFFICERS PURGED

ZURICH, August 18 — Heinrich Himmler's purge of the Wehrmacht continued today with the dismissal of another 500 German officers from their posts.

Reports filtering into Switzerland said that large numbers of officers have been sent into front-line duty, and that their positions in the reserves were being filled with chosen SS men and Storm Troopers.

Stockholm sources revealed that Himmler's purge activity has reached down to the enlisted ranks of the German Army. An order issued to reserve troops going to the front demanded that they fight to the finish. In this order Himmler said:

« Do not disgrace yourself by flight or surrender. Punitive organizations will find everyone who does not perform his duty conscientiously. » (TASS)

LIBERATED ITALY

AMG FEEDS 36 COMMUNES IN COMBAT AREA

WITH THE 5TH ARMY, August 18 — In the first 15 days of this month, the Allied Military Government supplied food, fuel, and medical supplies for 750,600 Italian civilians in the 36 communes and the refugee camps and civilian hospitals of the 5th Army's combat area.

Allied officials said today that this operation, which involved the distribution of more than 826 tons of food, was nothing more than a normal operation for the AMG organization assigned to look after immediate civilian needs in battle zones.

Military Government authorities take the responsibility of feeding all Italian civilians in newly-liberated areas, and also take over administrative functions of local government. As the armies move on, the job is turned over to the Allied Control Commission.

To feed the towns in its combat areas, the 5th Army

MORE GRAIN LAW VIOLATORS ARRESTED

ROME, August 18 — Italian Police authorities in Naples yesterday arrested five persons for failure to deliver grain to the Granaries of the People. Many quintals of grain were confiscated and sent to the granaries, it was stated here.

From Taranto, it was reported that Leonardo Semeraro was sentenced to one year in jail and was fined 167,940 lire for violation of the laws concerning grain deliveries.

From Enna and Caltanissetta, it was reported that Alessi Concetto was sentenced to six years in jail and fined 800,000 lire, and Arnaldo Filippo to two years in jail and fined 616,000 lire, for similar violations. (UNN)

ROME WATER SUPPLY TO BE CURTAILED FOR REPAIRS

ROME, August 18 — The water supply for the city of Rome will be curtailed at least 50 per cent beginning at midnight on Tuesday, August 22, while certain main aqueducts serving the city's water supply are repaired.

During this period, which is expected to be 72 hours, citizens are urged to conserve their water resources until the necessary repairs have been made. (UNN)

NEW SICILY ACC COMMISSIONER NAMED

PALERMO, August 18 — Brigadier M. Carr, former ACC commissioner in Sardinia, has succeeded Colonel Hancock as regional commissioner for Sicily. Colonel Hancock has been assigned to an undisclosed post. (ACC)

EX-FASCIST AMBASSADOR TO U. K. ARRESTED

ROME, August 18 — Fulvio Suvich, former Fascist Ambassador to Great Britain and former Minister of Finance under the Fascist regime, has been arrested upon orders of the High Commissioner for the Application of Sanctions Against Fascism, it was announced here today. (UNN)

FORMER ITALIAN MINISTER INJURED IN ACCIDENT

ROME, August 18 — General Taddeo Orlando, commander of the Carabinieri and former Italian Minister of War, was injured recently in an automobile accident, it was disclosed here today. His injuries are not believed to be serious, it was stated. (UNN)

POPE'S MESSAGE FOR LONDON

ROME, August 18 — The Pope yesterday, in a private audience to the Archbishop of Westminster, Monsignor Bernard Griffin, gave him a special and cordial message for the people of London.

The Archbishop, who is shortly leaving for home, is to visit Malta and Algiers on the way, and will make public the Pope's message when he gets back. (Reuter)

UNITED NATIONS

UNDERSTANDING REACHED ON GERMAN OCCUPATION

WASHINGTON, August 18 — The United States, Great Britain, and Russia have reached a general understanding regarding the occupation of Germany, President Roosevelt said today at his press and radio conference.

He added that the understanding was arrived at regardless of how or at what date Germany capitulated. The three powers, he said, had entered into discussions and everything was proceeding satisfactorily. A general understanding on details had not yet been reached. He included in the details yet to be settled, what sections of Germany were to be occupied by whom.

The President said it would be just as easy to reach an understanding with China regarding the occupation of Japan.

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Military Government authorities take the responsibility of feeding all Italian civilians in newly-liberated areas, and also take over administrative functions of local government. As the armies move on, the job is turned over to the Allied Control Commission.

To feed the towns in its combat areas, the 5th Army keeps a fleet of British lorries going day and night, sometimes running under fire over exposed stretches of road, to get the pasta, sugar, soup ingredients, dried peas, salt, soap, rice, and milk into forward areas for the Italian population.

Distribution in each of the communities is usually handled by the local National Committee of Liberation, AMG officials said. And for the most part the handling of foodstuffs is done by Italian civil labor battalions, which joined the 5th Army at Naples. (UNN)

GERMAN SALE OF ART TREASURES ILLEGAL

ROME, August 18 — The Italian Government has instructed its Minister Plenipotentiary in Berne to inform the Swiss Government that all German sales of Italian art treasures are considered illegal. (UNN)

ARCHBISHOP ENDORSES GRANARIES OF PEOPLE

PALERMO, August 18 — Archbishop Di Leo of Palermo has given his full approval to the Granaries of the People, it was announced here.

In a message to all parish priests and other ecclesiastical authorities in Palermo, the prelate urged them to impress upon the people that it is their duty to deliver their grain to the Granaries of the People. (UNN)

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The President said it would be just as easy to reach an understanding with China regarding the occupation of Japan.

Another Roosevelt-Churchill Meeting

President Roosevelt announced that he was going to confer with Prime Minister Churchill soon.

The meeting between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill will be the 10th during the war. The result of their first meeting in August 1941, on board the battleship *Prince of Wales* was the Atlantic Charter. In December 1941, and June 1942, they met in Washington, and in January 1943 the historic conference at Casablanca took place. Another meeting in Washington in May was followed by the Quebec Conference in August.

Cairo was the setting for the Churchill, Roosevelt, and Chiang Kai-Shek talks in November 1943. President Roosevelt and Churchill went from there to Teheran to confer with Marshal Stalin, and returned to Cairo to meet President Inonu of Turkey. (Reuter)

ROOSEVELT SUGGESTS MILITARY TRAINING

WASHINGTON, August 18 — President Roosevelt today urged the American public to give serious thought to the need for post-war military and civilian training for American men from the ages of 17 to 23.

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The President added that he did not necessarily mean compulsory military training. He said that it would be a good thing for the nation to have and it would teach young men to get along with others. There were plenty of facilities for such a training program in and outside the U. S., including Alaska and the Aleutians, he stated, pointing out that the present training facilities are good for at least 25 years. He declared that about 1,000,000 young men could be trained each year. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, August 18 — Today's communique:

Naval: Navy operations off the south coast of France are proceeding smoothly. The reinforcement and supply of the army continue.

In addition to the two small enemy vessels reported as sunk in the communique of August 16, it is now learned that three E-boats were destroyed by minesweepers which preceded assault craft during the initial approach to the beaches. Yesterday morning, 17 August, our forces sank two enemy corvettes off Cape Croisette, southeast of Marseilles.

Further reports from the naval commander say that British and U. S. naval aircraft operating from a force of aircraft carriers off the assault area gave valuable service in supporting the bombarding ships, as well as in bombing and ground strafing enemy positions. They also provided air cover.

During the preliminary naval bombardment and subsequent gunfire support, 15,900 shells of five-inch calibre and above were expended by the ships of the Allied navy. About 12,500 of these shells were of major calibre — 12-inch or above. The results of the naval bombardment were reported as most effective in neutralizing enemy artillery, and thus assisting the landing.

Allied Armies in Italy: The situation in Florence is generally quieter and the distribution of supplies continues.

In the upper Tiber Valley east and west of the river, advantageous positions have been occupied.

Activity on the remainder of the front of both the 5th and 8th armies has been confined to active patrolling, with no appreciable change in the situation.

Allied Forces in Southern France: Troops of the 7th Army have further enlarged their bridgehead in southern France, methodically advancing in nearly all sectors against crumbling resistance. Reinforcements continue to arrive steadily.

The last pocket of resistance has been overcome on the Island of Port Cros after an Allied battleship had fired on an enemy strongpoint there. The neighbouring Island of Levant was cleared earlier.

On the mainland, forward elements are less than 10 miles from Toulon and six miles from Cannes, and in the central sector the advance has been extended to as far as 25 miles from the landing points. Thus far, our casualties have been extremely light.

Prisoners taken are estimated at 7,000, although the count is not complete. The captured include a German general and his staff.

MAAF HQ, Italy: Medium forces of escorted heavy bombers yesterday attacked oil refineries in the Ploesti area. Other heavy bombers carried out attacks on an enemy airdrome at Nis, Yugoslavia.

Tactical aircraft continued to give close support to the ground forces in southern France, and also attacked enemy objectives in northern Italy and Yugoslavia.

Last night our bombers again attacked oil refineries in the Ploesti area. In these operations, two enemy aircraft were destroyed, and 24 of ours are missing.

of the town, while to the southeast they advanced down the railway from Damblainville to take Fresne le Mere. After capturing Barbou and Norrey, our forces drove on to the area of Trun and Chambois.

St. Pierre sur Dives and Mezidon are in our hands, and we are pushing eastward along the whole of our northern sector. North of Mezidon, our troops have reached the line of the Dives as far as Bures, and we have taken Trouern and Bavent.

In Brittany the citadel of St. Malo has fallen. At Dinard, which has now been liberated, the German commander and his staff were captured.

Air: Heavy bombers attacked shipping at Brest yesterday afternoon. Sixteen bridges spanning the River Risle from Pont-Audemer, near its mouth, to La Ferriere au Risle, 35 miles upstream, were attacked by medium and light bombers in two operations during the day.

A fuel dump near La Mailleray sur Seine was the target for other medium bombers. Rail lines from Belgium to France were systematically patrolled by fighters as far as the Seine. They successfully attacked locomotives, tunnels, bridges, and a large number of railway cars. Enemy road transport, particularly in eastern Normandy, was heavily attacked by fighters, which also hit tanks, strong points, troop concentrations, and barges on the Seine.

During the night, light bombers attacked transportation targets in Normandy and southwest of Paris. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, August 18 — Friday night's communique:

During August 18, southeast of Tartu, our troops occupied in fighting over 40 populated localities, including Tamistu, Rosina, Achia, Vauginova, Krotusi, and Tartse. Our troops forced the strait between Chudskoe and Pskov lakes, captured a bridgehead on the western bank of the strait, and made contact with the units advancing along the western bank of the Pskov Lake, in the course of which they captured several populated localities, including Lanie, Menekere, Mechekurma, Zhabaneza, Rakhtonova, Zhuravu, Tsuga, Mektiuk, Tikukurma, and Kuksnekoda.

North of Kruspils, on the western Dvina, our troops occupied in fighting over 30 populated localities, including Ikull, Klanchani, Tramak, Remi, Marziena, Rudin, and Altmushi, and the railway stations of Sheetvani and Marziena.

West of Siauliai (Shavli), our troops were engaging advancing strong enemy tank and infantry units. With heavy losses in men and material, the enemy made an insignificant wedge into our battle formations.

East of Praga, our troops successfully beat back enemy tank and infantry attacks, and in several sectors made counter-attacks.

Troops of the 1st Ukrainian Front, August 18, by storm captured the important strong-point of the German defence, on the left bank of the Vistula, the City of Sandomir, and, continuing their operations for expansion of the bridgehead, occupied the populated localities of Mikhnany, Lenechise, Glazov, Klechinets Dobroschitse, Shezhiry, Iaskava, Tichiry, Gilkovy, Shipinici, Klupchin, Yimiary, Gorbas, Roman-Kovova, Jimovize, Shabbovize, and Tiglastios, and the railway stations Gilkovy and Gury-Vysokie.

North of Sandomir, our troops completed encirclement of enemy groups in the strength of three divisions, and continued successful liquidation operations.

On other sectors of the front, fighting of local importance took place.

During August 17, our troops on all sectors of the front damaged or destroyed a total of 295 German tanks. In air combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 86 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

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two enemy corvettes off Cape Croisette, southeast of Marseilles.

Further reports from the naval commander say that British and U. S. naval aircraft operating from a force of aircraft carriers off the assault area gave valuable service in supporting the bombarding ships, as well as in bombing and ground strafing enemy positions. They also provided air cover.

During the preliminary naval bombardment and subsequent gunfire support, 15,000 shells of five-inch calibre and above were expended by the ships of the Allied navy. About 12,500 of these shells were of major calibre — 12-inch or above. The results of the naval bombardment were reported as most effective in neutralizing enemy artillery, and thus assisting the landing.

Allied Armies in Italy: The situation in Florence is generally quieter and the distribution of supplies continues.

In the upper Tiber Valley east and west of the river, advantageous positions have been occupied.

Activity on the remainder of the front of both the 5th and 8th armies has been confined to active patrolling, with no appreciable change in the situation.

Allied Forces in Southern France: Troops of the 7th Army have further enlarged their bridgehead in southern France, methodically advancing in nearly all sectors against crumbling resistance. Reinforcements continue to arrive steadily.

The last pocket of resistance has been overcome on the Island of Port Cros after an Allied battleship had fired on an enemy strongpoint there. The neighbouring Island of Levant was cleared earlier.

On the mainland, forward elements are less than 10 miles from Toulon and six miles from Cannes, and in the central sector the advance has been extended to as far as 25 miles from the landing points. Thus far, our casualties have been extremely light.

Prisoners taken are estimated at 7,000, although the count is not complete. The captured include a German general and his staff.

MAAF HQ, Italy: Medium forces of escorted heavy bombers yesterday attacked oil refineries in the Ploesti area. Other heavy bombers carried out attacks on an enemy airdrome at Nis, Yugoslavia.

Tactical aircraft continued to give close support to the ground forces in southern France, and also attacked enemy objectives in northern Italy and Yugoslavia.

Last night our bombers again attacked oil refineries in the Ploesti area. In these operations, two enemy aircraft were destroyed, and 24 of ours are missing.

MAAF flew approximately 1,500 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, August 18 — Today's communique:

Land: Allied forces, driving east, have liberated Dreux, Chartres, Chateaudun, and Orleans. East of Chartres, the Aunay River has been crossed, and at Dreux, a bridgehead has been established over the Eure.

St. Calais and Authon, both in the path of the eastward drive, have also been liberated. In the Normandy pocket, heavy opposition is being encountered north of Rames. Fromentel, northwest of Rames, has been freed.

Our troops north of La Ferte Mace have advanced 3,000 yards against light and scattered resistance. American patrols have made contact with British forces along the line north and northwest of Domfront.

Allied troops, advancing from the Elers area, have taken Athis and crossed the River Rouvre east of La Carnille. East of the Orne, our forces pushing to Raphily and to the vicinity of St. Philbert have further compressed the area still occupied by the enemy.

Falaise was cleared of the enemy yesterday morning, and our troops are established on the high ground south [illegible] troop concentrations and barges on the Seine.

During the night, light bombers attacked transportation targets in Normandy and southwest of Paris. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, August 18 — Friday night's communique:

During August 18, southwest of Tartu, our troops occupied in fighting over 80 populated localities, including Tamistu, Rasina, Arbia, Vaaginova, Kratusi, and Tartu. Our troops forced the strait between Chudskoe and Pskov lakes, captured a bridgehead on the western bank of the strait, and made contact with the units advancing along the western bank of the Pskov Lake, in the course of which they captured several populated localities, including Lanle, Merakere, Mochekurina, Zhalaneza, Ilshtonezu, Zhuravu, Tiuse, Mektiuk, Tikakurina, and Kuksnekodu.

North of Kruspils, on the western Dvina, our troops occupied in fighting over 30 populated localities, including Rull, Klamchani, Trumak, Rand, Marziena, Rudin, and Alimushi and the railway stations of Sheatvani and Marziena.

West of Saudai (Shavli), our troops were engaging advancing strong enemy tank and infantry units. With heavy losses in men and material, the enemy made an insignificant wedge into our battle formations.

East of Praka, our troops successfully beat back enemy tank and infantry attacks, and in several sectors made counter-attacks.

Troops of the 1st Ukrainian Front, August 18, by storm captured the important strong-point of the German defence, on the left bank of the Vistula, the City of Sandomir, and, continuing their operations for expansion of the bridgehead, occupied the populated localities of Milchany, Lunachise, Glusov, Klechinets, Dobrochitse, Shezury, Lukava, Tichary, Glikozy, Shiplinki, Klupchia, Viniary, Garbus, Roman-Konova, Janovire, Shablovize, and Tichashus, and the railway stations Glikozy and Gury-Vysokie.

North of Sandomir, our troops completed encirclement of enemy groups in the strength of three divisions, and continued successful liquidation operations.

On other sectors of the front, fighting of local importance took place.

During August 17, our troops on all sectors of the front damaged or destroyed a total of 295 German tanks. In air combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 83 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, August 18 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

On August 11, south of the Arno, Patriots lost seven men in one encounter with the enemy. The same day, Patriots succeeded in crossing the river, but 40 of them were killed and 165 wounded in the fighting that took place. In the northern suburbs of Florence, Nazi-Fascist soldiers attacked the civilian population with armored cars, causing many casualties.

In Piedmont, the important Breuil-Chatillon highway is now in the hands of Patriot forces. In this sector, large groups of Patriots have been placed under a single command to intensify and coordinate operations against the enemy. In spite of the scarcity of arms and equipment, Patriots have complete control of the situation, since the greater part of the enemy troops, composed of Czech elements, are unwilling to serve Nazi-Fascist interests.

In Val d'Aosta, Patriots carried out acts of sabotage against electric lines and captured or destroyed large quantities of enemy supplies. Patriots used Commando tactics in attacking local garrisons, executing several Fascist traitors.

At Ivrea, on July 26, Patriots of the Garibaldi Brigade attacked Nazi-Fascist troops, capturing arms and munition

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depots. In the fighting that followed, enemy losses totalled 10 killed and 25 wounded. On July 29, after occupying the village of Cunavese, Patriots took 100 prisoners and large quantities of booty, among which were eight 160-mm. mortars and many machine guns. On July 30, clashes took lace at Noretta, Cavour, Piserolo, Villafranca, and Barge, in which three Germans were killed. Near Staffarda, Patriots attacked a motor column killing 30 Germans.

During the month of July, Patriots occupied several towns in the Val Moese and Val Susaera sectors. The local textile industry is now working for the Patriots. (DNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, August 18. — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

In Normandy, the front bulge which protruded far westward beyond the Orne was taken back behind the river. East and northeast of Falaise, the enemy tried with strong forces to hamper this movement from a northerly direction, but was stopped in grim fighting. In the Argentan sector, enemy troops who tried to encircle the German forces were smashed in counter-attacks. The corridor between Falaise and Argentan was widened by these operations. Grim fighting is in progress for Chartres. In Orleans, fierce street fighting with American troops was in progress throughout the whole day. The Americans finally succeeded in capturing the town. The garrison of St. Malo has been overwhelmed by the superior enemy forces. Being heavily shelled without interruption, and having lost all heavy arms, the garrison finally resisted only with light arms. Soldiers of all parts of the Army, under the command of Colonel von Aulock, during nearly three weeks of heroic fighting, resisted the onslaught of extremely strong enemy forces and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. Their fight will be commemorated in history.

In southern France, the enemy broadened and reinforced his beachhead between Toulon and Cannes. Our security formations repulsed enemy reconnaissance armour which drove northward. West of Toulon, some enemy attempts at landing troops were frustrated.

Two enemy destroyers, and four freighters totalling 25,000 tons were sunk by the Navy off the Seine Estuary. A big freighter of 15,000 to 20,000 tons, and eight other ships totalling 45,000 tons were torpedoed. Their loss may be reckoned with, since heavy explosions were observed. A coastal battery of the Navy sank two enemy minesweepers and destroyed one destroyer off the coast of southern France.

London is being kept under heavy retaliatory fire with «V-1» throughout the day and the night.

In Italy, several enemy attempts at crossing the Arno, and numerous reconnaissance thrusts, were repelled.

In the East, Rumanian troops frustrated enemy attempts at crossing the lower Dniester. In the foothills of the Carpathians west of Sanok and northwest of Krosno, fierce fighting is in progress. At the Baranov Vistula bridgehead, repeated Bolshevist attacks failed. Tanks and tank grenadiers broke stubborn enemy resistance and repelled the Soviets in counter-attacks. Many enemy tanks were destroyed. On both sides of Vilkovishken, the Soviets supported by numerous bombers, continued to attack with 14 rifle divisions and several tank brigades. Vilkovishken was again lost. At Rasciten, repeated enemy attacks were repulsed. The Bolsheviks suffered high losses from effective attacks of our bomber squadrons. In this sector 50 enemy planes were brought down in dog-fights alone.

On the Latvian front, north of Birsen and at Madona, enemy attempts at breaking through were frustrated by the stubborn resistance of our divisions.

In Estonia, numerous enemy attacks were repulsed or stopped. In the isthmus between the Lake of Peipus and Lake Peipus, grim fighting developed with the Soviets, who had reached the western banks.

Our air defense destroyed 40 enemy planes out of a Yesterday, a total of 110 enemy planes was destroyed on the Eastern Front. German-Rumanian air defense forces brought down 18 four-engined bombers when enemy planes attacked the Ploesti area.

In the night, isolated British planes dropped bombs on Mannheim, Ludwigshafen, and the Rhenish-Westphalian area. (Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMAN OVERSEAS STATIONS

Highest German Decoration to Model: Field Marshal General Model was awarded the Diamond to the Oak Leaf of the Knight's Cross. He is — after Field Marshal General Rommel and Field Marshal General Kesselring — the third of this rank to receive the highest German decoration.

«Comradeship in Arms» with Finland: The Finnish paper *Ajann Suunta* writes: «Finland is exclusively indebted to Germany for being able to carry on its economic life despite the war. Since Germany is Finland's most important trade partner, it may be seen what the comradeship in arms and Germany's friendship means to the Finnish people.

TRANSOCEAN AND DNB

Southern France: On the southern French coast, the Anglo-Americans reinforced their beachheads from sea and from the air. Embittered fighting is going on round the Monts des Maures between St. Raphael and Hyeres. On the southern fringes of the Maures Mountains, the German shore batteries smashed new enemy landing attempts at several points. In the valley north of Monts des Maures, enemy paratroops, who had landed there, were thrown back by German reserves. To the east of the hotly-disputed mountain massif of Monts des Maures, the invaders endeavored to drive northward from Cannes in an effort to establish contact with the paratroops cut off there. This enemy attack was frustrated. So were all Allied attempts to land troops on both sides of Toulon. Several Anglo-American landing craft and escorting warships were hit by heavy artillery.

Northern France: West and east of Argentan, the German counter-thrust of August 17 gained more ground. East of the city, German panzers succeeded in mopping up the Forest of Gouffern, and in taking several towns, among them Silly. The open space between Argentan and Falaise was widened on August 17 as compared with the previous day.

After their abortive attacks on Chartres, where the German garrison is still holding out, the Americans on August 17 drove eastward along the Chartres-Rambouillet road and neighboring roads also running eastward. At Rambouillet the German barrier formations fought a grim battle against the Americans, and annihilated big portions of their assault groups.

Russia Front: Fourteen Soviet rifle divisions and several tank brigades, supported by numerous battle planes, attacked in the area on both sides of Vilkovishken on August 17. Despite embittered German opposition, the Soviets were able to make dents. The battle swept over Vilkovishken. At Rasciten, several Soviet attacks failed. In Latvia, Bolsheviks operating north of Birsen and in the area of Modohn continued their vain efforts to break through with strong forces.

Rumanian Front: Several Bolshevik attempts to cross the lower Dniester were repelled by Rumanian troops on August 17.

FASCIST RADIO

Patrol activity is reported all along the northern bank of the Arno up to the Tyrrhenian coast. In the Adriatic

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ing with American troops was in progress throughout the whole day. The Americans finally succeeded in capturing the town. The garrison of St. Malo has been overwhelmed by the superior enemy forces. Being heavily shelled without interruption, and having lost all heavy arms, the garrison finally resisted only with light arms. Soldiers of all parts of the Army, under the command of Colonel von Aulock, during nearly three weeks of heroic fighting, resisted the onslaught of extremely strong enemy forces and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. Their fight will be commemorated in history.

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In Estonia, numerous enemy attacks were repulsed or stopped. In the Isthmus between the Lake of Pskov and Lake Peipus, grim fighting developed with the Soviets, who had reached the western banks.

Our air defense destroyed 46 enemy planes out of a Soviet bomber force which tried to attack Kirkenes, thus destroying more than one-third of the enemy formation.

TRANSOCEAN AND D.N.B.

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FASCIST RADIO

Patrol activity is reported all along the northern bank of the Arno up to the Tyrrhenian coast. In the Adriatic sector, local encounters took place south of Cesano. Fascist resistance continues in the northern outskirts of Florence.

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

NEWS SUMMARY

Public Relations Office

PENINSULAR BASE SECTION NUMBER 310-FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1944

INVASION II FOUR MILES FROM TOULON: Algiers, August 17--Radio France stated tonight that the Allied invasion forces have captured a promontory four miles from the great French naval base of Toulon. This is the most westerly point reported reached by the armies of Invasion II. Allied Headquarters in the Mediterranean announced this morning, August 18, that the towns of La Napoule and Draguignan have fallen to the invaders. Draguignan is an important communications center six teen miles inland from Frejus. With a prewar population of 12,000, Draguignan is the administrative center for the war Department. Invasion II was developing rapidly, meeting only light resistance. The towns of Vidauban, Le Luc, Roshle, and Cuers were taken. The heavy air-screen encountered little opposition, and landing operations were setting new records. The front, an arc, reaching to more than twenty miles in depth in some places, contains some 500 square miles of French territory, reaching from the outskirts of Toulon to Cannes, which Berlin reports said has been penetrated by Allied troops. In a period of the invasion given primarily to defending beachheads and high covering troops and supplying and reinforcing the early waves of landing forces, Invasion II was engulfing a considerable amount of territory.

General Eisenhower sent the following message to General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson: "All indications are that you have got off to a flying start. Every step of your progress will bring a wail of terror from the Hun and a cheer from all of us here. Congratulations to all of your commanders and troops. Best of luck." General Wilson replied: "Your message was deeply appreciated. We have been most gratified by our progress so far and are looking forward with the greatest confidence to the successful development of these operations. Without the material support which you have made available, this undertaking would be impossible, and we are fully conscious of and grateful for this support."

LATER: Algiers Radio announced that Cannes is in Allied hands.

GERMANS RETREAT IN WEST; ALLIES NEAR PARIS: Normandy, August 18--The mutter of Allied artillery was clearly audible in Paris this morning as three armored columns closed in on the city. They were last reported little more than twenty miles from the capital. The German Army meanwhile started another retreat, this one along a thirty mile front running from north of Falaise toward the channel coast. This retreat, which British and Canadian forces are making extremely costly by constant pressure on the enemy, may have started too late to save the German armies west of the Seine. The American forces are in an excellent position to Chartres and Dreux, to lock the German army in a huge new pocket between the Normandy front and the river. While American forces in the south sped through excellent tank country, sweeping into many important cities, the heavy concentration of German armor trapped in the Falaise--Argentan loop were almost helpless under a heavy barrage of Allied artillery and aircraft. The bottleneck through which they must escape has been further diminished to four miles across, and the batteries on both sides are exerting caution to keep from shelling each other.

Allied strategy has developed three possible manoeuvers, each of them designed to hasten the complete rout of the German armies in France. The Allies can outflank Paris from Orleans; they can march directly on the capital from Chartres; or they can sweep north to the Seine River from Dreux to trap Von Kluge in the west.

Allied air activity was largely curtailed yesterday by a heavy fog. Heavy bombers remained at their bases while fighters and fighter-bombers ranged over the south of the Falaise cup hemming in escaping German transport, and some 600 American fighters swept up and down the rail network radiating northeast from Paris, destroying many locomotives and nearly 1,000 railway wagons.

(Continued)

4038

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RED ARMY CAPTURES VYSU, RAPIN: Moscow, August 18--Soviet forces smashing their way along the bank of Iskov Lake north of Petseri have seized two important strongpoints Vysu and Rapin. General Moslennikov's advance, stretching two arms toward the Tallinn-Riga railway, is nearing the rail junction and provincial capital, Tartu, and threatening to trap thousands of German troops against the lake, aided by the Soviets who captured the strategic approaches to Valga three days ago. These are spreading in a north-easterly direction to link up with Moslennikov's right flank. The enemy is offering stubborn resistance, throwing in fresh reserves into the battle west of Petrosi. Breaking the enemy's furious resistance, Red Army forces captured a number of localities. Northwest and southwest of Shavli, Russian troops continued to repulse savage German counterattacks. A battalion of German motorized infantry was wiped out, and 35 tanks destroyed. Northwest of Mariampole the Russian advance continued to roll. Soviet troops have now reached the frontier of East Prussia, breaking down all enemy resistance. Dispersed enemy groups which were pressed back against the River Gesupe have been wiped out. Northwest of Sandomierz, the Red Army forged ahead, extending its bridgehead on the left bank of the Vistula. Fierce fighting continues in the streets of Sandomierz where the Russians have resorted to clearing the town, house by house. There were no material changes on other sectors of the front.

CHINESE OPEN NEW DRIVE: Chungking, August 17--Chinese forces have launched a new offensive against Ichang, the most important Japanese base above Hankow, it was announced today. Developments of the thrust are expected soon. The Reuters Chungking correspondent had stated earlier that the entire Salween front had flared into activity. Chinese troops were launching large-scale attacks on the Japanese holding out in Tengchung and Lungling. This drive is aimed at opening the Ledo Road from India.

While the news circulated that the last Japanese fighting forces had been expelled from the Manipur state of India, further progress went on along the Tiddim Road into Burma. A Southeast Asia Command communique stated that Allied troops in the Taungni-Pinbaw area had consolidated their gains of the previous day, and the area from Thaikangen north to Taungni along the road and railway has now been cleared.

Air activity marked the Southwest Pacific campaign, with the island of Halmahera getting the major portion of Allied attention. A communique from General MacArthur's headquarters stated that air attacks on Halmahera have lately become a regular feature of operations.

REMARKS FROM TODAY'S NEWS--A German military correspondent wrote last night: "The Normandy front has been liquidated by the German High Command. German forces are withdrawing in an easterly direction. Cards are now being dealt for a new game." "Owing to outstanding successes in the South Pacific against Japanese shipping resulting in a reduction of targets, production of torpedoes is to be reduced, it was stated by the Navy Department. "Sixteen Italian spies employed by the Germans against the Allies in Italy have been executed at Rome. " The Twelfth Army Group took 9,754 prisoners in a forty-eight hour period ending midnight August 15. "With almost every bridge across the Seine River destroyed by Allied aircraft, the Germans are resorting to hundreds of barges and ferries massed in the Seine between Paris and Rouen to take their armor across the river. "The Canadian and Polish forces have launched a new offensive in the sector from Falaise to the sea. This drive is making the German "disengaging movement" an expensive manoeuver. "The enemy-held Japanese naval base at Truk was on the receiving end of 57 tons of bombs yesterday, dropped by Seventh Army Airforce Liberators. One of the nine Japs that rose to intercept was shot down, while all of the Liberators returned.

Interview S.C.

INFORMATION DIVISION
ACC

BASIC NEWS

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

Psychological Warfare Branch, I N C . A F H Q — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512

Friday — 18 August 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Normandy front liquidated by German High Command: Americans take Chartres, near Orleans; German 7th Army broken: Riviera beachhead, 50 miles wide, is day ahead of schedule: Dummy guns defended Isle du Levant: Red Army approaches East Prussian border near Mariampol: German tanks in Florence fire on civilians: Chinese launch two new offensives; Japs retreat from India into Burma.

LIBERATED ITALY — AAI warns civilian spies; Refugees to be furnished transportation.

UNITED NATIONS — President Roosevelt says Allies will occupy Germany and Japan.

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WAR FRONTS

NORMANDY FRONT LIQUIDATED BY HIGH COMMAND

LONDON, August 17 — The military correspondent of the official German news agency stated tonight: «The Normandy front has been liquidated by the German High Command. German forces are withdrawing in an easterly direction. The cards are now being dealt for a new game.» (Reuter)

AMERICANS TAKE CHARTRES, NEAR ORLEANS; GERMAN 7th ARMY BROKEN

SHAEF, August 17 — General George Patton's 3d Army liberated Chartres today, and continued sowers to the town of Dreux, 40 miles from Paris. At the same time, dispatches reaching here said that an American column had reached Orleans, 70 miles to the south of Chartres. A bridgehead has been established across the Aunay River, east of Chartres. Chateaudun and St. Calais were also liberated in the lightning drive eastward.

These advances left milling thousands of Germans far behind the Allied lines in the Falaise pocket. There, the German 7th Army was said to have been broken up, with the remnants of 11 German divisions now disorganized in

Front reporters estimate the casualties inflicted on the enemy by General Patton's 3d Army at nearly 100,000, comprising some 30,000 prisoners, 45,000 wounded, and 11,000 killed. The Canadians have taken 2,000 prisoners in the last three days. Thus, said Associated Press, the total estimated casualties suffered by the Germans in the Normandy campaign has been brought to between 230,000 and 300,000. The estimate on August 8 was 190,000.

Aerial photographs showed today that the Germans are accumulating masses of self-propelled barges along the banks of the Seine for what Allied sources say may be a coming attempt at a flight from the battle of Normandy.

Hidden Barges

The barges lie camouflaged under the banks and along the tributaries of the river, and many of them have been hauled ashore and hidden under trees. It was said that the Germans have been forced to use some of these barges to keep their troops in the Normandy and Brittany battle supplied, since Allied aircraft had smashed Seine bridges and made rail and highway routes unusable.

Some of these barges have been caught in the act of unloading supplies and troops along the western bank of the Seine, and have been attacked by bombers.

Canadian troops attacked today east of the Falaise-Trun line, advancing from one to six miles. Places captured during the attack include Moulon, much bombed road junction, and St. Pierre, farther to the south.

Canadian forces today joined with Polish armored formations to launch a two-pronged armored drive toward Trun, a road center 10 miles southeast of Falaise. Fighting is going on around Montreuil la Cambe, two miles north of Trun.

Allied forces made a 2½-mile advance in the Conde sector. Although the Germans still hold Argentan, American troops have already reached within a half mile north of the town.

The communique earlier today said that Canadian forces were engaged in clearing the last bits of German resistance from Falaise. Forward elements of these Canadians later reached the high ground 1,000 yards beyond the town.

At the same time, British and American troops have joined up at Flers, and advances have been made eastward of liberated Tinchebray. North of La Fert Mace and northeast of Domfront, gains of up to six miles had been made early today against moderate German resistance. The town of Les Monts de Breuse was reached.

It was said here that Allied tanks and motorized infantry units were roaming around within the Falaise pocket, shooting up everything and completely disrupting German efforts to organize a break-through. Reports com-

LATE BULLETINS

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

broken; Riviers beachhead, 50 miles wide, is day ahead of schedule; Dummy guns defended Isle du Levant; Red Army approaches East Prussian border near Mariampol; German tanks in Florence fire on civilians; Chinese launch two new offensives; Japs retreat from India into Burma.

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These advances left milling thousands of Germans far behind the Allied lines in the Falaise pocket. There, the German 7th Army was said to have been broken up, with the remnants of 11 German divisions now disorganized in almost unfirected guerrilla warfare, trying as best they can to escape from the ever-contracting jaws of the Allied trap.

Conde, Putanges Freed

In the British sector of the Falaise trap, the town of Conde has been liberated, and on the lower sector American troops took Putanges, thus closing off the last route, no wider than a wagon trail, that had still been open to whichever German cared to take a chance with road-strafing Allied aircraft. American units have entered Fromental, seven miles west of Argentan, and Ecouche, five miles west of the city.

The Falaise pocket was said today to have been squeezed into an area 20 miles long, and from seven to 15 miles in width. Across its narrow opening, Allied aircraft put down an overnight barrier of bombs and bullets, wrecking a German column seeking to escape across the Seine.

A few hours after a sharp American armored thrust led to the capture of Putanges, an official announcement said that the trapped divisions were the 271st, 277th, 326th, 276th, 277th, 89th, 85th, and 272d Infantry, and the 21st Panzer, and the 9th and 12th SS divisions.

At full strength these divisions would aggregate some 165,000 men, Associated Press said, but their number does not approach that now. It cannot be estimated yet, however, to what extent they have been reduced.

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Hidden Barges

The barges lie camouflaged under the banks and along the tributaries of the river, and many of them have been hauled ashore and hidden under trees. It was said that the Germans have been forced to use some of these barges to keep their troops in the Normandy and Brittany battle supplied, since Allied aircraft had smashed Seine bridges and made rail and highway routes unusable.

Some of these barges have been caught in the act of unloading supplies and troops along the western bank of the Seine, and have been attacked by bombers.

Canadian troops attacked today east of the Falaise-Troarn line, advancing from one to six miles. Places captured during the attack include Meaudon, much bombed road junction, and St. Pierre, farther to the south.

Canadian forces today joined with Polish armored formations to launch a twopronged armored drive toward Trun, a road center 10 miles southeast of Falaise. Fighting is going on around Montreuil la Cambe, two miles north of Trun.

Allied forces made a 2½-mile advance in the Conde sector. Although the Germans still hold Argentan, American troops have already reached within a half mile north of the town.

The communique earlier today said that Canadian forces were engaged in clearing the last bits of German resistance from Falaise. Forward elements of these Canadians later reached the high ground 1,000 yards beyond the town.

At the same time, British and American troops have joined up at Fler, and advances have been made eastward of liberated Tinchebray. North of La Fert Mace and northeast of Domfront, gains of up to six miles had been made early today against moderate German resistance. The town of Les Mesnil de Briouze was reached.

It was said here that Allied tanks and motorized infantry units were roaming around within the Falaise pocket, shooting up everything and completely disrupting German efforts to organize a break-through. Reports com-

LATE BULLETINS

TROARN TAKEN WITH LITTLE OPPOSITION

SHAEF, August 17 — British troops have occupied Troarn, seven miles east of Caen, with little opposition from the retreating German troops on the Orne front, it was reported late tonight.

A senior staff officer said that «there is no doubt about it. The Germans are in a chaotic mess.» (Reuter)

GERMANS WITHDRAWING NORTHEAST OF FALAISE

SHAEF, August 17 — After closing up to the River Dives on a wide front and establishing bridgeheads, British and Canadian troops are now pushing east to pursue the Germans who are withdrawing from the area northeast of Falaise.

It has been confirmed that Orleans has been captured.

The 12th U.S. Army Group took 9,754 prisoners in 48 hours ending midnight August 15. (Reuter)

U.S. TORPEDO PRODUCTION CUT

WASHINGTON, August 17 — Production of torpedoes in the United States will be reduced, due to the outstanding successes in the South Pacific, the Navy Department announced tonight. (Reuter)

4097

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

ing in from the front, however, said that thousands of Nazis and hundreds of their tanks had succeeded in getting away before the terrible Allied air assault was begun on the roads running east.

But even these escaped columns were said to be endangered now by the presence of Allied forces as far away as Chartres and Dreux. And Allied planes are giving them no rest. Delayed-fuse bombs have been dropped on roadways, and large concentrations of German traffic fleeing eastward have been smashed.

The largest German force within the trap is said to be caught between the converging American and British-Canadian armies.

In not-so-distant Paris, 150 civilians are said to have been shot by the Gestapo as the Nazis tighten up restrictions. Two German SS divisions are reported to have entered the city to defend German installations from sabotage.

In the Brittany Peninsula, the town of Dinard has been completely occupied by American troops. Resistance is still being encountered at St. Malo and the situation at Lorient and Brest remains unchanged. (AP-Reuter)

U. S. NORMANDY CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED

WASHINGTON, August 17 — American casualties totaled 112,073 in the Normandy-Brittany sector of France between D-day on June 6 to August 6, it was announced today by Acting U. S. Secretary of War John McCloy.

The casualties include 16,434 killed, 76,535 wounded, and 19,704 missing.

American army casualties in all theaters as of July 29 total 244,775, Mr. McCloy said. These include 45,491 killed, 113,977 wounded, 42,102 missing, and 43,205 prisoners of war.

The Acting Secretary of War warned that there is serious fighting ahead for the Allies, adding that the enemy fights most bitterly at the points of greatest danger. He declared that the main elements of the French Army are now ashore on their native soil and fighting the enemy shoulder to shoulder with the other Allies.

The U. S. War Department, he said, definitely favors compulsory military training for the youth of America after the cessation of hostilities. (OWI)

RAF HITS STETTIN AND KIEL

LONDON, August 17 — RAF heavy bombers carried out saturation raids on the German cities of Stettin and Kiel last night, giving close strategic support to Russian forces battling to smash the German armies in the Baltic area.

At the same time, Mosquito-bombers dropped two-ton block-busters on Berlin for the third consecutive night. These night attacks followed closely on widespread raids over German and Nazi-controlled territory, carried out by more than 2,500 heavy and fighter planes of the USAAF.

Stettin is the chief Baltic Sea port used by the Germans to supply their troops in Finland, and lies on the upper flanks of the Russian front now stabbing into the Baltic states. The targets in the city were chemical plants and oil refineries. The attack on Kiel was aimed at the naval base and shipbuilding yards. The Air Ministry said nearly 1,300 aircraft took part in the night's operations; 16 failed to return.

Jet-Propelled ME-163's

Reports of yesterday's American operations over Europe disclosed that United States fighters shot down at least 32 Nazi fighter planes, including two jet-propelled Messerschmitt 163's, another of these jet-propelled craft was damaged, a fourth refused to battle it out.

They complained that the German Army had deliberately sacrificed them, assigning them to suicidal rearguard action in an effort to gain time for the withdrawal of more valuable troops of the Panzer, parateop, and SS units.

One 35-year-old German factory worker recently recruited into the army said there had been no food issued in his company for five days. He said that he and his fellows had milked cows and had eaten green vegetables picked up in the fields.

«Five times on a two-week march from Germany,» he said, they gave us soup, but no other hot food. Then we had to stay behind while SS troops going back left us nothing».

Another prisoner, who said he also had been a factory worker, told the correspondent that he had been given French prisoners, to teach them his job, and then was forced into the army.

«Before entering the army,» he said, «we had to work 12 hours a day in the factory. So we thought it would be good to get into the army. And we wanted to come over to you, because it could not be worse being captured than keeping on with such jobs.» (OWI)

GERMAN OFFICER DECRIES «USELESS SACRIFICE»

LONDON, August 17 — The BBC yesterday broadcast the statement of a captured German officer discussing the vulnerability of the Germans' Atlantic defense wall, and the inevitability of the dissolution of the German armies.

Addressing his comrades in the fortresses at Brest, Saint Nazaire, and Lorient, the German officer said:

The generals are sacrificing our divisions without any real success. The way the fighting has gone in Normandy and Brittany shows better than anyone can say the inevitable dissolution which is at work in our armies.

I cannot advise you to choose to undergo the same moral shock and collapse we had to go through. The responsibility is yours. Destiny has decided against Hitler and his will for power. It is your turn to make use of the opportunity of serving your people by avoiding the useless sacrifice of the blood of your men. (BBC)

F. F. I. INCREASE ATTACKS AGAINST GERMANS

LONDON, August 17 — The resistance forces in France tonight drove the Germans to the defensive particularly along the Swiss frontier, where the French flag already is flying over most of the Franco-Swiss customs offices.

While Allied forces are striking the Germans with success from the northeast and from the south, the French Forces of the Interior were carrying on a full-fledged war in the midst of the Germans, killing hundreds of the enemy at every opportunity. The resistance fire now threatens to engulf the Germans even before the Allied troops reach the frontier.

The FFI in the Haute Savoie launched large-scale operations against German troops at 0400 hours today, according to a Berne dispatch. Supported by artillery, the French units struck at German garrisons near the frontier and by 0800 hours had liberated the towns of St. Julien and Cruseilles. The whole Salève and Monte Vuache area in the Geneva neighborhood is entirely in FFI hands.

In St. Julien the Bellevue Hotel, German headquarters, has been demolished, and the Germans have taken refuge in the cellars, where they have been fighting among themselves.

At Thonon, the Resistance movement has held up the evacuation of German wounded from hotels, monasteries, convents, and schools, where the enemy wounded have been receiving hospital treatment. The Wehrmacht has been clearly informed that, because of the German treatment meted out to French prisoners, they are keeping the wounded

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The 163's were spotted flying above a formation of American heavy bombers, one of which was straggling behind, obviously the Messerschmitt's target. An American fighter pilot gave chase, and later reported that the 163 climbs at a terrific rate of speed. The German craft was out-maneuvered, however, just as it started in for the kill, and was itself shot down.

German aerial activity continued with one of the heaviest flying-bomb raids on southern England thus far. The attack, carried out last night, was said to have been a series of waves that soared across the channel in quick succession. Added attacks on southern England and on London were delivered this morning.

The Air Ministry revealed that Buckingham Palace has been hit by one of these bombs. The announcement said fragments of the burst blew out windows and window frames of the King's official residence, and did some damage to the Palace grounds. (Reuter - OWI)

GERMAN PRISONERS COMPLAIN OF NAZI ABUSE

FRONT LINE TOWN, NORTHERN FRANCE, August 17 — German prisoners questioned by a newspaper correspondent declared today that they had been forced into the front line at the point of guns, and that they had arrived worn-out, hungry, and poorly equipped.

LONDON, August 17 — The BBC recorded the statement of a captured German officer discussing the vulnerability of the Germans' Atlantic defense wall, and the inevitability of the dissolution of the German armies.

Addressing his comrades in the fortresses of Brest, Saint Nazaire, and Lorient, the German officer said:

The generals are sacrificing our divisions without any real successes. The war the fighting has gone in Normandy and Brittany shows better than anyone can say the inevitable dissolution which is at work in our armies.

I cannot advise you to choose to undergo the same moral shock and collapse we had to go through. The responsibility is yours. Destiny has decided against Hitler and his will for power. It is your turn to make use of the opportunity of serving your people by avoiding the useless shedding of the blood of your men. (BBC)

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At Thonon, the Resistance movement has held up the evacuation of German wounded from hotels, monasteries, convents, and schools, where the enemy wounded have been receiving hospital treatment. The Wehrmacht has been clearly informed that, because of the German treatment meted out to French prisoners, they are keeping the wounded as a reserve of hostages. The Resistance leaders guarantee to treat the enemy wounded in accordance with international law. German doctors and nurses may leave if they wish, and they will be replaced by French doctors.

The latest report from the FFI stated that the town of Annecy on the frontier is surrounded by 13,000 FFI troops.

Railwaymen of two large French railway networks — eastern and northern — are on strike, it was reported today. (Reuter-OWI)

CLASHES IN PARIS STREETS

LONDON, August 17 — Fighting broke out in the streets of Paris, yesterday, when collaborationists tried to break up demonstrations staged by citizens, the American Broadcasting Station in Europe announced today.

When Paris is quiet, the sound of approaching gunfire can be distinctly heard, according to reports from the frontier. At night, the sky is red with fires as RAF bombers start their work and the Germans blow up their own arms depots in the path of the advance. Throughout the hours of darkness there is sniping, and occasional bursts from tommy-guns — French patriots raiding some militia post.

Reprisals or attacks against the German military garrison have been suspended by the FFI, for the moment, so

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as not to involve Parisians in any measure which the Germans might try to initiate.

On the other hand, the Germans no longer interfere with FFI activities and allow them to fight it out with the militia, which is dissolving rapidly, either through shooting or through men going over to the Maquis.

By day, there are great fires in Paris courtyards, as the Wehrmacht and ministries burn their files to keep them from the Allies. There is little traffic on the streets, and most of that consists of German military lorries and staff cars heading East.

Only the Wehrmacht divisional headquarters are now left in advanced battle zones. The Corps headquarters of the 7th Army are ensconced in the west bank forests while the army headquarters are already on the west bank of the Seine. The Gestapo has been ordered to transfer 1,500 political prisoners from Paris to Metz. French Resistance forces have, in turn, been instructed to use every effort to prevent this.

The utmost disorder also reigns in Vichy. Telephone communications are still interrupted, but rare travellers from France reported here that the town is virtually in a state of siege. Heavily armed guards fill the streets and keep a watch on public services. It is believed that Pétain has left, though his destination is not known.

Doat is conducting a violent attack against Laval in Paris, accusing him of taking no steps for the evacuation of the population of Normandy. Doriot, who returned from the front bluffing that the Germans were going to pulverise the Allied armies, seems to have sunk into hiding. (PWB)

RIVIERA BEACHHEAD 50 MILES WIDE

ADVANCE AFHQ, August 17 — French and American troops have pushed 21 miles inland in an arcing, swiftly advancing front more than 50 miles wide which has liberated at least 14 towns and spread over more than 500 square miles of the French Riviera.

Allied forces have approached to within three and a half miles of the resort town of Cannes, at the northeastern edge of the advancing front, and to within less than nine miles of the great naval base of Toulon at the southwestern extremity of the enlarging beachhead.

The sweeping drive of French and American forces has engulfed the key Riviera railroad and its parallel highway for more than 55 miles of its length, and cut off direct communications between the two great Mediterranean ports of Marseilles and Nice.

Enemy forces, stunned by the pace and power of the Allied blow, are in confusion, it was reported here just before midnight tonight.

Elements of two German divisions have so far been identified in the area of the bridgehead. Approximately 40 per cent of these forces, which included fortress engineers, marines, and other units were soldiers from Ost battalions, recruited in the eastlands conquered by the Reich in the early stages of the war. Most of them are Russian prisoners of war and Czechs and Poles, impressed into service against their countrymen. The Allied report stated: «Their combat efficiency and morale were not high.»

Patriot Intelligence Reports

The announcement also revealed that the original Allied landings had relied heavily upon intelligence reports from French Patriots, which enabled the original forces to strike along a 35-mile coastal sector defended by two German regiments and other units. The spearhead of the attack thrust through the border zone of the two separate divisions to which these regiments belonged, and this factor, plus a two-hour air bombardment and a half-hour naval bombardment, disrupted the enemy defenses.

The list of towns announced as captured in the initial assault phase includes Cannes, Antibes, Grasse, Vallauris, Mandelieu, Cannet, Golfe-Juan, Mougins, Le Rouret, Le Tignet, Callian, Montauroux, Fayence, Tanneron, Mons, Bagnols-en-Forêt, Le Muy, Les Arcs, Draguignan, Le Luc, Le Cannet des Maures, Cuers, Pierrefeu, Solliès-Pont, Solliès-Ville, La Farlède, La Valette, La Garde, Le Pradet, Carqueiranne, Hyères, Le Lavandou, Bormes-les-Mimosas, Cavalaire, La Croix-Valmer, Gassin, Ramatuelle, Cogolin, Grimaud, St. Tropez, Port-Grimaud, La Môle, Gassin, Ste. Maxime, Le Plan-de-la-Tour, Les Adrets, Roquebrune, Fréjus, St. Raphaël, Puget-sur-Argens, Vidauban, Le Muy, Les Arcs

has left, though its destination is not known.

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The list of towns announced as captured in the midnight report from AFHQ included the department capital of Draguignan, 18 miles northeast of the Gulf of Frejus and on a tributary of the Argens River. This town is along the main Riviera railway and its parallel motor highway.

La Napoule, easternmost point on the beachhead, is on the famed Corniche section of the road, where it skirts the Mediterranean in winding contours around the cliffs of the Cote d'Azur. La Napoule is just three miles across the Bay of Napoule from the larger resort of Cannes.

The fourth of the towns announced as captured tonight and along the main Riviera road is Cuers, on a hilltop overlooking the woods and plains northeast of Toulon. Cuers is less than nine miles from this great naval base. The fifth town along the road is Vidauban, 13 miles due north of the Gulf of Troper.

The one town captured today which is not on the Marseilles-Nice road is Flesse, where Allied troops have pushed four miles further north to occupy this community. It is roughly 18 miles inland from the Bay of Hyeres.

The town of Lorgues, 21 miles inland from Frejus, where one of the original landings was made, is the point of farthest Allied penetration. A picturesque town of 3,200

St. Tropez and St. Maxime, on the northern and southern edges of the Gulf of Grimaud, are small seaport and resort towns roughly 25 miles southwest of Cannes.

Collobrieres is eight miles inland from Lavandou, and about halfway between the coast and the railway and main highway running inland.

Hyeres Not Yet Taken

From official reports it is evident that the large resort town of Hyeres, roughly 11 miles east of Toulon, has not yet been taken by Allied forces. But if the distance of nine miles, given as the distance of leading Allied troops from the big French naval base, is measured along the inland road into the city, it would place Allied elements near the village of Guers, in the midst of the low woodlands and forests which mark this approach to the seaport.

If the same procedure is applied to the area west of Cannes, it is evident that Allied forces may be near the coastal village of Anthoor, and inland across the Domaniale de l'Esterel, past the village of Mines de Boson over the overland road.

The special communique issued this afternoon was the first direct official news coming from the Riviera Beachhead, as well as the first from Major General Alexander Patch's American 7th Army Headquarters. It was also announced for the first time that three veteran American Divisions spearhead the landing operations. The listing of specific towns captured and details on the extending of the bridgehead secured were also released officially for the first time.

It was announced earlier today that Allied troops had pushed 11 miles inland and had joined up with elements of parachute forces dropped behind the enemy coastal defenses. Armored units, both French and American, had been landed, and were ready to give their full impact to the Allied spearheads fanning out from beaches, it was reported. (PRO)

RIVIERA LANDING DAY AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

ALGIERS, August 17 — The Allied landings in southern France were one day ahead of schedule, John J. McCloy, Acting U. S. Secretary of War, said at a press conference today in Washington.

German resistance was mainly concentrated on the flanks of the Allied bridgehead, BBC commentator Vaughn Thomas reported tonight. There is so much material ashore now, that it is difficult to see how the enemy can achieve anything more than a delaying action for the time being. There has been no sign of any forces the enemy may have had in reserve for a quick counter-attack.

Shortly before he embarked for northern France, the commander of the French forces, General de Lattre de Tassigny, told a correspondent: "I am going to a region of France that I know well. I have an account to settle with the Germans, and with others too." General de Tassigny started a revolt in southern France when the Germans occupied the whole country in 1942. He was arrested by Vichy, and sent to prison, but he later escaped and joined General de Gaulle last December.

French troops were the first to land in the south of France, combined U. S. press correspondent Larry Newman said yesterday. The successful French attack cleared the way for the general furtherance of the entire operation. On one island, the French captured 240 Germans for the loss of two wounded and none killed.

In the village of St. Tropez, French police evacuated the population at three o'clock as the Germans were to blow up the harbor at four. An Exchange Telegraph correspondent said that the explosion reduced the quays and jetties to ruins. He also reported that in November, 1943, the enemy-controlled administration of the town nominated for mayor a man who for two years had been a leader of the Resistance Movement. (OWI)

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DUMMY GUNS DEFENDED ISLE DU LEVANT

ADVANCE AFHQ, August 17 — German troops relied upon four dummy 120-millimeter coastal guns, made of two stovepipes, a roll of heavy cardboard, and a log, to defend the strategic island of Levant, off Hyeres and only 24 miles east of the big naval base of Toulon, a young Canadian naval officer revealed today. The dummy guns, which were placed where they seemed to threaten the approach to Cap Negre and the Bay of Hyeres to the west, were among the first objectives taken by Allied Assault Forces, according to Sub-Lieutenant Scott Young, of the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve. The sub-lieutenant was aboard an assault craft which formed part of an entirely new landing technique employed to capture the island six hours before the first troop landings on the Riviera beaches. Shielded by the guns of American, Canadian, and British warships, the Commando forces were carried ashore in assault boats towing smaller rubber craft, and screened to within 15 yards of the high, bluff shore by American motor patrol boats. At 1,000 yards distance from the beach, the assault craft set free the rubber boats, which were then rowed ashore by their crews of Commandos.

To scale the steep cliffs at the waters edge was a task which tried all the Commandos' training, the Canadian naval officer said. But after they had got to the top, they fanned out inland, and quickly overwhelmed most of the island's defenders.

Only at the western end of the island did the enemy hold out for any length of time. Most of the island's garrison, equipped only with light weapons, surrendered immediately to avoid needless sacrifices. Only one gun, a two-centimetre anti-aircraft gun, was found on the whole of the strategic island, aside from the heap of rubbish used to simulate coastal defenses. Lieutenant Young said that some of the survivors of a small, 800-ton armed French vessel, set afire from end to end by an American destroyer's salvo, had told him that the Germans had sent out eight tiny ships to turn back the Allied invasion armada of 800 warships and assault craft. The German crews, convinced that they were embarking on a hopeless mission, took advantage of shore leave in Marseilles to send everything they had of value home to their families. (PRO)

EISENHOWER CONGRATULATES WILSON ON LANDINGS

SHAEF, August 17 — General Dwight Eisenhower, supreme commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force, today congratulated General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Supreme Commander of the Mediterranean Theater, on the success of the Allied landings in Southern France. General Eisenhower stated that the landings in the French Riviera had gotten off «to a flying start.»

General Eisenhower's message continued: «Every step of your progress will bring a wail of dismay from the Hun and a cheer from all of us here.»

In his reply to General Eisenhower, General Wilson said: «We have been very gratified by the progress so far, and are looking forward to a successful development of these operations.»

General Wilson added that without the material support made available by the Allied offensives in Brittany and Normandy, the undertaking in southern France would have been impossible. (PRO)

CHURCHILL GREETS R.A.F. CONTINGENT

ADVANCE AFHQ, August 17 — Prime Minister Winston Churchill cheered in a launch, the ship carrying a contingent of RAF personnel, the only British troops in the initial assault, as the Great Allied armada made its way to southern France, it was revealed today.

Supplies Dropped Again

Boston bombers again today dropped supplies and ammunition to American paratroopers in southern France.

Major Gene Vance, commander of the squadron, who landed supplies to isolated Allied troops near Cassino at the beginning of the year, again led the formation in the difficult mission.

Nice Harbor Aflame

Fires were burning in Nice Harbour early this morning, according to reports of night patrol bombers maintaining a dusk-to-dawn vigil over the Allied beachhead along the French Riviera.

The returning crewmen also reported enemy transport columns along roads from Genoa to Alessandria in Italy, and also in the vicinity of Turin and Savona.

Only slight movement was reported in the Cannes-Nice-Albenga area.

4,285 MAAF Sorties

Mediterranean Allied Air Force flew a total of 4,285 sorties on the initial day of the Allied landings along the French Riviera, it was announced here today. Flying Fortresses, Liberators, Mitchells, Marauders, Havocs, Thunderbolts, Mustangs, Lightnings, Dakotas, and Spitfires were among the heavy bombers, medium bombers, fighter-bombers, and fighters which swarmed over the landing areas to support the allied operations.

The new record far exceeds the previous high of 3,000 flights set on May 25, 27, and 29, when Tactical Air Force was harrying the German retreat south of Rome and strategic bombers were striking at enemy targets in southern France, Austria, and the Balkans.

An Air Force announcement yesterday contained the statement of a Liberator bombardier that he had seen Allied troops landing as his formation of heavy bombers struck at the beach road to Frejus, a town near the gulf of the same name, and some 16 miles west of Cannes. The Air Force announcement quoted the bombardier as saying that hundreds of landing craft were circling off the low sandy beaches around the Gulf of Frejus, and warships further offshore were shelling this town itself. The entire area of Frejus and Saint Raphael, a nearby waterside village, had been subjected to heavy air bombardment before D-day. In addition to the areas indicated, other sheltered beach areas where landings might have been made are located just west of Cannes, on the shores of the Gulf of Napoule. The beaches around the gulf of Saint Tropez, protected by the wooded promontory on which St. Tropez is located, and near Hyeres. Other smaller beaches dot the precipitous coastline, but nearly everywhere the cliffs rise sheer from the water's edge. A winding, spectacular motor highway rims this shoreline, which has become a famous vacation haven for all Europe.

Road Convoy Blasted

A convoy of German motor trucks, towing mobile guns toward the beaches in southern France, was blasted from the road yesterday by a formation of American-flown Thunderbolt fighter-bombers. In the bombing and strafing attack, 42 of the vehicles were set ablaze, and the others were badly damaged. The convoy was spotted several miles inland, and was apparently being rushed southward to try to stem the Allied push inland.

RED ARMY NEARS EAST PRUSSIA NEAR MARIAMPOL

MOSCOW, August 17 The Red Army has pushed the Germans back against the wall of East Prussia northwest of Mariampol on the River Sheshuva, tonight's Soviet com-

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out inland, and quickly overwhelmed most of the island's defenders.

Only at the western end of the island did the enemy hold out for any length of time. Most of the island's garrison, equipped only with light weapons, surrendered immediately to avoid needless sacrifices. Only one gun, a two-centimetre anti-aircraft gun, was found on the whole of the strategic island, aside from the heap of rubbish used to simulate coastal defenses. Lieutenant Young said that some of the survivors of a small, 800-ton armed French vessel, set afire from end to end by an American destroyer's salvo, had told him that the Germans had sent out eight tiny ships to turn back the Allied invasion armada of 800 warships and assault craft. The German crews, convinced that they were embarking on a hopeless mission, took advantage of shore leave in Marseilles to send everything they had of value home to their families. (PRO)

EISENHOWER CONGRATULATES WILSON ON LANDINGS

SHAEF, August 17 — General Dwight Eisenhower, supreme commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force, today congratulated General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Supreme Commander of the Mediterranean Theater, on the success of the Allied landings in Southern France. General Eisenhower stated that the landings in the French Riviera had gotten off « to a flying start. »

General Eisenhower's message continued: « Every step of your progress will bring a wail of dismay from the Hun and a cheer from all of us here. »

In his reply to General Eisenhower, General Wilson said: « We have been very gratified by the progress so far, and are looking forward to a successful development of these operations. »

General Wilson added that without the material support made available by the Allied offensives in Brittony and Normandy, the undertaking in southern France would have been impossible. (PRO)

CHURCHILL GREETS R.A.F. CONTINGENT

ADVANCE AFHQ, August 17 — Prime Minister Winston Churchill circled in a launch, the ship carrying a contingent of RAF personnel, the only British troops in the initial assault, as the Great Allied armada made its way to southern France, it was revealed today.

The Prime Minister passed through most of the long lanes of ships in a highspeed launch to greet the British and American troops, late Saturday afternoon. Troops cheered as the Prime Minister stood in the bow of the launch and waved his familiar khaki sun helmet. (PRO)

20 ENEMY AIRCRAFT MET SINCE LANDINGS

ADVANCE AFHQ, August 17 — RAF Spitfires on a later afternoon patrol yesterday encountered three FW-190's, to bring to 20 the total enemy aircraft encountered since the Allies' amphibious assault on the Riviera coast of France. The FW-190's were headed for the beach areas when sighted, but fled when discovered.

One New Zealand pilot chased one of the enemy planes 50 miles inland before losing him.

In other late afternoon missions yesterday, medium and fighter-bombers attacked gun positions 150 miles north of Marseilles and strafed railroad cars at Cavaillon, 50 miles up the Rhone Valley. Supply dumps and rail yards were struck at Orange.

Marauders attacked the Tarascon road bridge and gun positions near Toulon, now threatened by Allied forces. Heavy flak was encountered over the French naval base.

Fortresses, Liberators, Mitchells, Marauders, Havocs, Thunderbolts, Mustangs, Lightnings, Dakotas, and Spitfires were among the heavy bombers, medium bombers, fighter-bombers, and fighters which swarmed over the landing areas to support the allied operations.

The new record far exceeds the previous high of 3,000 flights set on May 25, 27, and 29, when Tactical Air Force was harrying the German retreat south of Rome and strategic bombers were striking at enemy targets in southern France, Austria, and the Balkans.

An Air Force announcement yesterday contained the statement of a Liberator bombardier that he had seen Allied troops landing as his formation of heavy bombers struck at the beach road to Fréjus, a town near the gulf of the same name, and some 16 miles west of Cannes. The Air Force announcement quoted the bombardier as saying that hundreds of landing craft were circling off the low sandy beaches around the Gulf of Frejus, and warships further offshore were shelling this town itself. The entire area of Frejus and Saint Raphael, a nearby waterside village, had been subjected to heavy air bombardment before D-day. In addition to the areas indicated, other sheltered beach areas where landings might have been made are located just west of Cannes, on the shores of the Gulf of Napoule. The beaches around the gulf of Saint Tropez, protected by the wooded promontory on which St. Tropez is located, and near Hyeres. Other smaller beaches dot the precipitous coastline, but nearly everywhere the cliffs rise sheer from the water's edge. A winding, spectacular motor highway rims this shoreline, which has become a famous vacation haven for all Europe.

Road Convoy Blasted

A convoy of German motor trucks, towing mobile guns toward the beaches in southern France, was blasted from the road yesterday by a formation of American-flown Thunderbolt fighter-bombers. In the bombing and strafing attack, 42 of the vehicles were set ablaze, and the others were badly damaged. The convoy was spotted several miles inland, and was apparently being rushed southward to try to stem the Allied push inland.

RED ARMY NEARS EAST PRUSSIA NEAR MARIAMPOL

MOSCOW, August 17 The Red Army has pushed the Germans back against the wall of East Prussia northwest of Mariampol on the River Shashuka, tonight's Soviet communique announced. The Russians occupied more than 30 inhabited localities in the vicinity.

The Soviet push in the East Prussian direction brings the red Army to within striking distance of the East Prussian border towns of Bilderweitschen and Schirwindt, both northwest of Mariampol.

East of Praga, where the Germans were fighting a last-ditch battle to keep the Red Army from Warsaw, the Soviet forces repelled enemy counter-attacks of infantry and tanks, the communique added. A Reuter correspondent said that earlier German counter-attacks had been absorbed by a thick line of anti-tank and field guns, adding that even with these counter-attacks, in which the enemy are recklessly expending men and material, « the Germans are in a worse plight than before. »

The enemy was battling stubbornly with large forces of tanks and infantry west and southwest of Shavli to keep Red Army forces from closing the Baltic trap. There were reports that the German forces caught there had recently been reinforced by sea.

The bridgehead across the Vistula south of Warsaw was further enlarged, and 20 more inhabitated places taken.

From inside Warsaw came news that fighting had subsided somewhat yesterday in the north part of the Polish

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capital. In a broadcast from Warsaw, the BBC reported, a British soldier, fighting with the Polish Underground Army after escaping from a prisoner of war camp, said that German soldiers trying to escape to the Polish lines were being shot by an SS officer. (Reuter)

RAF DROPS ARMS TO POLES IN WARSAW

LONDON, August 17 — RAF bombers on Sunday night dropped arms and ammunition on Warsaw to help the Polish Underground Army fighting the «inside battle of Warsaw,» according to reports reaching here today.

General Bor, commander of the Polish Home Army, sent a message from Warsaw to the airmen who took part in the daring operations. It said: «Fighting Warsaw sends to the heroic airmen words of thanks and gratitude. We bow our heads to those crews which lost their lives.»

The London *Times* said that the hazardous operation did much to raise the morale of the Warsaw population which, in addition to the nearly five years of Nazi occupation and slaughter, have been in the midst of a battlefield for more than two weeks. (UWI)

GERMAN TANKS IN FLORENCE FIRE ON CIVILIANS

ADVANCE AFHQ, August 17 — Italian Patriots report a «reign of terror» in the German-controlled sections of Florence, where enemy forces have brought up tanks to enter the city and fire upon civilians and carabinieri, it was officially announced here today. Both civilians and carabinieri were killed in the tank onslaught, it was said. German tanks were reported yesterday to have ringed the city, but today's official statement is the first indication that they have actually entered Florence. Since their evacuation of the northern part of the city, the enemy has continued sniper and machine-gun fire along its outskirts, which has both interfered with the Allies' transport of food for the civilians and has prevented the care or evacuation of wounded. The food situation in these outlying parts of the city has been reported to be grave. Allied patrol forces were active yesterday from Arno to the sea. Sharp clashes were reported at Pornacette, Valtcelle, and Angelica on the 5th Army Front, while 8th Army scouting forces, supported by armoured cars entered the town of Ugnano, on the south bank of the river, only to find no enemy forces in the vicinity. Patrolling also took place along the Adriatic coast and in the Mountains east of Pontassieve. Enemy evacuation of some mountain positions in the upper Tiber Valley was reported, but no appreciable change in the disposition of Allied forces ensues.

Ploesti Hit Again

Up to 500 Italy-based heavy bombers today attacked military installations at Ploesti, Rumania, and a German airframe at Nis, in south central Yugoslavia. The bombardment at Ploesti was carried out by instrument through a heavy smoke screen. Intense anti-aircraft fire was encountered over the Rumanian oil and rail center.

Today's missions mark the complete return of Strategic Air Force planes to their normal objectives after having been diverted to direct support bombardment against enemy communications and coastal defenses along the Riviera. (PRO)

KESSELRING COURT-MARTIALS TWO OFFICERS

BERNE, August 17 — Field Marshal Albert Von Kesselring recently court-martialled two German commanders for executing orders with unjustifiable indecision, it was reported here today. A summary of a circular issued by Kesselring stated:

«Troop movements in the operational zone were carried out with unjustifiable indecision. Unreliable information prevented the army from making use of its full force. I was compelled to hand over two command staffs [illegible]

light bombers dropped 25 tons of bombs on installations at Namatanai, New Ireland, Kili Bay, and on enemy positions to the northwest. Enemy emplacements in Rabaul area of New Britain were also strafed and bombed by medium bombers and fighters. Air patrols raided Kahili, in the Bougainville sector, and adjacent strongpoints.

From Pearl Harbor, Admiral Chester Nimitz' communique said today that 57 tons of bombs have been dropped on Truk Island by Liberators of the 7th Army Air Force in attacks carried out Sunday and Monday. All Liberators returned to their base, and one of the Japanese interceptors was shot down, the communique added.

A Radio Tokyo broadcast picked up in New York yesterday committed the Japanese Navy to fighting the «decisive» battle somewhere along the «unbroken line connecting the Philippines with Japan.»

The broadcast, implicitly admitting Japan's defensive position, said: «It is here that Japan will take decisive action against the United States.»

In the midst of the war in the Pacific the United States is delivering election ballots to its armed forces in that sector by plane, truck and landing boats. A New York *Times* correspondent said an estimated 30 tons of balloting material will be sent out to cover an area twice as large as the United States. (Reuter - OWI)

TWO U.S. FLEETS READY TO WAR AGAINST JAPAN

GUAM, August 17 — Two U.S. Fleets are ready in the Pacific to wage a non-stop war against Japan, with the Marianas as a strategic springboard, Admiral Chester Nimitz, commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet, said during his first visit to liberated Guam. The two fleets are the 3rd, under Admiral Raymond A. Spruance, and the 5th, under Admiral William F. Halsey.

Admiral Nimitz said: «Saipan, Tinian, and Guam furnish excellent bases to move in the various directions we have in mind.»

The favorable European situation, the Pacific commander-in-chief suggested, might permit reinforcements to be sent to the Pacific in the not too distant future. (OWI)

CHINESE LAUNCH TWO NEW OFFENSIVES

CHUNGKING, August 17 — Chiang Kai Shek's forces on the Yangtze River front in Central China have launched an offensive against the strongly fortified trading city of Ichang, key base guarding the western approaches to Hankow.

Simultaneously, other Chinese forces have surrounded the walled city of Tengchung, principal Japanese base in southern Yunnan Province, and were said to have gained footholds on the southwest and northwest sides of the city.

Farther south, still other Chinese forces have beaten into the eastern outskirts of the Burma Road city of Lungling. Jap troops defending the city were driven back when they attempted to secure a Nip force isolated on a peak of a hill commanding the southeast approaches to the city.

Japs Retreat into Burma

From Kandy, Ceylon, came the announcement that organized Jap fighting forces have at last been driven out of Manipur State, India, and that Allied forces have consolidated their gains around Tamu, in the battle to break the Japanese hold on the Burma Road.

A communique from the Southeast Asia command said later today that retreating Japanese forces have crossed the frontier into Burma, and are two miles across the border.

Allied forces have been striking from the air at the retreating Japanese. In central and southern Burma, Allied long-range fighters penetrated deep inland and attacked

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

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«Troop movements in the operational zone were carried out with unjustifiable indecision. Unreliable information prevented the army from making use of its full force. I was compelled to hand over two commanders to court martial for their lack of initiative. I hope that I shall not have to take more rigorous steps.» (OWI)

37 TONS OF BOMBS ON TRUK IN TWO DAYS

ADVANCE ALLIED HQ, NEW GUINEA, August 17 — Allied air activity continued yesterday over Japanese positions in the Pacific.

Today's MacArthur communique said Allied heavy and medium bombers destroyed 11 Japanese grounded planes and blasted the Lolobata airdrome in attacks on Halmahera Island yesterday. Coastal fortifications were severely bombed, and a number of small ships were damaged.

The communique also announced the bombing of Davao, capital of Mindanao, by land-based planes on Sunday. The wharf area was reported badly battered south of Halmahera, a 3,000-ton Japanese freighter was badly damaged by a direct hit from a Liberator bomber, while other heavy bombers pounded the Babo airdrome on the northwestern tip of New Guinea. Both these operations were carried out with no enemy opposition.

Patrol planes bombed Saumlaki, on the Tanimbar Islands. Other planes attacked the Manokwari supply areas, and the Nabire, Ransiki, and Waren airfields. Medium and

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Allied forces have been striking from the air at the retreating Japanese. In central and southern Burma, Allied long-range fighters penetrated deep inland and attacked railways, river craft, and military installations as far south as Rangoon.

General Stilwell's headquarters here announced a series of air actions over China, French Indo-China, and the Salween River front in Burma. Warhawks destroyed a 200-foot enemy cargo ship on the Yangtze River, setting four others afire.

On the Red River, Allied bombers attacked a 150-foot steamer and left it sinking, while damaging five others.

(OWI)

GENERAL HO YING SAYS JAPS WILL FALL IN A YEAR

CHUNGKING, August 17 — The Chinese Minister of War, General Ho Ying, told a Southwest Pacific radio audience today that he expects an early end to the war.

«According to our calculations,» said Ho, «Hitler will be beaten within two or three months, and Japan will surrender unconditionally within one year.» (OWI)

TWO VICTORIA CROSSES AWARDED

LONDON, August 17 — A Victoria Cross was awarded today to Company Sergeant Major Stanley Elton Hollis of the Green Howards, and another was awarded posthumously

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to Acting Sergeant Hanson Victor Turner, of a West Yorkshire regiment.

Hollis prevented the Germans from holding up the advance on the Normandy beaches at a critical stage on D-day. He is the first to win the Victoria Cross in France.

Turner went out alone to attack a strong force of Japanese in Burma. On his sixth journey back to his lines to get hand grenades he was killed. The citation read: «That night will ever be remembered.» (Reuter)

DESERT AIR FORCE BREAKS ITS RECORD

LONDON, August 17 — A famous RAF fighter-bomber wing of the Desert Air Force, operating every day in July, surpassed all its previous records for the number of missions flown and weight of bombs dropped over enemy targets in a single month, the British Air Ministry announced today.

Over 500 missions were flown, most of them in close support of ground forces and against enemy gun positions, and nearly 1,000,000 miles were flown. The month's tally included the destruction of 52 railroad trucks, 20 barges, a Siebel ferry, five tanks, and a number of motor vehicles. (PWB)

RAF FIGHTERS MOUNTING NEW SIGHTS

LONDON, August 17 — RAF fighter planes are now equipped with new, secretly-developed sights which greatly increase the accuracy of fire, the Air Ministry announced today.

The new device operates with a small mirror which reflects the target and takes care of such complicated matters as speed, the slipping of the plane in the air, and the angle of fire. (OWI)

NEW BLIMP FOR ANTI-SUBMARINE PATROLS

CALDWELL, NEW JERSEY, August 17 — Curtis-Wright Corporation engineers today revealed the details of the Navy's newest blimp, the M-1, largest non-rigid airship ever constructed in the U. S.

Equipped with new-type propellers which greatly increase the handling of the ship, the M-1 can be virtually brought to a standstill in the air by reversing the blade angles of one of its electrically driven propellers.

The new blimp, and others to be built, will be used for anti-submarine duty. (OWI)

ROMMEL SAYS HE WILL RECOVER SOON

LONDON, August 17 — Rommel is still in hospital, the German radio reported today, but he told a German reporter: «I shall soon be recovered.» (Reuter)

LIBERATED ITALY

AAI WARNS CIVILIAN SPIES

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, August 17 — The Allied Armies in Italy today advised all Italians who have accepted service as German spies to surrender themselves immediately as their only means of escaping the almost-certain death penalty.

The warning issued today was based on a statement by the Allied Security Services that they have been able to intercept 95 per cent of the attempted espionage on the part of civilians undertaking such activities in liberated Italy.

Sixteen Italian spies employed by the Germans against the Allies in Italy have been sentenced to death. Among those who received the death penalty were Bartolini Silvio and Lizzi Lorenzo. Lorenzo had been left in Rome by the

The Commission also announced that the Vatican placed 50 vehicles, for transport of refugees by highway, at the disposal of the Commission. (UNN)

GRANARIES OF THE PEOPLE DISCUSSED IN SARDINIA

CAGLIARI, August 17 — The Regional Giunta of Sardinia, in session here, voted a continued endorsement of the «Granaries of the People.» The Giunta also authorized a Regional Press Commission to license newspapers and other publications. (UNN)

RAILWAYS RESTORED IN LIBERATED ITALY

ROME, August 17 — Great progress has been made in restoring normal rail traffic in Liberated Italy, the Minister of Communications stated today. The work is proceeding with the full collaboration of Allied and Italian authorities. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

ALLIES TO OCCUPY GERMANY, JAPAN ROOSEVELT SAYS

WASHINGTON, August 17 — Allied troops will drive in and occupy Germany and Japan even if resistance collapses short of the German border, said President Roosevelt on returning from his 15,000 mile Pacific trip. There is speculation in Washington about another meeting between Churchill and Roosevelt to plan another major war move.

President Roosevelt said he knew nothing of the internal troubles in Germany that can make us feel sure the German war machine will blow up early.

«There is an interesting psychology study, not only of the German people, but of their military command — a characteristic to throw in the sponge when their borders are menaced because they don't want Germany overrun. They quit before we got in the last time, but they won't be spared invasion this time.

«If we let them quit, then the next generation will be told that Germany won the war.»

Turning to Japan, President Roosevelt said that nation must be sealed off from the peace-loving world until she proves herself willing and able to live with peace-loving countries. He called the Pacific campaigns — with the exception of Burma — our major responsibility, because we are stronger than our Allies, such as Australia and New Zealand.

Amplifying the theme of his speech at the Bremerton Navy Yard last Saturday, Mr. Roosevelt said that permanent defenses must be spread the full Pacific length of the Americas, to checkmate any future aggression.

On the domestic front, Mr. Roosevelt said he planned to turn his attention to post-war unemployment compensation legislation now pending in Congress.

PLAN FOR FRENCH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

WASHINGTON, August 17 — A tri-partite agreement for the establishment of a Provisional Government of France was said to be on its way to London today.

An International News Service correspondent revealed last night that officials of the United States, Great Britain, and the French Committee of National Liberation, had completed the draft of an agreement setting up the conditions under which the FCNL will function as the French civil government in liberated areas.

The document was said to be on its way to London for British signature. (OWI)

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Since the beginning of June, over 100 agents have been arrested. There are now 28 persons in prison waiting trial as spies and saboteurs.

The warning said that German authorities, with cynical disregard for the lives of their victims, have sent large numbers of poorly-trained agents into liberated territory. Most of those arrested have talked freely, so that Allied security forces are able to pounce on new arrivals almost the moment they start work. The notice added:

«All Italians who have accepted such missions, take note. We probably have your name and description on our list. If you are already in liberated Italy, we are searching for you. If you are about to come, we are waiting for you.

«You are advised to give up at the first opportunity; those who have been executed did not give themselves up. All those who have given themselves up are still alive.» (UNN)

REFUGEES TO BE FURNISHED TRANSPORTATION

ROME, August 17 — Rail transport between Naples and Southern Italy will be used to return refugees to their homes, it was announced here today by the War Refugees Commission of the Italian Government.

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OCCUPIED AREAS

HUNGARY TO RELEASE JEWS

LONDON, August 17 — A joint declaration by the United Kingdom and the United States governments, accepting the offer of the Hungarian government to release Jews, was issued here tonight. The statement said:

The International Red Cross communicated to the governments of the United States and the United Kingdom the offer made by Hungary with regard to the emigration and treatment of Jews. Because of the desperate plight of Jews in Hungary and the overwhelming humanitarian considerations involved, the two governments are informing Hungary that, despite the heavy difficulties and responsibilities involved, they accepted the offer of the Hungarian government for the release of Jews.

The two governments will make arrangements for the care of such Jews leaving Hungary who reach neutral or United Nations territory, and also they will find temporary havens of refuge where such people may live in safety.

Notification of these assurances is being given to the governments of neutral countries who are being requested

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to permit the entry of Jews who reach their frontiers from Hungary.

The governments of the United Kingdom and the United States emphasize that, in accepting the offer which has been made, they do not in any way condone the action of the Hungarian government in forcing emigration of Jews as an alternative to persecution and death. (Reuter)

HUNGARIAN MINISTER ESCAPES FROM ATHENS

LONDON, August 17 — The Hungarian Minister to Greece has escaped from Athens and made his way to Cairo, according to a Cairo report quoted on the Turkish Radio. (FWB)

DANISH GENERAL STRIKE ENDS

LONDON, August 17 — The orderly 24-hour general strike in Copenhagen, ordered by the Danish Freedom Council in protest against the murder of 11 hostages by the Gestapo, came to an end yesterday with no disturbances, the Swedish radio reported last night.

In addition to the Burmeister and Wain shipbuilding works, many warehouses, docks, and municipal offices were involved. All theatres and other places of entertainment and many shops and offices took part in the strike, the report said. (OWI)

DANISH GIRL SWIMMER FOILS GESTAPO

STOCKHOLM, August 17 — How a Danish girl swimmer out-witted the Gestapo was described here by the Stockholm correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*.

Jennie Kammersgaard, a swimmer who broke the record for crossing the 4-mile distance between Denmark and Sweden before the war, continued her practice swims after the Germans occupied Denmark.

A few days ago, said the correspondent, she made her last trip, this time as a refugee from the Gestapo. She had been carrying messages across the strait for the Danish Underground movement until an informer betrayed her to the Gestapo. (Reuter)

BELGIAN PATRIOTS STRIKE AUXILIARY RAILWAYS

LONDON, August 17 — Belgian Patriots have made numerous attacks on the tramways that serve as an auxiliary railway system linking most towns and villages, the Independent Belgian News Agency in London said yesterday.

The important line from Tournai to Ath in the Hainault Province has been cut in several places, the report added. (OWI)

FRENCH AUTHORITIES WARN GESTAPO

LONDON, August 17 — The BBC said today that the French Provisional Government has issued a warning to the German military commander of Paris, to his staff, and to all German commandants of prison camps in which there are Frenchmen, that they will be held responsible for the massacre of political prisoners.

One hundred and fifty such prisoners have already been reported shot by the Gestapo. (BBC)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE APHQ, August 17 — Today's communique:

Allied Forces in Southern France: Our troops continue to advance. At some points, light elements are 11 miles inland. The assault forces that came in over the beach have contacted elements of the paratroopers who landed further inland.

continue to clear the city of enemy elements and snipers to enable supplies to be delivered to the local population.

Although there is no major change in our dispositions all along the front in the mountains east of the upper Tiber Valley, our advanced troops now occupy a number of high points until lately held by the enemy.

Our reconnaissance patrols have been active along the Arno from Florence to the sea. A number of clashes occurred.

Unescorted heavy bombers yesterday attacked four railroad bridges in the south of France. Others escorted by fighters attacked the Ober Raderach Chemical Works near Friedrichshafen.

Tactical aircraft attacked road and rail bridges, gun positions, transport and supply dumps in southern France, northern Italy, and the Italian battle area. Others attacked transport and other military targets in Yugoslavia, Albania, and Greece.

In these operations, one enemy aircraft was destroyed and five of ours are missing.

Incomplete reports show MAAF flew more than 1,300 sorties.

It is now known that on 16 August, MAAF flew 1,283 sorties. (PRO)

SPECIAL, 7th ARMY

7TH ARMY HQ, SOUTHERN FRANCE, August 17 — *Special communique:*

Swift advance of American and French troops inland continues, and numerous additional towns and villages have been taken. All elements of the beachhead forces have been joined to form a continuous front, arcing inland with anchor points over 50-airline miles apart. The beachhead itself now embraces some 500 square miles. Among the more important population centers now firmly in our hands are the coastal towns of St. Tropez, St. Maxime, St. Raphael, Frejus, and Le Lavandou, and the inland towns of Le Muy, Le Luc, Lorgue, and Collobrieres.

Junction with the strong airborne units dropped far behind the enemy lines before dawn on D-day has been effected. French and American reinforcements, including armor, are pouring ashore. Casualties continue exceptionally light.

Major General Alexander M. Patch, commanding the 7th Army, announces that the landings were spearheaded by three veteran American infantry divisions. Our troops are now within 16 miles of Toulon and 19 miles of Cannes. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, August 17 — Today's communique:

Allied troops have made further gains in the Normandy pocket. Our forces are clearing the last of the enemy from the town of Falaise. East of the town, heavy fighting continues. Most of the road from Falaise to Conde is in our hands, and the town of Conde has been captured.

Forward elements advancing from the west and northwest have reached Flers. To the east, enemy opposition was bitter, and the Allied advance was more difficult because of the enemy's largescale use of mines, booby traps, and demolitions.

Further west, advances have been made east of Tinchebray which has been freed, and east from Ger. Mopping up has been completed in the vicinity of Juvigny and in Foret de Andaine, east of Domfront.

North of La Fert Mauy, and northeast of Domfront, gains of up to six miles have been made against resistance which varies from light to moderate.

In Brittany, the port of Lorient has been completely occupied. The German garrison at Saint Malo is maintaining stubborn defense in the citadel. Bad weather limited Allied air efforts over northern France yesterday.

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

said. (OWI)

DANISH GIRL SWIMMER FOILS GESTAPO

STOCKHOLM, August 17 — How a Danish girl swimmer outwitted the Gestapo was described here by the Stockholm correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph.

Jennie Kammergaard, a swimmer who broke the record for crossing the 5-mile distance between Denmark and Sweden before the war, continued her practice swims after the Germans occupied Denmark.

A few days ago, said the correspondent, she made her last trip, this time as a refugee from the Gestapo. She had been carrying messages across the strait for the Danish Underground movement until an informer betrayed her to the Gestapo. (Reuter)

BELGIAN PATRIOTS STRIKE AUXILIARY RAILWAYS

LONDON, August 17 — Belgian Patriots have made numerous attacks on the tramways that serve as an auxiliary railway system linking most towns and villages, the Independent Belgian News Agency in London said yesterday.

The important line from Tournai to Ath in the Hainaut Province has been cut in several places, the report added. (OWI)

FRENCH AUTHORITIES WARN GESTAPO

LONDON, August 17 — The BBC said today that the French Provisional Government has issued a warning to the German military commander of Paris, to his staff, and to all German commandants of prison camps in which there are Frenchmen, that they will be held responsible for the massacre of political prisoners.

One hundred and fifty such prisoners have already been reported shot by the Gestapo. (BBC)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

MEDITERRANEAN

ADVANCE AFHQ, August 17 — Today's communique:

Allied Forces in Southern France: Our troops continue to advance. At some points, light elements are 17 miles inland. The assault forces that came in over the beach have connected elements of the paratroopers who landed further inland.

Unloadings have exceeded expectations. The assault formations are completely ashore with full tank and tank destroyer units and a well-balanced stock of ammunition and supplies.

All seacoast defences have been silenced through effective air and naval bombardment.

Although resistance has been light, it has not been as slight as at first thought. Our casualties have been moderate, while there is good evidence that enemy losses have been heavy.

General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Supreme Commander Allied Forces Mediterranean Theatre, with Admiral Sir John Cunningham, Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean, visited the assault area in a British destroyer on August 16.

The latest reports received from the Naval Commander off the south coast of France, Vice Admiral H. Kent Hewitt, USN, show that the disembarkation of troops over the various beaches is proceeding according to plan. Convoys with reinforcements continue to arrive, and the empty convoys to leave. All Allied minesweepers have given good service. Apart from their work during the original assault, mined areas offshore required for the use of ships unloading have almost completely been cleared.

Allied Forces in Italy: In Florence, 8th Army troops

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North of La Fert Mace, and northeast of Domfront, gains of up to six miles have been made against resistance which varies from light to moderate.

In Brittany, the port of Dinard has been completely occupied. The German garrison at Saint Malo is maintaining stubborn defense in the citadel. Bad weather limited Allied air efforts over northern France yesterday.

Five bridges over the river Risle, which flows parallel to the Seine on the western side, were attacked by our medium bombers and an ammunition dump near Rouen was bombed by daylight bombers.

Last night, crossing points on the Seine and road transport near Dijon were successfully attacked by our light bombers. Night fighters destroyed seven enemy aircraft over the battle area. (FWB)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, August 17 — Thursday night's communique:

During August 17, north and northwest of Pesari (Piechury), our troops occupied in fighting over 150 populated localities, including Visuv, Rapin, Chlaushi, Inmashi, Taika, Kravi and the railway stations of Iluza and Tullage.

Northwest, west, and southwest of Smulial (Shavli), our troops engaged the enemy in stiff fighting, after which the enemy launched a strong tank and infantry offensive. In the course of fighting, our troops inflicted heavy losses on the enemy in men and material.

Northwest of Mariampol, our troops in fighting approached the borders of East Prussia on the River Sheshuka, and occupied over 30 populated localities.

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

East of Praga, our troops successfully repulsed enemy tank and infantry counter-attacks.

Northwest of Sandomir, our troops continued successful operations for expansion of the bridgehead on the left bank of the River Vistula, in the course of which they occupied over 20 populated localities.

Our troops continued street-fighting in the town of Sandomir.

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

During August 16, our troops damaged or destroyed on all sectors of the front a total of 200 German tanks. In air combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 53 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, August 17 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

Patriots continue to operate behind the new German defensive positions. In the northern suburbs of Florence isolated clashes took place between Patriots and Nazi-Fascist patrols, who withdrew after suffering heavy losses.

In Haute Savoie, patriots, together with the FFI, have begun large-scale operations against the German troops, who surrender in groups as they retire towards the Italian border. Italian and French Patriot units strengthened their positions in the Alpine passes to hinder German troop movements.

The «Vittorio Sinigaglia» Patriot Brigade carried on intense activity against the Nazi-Fascists. Enemy losses thus far known totalled 70 Germans and 85 Fascists killed. The final count has not yet been ascertained. Patriots occupied the town of San Martino, scattering large Nazi-Fascist forces. Patriots attacked the Carabinieri barracks of Policastro and Castelnuovo di Sabbioni, capturing arms and munitions. The town of Vecchio di Mugello was occupied by patriots, and much booty was captured. Patriots occupied the town of San Brigida and set fire to the Fascist offices. They also took San Paolo and Poggio alle Croci.

Patriot forces disrupted an important telegraph line in the vicinity of Antella and San Donato, and an electric line near Figline. At Badia Corbioni, patriots destroyed two German armored cars and two tanks containing 300,000 liters of gasoline. Near Poggerino and Capannuccia, German forces were attacked by patriots, who forced them to free 20 hostages. Patrol clashes took place at Monte Scalari. A detachment of the Sinigaglia Brigade engaged large units of the Hermann Goering Division, S. S. troops, and the Muti Battalion, uniting later with another group of patriots at Poggio alle Croci. On August 3, after a bitter engagement with German troops, who used flame-throwers, patriot units made contact with Allied troops. They acted as guides and supplied the Allies with valuable information.

Two patriots executed Pachetti, Fascist airplane manufacturer, who had been serving the Germans. (UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, August 17 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

In Normandy, in the Dives sector and on both sides of Falaise, the 1st Canadian Army continued its strong attacks throughout the whole day. Our divisions frustrated the enemy attempt at breaking through in fluctuating fighting with heavy losses on both sides. Grim fighting is still in progress. Our tank formations, in a counter-attack, engaged the Americans who attacked proceeding from the Argentan sector and threw them back in an easterly and south-easterly direction. Motorized enemy forces continue to drive eastward toward the central reaches of the Seine and the Loire. Grim fighting is in progress for Chartres.

No major operations are reported from the Italian Front.

In northern Italy, 884 terrorists were killed from August 11 to 15.

In the foothills of the Carpathians, northwest of Krosno, Soviet attacks were repulsed after temporary infiltrations, in fierce counter-attacks. In the big Vistula bend, yesterday, 67 enemy tanks were destroyed in the course of fierce defensive and offensive fighting. On both sides of Wirballen, the Soviets, supported by strong tank and bomber formations, continued their attempts at breaking through throughout the whole day. Fierce fighting is in full swing.

On the Latvian Front, north of Birsen, our grenadiers maintained their positions in face of strong Bolshevist attacks. Fourty-nine enemy tanks were destroyed.

In Estonia, west of the Lake of Pskov, our troops continue to be engaged in grim fighting with advancing Soviet forces. In this sector, bomber squadrons supported the ground forces and struck at the enemy shuttling traffic over Lake Peipus and the Lake of Pskov, with good success. Eleven fully-loaded ferry-boats were sunk. The Soviets lost 16 planes in dog fights and by the action of anti-aircraft batteries. In the central sector of the Eastern Front, bomber squadrons and anti-aircraft batteries of the Air Force destroyed 889 enemy tanks and brought down 1217 planes in the course of the last six weeks' fierce fighting.

Enemy bomber formations attacked localities in central and southern Germany. Particularly serious damage was caused in Magdeburg and Dessau. In the night, British bombers launched terror raids on Stettin and Kiel. Considerable damage was caused in the old parts of Stettin. The population suffered losses. Isolated enemy planes dropped bombs on Berlin and western Germany. The Air Defence Forces destroyed 49 enemy planes. (Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMAN OVERSEAS STATIONS

Feverish Defense Efforts in East Prussia. The German Radio reports from Koenigsberg that even the smallest villages on the border are playing their part in building up the defence of East Prussia. All available manpower-farmers, workers, craftsmen, teachers, and officials have left their homes and are working feverishly to construct a wall, which, from day to day, is growing steadily.

Allies in France: The German Radio accuses the Allies of killing civilians in France. It then says that the «chief editors of newspapers which have again started to appear in Cherbourg and Bayeux, are Jews.»

GERMAN HOME SERVICE

Riot in Rome: In the food supply office of Rome a riot seemed imminent and the Allied Military Police had to intervene. Several persons, among them many women, were arrested.

TRANSOCEAN AND D.N.B.

Luftwaffe at Western Front: German bomber and fighter squadrons in successive waves bombed the British and Canadian shock troops and positions in the area of Caen-Falaise. Heavy losses were inflicted on the Allies in daring low-level attacks on tank spearheads, columns of vehicles, and troop concentrations; 20 fully laden motor trucks were destroyed.

Allies in Southern France: The Anglo-Americans continued to reinforce their positions during the day and night, under cover of their heavy ships' artillery in the invasion area of southern Provence. They made an advance only in the area of St. Raphael, into the Argens Valley. [illegible] on both sides of the [illegible]

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In Brittany, in the Brest sector, several enemy attacks were smashed by the concentrated fire of the German artillery. In the citadel of St. Malo, the garrison continues to oppose a heroic resistance. The battery of Cezembre, despite being fiercely shelled by the enemy, smashed several enemy attacks on the citadel.

In the coastal area of southern France, grim fighting against the enemy, who is gradually reinforcing himself by air and seaborne troops, continues. The enemy succeeded in penetrating the town of Cannes after fierce fighting.

On the morning of August 15, light German naval forces and security vessels, in the course of several encounters with a superior British naval force, sank two destroyers and damaged one cruiser off the Atlantic coast of France. A German vessel sank and another was damaged. Fighting against the enemy Air Force, the German Air Force damaged two enemy freighters, totalling 18,000 tons, off St. Tropez so seriously, that their loss may be reckoned with. A battleship was hit by a bomb of heavy calibre.

One hundred and sixty-eight terrorists were killed in action in the French rear.

London continues to be kept under retaliatory fire with «V-1».

aircraft batteries. In the central sector of the Eastern Front, bomber squadrons and anti-aircraft batteries of the Air Force destroyed 889 enemy tanks and brought down 1,217 planes in the course of the last six weeks' fierce fighting.

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Allies in Southern France: The Anglo-Americans continued to reinforce their positions during the day and night, under cover of their heavy ships' artillery in the invasion area of southern Provence. They made an advance only in the area of St. Raphael, into the Argens Valley. Fresh landing attempts, made on both sides of the fortress of Toulon, were repelled. In the area of Cannes, however, the invaders succeeded in gaining a foothold.

Allies in Northern France: In Normandy all efforts made by American and Canadian troops to encircle German troops in the triangle between Caen, Flers, and Alencon, failed. Canadian shock troops made no progress worth mentioning toward Falaise. Nor did the Americans succeed in intercepting the German movements in the direction of Argentan.

Eastern Front: Transocean, quoting a German military commentator, says that the centre of gravity of the fighting in the East has now shifted unmistakeably to the Soviet offensive against East Prussia. Fighting is taking place on either side of Wirballen, where the Soviets are trying to break through the German lines with very strong forces. But their efforts were all repelled. It is emphasized that Wirballen is east of the frontier.

FASCIST RADIO

Limited patrol activity is reported along the course of the Arno. German counter-attacks in the San Sepolcro region resulted in the recapture of positions previously lost to the Allies. Polish thrusts in the Adriatic sector were repulsed with heavy losses for the attackers.

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

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

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BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service **compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, FNC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

Wednesday 16 August 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Allies land on south coast of France, two islands and Cap Negre liberated: 12,700 sorties preparatory to landings; Riviera landing and Normandy front threaten entire German western army; Early end is wishful thinking, Eisenhower says; New army group formed; Fresh Red Army units storm river defense line toward East Prussian border; Mannerheim reported to be peace delegation head; Lull along Italian front continues; Allies five miles from Burma border.

INSIDE GERMANY — Goebbels freezes all jobs in Germany.

LIBERATED ITALY — Alexander hails transfer of Rome to Italian Government; Works program employs 5,582 persons; Medicines destined for black market seized; Two labor parties to fuse.

WAR FRONTS

ALLIES LAND ON SOUTH COAST OF FRANCE TWO ISLANDS AND CAP NEGRE LIBERATED

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 15 — Today, American, British, and French troops, strongly supported by Allied Air Forces, landed on the southern coast of France between Nice and Marseilles. American, British, and French fleets, second in size only to that which made the initial landings in Normandy, supported the landing.

It was reported late tonight that the islands of Port Cros and Levant in the Hyeres group, and Cap Negre on the mainland of France have been liberated by French and American troops. The Allied beachhead on the French Riviera was extended and widened during the day.

Enemy opposition was sporadic as Allied troops pushed inland to capture high ground back of the beaches. No enemy air attacks have yet been encountered.

It was reported late tonight that, by dark this evening, substantial numbers of Allied troops, together with guns, munitions, and supplies, had been landed across the beaches seized in the initial operations this morning. Convoys are [illegible] path through the coastal waters to within a short distance of the beaches. There was no interference from enemy E-boats, planes, or submarines.

Up to 500 Italy-based heavy bombers blasted at German coastal batteries, invasion obstacles, and other enemy installations along the French Riviera, one hour before the landings. As the early morning haze cleared toward H-hour, and the troops began moving ashore, the aerial onslaught was continued by light and fighter-bombers which attacked concentrations of enemy troops, gun positions, and communications further inland. When Allied troops had secured their positions on the beaches, the fighter-bombers were diverted to targets still further inland.

The first objectives of the Allied troops were said to have been reached in less than one hour. Late this afternoon, it was officially announced that the landings were proceeding successfully and according to schedule against only light enemy ground opposition. The communique also stated that the airborne operations, carried out in support of the amphibious assault, were also successfully executed.

Rhone Bridges Bombed

Heavy bombers, for the second time today, attacked five highway bridges across the Rhone River between Valence and Avignon. Fighter-escorted Liberators and Flying Fortresses also bombed German installations on the beachhead and the beach road leading to Frejus, near the mouth of the Argens River, in support of ground operations.

The Allied landing climaxed an air offensive of 11 days, in which medium bombers, fighter-bombers, fighters, and strategic heavy bombers combined in a carefully worked out assault against German communications and military installations in the entire Riviera area.

The air assault began on August 2, when bridges over the Var and Esteron rivers, northwest of Nice, were attacked. These attacks continued to August 9, when medium bombers turned their blows against German anti-aircraft gun batteries, coastal guns, defenses, and radio communications. In the past two days, heavy bombers added their enormous power to the attack, striking at communications, harbor installations, and other defensive works along the French and Italian Rivieras.

The Germans have ordered all «non-essential» civilians out of Marseilles, BBC reported this afternoon.

In an effort to get data on the assembly of the Allied landing fleet, the German high command stepped up the reconnaissance activities of the Luftwaffe, it was reported here today. Due to the vigilance of Allied fighters, however,

LATE BULLETINS

GERMANS ADMIT NAVAL FIRE OVER WIDE AREA

LONDON, August 16 (Wednesday) — The German overseas news agency said early today: «Allied naval fire now extends over the whole length of the coast

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787021

landing and Normandy front threaten entire German western army; Early end is wishful thinking, Eisenhower says; New army group formed; Fresh Red Army units storm river defense line toward East Prussian border; Mannerheim reported to be peace delegation head; Lull along Italian front continues; Allies five miles from Burma border.

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Enemy opposition was sporadic as Allied troops pushed inland to capture high ground back of the beaches. No enemy air attacks have yet been encountered.

It was reported late tonight that, by dark this evening, «substantial numbers of Allied troops, together with guns, munitions, and supplies, had been landed across the beaches seized in the initial operations this morning. Convoys are already leaving the assault area, and new convoys are arriving as the Navy pushes forward its task of landing troops and supplies without intermission.»

General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean Theater, in a special proclamation to the people of France, stated that the purpose of the landings is to join up with the Allied armies advancing from Normandy.

14,000 Airborne Forces

The full striking force of the Mediterranean Allied Air Forces was thrown into the offensive to help blast a way inland for the invading troops. More than 14,000 airborne forces, equivalent to the line strength of two divisions, were parachuted behind the enemy coastal defenses in a pre-dawn flight one hour before the first infantry troops were landed.

Seven waves of infantry, with 2,000 men or more, were landed in France before 1000 hours. More than 800 ships of all types and flying the ensigns of the American, British, French, Canadian, Netherlands, Polish, Greek, and Belgian navies, took part in the landings.

Covered by the heavy guns of battleships, cruisers, and destroyers, the assault craft started in toward the coast before dawn in hazy weather. Minesweepers cleared a safe [illegible] communications further inland. When Allied troops had secured their positions on the beaches, the fighter-bombers were diverted to targets still further inland.

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GERMANS ADMIT NAVAL FIRE OVER WIDE AREA

LONDON, August 16 (Wednesday) — The German overseas news agency said early today: «Allied naval fire now extends over the whole length of the coast from San Remo, Italy, in the east to Toulon, in the west. German coastal batteries are replying. The Allied landings now extend over about 200 kilometers (125 miles).» (Reuter)

NEWS OF RIVIERA LANDING SWEEPS NORMANDY

WITH ALLIED FORCES IN NORMANDY, August 15 — News of the landing in southern France swept through Normandy today like wildfire, it was reported in a dispatch by a Reuter correspondent. All along the front, wherever the reports had reached, the troops hailed the landings as the «beginning of the end.» (Reuter)

RED ARMY KILLS 140,000 GERMANS IN MONTH

MOSCOW, August 15 — A special Soviet announcement tonight said that 140,000 Germans were killed on Marshal Konlev's 1st Ukrainian Front in south Poland between July 13 and August 13. (Reuter)

JAP KURILES, VOLCANO POSITIONS HIT

PEARL HARBOR, August 15 — Japanese positions, airfields, and shipping, in the Kurile and Volcano Islands were attacked by U. S. planes, it was announced by the U. S. Navy here. (OWI)

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they managed to get one single photograph. Although the enemy employed high-speed, stripped models of swift JU-88's, JU-188's, and ME-410's, and the most skillful pilots, night and day fighter patrols kept them from the closely guarded Mediterranean port.

The assault on southern France was led by specially-trained Allied troops, many of them veterans of previous invasions and campaigns in the Mediterranean theater. The invasion troops underwent several weeks of intensive training in amphibious operations.

Churchill at Embarkation

Prime Minister Winston Churchill came to Italy primarily to bid farewell to Allied troops embarking for the amphibious assault on the French Riveria, it was stated here today.

The Prime Minister was anxious, according to a spokesman, to associate himself as closely with the Allied troops landing in southern France as he had with those carrying out the Normandy operations, and spent several days among the troops as they embarked. Mr. Churchill was everywhere received with cheers, as he gave his characteristic « thumbs up »

General Wilson's Proclamation

General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean Theater, addressed the following proclamation to the people of France as the Allied troops landed in the south:

The armies of the United Nations have landed in the south of France. Their objective is to drive out the Germans and to join up with the Allied armies advancing from Normandy. French forces are participating in these operations side by side with their Allied comrades in arms by sea, land, and air.

The Army of France is in being again, fighting on its own soil for the liberation of its country with all its traditions of victory behind it — Remember 1918.

All Frenchmen, civilians as well as military, have their part to play in the campaign in the South. Your duty will be made clear to you. Listen to the Allied radio, read notices and leaflets, pass on all instructions from one man and woman to another.

Let us end the struggle as quickly as possible, so that all France may resume again her free life under conditions of peace and security. Victory is certain. Long live the spirit of France and all that it stands for!

Planning Since July, '43

Military and naval leaders have been working on plans for the landing in southern France since July, 1943, it was announced today.

It was during the time of the landing at Sicily, on 10 July 1943 — a little over a year ago, that planning forces were put to work for the day when Mediterranean forces could land in France and bring the war more directly to Germany, a naval announcement declared.

44 Tons of Leaflets

Bombers of the Mediterranean Allied Air Force are dropping a total of 44 tons of pamphlets, including the text of Supreme Allied Commander Sir Henry Maitland Wilson's proclamation to the people of France, in operations over southern France, Brigadier General Arthur McChrystal, chief of the Information and Censorship Section, AFHQ, declared today.

The pamplets, prepared by the Psychological Warfare Branch, were in French and German, some of them being directed to German soldiers and containing surrender

troop movement into this sector. This was effected today, when the last of the bridges over the Rhone south of Valence, over 100 miles from the sea, were cut, and when all rail traffic along the Riviera coastal line from Italy had been brought to a standstill through rail blocks and bridge knockouts.

The transport of airborne forces, employed to neutralize enemy coastal guns and to disorganize the rear areas of the German defensive zones, was a third task.

The provision of air cover for shipping and for the assault parties going ashore, and close combat air support, formed the last two tasks of the Air Forces in the operations, it was said.

To protect shipping, Tactical and Coastal Air Forces combined in patrolling anchorages and offshore convoy routes.

Landing Strips in France

Glider formations, bringing airborne forces into southern France, met with no interference, and landed at strips already laid out in bright red cloth markings, an eye-witness of these operations declared here tonight. Air-borne jeeps have already been landed.

Coming in in solid waves, stretching to the horizon, the tow planes and their gliders crossed over wooded hills and cliffs of the Riviera to land in a marked field in an inland valley, Flight Lieutenant Ian Low, RAF Observer Officer, told correspondents this evening. They saw only a few British vessels offshore, the RAF officer declared, and little signs of combat, although woodlands near Cannes were covered with smoke, as if afire, or under bombardment from naval or assault guns.

The RAF officer said that inland, the green and soft browns of the landscape were dotted with the bright hues of parachutes, where airborne troops had landed, and that fields were marked with huge letters T and Roman numerals III, to guide in the glider squadrons. Roads seemed empty, the Flight Lieutenant said.

ROUND-THE-CLOCK ASSAULT ON RIVIERA

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 15 — The Allied air assault on German coastal defenses and communications on the Mediterranean coast of France reached its peak yesterday, as heavy bombers paced the clock in day and night bombardment.

Liberators and Flying Fortresses from Italy hurled over 1,400 tons of bombs yesterday in more than 50 separate attacks on German coastal batteries defending the Toulon-Marseilles sector, and the Nice and Cannes districts further to the northeast.

Tactical Air Force medium and fighter-bombers and fighters flew approximately 1,000 sorties yesterday, to add their weight to the slashing onslaught against German gun batteries, radio communications, and other installations along the Mediterranean shores, renowned for their fashionable resort towns.

RAF heavy bombers last night carried into the early morning hours the air assault, the most concentrated and prolonged since the beginning of the Italian offensive this spring. Shipping and port installations at Marseilles were hit.

The daylight heavy bombers did not encounter a single enemy fighter, although long-range fighters, operating independently, clashed with small formations of Focke-Wulf interceptors.

Mitchell bombers concentrated their attacks on enemy coastal batteries near St. Raphael on the Gulf of Frejus, and roughly 16 miles west of Cannes. The large force of Mitchells flew in 12 waves over the four main gun batteries which were their targets. These batteries were located at

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The pamplets, prepared by the Psychological Warfare Branch, were in French and German, some of them being directed to German soldiers and containing surrender passes.

Instructions for Maquis groups of French Patriot warriors were also dropped, it was said.

12,700 Preparatory Sorties

The Mediterranean Allied Air Force has flown a total of 12,700 sorties exclusive of troop-carrying operations, in a carefully planned series of air assaults in preparation for the landings along the French Riviera, it was announced here today.

Of this total, it was said, 2,700 sorties were flown today, in smashing air blows to open gaps in the enemy beach obstacles and defenses, and to stun the German defenders.

The air force, in operations against military installations and communications in southern France, had five distinct tasks to fulfil in connection with the Allied landings, it was declared.

The first of these was to neutralize the enemy air force — largely accomplished through the strategic bombing which has destroyed German aircraft factories and crippled its fighter forces.

A second task of the MAAF was to smash road and rail routes into the area to be attacked, in order to retard enemy

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Marauders, including French-piloted planes, hit the guns around St. Tropez also. Guns on the offshore Isle du Levant, southeast of Toulon, were also struck.

Fighter bombers smashed a 250 feet-long concrete rail bridge between Nice and Briel, on the eastern end of the Cote d'Azur. Other Fighter-bombers slashed at radio installations from Nice west to the Rhone Valley.

MAAF flew 1,900 sorties yesterday, and 2,100 on Sunday, for a two-day high of 4,000 sorties. (PRO)

FRENCH WORKERS URGED TO CRIPPLE TRANSPORT

ALGIERS, August 15 — An appeal to members of the transport and communication services in France to cripple road, rail, and canal routes which the Germans might attempt to use, was made by the Supreme Allied Command, Mediterranean Theater, today. The message said:

Members of the Transport and Communication Service. You can play an important rôle in the battle against enemy lines of communication. At the present time there are no

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«secondary» railway lines or navigable routes from the enemy's point of view, all lines of communication are of vital importance. If the Germans try to turn their traffic onto the so-called «secondary routes,» it is up to you to insure that they will not get out of them.

Every mile of railroad, canal, or highway which can be used by the enemy has become vital. Allied air forces are pounding German lines and centers of communication. Help them in this mission. (PWB)

RIVIERA LANDING AND NORMANDY FRONT THREATEN ENTIRE GERMAN WESTERN ARMY

SHAEF, August 15 — All France is today gripped in the biggest pincer movement of the war. Allied armies stormed ashore on the Mediterranean coast to form the southern claw of the trap set exactly 70 days ago when General Eisenhower's armies landed in Normandy.

The vast strategic plan now unfolded dwarfs by comparison the trapping of the German 7th Army in the Falaise-Argentan pocket. This new move threatens to crush the whole German army in the west.

Late reports tonight state that there are no signs of large numbers of Germans withdrawing through the nine-mile-wide, bomb-cratered Falaise-Argentan escape route. Any slight movement there is perfectly orderly and not in panic «bumper-to-bumper» formations. So much pressure is being exerted from Allied aircraft and from artillery fire directed to the north from Argentan and to the south from Falaise, that General Von Kluge is unable to effect a mass withdrawal.

Press reports stated that as a result of lack of mobility, General von Kluge seems to have chosen, or has been ordered, to stand and fight in the manner of Stalingrad. Von Kluge may be planning to withdraw from the area around Mortain to place armor near the escape gap, and regroup his surrounded forces.

When the Falaise-Argentan gap is closed, it is possible that the Germans may try to break out to the south, as there is no closely integrated line. But the Americans are now astride all vital road networks — Mortain, Domfront, Argentan. This line has further been strengthened by the capture of La Ferte Mace, 12 mile east of Domfront, and Runes, 11 miles southwest of Argentan.

Escape Routes Blocked

Every main escape route is blocked to Von Kluge, but it is possible that small columns may penetrate between the main junctions. Constant air pressure makes it unlikely that he will be able to disengage his forces sufficiently to regroup for a determined attempt to break out. His present movements simply indicate an attempt to fall back to stronger positions from which to fight.

A British staff officer in the field declared that «enemy reinforcements are still arriving in the Normandy area, but they are 80 per cent foreign slave troops who probably will be left behind as sacrifice rearguards.»

On the Canadian-British sectors, useful advances have been made today. North of Falaise, the Canadians are now within one mile of the town, and dominate the high ground overlooking it.

Canadian troops now hold Hill 184 and the village of Epany, four miles northeast of Falaise. This may indicate an outflanking drive to cut the escape route east of Falaise.

South of Thury-Harcourt, which has now been cleared of the enemy, the town of Caumont was liberated. Other British forces, driving past Proussy toward Conde sur Noireau, have reached the village of St. Denis de Mere, cutting a vital lateral road used by the Germans between Conde and Falaise, and throwing the German bastion at Conde into complete jeopardy.

battled their way forward toward the port. There were no changes in the situation at Lorient or Brest.

A German battery on the Island of Alderney, off the northwest tip of the Cherbourg Peninsula, was shelled for 31 minutes Saturday by British battleship, *HMS Rodney*, it was reported today. (OWI-Reuter-EBC)

19 ENEMY AIR BASES BLASTED

LONDON, August 15 — At least 19 German air bases along the Rhine, in Belgium, Holland, and Germany, were attacked today by Allied air fleets. RAF and USAAF forces of heavy bombers dropped about 3,000 tons of bombs on their targets. While over 1,100 Lancasters and Halifaxes of RAF Bomber Command attacked five airfields in Holland and four in Belgium, USAAF Liberators and Fortresses, nearly 1,000 strong, escorted by as many fighters, slashed at three operational airdromes and at seven non-operational stations for the German Air Force. The non-operational stations, with their clusters of workshops and installations, are used for maintenance and repairs. Results, generally, were good to excellent. Two RAF bombers are missing. USAAF losses were not announced.

The targets included the following: The German Air Force base at Cologne-Ostheim, Wiesbaden-Erbenheim, Frankfort-Eschborn, Wittmund, Ardorf, Bad Zwischenheim, and Handorf, Enschede in Holland, and Florennes in Belgium. During last night, Mosquitoes of the RAF attacked Berlin.

Widespread night attacks were made on the Germans from France to Berlin by RAF Mosquitoes and 9th USAAF Marauders. While Mosquitoes raided Berlin, Marauders blew up an ammunition dump within 50 miles of Paris. Night patrol squadrons of Mosquitoes reported seeing large fires burning in the Falaise-Argentan gap along the battle area of Western France.

Escaping Troops Bombed

While Allied Bomber formations were concentrating on the enemy's air bases in Western Europe, other Allied airmen bombed the German troops attempting to escape from the pocket in the Argentan-Mortain-Vire-Falaise sector, carrying out Eisenhower's order of the day that the enemy be attacked unceasingly by day and by night, and be denied safety, either in fight or in flight. Allied aircraft continued their attacks on enemy troops and convoys attempting to withdraw through the narrowing escape corridor, and before noon today had flown hundreds of sorties, striking at anything moving on the roads in the area.

Maintaining their vigilance over enemy coastal traffic, Mosquitoes and Beaufighters of the RAF coastal command attacked enemy warships in the Gironde River basin yesterday. Mosquitoes attacked a destroyer, an escort vessel, and trawlers off Le Verdon with bombs, depth charges, and cannon, while Beaufighters struck at a depot ship and other trawlers off St. Vivien. An Air Ministry communique announcing this said that an explosion was seen on the destroyer and a fire started on the escort vessel, and many rocket projectiles were seen to strike the depot ship. Four allied aircraft are missing from these operations.

German flying bomb attacks on England are now causing fewer casualties, according to the British Minister of Health, Mr. H. U. Willink. He told a Birmingham audience yesterday that fatalities per flying bomb in England today are about one-third the number incurred during the first fortnight of the attacks, when they averaged about one per bomb.

«The full force of the flying bomb attacks, which enter their third month today, has been broken considerably by round-the-clock fighter patrols, anti-aircraft coastal barrages, and elaborate systems warning of of their approach,» the Minister declared. (Reuter)

208 LOCOMOTIVES BLASTED IN EIGHT DAYS

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North of Argenton, German resistance has increased appreciably, but American troops have now forced their way into the city itself and are fighting in the streets. Other units are reported north of the city.

Allied troops have pushed forward to within three miles of Vassy, while another column has advanced to within one mile of Tinchebray. The western end of the Normandy pocket has been pushed in further by the capture of Ger, eight miles east of Mortain.

On the southern boundary of the pocket, American tanks and infantry have reached Domfront, and are now operating well beyond the town.

The American 3d Army under General George Patton has gained ground so fast that the corps and army headquarters had to send artillery scout planes to check on locations of its units.

Allied aircraft are operating by the thousands in direct tactical support of the ground action. Beside hammering at the encircled Germans, fighters-bombers and heavy bombers ranged over the entire area of France, bombing and strafing roads, bridges, rails, fixed installations, and every type of vehicle that moved.

In Brittany, the remaining Germans in the St. Malo citadel continued to hold out. At Dinard, American troops Frankfort-Eschborn, Wittmund, Ardorf, Bad Zwischenheim, and Handorf, Enschede in Holland, and Florennes in Belgium. During last night, Mosquitoes of the RAF attacked Berlin.

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« The full force of the flying bomb attacks, which enter their third month today, has been broken considerably by round-the-clock fighter patrols, anti-aircraft coastal barrages, and elaborate systems warning of of their approach, » the Minister declared. (Reuter)

900 LOCOMOTIVES BLASTED IN EIGHT DAYS

LONDON, August 15 — The 8th USAAF has been counting up the damage inflicted upon Nazi transport facilities in the eight days from August 7 to the 14, inclusive. The final counting was called the greatest record of transport destruction ever achieved by a single air group.

There were 900 enemy locomotives destroyed or damaged. Also destroyed or damaged were 9,000 railway cars, 800 oil tank cars, 187 ammunition cars, and 572 trucks. At the beginning of the period, this German rolling stock was trying to reach the front from the Pas de Calais, through Paris. None of it ever got there, and the remnants of trains were shunted back to Brussels. (Reuter)

EARLY END IS WISHFUL THINKING.

SHAEF, August 15 — General Eisenhower, at a press conference today, warned against expectations that the war would end in a matter of weeks.

As quoted by the Associated Press, General Eisenhower, summarizing conditions « in one of the war's most critical situations — for the Germans, » said:

« This week is marking a very definite climax in one phase of the operational plan that has been in effect since

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D-day. Just what will be the result in the sum total, no one can say.

«It is certain that the German forces congregated on our front are taking a sound beating.

«In the campaigns lying ahead, numbers of such tactical victories must be won because, even if we realize our fondest hopes in a situation such as this, we are still a long way from the Rhine.

«All of us are keyed up to keep on intensifying our efforts to the moment of final victory — no matter how long it may take.»

The Allied Supreme Commander again cited the co-ordination among the Army, Navy, and Air Force, and their supply services. In paying tribute to the RAF and the USAAF he said that the Allies now were realizing opportunities that they had expected to have all through the campaign because they had hoped for good weather.

He said, however, that a man who attempts to measure the remaining length of the war in terms of weeks is not trying to use any logic, but merely hunches and wishful thinking.

He added that Hitler has nothing to lose by fighting to the last man. Furthermore, he said, with people fighting under the heel of a despot and not in the «spontaneous co-operation of free people,» as the late President Wilson remarked, there is no reason to expect them to quit until the bitter end. (OWI)

GERMAN 7TH ARMY HAS VIRTUALLY LOST BATTLE

LONDON, August 15 — Operations on the western front reached a new pitch of intensity yesterday, as blow after blow was rained on the German 7th Army, which has virtually lost the battle of Normandy.

Hundreds of heavy and medium bombers of the RAF resumed the offensive against what remained of the enemy's hinge position at Falaise. Correspondents said that it is believed some of Rommel's armour escaped from the trap in time during the eastward movement observed over the week-end, but inside the seething cauldron of the Normandy salient into which the enemy so recklessly flung his reserves to check the American thrust at Mortain, there are many more panzer and infantry divisions than those that got away. Now, the dispatches from Normandy tell how these forces are being squeezed and mauled from almost every direction.

Montgomery's master plan is unfolding. The 2d British Army, which has hardly had a pause since its Caumont offensive, was launched into the hills 16 days ago and is pressing down remorselessly from the north towards Conde and through the woods south of Thury-Harcourt.

Far to the south and east, American infantry and armor have swung round with almost breathless speed and have gained command of the roads at such key points as Fougeres, Mayenne, Laval, Le Mans, Alencon, and Argentan.

Good Flying Weather

The weather has been uniformly good, correspondents report, as good as it was for the enemy in 1940, and out of a clear sky the Allied air forces are taking a mounting toll of enemy tanks and transport as they are increasingly compelled to use the roads by day.

Normandy's deep-cut lanes, said the London *Times* correspondent, are proving a mixed blessing for the enemy. Large columns of tanks have been found in the lanes, all of them destroyed and burned out at the head and tail of the column. There have been tanks bearing the unmistakable sign of attacks by Typhoons, but the others, trapped between the steep banks and cut off from advance or retreat, bear the marks of destruction by their crews—blown turrets and fuel set alight.

A considerable battle is almost certain to develop in the Argentan-Falaise area, with almost every conceivable

The American 12th Army Group comprises the 1st and 3rd Armies. Lieut. General Omar Bradley was formerly in command of the 1st Army, and is succeeded by Lieut. General Courtney H. Hodges.

The French 2d Armored Division is now fighting with Lieut. General George Patton's 3rd Army.

Until the formation of the 12th Army Group was announced today, General Montgomery had commanded all ground forces in Normandy and Brittany. Now the commands have been split. General Montgomery's 21st Army Group embodies the 3d British and 1st Canadian armies. (OWI - Reuter)

GERMAN VESSELS DAMAGED IN R.N. ATTACKS

LONDON, August 15 — Several German vessels were severely damaged early this morning during three naval engagements in the vicinity of the German-occupied naval base of La Rochelle, on the Bay of Biscay. Not a single casualty or damage was suffered by the British forces.

Led by the cruiser *Mauritius*, the British force first contacted the Germans during the hours of darkness, engaging a small convoy, escorted by one destroyer and a minesweeper, which was travelling south toward the entrance of the La Pallice roads.

In the course of the running fight which ended inside the northern entrance to the La Pallice roads, British ships scored repeated hits. One enemy supply vessel was driven ashore in flames, another was set on fire, and hits were also observed on a destroyer which escaped in the darkness.

During this action, German shore batteries opened fire, but without effect. Shortly before dawn, the British naval force engaged a small tanker in the same area, and this vessel was driven ashore in a badly damaged condition. A little later, British ships caught up with another small convoy consisting of two medium-sized supply vessels escorted by two minesweepers. These vessels also were driven ashore. (Reuter)

FRESH RED ARMY UNITS STORM RIVER DEFENSE LINE TOWARD EAST PRUSSIA BORDER

MOSCOW, August 15 — Fresh units of Marshal Zakharov's Red Army forces tonight were pushing forward over the last few miles before the East Prussian border, after storming the Rebza River.

Ahead of the Soviet armored spearheads moving over the boggy border land is the classic Masurian Lakes battlefield, scene of Hindenburg's Tannenburg triumph, which bids fair to be the scene of one of Germany's worst defeats.

In the northern flank drive to East Prussia, tonight's Soviet communique stated that Red Army troops made further advances, taking 80 inhabited localities northwest and west of Pelsari, a town west of Pskov.

The Germans, after weeks of bitter fighting above and below the Niemen line, are now faced by the fact that the big Soviet break-through represents the greatest threat to the German border since Soviet units first approached within artillery range of German soil.

The Germans are fighting stubbornly, reported a Reuter correspondent, who added that the enemy is trying to prepare mine fields and new firing points on patches of firm ground. But they are up against another of those mighty Russian concentrations of troops, tanks, and planes, which in the past eight weeks have carried all before them.

«Victory Bridge»

Tonight's communique stated that the Russians have further enlarged their hold across the Vistula into the

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LONDON, August 15 — Operations on the western front reached a new pitch of intensity yesterday, as blow after blow was rained on the German 7th Army, which has virtually lost the battle of Normandy.

Hundreds of heavy and medium bombers of the RAF resumed the offensive against what remained of the enemy's hinge position at Falaise. Correspondents said that it is believed some of Rommel's armour escaped from the trap in time during the eastward movement observed over the week-end, but inside the seething cauldron of the Normandy salient into which the enemy so recklessly flung his reserves to check the American thrust at Mortain, there are many more panzer and infantry divisions than those that got away. Now, the dispatches from Normandy tell how these forces are being squeezed and mauled from almost every direction.

Montgomery's master plan is unfolding. The 2d British Army, which has hardly had a pause since its Caumont offensive, was launched into the hills 16 days ago and is pressing down remorselessly from the north towards Conde and through the woods south of Thury-Harcourt.

Far to the south and east, American infantry and armor have swung round with almost breathless speed and have gained command of the roads at such key points as Fougeres, Mayenne, Laval, Le Mans, Alencon, and Argentan.

Good Flying Weather

The weather has been uniformly good, correspondents report, as good as it was for the enemy in 1940, and out of a clear sky the Allied air forces are taking a mounting toll of enemy tanks and transport as they are increasingly compelled to use the roads by day.

Normandy's deep-cut lanes, said the London *Times* correspondent, are proving a mixed blessing for the enemy. Large columns of tanks have been found in the lanes, all of them destroyed and burned out at the head and tail of the column. There have been tanks bearing the unmistakable sign of attacks by Typhoons, but the others, trapped between the steep banks and cut off from advance or retreat, bear the marks of destruction by their crews—blown turrets and fuel set alight.

A considerable battle is almost certain to develop in the Argentan-Falaise area, with almost every conceivable advantage, moral and material on the side of the Allies. The Germans will have to fight in an inferior strategic position and with little hope of even partial success in easing the hydraheaded problems that confront them. They will have to fight with very limited resources of ammunition and fuel, since the Americans, in the last few days' sweep round the German rear and lines of communication, have made their advance guided by a cloud of smoke by day and a pillar of flame at night as the sorely-needed enemy supply dumps have gone up in flames in front of them.

Finally, the Germans will fight under a constant battering from the air, for Tedder's legions of bombers are passing almost continuously overhead during the hours of sunshine of these crucial days, and his fighters with increasing confidence and audacity swoop down upon the enemy, machine-gunning his clotted lines of retreat. (OWI)

NEW ARMY GROUP FORMED

SHAEF, August 15 — General Eisenhower announced today, said a Reuter correspondent, that a 12th Army Group has been formed, commanded by Lieut. General Omar Bradley.

Lieut. General George Patton is in command of the 3rd United States Army.

of the La Pallice roads.

In the course of the running fight which ended inside the northern entrance to the La Pallice roads, British ships scored repeated hits. One enemy supply vessel was driven ashore in flames, another was set on fire, and hits were also observed on a destroyer which escaped in the darkness.

During this action, German shore batteries opened fire, but without effect. Shortly before dawn, the British naval force engaged a small tanker in the same area, and this vessel was driven ashore in a badly damaged condition. A little later, British ships caught up with another small convoy consisting of two medium-sized supply vessels escorted by two minesweepers. These vessels also were driven ashore. (Reuter)

FRESH RED ARMY UNITS STORM RIVER DEFENSE LINE TOWARD EAST PRUSSIA BORDER

MOSCOW, August 15 — Fresh units of Marshal Zakharov's Red Army forces tonight were pushing forward over the last few miles before the East Prussian border, after storming the Biebrza River.

Ahead of the Soviet armored spearheads moving over the boggy border land is the classic Masurian Lakes battlefield, scene of Hindenburg's Tannenberg triumph, which bids fair to be the scene of one of Germany's worst defeats.

In the northern flank drive to East Prussia, tonight's Soviet communique stated that Red Army troops made further advances, taking 80 inhabited localities northwest and west of Petsari, a town west of Pskov.

The Germans, after weeks of bitter fighting above and below the Niemen line, are now faced by the fact that the big Soviet break-through represents the greatest threat to the German border since Soviet units first approached within artillery range of German soil.

The Germans are fighting stubbornly, reported a Reuter correspondent, who added that the enemy is trying to prepare mine fields and new firing points on patches of firm ground. But they are up against another of those mighty Russian concentrations of troops, tanks, and planes, which in the past eight weeks have carried all before them.

"Victory Bridge"

Tonight's communique stated that the Russians have further enlarged their hold across the Vistula into the Sandomierz bridgehead a drive aimed at Cracow and German Silesia. Soviet reinforcements are crossing the new "Victory Bridge," a massive timber span capable of bearing the weight of the heaviest tanks. Already the bridge is well beyond the range of German guns.

To the north, the Soviet forces moved to prevent any reinforcements reaching the two trapped German armies which are being liquidated systematically.

Soviet submarine squadrons have left their bases to frustrate any attempts Germans may make to send reinforcements by sea to their forces in the Baltic trap. A Soviet naval newspaper said that General Scherner, the German commander, is believed to have asked for seaborne support as his only hope of holding out.

From inside Warsaw came word from the Polish Underground Army that the Germans have launched intermittent attacks within the city to eliminate resistance in the town. The Polish communique said: "We were forced to abandon one of the barricades in Lunacie Street. On other sectors of this area we have made counter-attacks and are holding our positions. The paradox of the war continues with the Germans shelling a city which they are supposed to be holding, the communique said.

(Reuter - AP)

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

MANNERHEIM TO BE PEACE DELEGATION HEAD

STOCKHOLM, August 15 — Marshal Mannerheim is expected to head the peace delegation to Moscow when preliminary negotiations, which are supposedly now going on, are completed, Reuter reported here today, adding that contacts have been based on a series of preliminary conditions conveyed to the Finnish Government through its Minister to Sweden, George Gripenberg. (Reuter)

LULL ALONG ITALIAN FRONT CONTINUES

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 15 — With the exception of minor patrol clashes, there was little to report on the Italian front, now momentarily static along most of the Line.

Brisk patrol clashes were reported at the village of La Rotta, on the south bank of the Arno, three miles southeast of Pontedera and 14 miles southeast of Pisa. Here a 5th Army platoon engaged an estimated three squads of Germans in sharp skirmish.

At Pontedera, an enemy patrol was surprised and wiped out or captured, with only a single man effecting an escape. Other hostile patrols were repelled by American outpost groups in the vicinity of Castello del Bosco, a mile north of La Rotta. It was not evident from reports available whether this action took place on the north or south bank of the Arno River, which flows through flat meadowland in this sector.

Elsewhere on the 5th Army front, American patrols entered the village of Roffia, five miles west of Empoli, to discover it heavily mined and booby-trapped by the enemy.

Along the 8th Army front, mopping-up operations continued in the Empoli area. Farther east, at Signa, Allied tanks and mortars laid down harassing fire on enemy troops north of the river. Explosions, probably caused by German demolitions, were observed in this area.

Allied Military Government officials have now succeeded in getting supplies into northern Florence, where, it was reported today, the situation is improving steadily.

On the Adriatic coast, Polish forces occupied Monte Vecchio, two miles east of Florence, taken Sunday. Routine patrols probed enemy positions in the Pratomagno and Apennines mountain sectors. (PRO)

FLORENCE: FRONT-LINE CITY

FLORENCE, August 15 — Life in Florence to-day could have come from the pages of an imaginative novel writes a UNN correspondent.

Thousands of people parade the streets, as if the war were hundreds of miles away. On the surface, it would seem that Florence has never felt the hardships of war, the pangs of hunger, the horror and terror of shelling, or the fear of appearing in the city streets.

But the fact is that the war is only from 400 to 500 yards from the center of Florence proper. On Via Cavour there is still an enemy machine gun nest, and the partisans are fighting gallantly to drive the enemy from the environs of the city.

It is now possible to reveal that the partisans suffered heavily in their task of ridding the city of the Germans. Over 100 of them were killed and 300 wounded in the past few days.

The UNN correspondent has seen some extraordinary sights in the last few days. He has seen detachments from various city hospitals doing a wonderful job recovering the wounded from under the very noses of snipers and machine-gunners in the city streets. They go forward into the most dangerous areas waving Red Cross flags, and approaching on foot with push-carts of stretchers, and sometimes horse-drawn carts.

The only time they were interferred with was yesterday, when the enemy refused to allow them to approach wounded

In the Oltrarno section of Florence, food supplies and medicines were looted by the German troops and there were no adequate hospital facilities, water, or electricity.

Toward the end 450 Fascist troops, hidden in houses, opened fire on women and children, wounding more than 300 in one locality. Another group of Fascist snipers used a monastery for cover. Patriots of the Arno Brigade captured 500 Fascist troops. (UNN)

N. Z. BRIGADIER MISSING

WELLINGTON, August 15 — Brigadier Keith L. Steward, Senior Staff Officer to Freyberg's New Zealand Expeditionary Force in Crete and Greece, failed to return from reconnaissance south of Florence, it was announced in Wellington. Brigadier Steward is believed to be a prisoner. (Reuter)

MACEDONIAN SOBRANJE MEETS

LONDON, August 15 — The first meeting on liberated territory of Macedonia of the Sobranje (Parliament) of Macedonia was announced in today's communique from Marshal Tito's headquarters, which also reported continued attacks against enemy strongholds and road and rail communications throughout Yugoslavia.

Ninety delegates from the National Liberation Movement of Macedonia formed the Sobranje, and at the first session voted "for the complete independence and autonomy of the Macedonian people within the framework of the Free and Federated Yugoslavia," said the communique. They also expressed the great confidence of the people of Macedonia in the leadership of Marshal Tito and the manner of the prosecution of the war by the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia and the Allies.

Telegrams signed by the President of the Sobranje, Mr. Antony Cenkov, were sent to Marshal Tito, to the President of the Soviet Union, to Mr. Churchill, and to Mr. Roosevelt. In their telegrams to Mr. Churchill and to Present Roosevelt, the Macedonia delegates promised an ever-greater struggle against the Fascist occupation forces.

In widespread attacks on railways and rolling stock, Yugoslav Partisans cut the Plevlje-Pripolje line in Montenegro at several points, destroyed a train, including a locomotive, in the city of Berkersk; blew up a train loaded with ammunition on the Zagreb-Belgrade railway line; and damaged the Trieste-Ljubljana railway line, and another leading from Trieste at several points, destroying three locomotives and 15 cars.

An enemy stronghold in northern Banat has been captured, together with guns and ammunition. In Slavonia, a Chetnik column was defeated at Mitrovica, in the Srem district, and 11 Chetniks killed and 18 taken prisoner. In Slovenia, fighting continues on all sectors, especially in the valley of the Soca River. Prisoners and equipment were taken after a battle in the vicinity of Tetovan against an enemy column. Another enemy column was defeated in the vicinity of Maribor, in the Carniola district. At one point, Yugoslav units liberated 60 French and several Russian prisoners from a prisoners of war camp. (UNN)

KING GEORGE CONGRATULATES ROOSEVELT

LONDON, August 15 — King George has sent congratulations to President Roosevelt on the capture of Guam, which he described as "a splendid augury of the coming utter defeat of Japan, to which forces of the British Commonwealth of Nations also will make an increasingly powerful contribution." (Reuter)

ALLIES FIVE MILES FROM BURMA FRONTIER

KANDY, CEYLON, August 15 — Japanese rearguards on the Tiddim Road have again fallen back, under Allied pressure, and fighting is continuing within five miles of

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785081

available whether this action took place on the north or south bank of the Arno River, which flows through flat meadowland in this sector.

Elsewhere on the 5th Army front, American patrols entered the village of Roffia, five miles west of Empoli, to discover it heavily mined and booby-trapped by the enemy.

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The only time they were interferred with was yesterday when the enemy refused to allow them to approach wounded carbinieri in Via Regina Vittoria. One wounded officer had to crawl a long way to the shelter of a house under bursts of machine-gun fire from a sniper. At the house, he was given shelter and was finally rescued by three partisans who defied vigorous machine-gunning.

An Allied Military Government officer was wounded yesterday in the streets. (UNN)

GERMANS DESTROY HISTORIC BUILDINGS

ROME, August 15 — The newspaper *L'Italia Libera*, in an account of the last days of German rule in Florence, reported that on July 30 the Germans ordered the inhabitants along the Arno to evacuate at once. 50,000 persons were immediately forced out of their homes and sought refuge in the famous Boboli Gardens.

There was a period of calm which lasted until the night of August 3, when the Germans blew up all the bridges of Florence except Ponte Vecchio. Many homes in the neighborhood of the Arno were destroyed by the explosion of enemy mines.

Before evacuating the city, the Germans demolished the Post Office, the National Library, and the historic Palace of the Guelf Party, the Orsanmichele, containing priceless art treasures, and all the hotels along the Arno.

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ALLIES FIVE MILES FROM BURMA FRONTIER

KANDY, CEYLON, August 15 — Japanese rearguards on the Tiddim Road have again fallen back, under Allied pressure, and fighting is continuing within five miles of the Burma frontier, the Southeast Asia Command's communique reported today.

One Allied patrol has already reached the border, and has struck successfully at a Japanese camp there.

In China, heavy pressure is being brought by Allied forces toward recapturing Hengyang, which fell a week ago to the Japanese. Three columns of Chinese troops are moving in on the city from the northwest and southeast, the Chinese headquarters communique issued at Chungking today said.

Already these Chinese forces have retaken strategic points south of Hengyang, and captured Lienhwa, eight miles east of Hengyang. More than 600 Japanese soldiers were killed at Lienhwa. Several nearby enemy strongholds were taken also.

General Joseph Stilwell reported that Japanese units trapped in Tengchung on the Salween front are making desperate efforts to drive the Chinese troops from the city's walls.

The Chinese 20th Army, with support from the 14th USAAF bombers, is reducing Tengchung's defenses methodically. Six Japanese pillboxes have been taken. Bitter fighting continues on Sungshan Heights, but several important Japanese positions have been eliminated.

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

In the Taungni area, southwest of Mogaung, an Allied patrol has advanced five miles to the southwest, and the Mogaung-Myitkyina railway is now secure.

General Stilwell's headquarters announced today that heavy bombers of the 14th USAAF have bombed the docks at Takao, on the Japanese colonial island off Formosa, and have sunk three freighters in the straits between Formosa and the China coast.

Takao, on the southwestern coast of Formosa, is one of the island's chief ports and an important base for Japanese military movements in the China- Phillippine area. (Reuter)

BRITAIN'S JULY RAID CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED

LONDON, August 15 — Civilian casualties in air raids in the United Kingdom during the month of July were announced tonight as 2,441 killed (or missing, believed killed) and 7,107 injured. (Reuter)

U. S. SENATE APPROVES PATTON'S PROMOTION

WASHINGTON, August 15 — The U. S. Senate Military Affairs Committee today unanimously approved the promotion of Lieutenant General George S. Patton, Jr., to the permanent rank of major general. (OWI)

INSIDE GERMANY

GERMAN HOME RADIO SILENT ON RIVIERA LANDING

ALGIERS, August 15 — Up to 1930 hours the German Home Service had not told the German people any news of the landings on the southern coast of France, the PWB monitoring service reported tonight. The German Overseas Service for foreign consumption was the only Nazi news service to admit the landings. (PWB)

GOEBBELS FREEZES ALL JOBS IN GERMANY

WASHINGTON, August 15 — Goebbels had frozen all jobs in Germany as part of his plans for final mobilization Berlin Radio said yesterday.

«Millions of hours have been lost because of your complacency. Now we must salvage those lost hours for the total war effort,» Goebbels said. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

ALEXANDER HAILS ROME TRANSFER

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 15 — General Sir Harold Alexander, commander-in-chief of the Allied Armies in Italy, speaking over Radio Rome tonight on the transfer of three more provinces to Italian jurisdiction, said:

The Allied Control Commission has announced today the return to the Italian Government of the Provinces of Rome, Frosinone, and Littoria.

The movement, which was begun on February 11 of this year with the return of Lucania, Calabria, Sicily, and the Provinces of Salerno and Potenza, and was continued on July 20 with the return of Foggia, Campobasso, Benevento, Avellino, and Naples Province, with the exception of the port of Naples, has now restored to the Italian people a region comprising nearly half of the area and the population of the Kingdom. And now, in addition, the capital of Italy has been restored, and the Italian Government is already installed there.

That this has been made possible is due, in the first place, to the continuous advance of the Allied Forces, who have steadily driven northwards through territory which presents considerable military difficulties and against a determined enemy.

As he was driven northwards, the enemy removed the livestock and grain. What he could not remove, he destroyed whenever time and circumstances allowed. In the early months of the liberation of Sicily and southern Italy, the Allies, despite the urgency of our war effort, brought thousands of tons of grain and medical supplies into Italy to save the population from starvation and disease. Those dangers no longer face us. Providence has blessed the land with a bountiful harvest, the best in many years. Its collection and equitable distribution is a responsibility which the Italian Government has shouldered with confidence and pride.

The Germans know already that they are beaten on the field of battle, but the war is not yet over. The tyrants who ruled them are fighting to the last because they know that defeat will bring for them an inexorable extermination and the war will not be over when the last shot has been fired. The fight against tyranny is one which must never be discontinued. The price of liberty is perpetual watchfulness. Guard it well. (PRO)

CHURCHILL MAY SEE POPE AND PRIME MINISTER

AFHQ, ITALY, August 15 — Prime Minister Churchill may visit Rome, where he will visit Pope Pius XII and the Italian Premier Ivanoe Bonomi, if circumstances allow, according to a statement today by Harold MacMillan, Minister in residence to Allied Force Headquarters.

Mr MacMillan, who acted as spokesman for the Prime Minister, said that Mr. Churchill might also visit Allied Armies in Italy Headquarters, to confer with Allied commanders and to inspect Allied troops in the line.

Mr MacMillan, speaking directly for the Prime Minister, stated firmly that the Prime Minister's visit to Italy was in no respect to be considered as concerning any peace talks, since the Prime Minister stood firm on his «unconditional surrender» terms for the Axis.

Should the military events in France take the favorable turn which more optimistic hopes indicated, the Prime Minister might return to London within a week to concern himself with the consequences of a German rout in France, the British diplomat declared. (PRO)

WORKS PROGRAM EMPLOYS 5,582 PERSONS

ROME, August 16 — In cooperation with the Italian Civil Engineering Corps, the Allied Military Government has been able to engage 5,582 persons for work at the present time on emergency repairs and maintenance of roads, bridges, aqueducts, sewers, power lines, and other public works.

A report on the program, which represents a sizeable attack on the problem of unemployment in the Rome area, has been filed by Lt. Col. Clarence Birchett, director of the Transportation, Communications, and Utilities Division.

Plans being worked out by the engineering corps in cooperation with technical experts of the AMG and Allied Control Commission call for a gradual increase in the number of jobs.

Measured in terms of the earning power of individuals, the public works program at the moment is providing over 1,300,000 man-hours of labor each month. A total of 21 major road projects along 306.5 kilometers of roadway provides much of this employment.

Eight of the historic highways of Rome are included among roads benefitted by this program. These are the Aurelia, Cassia, Flaminia, Salaria, Tiburtina, Casilina, Appia highways and Via del Mare.

Since the war passed beyond Rome, a number of principal highways have been almost completely resurfaced within the city province of Rome. (UNN)

MEDICINES DESTINED FOR BLACK MARKET SEIZED

Rome, August 15 — Large quantities of medicines

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 829021

motion of Lieutenant General George S. Patton, Jr., to the permanent rank of major general. (OWI)

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That this has been made possible is due, in the first place, to the continuous advance of the Allied Forces, who have steadily driven northwards through territory which presents considerable military difficulties, and against a determined enemy.

It has been made possible, secondly, by the conduct of the Italian people and of their Government. It is a tribute to the Italian desire to see the defeat of the enemy that tranquility has been so readily established, and that a government representing all the political parties has been created and is functioning in so short a time.

A wanton wreckage and brutal destruction of property, the heartless dissolution of families, and the atrocious murders carried out by a beaten but revengeful enemy, have greatly increased the inevitable difficulty which met a government attempting to rebuild a country ravaged by mechanized war. But the measure of success with which the Italian Government has initiated its task is indicated by the confidence with which the Allies have restored fresh territory to it.

The exigencies of warfare have not permitted the Allies to do more than reestablish the most urgent public services, but even these have been tasks of great magnitude. Just as one example, the ruined port of Naples was restored and within a few weeks was ranking as first in the world in the tonnage handled. The work initiated by the Allies has been continued by the Italians, and today it is possible to send supplies by train from Naples to Reggio Calabria and across the Straits of Messina to Palermo, over territory which had felt the full fury of the withdrawing Goth.

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MEDICINES DESTINED FOR BLACK MARKET SEIZED

Rome, August 15 — Large quantities of medicines destined for the Black Market and valued at more than 1,000,000 lire were seized by the Italian Mobile Police, it was stated here. (UNN)

TWO LABOR PARTIES TO FUSE

NAPLES, August 15 — At a convention to take place in Naples August 27, the Labor Party will fuse with the Democratic Labor Party, it was stated here. (UNN)

SWISS TO REPRESENT GERMAN INTERESTS

NAPLES, August 15 — The Swiss Consulate, which recently opened its offices in the former German Consulate in Naples, will represent German interests in Liberated Italy, it was announced here. (UNN)

GRANARIES OF PEOPLE CAMPAIGN SUCCESSFUL

ROME, August 15 — The Granaries of the People continues to hold the attention of the press of Liberated Italy, with most of the newspaper reporting growing success for the harvest plan.

The *Risorgimento* of Naples, in a recent issue, reports that the campaign is in full swing. Up to the present, more

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than one-third of the quantity of grain expected has been brought to the Granaries of the People.

The *Giornale di Sicilia* of August 2 stated that for 12 months following the Liberation of Sicily, the Allies imported 684,630 quintals of flour and 480,990 quintals of grain, which has been sufficient to meet the needs of the people, but this cannot be continued because of more pressing military necessities.

The *Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno* of August 3, in an article on the Granaries of the People affirmed that in Apulia, the campaign has been a success. By the end of the month, all the harvest will be stored, and the deposits of grain will constitute the principal source for supplying the Italian people. (UNN)

OCCUPIED AREAS

FRENCH QUISLING GOVERNMENT STILL IN VICHY

LONDON, August 15 — The French quisling government is in Vichy and, as far as is known, will remain there.

This information was given by a Wilhelmstrasse spokesman quoted by the German Transocean News Agency in answer to questions regarding the new Anglo-American landing on the French Mediterranean coast.

The spokesman said that the decision to remain in Vichy is of a political nature. He added that he was unaware what attitude the French Government at Vichy would take as a result of the military actions and the new situation. He hoped to be able, he said, to inform the press later.

The question of whether the Vichy Government had answered De Gaulle's proclamation to Frenchmen was answered in the negative. The spokesman added, however, that the Government was closely studying the matter, and will react in some form or another. (FWB)

ANTONESCU THWARTS REBELLION PREPARATION

GENEVA, August 15 — The German police attache in Rumania has been named Inspector General of the Rumanian Home Front Army, following charges that General Vasiliu, head of the Siguranza, or national security organization, had planned to set up an internal army in opposition to the Antonescu regime.

Reports from Bucharest said that Marshal Antonescu directed that Rumanian police and all so-called political organizations should be recruited in the ranks of the new home front defense system. All German SS troops stationed in Rumania were also to be included. (FASS)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

ITALY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 15 — Today's communique:

LAND: In the city of Florence, AMG officials continue to deliver food, water, and medical supplies to the civilian population, despite interference from snipers.

On the fronts of the 5th and the 8th armies, there is no change in the situation, and active patrolling and artillery duels continue.

AIR: Strong forces of heavy bombers yesterday attacked gun positions in southern France and along the northwest coast of Italy. Fighter aircraft attacked radio installations and other military targets in the same area.

Tactical aircraft attacked military objectives in southern France, northern Italy, Yugoslavia, and the battle area.

Last night, our bombers attacked shipping and port installations at Marseilles.

Warships of the Royal Canadian Navy are participating, and vessels flying the ensigns of the Netherlands, Poland, Greece, and Belgium are also present.

Assault craft started to move in toward the coast and landed exactly on time this morning in calm, clear weather. They were preceded close inshore by minesweepers, and the attack is supported by heavy covering gunfire from battleships, cruisers, destroyers, and other ships and craft of the Allied navy.

Aircraft of the Royal and U. S. navies are cooperating with the Allied air forces. Responsibility for landing and establishing the army on shore is naval, and the naval commander has ordered the assault pressed home with relentless force. Operations continue. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, August 15 — Today's communique:

LAND: Advances were made yesterday on both sides of the Falaise-Argentan gap. Allied troops attacking towards Falaise from the north quickly gained their first objectives and, having crossed the River Laison, are now firmly established within 7,000 yards of the town.

On the other side of the gap, the thrust northward from Le Mans and Alencon has reached the vicinity of Argentan. Pockets of resistance left behind in this advance are being mopped up near Alencon. Inside the Normandy pocket, advances were made.

Between the Laize and the Orne, an advance of some 5,000 yards brought our forward elements to the vicinity of the village of Bonnoeil.

In the Orne Valley, Thury-Harcourt was cleared of the enemy. North of Conde, the village of Proussy was taken, and our troops are approaching St. Wenis de Mere.

Further west, Allied troops advanced to within a mile of Vassy, and southeast of Vire an advance of a mile has brought us to a point about one mile from Tinchebray. Other units advancing south of Vire are moving along the Gothemo-Tinchebray road against moderate resistance. Troops pushing eastward from Mortain have reached Ger.

Along the southern boundary of the pocket, our columns moving from the Berenton area are approaching Domfront, and units which reached Rames are encountering increasing resistance.

In Brittany, fighting is still in progress at St. Malo, where the situation remains unchanged, and at Dinard, where we have made advances towards the port. At Brest and Lorient there is nothing new to report.

AIR: Throughout the third successive day of clear weather massive formations of all types of Allied aircraft hammered at German forces in the Normandy pocket and attacked airfields, bridges and communication targets from western Germany to Bordeaux, virtually without opposition.

Seven enemy strongpoints massing tanks, guns, and troops north of Falaise were attacked by more than 700 escorted heavy bombers in a concentrated bombardment preceding an advance by our ground forces. Three other strongpoints south of Mezidon were hit by medium bombers in a precision operation only 3,000 yards in advance of our troops.

Six highway bridges over the Touques River north and south of Lisieux were attacked by more than 250 medium bombers, which also pounded bridges and railway junctions at Nogent Le Roi, Les Foulons, Epone-Mezieres, Prevent, St. Martin and Pontoise.

Escorted heavy bombers struck shipping and harbour installations at Brest in two attacks, and others ranged from eastern France to the Bordeaux area, hitting three airfields near Dijon and Angouleme and at Saintes railway yards, with good results.

The day-by-day fighter-bomber and fighter onslaught against enemy communications entered its second week

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Tactical aircraft attacked military objectives in southern France, northern Italy, Yugoslavia, and the battle area.

Last night, our bombers attacked shipping and port installations at Marseilles.

In these operations, one enemy aircraft was destroyed and 10 of ours are missing. Two enemy aircraft were destroyed and 10 of ours are missing from operations on August 13.

On the night of August 13/14, our bombers attacked port installations and shipping at Genoa.

MAAF flew approximately 1,900 sorties yesterday, and 2,100 sorties on August 13. (PRO)

SPECIAL COMMUNIQUE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 15 — The special communique on the Allied operations in southern France:

LAND: Today, American, British, and French troops, strongly supported by Allied air forces, are being landed by American, British, and French fleets on the southern coast of France.

SEA: The various beaches over which the ships of the United States, British, and French navies are landing American and French troops in the south of France extend over a considerable part of the coast between Nice and Marseilles. More than 800 of our ships of all types, with many mixed vessels, are taking part in the operations, which are widespread.

Pockets of resistance left behind in this advance are being mopped up near Alençon. Inside the Normandy pocket, advances were made.

Between the Laize and the Orne, an advance of some 5,000 yards brought our forward elements to the vicinity of the village of Bonnoeil.

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Escorted heavy bombers struck shipping and harbour installations at Brest in two attacks, and others ranged from eastern France to the Bordeaux area, hitting three airfields near Dijon and Angouleme and at Saintes railway yards, with good results.

The day-by-day fighter-bomber and fighter onslaught against enemy communications entered its second week with widespread attacks on road and rail targets in the area on both sides of the Seine. At least 750 railway cars and hundreds of motor vehicles were destroyed and damaged at Falaise, Laigle, Domfront, Evreux, Chartres, St. Andre, and east of the Seine. Light bombers harried enemy movements during the night, causing large fires and explosions at several points near Falaise and south of Paris. Twenty-nine enemy aircraft were destroyed. Twenty-four of ours are missing.

A heavy battery on the Island of Alderney has been subjected to naval bombardment. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, August 15 — Tuesday night's communique:

During August 15, north and west of Pietsin (Piechiory), our troops occupied in fighting over 80 populated localities, including Neketonaye, Jarvika, Iritus, Varnakonola, Nishnie, Oshula, Urvaste, Tassi, and Magite, and the railway station of Inivetza, Oshula, Konrunie, Vugine, and Anne.

In the area of Jashineny, our troops repulsed enemy tank and infantry counter-attacks and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy in men and material.

West of Praga, our troops beat back strong enemy tank and infantry counter-attacks.

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Northwest and west of Sandomir, our troops continued their operations for expansion of the bridgehead on the left bank of the River Vistula, and occupied several populated localities.

West of Sanok, our troops repulsed enemy tank and infantry counter-attacks.

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

During August 14, our troops have damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 114 german tanks. In air combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 29 enemy planes were shot down.

(Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, August 15 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

Patriots have dislodged the last German snipers from their positions in northern sectors of Florence. In actions north of Florence, patriots have shown increased efficiency. They attack enemy columns on the highways and in mountain towns. The Germans, making use of parachute troops to ferret out patriots have failed to reduce the offensive power of the patriots.

Following agreements made between Allied and patriot leaders, the first coordinated, large-scale acts of sabotage have been carried out in the Verona sector. More than 43 attacks were made by patriots against German military communications. Patriots interrupted the railway lines running from Vicenza to Verona, Padua, Cittadella, Schio, and Recoaro, and from Castelfranco to Treviso, Cittadella Bassano, Grisignano and Oeligio. Damage along these lines hindered rail operations from eight to 30 hours.

The important powder factory of Roesano Veneto was blown up by patriots.

In the course of an attack against the station at Vicenza, two locomotives and a high tension electric line were destroyed. Patriots damaged railway bridges at Cittadella.

Patriots of the Comasco sector fired on an enemy motor boat reconnoitering on the lake.

In the Province of Padua, patriots attacked a municipality and destroyed the draft lists.

(UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, August 15 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Southeast and south of Caen, the enemy resumed his major attack supported by strong artillery and tank forces aiming at effecting a junction with the American units in the sector north of Parouge which, yesterday, were forced into the defensive owing to our counter-attacks. In some sectors, the enemy succeeded in penetrating our front after fierce fighting. In the Brest sector, local enemy attacks were repulsed and new troop concentrations were smashed by the concentrated fire of our artillery. The garrison of St. Malo and Dinard maintained their position against the enemy, who again attacked with superior forces.

In the evening, the Fort de la Verde, after a heroic resistance of the reduced garrison, was lost. The enemy who, in the course of the last few days, had substantially intensified his air attacks on defensive positions and communications in the coastal area of southern France, landed early this morning in the Toulon-Cannes sector. Our coastal defense is engaged by the enemy landing forces. Naval anti-aircraft batteries and escort vessels brought down 30 enemy planes over western and southern France.

London continues to be kept under retaliatory fire.

In Italy, the day went by without special events. Minor local fighting is reported.

Yesterday, only local fighting was reported from the foothills of the Carpathians. Yesterday, west of Buranov, Pskov, the Bolsheviks, despite the use of extremely strong forces, succeeded in gaining only a little ground in the face of the stubborn and fierce resistance of the German troops. Bomber squadrons, inflicting high losses in manpower and material, supported the defensive fighting.

Yesterday, damage was caused to Mannheim, Ludwigshafen, Trier, and Kaiserslautern by the attacks of enemy bomber squadrons. The population suffered losses. The Cathedral of Trier was seriously hit. In the night, enemy planes dropped bombs on Berlin and Rhenish-Westfalian territory. Yesterday, the enemy lost 22 planes over the Reich territory and the occupied western territories.

(Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMAN OVERSEAS STATION

The New Landings: Early on the morning of August 15, Allied forces landed between St. Raphael and Cap de Drammont. This strip of coast is about 25 kilometers long, and is situated about half-way between Nice and Toulon. The foothills, which rise almost immediately behind the beach, are said to be strongly fortified. A 1730 broadcast says that the fighting of the first two hours demonstrated that the new landing of the enemy is by no means on the same scale as the invasion of Normandy on June 5. The strip of coast attacked is much narrower, and the number of Allied troops thrown into the battle is comparatively small. The German defenders immediately challenged the enemy, and hard fighting is now going on.

Preludes to the Landings: The German Radio mentions that, previous to the landing, the Allied air bombing of the coastal fortifications in southern France was very furious, and the American invasion fleet, which had been sighted near Corsica a few days ago, began to steam in the direction of the coast. Attempts were made by the Allies to mislead the defenders by dropping dummy paratroops over Marseilles.

Locations of Landings Named: The first forces to land went ashore east of Toulon, and were mostly wiped out. Shortly after dawn this morning, a force of about 100 Allied transport planes, pulling troop-carrying gliders behind them, was seen flying westward, rushing reinforcements to the landing corps at Bormes. Soon afterwards, Allied paratroops landed in battalion strength near St. Raphael. An additional Allied landing attempt northwest of Fort Drenmont failed. Heavy fighting is now going on at many points of the coast between Cannes and Nice.

TRANSOCEAN AND D.N.B.

Further Details on Landings: A coherent action on a wide front is thought to be out of the question. The Allies are said to aim, rather, at capturing first the Gulf of St. Tropez and the airfield near St. Raphael, in order to land and concentrate there some reinforcements by air and naval transports. Allied air-borne troops and paratroop units were landed in the estuary of the Argens River. Tank formations were landed in the Bay of St. Tropez.

S.S. over Wehrmacht: Upon the Fuehrer's order, the post of military commander in Belgium and northern France was combined in personal union with that of the highest chief of the S.S. and police. S.S. Group Leader Jungelius was appointed military commander.

American Air Raid: American bomber formations approaching Reich territory Tuesday morning were engaged in aerial combats by German fighter planes already over Zuider Sea. A number of American four-engined bombers were shot down.

Eastern Theatre: Dr. Krull, military correspondent of D.N.B., says that the Soviet have made no further progress on the Vistula bridgeheads. Nor did their attacks on East

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London continues to be kept under retaliatory fire.

In Italy, the day went by without special events. Minor local fighting is reported.

Yesterday, only local fighting was reported from the foothills of the Carpathians. Yesterday, west of Baranov, 51 enemy tanks were destroyed in the area of one army corps alone.

Southeast of Warka, the Bolsheviks attacked with several rifle divisions. In this sector, fighting also is in full swing. In Latvia, at Rasenten, our grenadiers, supported by tanks and assault guns, cleared up a Bolshevik gap punched recently into our lines; 63 enemy tanks and 18 guns were destroyed.

In Estonia, at Modohn, repeated Soviet attacks were frustrated. At an infiltration, southwest of the Lake of Peipus, which rise almost immediately behind the beach, are said to be strongly fortified. A 1730 broadcast says that the fighting of the first two hours demonstrated that the new landing of the enemy is by no means on the same scale as the invasion of Normandy on June 3. The strip of coast attacked is much narrower, and the number of Allied troops thrown into the battle is comparatively small. The German defenders immediately challenged the enemy, and hard fighting is now going on.

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Eastern Theatre: Dr. Krull, military correspondent of D.N.B., says that the Soviet have made no further progress on the Vistula bridgeheads. Nor did their attacks on East Prussia gain ground. In the Esthonian-Latvian theatre of war, the situation has meanwhile so improved that there is no longer any immediate danger to the German troops fighting there.

FASCIST RADIO

Only minor action is reported by the Fascist Radio today. Unlike the German Radio, it mentions the new Allied landings only very briefly and without details.

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BASIC NEWS

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

Psychological Warfare Branch, FNC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

No. 57 — 15 August 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Canadians launch new drive southward; Eisenhower appeals for extra effort; FCNL calls for uprising in France; Red Army captures Osowiec in encirclement drive on East Prussia; Italian front quiet; Heavies blast Riviera.

INSIDE GERMANY — Field Marshal Von Paulus urges overthrow of Hitler; 20th German general appeals to Army to revolt.

LIBERATED ITALY — Administration of Rome passes to Italian Government; 35 householders lose current for abuse of electricity ration; Purge hits more financial institutions; Two members of High Court of Justice resign; Nine farmers in Bari Province arrested for Granary violations.

UNITED NATIONS — Britain and U. S. agree on post-war plan; Soviet-American aviation talks announced.

OCCUPIED AREAS — Kesselring threatens to burn Italian villages; Germans to cut Norwegian rations; Petain said to have left Vichy.

WAR FRONTS

CANADIANS LAUNCH NEW DRIVE SOUTHWARD

SHAEF, August 14 — Canadian troops launched a major attack at noon today on the approaches to Falaise, and advanced two miles in the first three hours, a late dispatch from Reuter reported. They have already liberated the towns of Martinville, and have reached Bonneuil.

Mitchells and Bostons opened an air attack before the Canadian 1st Army began its offensive, and in the afternoon RAF heavy bombers supported the army with powerful and well-concentrated attacks. Medium bombers dropped fragmentation bombs on a main part of the German defense line through which Allied infantry and armor pushed

revealed a continuation of yesterday's large-scale daylight withdrawal.

The German 7th Army retreat from the Vire and Mortain areas was described at Allied headquarters today as being «very near a rout.»

Fighters and fighter-bombers are attacking all enemy movements that are sighted along roads leading eastward out of the gap. German transport is repeatedly being brought to a standstill by leading vehicles piling up under the weight of Allied bombs. These congestions are causing the Germans to abandon transport and board whatever vehicles are still left intact after each raid.

One Thunderbolt squadron leader said that the Germans must be frantic. «If they move, we spot them from the air and in no time they are literally swamped. If they stop, our tanks catch them and finish them off.» Other pilots said that the Germans had reversed their tank turrets and were firing back at American tanks chasing them a quarter of a mile behind.

Fighter-bomber attacks were so concentrated that many Thunderbolts came back with their wings damaged by showers of exploded cartridge cases from planes immediately ahead of them.

Bulldozers Clear Path

In some places, German equipment is piled up so high on the roads that engineers have had to use bulldozers to clear a path for Allied tanks and trucks. The roads are massed with burning and smoking wrecks of German vehicles, and fires are blazing in woods where German mortar, troop, and tank concentrations have been reported.

Resistance in the Vire-Mortain area appears to be slackening, and the Allies are advancing along most of this front. The town of Ger, one of the two most important road networks in the entire area, was liberated today by American troops moving eastward. The other important road junction of Tinchebray, six miles northeast of Mortain, was also liberated.

Below Mortain, the Allies moving eastward have advanced beyond Barenton, and are reported to have crossed the Varenne River on the road leading to Domfront.

South of Vire, the Allies have made a new gain of one mile, and have reached the village of St. Martin de Chaulieu.

It was announced at headquarters tonight that American troops had taken 2,838 German prisoners on Saturday.

The London *Times* aeronautical correspondent said today that more than 70 enemy headquarters in France have been destroyed by air attacks since D-day. He said that the enemy's lack of information as to the exact location of their own and Allied formations in northern France, is due in part to the destruction of their divisional and corps headquarters.

In the Brittany Peninsula, American troops have made slight advances in the seige of Brest. A force of Lancaster bombers with fighter escort attacked shipping in the Brest harbor today.

In St. Malo, Colonel von Aulock is still forcing the

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Canadian troops who crossed the west bank of the River Laize to aid the British in cleaning up the German salient, today fought their way back to the east bank several miles further down, and are now fighting their way through a vital sector five miles northwest of Falaise.

Bridges Captured Intact

The troops struck southward so rapidly from the area of the former enemy salient that they captured two bridges across the Laize River intact. The drive has liberated the towns of Clairizon, Tornebu and Le Mesnil. The town of Thury-Harcourt still remains in German hands, but their situation is precarious.

A regular and continuous flow eastward of retreating German armor and vehicles is still going on, as Allied forces are seriously threatening to cut off and destroy two embattled and broken German armies. More than 100,000 men, approximately 1,200 tanks, and nearly 400 huge German assault guns were retreating in an effort to escape destruction. Latest reports stated that the escape hatch from the Falaise area to Argentan is only 18 miles wide, and is constantly under shell-fire from the north and south.

It was stated at headquarters today that up to the present, air reconnaissance over the battle area has not

Germans to abandon transport and board whatever vehicles are still left intact after each raid.

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Below Mortain, the Allies moving eastward have advanced beyond Barenton, and are reported to have crossed the Varenne River on the road leading to Domfront.

South of Vire, the Allies have made a new gain of one mile, and have reached the village of St. Martin de Chaulieu.

It was announced at headquarters tonight that American troops had taken 2,823 German prisoners on Saturday.

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In the Brittany Peninsula, American troops have made slight advances in the seige of Brest. A force of Lancaster bombers with fighter escort attacked shipping in the Brest harbor today.

In St. Malo, Colonel von Aulock is still forcing the remnants of his troops to resist. At Dinard, enemy resistance continues. At Lorient, the situation remains unchanged, with the German garrison surrounded.

French Forces of the Interior are giving important help to the Americans as armored units advance. French Patriots

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LATE BULLETINS

GERMAN ESCAPE HATCH NARROWED TO 12 MILES

SHAEF, August 14 — The Allies have narrowed to 12 miles the escape gap for the German 7th Army between Argentan and Falaise, according to a late Associated Press dispatch. (AP)

13,600 TONS OF BOMBS ON GERMANS IN FRANCE

SHAEF, August 14 — Approximately 13,600 tons of explosives were rained on the Germans in France since the beginning of the new attacks 48 hours ago, a Reuter dispatch reported.

Most of this weight fell in the wedge between Argentan and Falaise. (Reuter)

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

have helped to take strategic roads, have occupied important localities, and have taken German prisoners, arms, and vehicles. Now, they are helping the Americans in mopping up operations.

French 2d Armored Division

The 2d French armored division is in action alongside American troops in France under the command of General Jacques Philippe Leclerc, it was announced here tonight. (Reuter - BBC)

U. S. 3D ARMY NOW IN FRANCE

LONDON, August 14 — The 3rd U. S. Army is operating in France with the 1st U. S. Army, the latter under the command of Lieutenant General Courtney Hodges, the United Press said today. The official announcement of the 3rd Army did not reveal its commander. (UP)

EISENHOWER APPEALS FOR EXTRA EFFORT

LONDON, August 14 — General Dwight Eisenhower, in an order-of-the-day issued from an advance command post in Normandy yesterday, said that a great victory was possible this week, and called upon everyone to give every ounce of energy toward accomplishing it. His order said:

Allied soldiers, sailors, and airmen:

Through your combined skill, valor, and fortitude, you have created in France a definite opportunity for a major Allied victory — one whose realization will mean notable progress toward the final downfall of our enemy.

In the past, I have in moments of unusual significance made special appeals to the Allied forces which it has been my honor to command. Without exception, the response has been beyond my expectations.

Because the victory we can now achieve is infinitely greater than any it has so far been possible to accomplish in the West, and because this opportunity may be grasped only through the utmost in zeal, determination, and speedy action, I make my present appeal to you more urgent than ever before.

I request every airman to make it his direct responsibility that the enemy is blasted unceasingly by day and by night, and is denied safety both in fight and in flight.

I request every sailor to make sure that no part of the hostile forces can either escape or be reinforced by sea, and that our comrades on land want nothing that ships can bring to them.

I request every soldier to go forward to his assigned objective with the determination that the enemy can survive only through surrender. Let no foot of ground once gained be relinquished, no single German escape through a line once established.

With all of us resolutely performing our special tasks, we can make this week a momentous one in the history of this war — a brilliant and fruitful week for us, a fateful one for the ambitions of Nazi tyrants. (Reuter)

HEAVIES HIT INDUSTRIAL AND AIR FORCE TARGETS

LONDON, August 14 — German industrial and air force targets were attacked visually today by strong forces of escorted 8th USAAF Flying Fortresses. The objectives in southern Germany were the I. G. Farben Chemical plant at Ludwigshafen, an electrical equipment factory at Mannheim, and German Air Force stations at Sandhofen, near Mannheim, and Echterdingen, near Stuttgart.

On their way home, the escorting Mustangs and Thunderbolts strafed airfields and other targets in Germany and France.

Three bombers and one fighter are missing.

tively that some pilots returned saying that they could find no more targets.

When an ammunition train of 40 railway cars was hit near Rouen, it blew up with such a blast that the attacking aircraft were rocked.

Sunday's great attacks were made after the most successful day in the history of the 8th Fighter Command, when more than 1,000 sorties were flown.

In the week ending Saturday, the RAF dropped well over 15,000 tons of bombs on German targets in the West, and Allied air forces attacked 21 different oil plants in enemy territory.

Fighters of the RAF 2d Tactical Air Force on Sunday called their work "a field day," as they covered the entire area from the northern coast of France to Chartres, Orleans and Chateauneuf without encountering enemy air opposition.

In addition to battering a strip 70 miles long and 50 miles wide on both sides of the Seine, the huge force of Fortresses and Liberators swarmed over the German Army's escape routes.

Every train that tried to move toward the German front, or away from it, every road convoy, even every lonely dispatch rider or staff car came under the guns of the vast RAF and American sky fleets, United Press said.

Tunnel Collapsed

A flight of Mustangs skipped bombs into the railway tunnel at Boissy, causing it to collapse.

In attempting to seal off the German 7th Army in an escape-proof vacuum, the thousands of American bombers met no opposition from the German Air Force, Walter Cronkite, United correspondent, reported.

The RAF met heavy and persistent fighter opposition over Germany, and lost 42 planes, Cronkite added.

No German interceptors were encountered over France by the U. S. Strategic Air Forces on Sunday, a communique said.

Saturday's and Sunday's bag included 525 railway locomotives, 675 motor trucks, and scores of other military vehicles, as well as 22 railroad yards, 14 bridges, three tunnels, and four roundhouses.

The USAAF in the first six months of 1944 dropped twice as many bombs as in the first two years of American participation in the war, the U. S. War Department announced.

Between January and June this year the bomb tonnage hurled by the USAAF in the European theater increased 500 per cent. (UP - Reuter)

9TH AIR FORCE MAKES 7,500 SORTIES IN WEEK

9TH USAAF HQ, August 14 — An indication of the intensity of aerial activity over the battle fronts of Normandy and Brittany was given today when the 9th USAAF revealed that its planes flew 7,500 sorties during one week of combat operations over France.

Flying missions in close support of ground forces, planes of the 9th Air Force — although they met little opposition in the air — destroyed 25 enemy planes in the air and 12 on the ground, and destroyed 178 tanks.

Nearly 2,000 German vehicles were shot up, along with 1,415 railway cars. During the week, 57 fighter-bombers were lost, most of them as a result of German flak, since Luftwaffe opposition was all but non-existent. (PWB)

NAZI WITHDRAWAL UNCONFIRMED

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post in Normandy yesterday, said that a great victory was possible this week, and called upon everyone to give every ounce of energy toward accomplishing it. His order said:

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Three bombers and one fighter are missing.

A force of RAF Lancaster bombers with fighter escort attacked shipping in the harbor of Brest today.

RAF Mosquitoes attacked Hanover Sunday night; it was officially announced here today. Mines were laid in enemy waters.

Monday morning, Beaufighters of Coastal Command, attacked two heavily armed escort vessels off Royan in the mouth of the Gironde. One Coastal Command plane is missing.

5,000 Railway Cars Destroyed

Allied air forces this weekend climaxed one of their greatest weeks in the European theater with almost continuous bombardment of enemy targets from central Germany to France.

Countless waves of planes of all types swarmed over Europe, shattering German communications, bridges, railways, highways, vehicles, submarine shelters, oil plants, and war factories.

For example, 8th USAAF fighters alone knocked out more than 6,000 railway wagons Saturday and Sunday.

Everything military found moving on railways, highways, and waterways was attacked, and by Sunday evening the German transport system had been paralysed so effectively that not a single train, truck, barge, or even a dispatch rider or staff car came under the guns of the vast RAF and American sky fleets, United Press said.

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NAZI WITHDRAWAL UNCONFIRMED

LONDON, August 14 — A Reuter correspondent on the Franco-Spanish frontier said Saturday that reports of a general military evacuation of southwest France are not yet confirmed.

It is known, however, that the German headquarters and garrison at Biarritz have moved northward, and that the number of occupation troops is gradually diminishing in the Basque section of the border, where a new wave of sabotage was reported to be under way. (Reuter)

FCNL CALLS FOR UPRISING IN FRANCE

LONDON, August 14 — A call for a national uprising in France was issued tonight by the French Committee of National Liberation.

It was the Frenchmen's simple duty, said the call, to take part immediately in the supreme war effort of the country, adding that in the field, factory, workshop, office, or home, and in the street, each Frenchman « whether he be under arrest, deported, or a prisoner of war, » could harm Germans or prepare that which harmed them.

Everyone was urged to join resistance movements and follow their directions. The call concluded:

« Frenchmen, the hour of liberation sounds. A national uprising will be the prelude of liberation. » (Reuter)

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 768582

BLITZKRIEG TACTICS IMPROVED BY U. S.

U. S. 1ST. ARMY HQ IN FRANCE, August 14 — German blitzkrieg tactics have been greatly improved by the U. S. Army command, said Drew Middleton of the New York *Times* in commenting on the 1st Army's advance eastward toward Paris.

«I saw the German blitzkrieg of 1940,» he said, «and I have seen the American 1944 model. Allowing for the difference in size the Germans employed about twice as many troops in their assault as the Americans did, the 1st Army's operation has moved faster and deeper.»

Middleton added:

«Like the German blitzkrieg of 1940, the American drive of 1944 may be divided into three distinct phases: the initial break-through, its exploitation, and finally the struggle for forts. But the Americans added a fourth phase, which is still to reveal its full scope.

«General Bradley chose a comparatively small area as the springboard for his offensive. The main armored forces of two divisions were committed to battle on the second day. Hedgerows which had plagued the Americans since the opening day of the invasion were ripped open by specially-built tank-dozers and tanks.

«German divisions needed but one heavy blow to complete the rout begun by our infantry, tanks, and artillery in the second day of the attack. This was provided by (Allied) air forces, with considerable help from artillery.

«Whereas in 1940 the bulk of the German infantry divisions had only horse-drawn transport and lagged behind the panzer divisions, the American infantry divisions (1944) followed closely on the heels of the armor.» (OWI)

GENERAL LECLERC IS FIGHTING FRENCH HERO

LONDON, August 14 — Not until Germany is smashed and hostilities cease in Europe will the real name of General Jacques Philippe Leclerc, leader of the 2d French Armored Division, fighting in France, be revealed.

Announced earlier tonight as the first full French division to join in the Battle of France, the French armored division is now fighting with great effect alongside the Americans.

Although General Leclerc's real identity is concealed to assure the safety of his relatives and friends in Nazi-occupied France, his exploits are only too well known to the Germans. The enemy has felt his sting in North Africa where he led a spectacular 2,000-mile trans-desert march from Lake Chad to beat the Italians in Libya, and then smash at Rommel's southern flank in Tunisia.

Still in his early forties and the youngest of the French generals, General Leclerc was a military instructor at St. Cyr, from which he was also graduated. The general, although badly wounded in June 1940, escaped from the Germans in France and soon became governor of the Cameroons in French Equatorial Africa, where he published the first Free French newspaper and kindled in the French colonial world the spirit of a free France.

African Veterans

The 2d Armored Division, made up essentially of soldiers from Metropolitan France who fought with General Leclerc in Africa, was trained in England.

The Division began arriving on the Normandy beaches late in July.

A member of the American command the Associated Press reported, praised the unit as «one of the finest fighting outfits ever put together under any flag.»

The press association noted that when the division arrived in France they were brilliant red ferage caps and tide American Sherman tanks, some of which had a likeness of General de Gaulle painted on the front. This painted picture brought roars from French civilians of «Vive de Gaulle» and «Vive la France.»

city of Lyck, it was announced tonight in a special order of the day by Marshal Stalin to the 2d White Russian Army.

A United Press correspondent said that «the Red Army is moving cautiously, trying to encircle East Prussia rather than expose its spearheads to the hazards of East Prussian terrain, which abounds in swamps, lakes, and forests.»

Tonight's Soviet communique reported the coordination of all Russian armies in the drive on East Prussia. Red Army forces moved to secure the northern flank on the East Prussian battlefront. The communique announced a continued offensive west and southwest of Pskov which resulted in the capture of Ansla and over 100 localities.

There was no report of a letup in the Soviet advance which has cost the Germans thousands of lives and countless pieces of equipment. The Red Army has advanced as much as 350 miles at some points in six weeks.

In the fight for Warsaw, the Polish Patriot Army reported from within the city that they began an offensive in the west end of the city which lasted all day. The Germans, they reported, were still attacking in the «old city» and were using multi-barrelled heavy mortars after losing many tanks and artillery equipment. They added that the Stawki region of the city, near the Danzig marshalling yards, which is in the hands of the enemy, is on fire.

The success of these two Russian drives in the Baltic means that the dismemberment of the trapped German armies has begun in earnest. The lines of the Baltic front now look like a series of dagger points, each thrusting through the German line towards the sea.

Radio Moscow announced last night that the 2d Baltic army has killed 60,000 Germans in the fighting between July 10 and August 10. In the same period, they took nearly 10,000 prisoners and destroyed 167 aircraft, 147 tanks and self-propelled guns, and more than 1,000 guns. They also captured 79 tanks and 820 guns.

The southern flank of the Russian armies, covered by the 2d White Russian Army, has made considerable advances northwest and west of Bialystok pushing along the Bialystok-Lyck railway to the southeast frontier of East Prussia.

Two Armies Linked

General Zakharov's advance has driven a wedge between the southern East Prussian front and the salient northeast of Warsaw. These two armies have now linked up and beaten out the German salient and present a solid, unbroken 100-mile front against the Germans.

Marshal Rokossovsky's right flank drive northwest of Siedlce gained the Russians 100 places, including Mostowka, about 12 miles northeast of Warsaw. This thrust opens up the possibility of a Soviet move to outflank the Polish capital from the north.

Southeast of the Polish capital, a fierce struggle is being waged on the Vistula, with land and air seething with battle day and night. The Germans are hurling all they have into counter-attacks to wipe out the Russian bridgehead on the left bank of the Vistula. But they seem powerless to stem the Russian drive, and are suffering crippling losses in men, tanks, guns and planes.

For while the Soviet advanced elements battle forward across the low west bank of the river, Russian artillery and mortars sited along the high east bank command all the approaches to the German lines, making many German positions untenable. To the Germans, the east bank of the Vistula rises like a great wall behind which the Russians can secretly concentrate men and material to keep up the crossings to the west bank. In desperation, the Germans are flinging in squadrons of the Luftwaffe to bomb Russian positions, but their planes are sharing the fate of their tanks and infantry.

The military correspondent of the London *Observer* wrote: «German strategy, which formerly insisted that the western front was the most important and that the east front must manage as best it could, has now switched

«German divisions needed but one heavy blow to complete the rout begun by our infantry, tanks and artillery in the second day of the attack. This was provided by (Allied) air forces, with considerable help from artillery.

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In his first radio address monday since taking command of the Armored Division, General Leclerc said to the people of France:

«How can I express our emotion on being again on the soil of France which we left years ago—leaving our country under the Jackboot of the enemy.

«We return today as fighters, after having fought for four years behind General de Gaulle. We once again see the faces of our countrymen who greet us with enthusiasm amidst their ruins. We can guess what they have suffered.

«In the name of all my men... my first duty is to salute those Frenchmen who have never despaired, who have helped our Allies, and who aided victory. There is no doubt... we are reaching our goal because we have at last come to help them and to continue the struggle for liberation at their side. Long Live France!» (AP)

RED ARMY CAPTURES OSOWIEC IN ENCIRCLEMENT DRIVE ON EAST PRUSSIA

MOSCOW, August 14 — The Red Army has moved another important step toward completely ringing East Prussia by the capture of Osowiec, Polish town close to the East Prussian border in the direction of the German

The success of these two Russian drives in the Baltic means that the dismemberment of the trapped German armies has begun in earnest. The lines of the Baltic front now look like a series of dagger points, each thrusting through the German line towards the sea.

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The military correspondent of the London *Observer* wrote: «German strategy, which formerly insisted that the western front was the most important and that the east front must manage as best it could, has now switched round, concentrating everything to hold up the Russians and leaving the German armies in France to do what they can with existing forces.

«This is good for Eisenhower, without doing more than slowing up the Russians, who, in any case, were bound, after the enormous advance of recent weeks, to pause awhile for regrouping and to bring up supplies.» (Reuter)

FINN MINISTER TO SWEDEN RETURNS TO STOCKHOLM

STOCKHOLM, August 14 — George Gripenberg, Finnish Minister to Sweden, returned to Stockholm yesterday after a two-day visit to Helsinki, Reuter reported today.

While in Helsinki, Gripenberg had long talks with Field Marshal Mannerheim. The new Finnish Foreign Minister, Carl Enckell, was also present. (Reuter)

UNDERGROUND ORDERS TROOPS TO WARSAW

LONDON, August 14 — The commander-in-chief of the Polish Underground Army today issued the following order:

The battle of Warsaw is dragging on against greatly superior enemy troops. An immediate attack from outside the city is necessary.

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

I order all available underground units to march with all speed against the enemy troops outside Warsaw, and to enter the fight inside the city. (BBC)

ITALIAN FRONT QUIET

ADVANCE AFHQ ITALY, August 14 — As activity all along the Italian front entered a new lull, Allied Military Government officials pressed their efforts to bring food and water to the civilian population of north Florence yesterday.

The indiscriminate firing of two days ago has quieted down, and Allied officials are able to get on with their mercy work with greater success, it was reported. The official report praised the AMG's "valuable work."

"Light and scattered" artillery fire, and occasional patrolling were reported from most of the 5th and 8th Army fronts, although on the Adriatic sector the town of Frontone, 28 miles southwest of the mouth of the Cesano River, was occupied. Frontone is located along a trunk line connecting with the main Adriatic coast railway.

American patrol forces entered the town of Isola, three miles west of Empoli, to find that the German troops which had held this pocket of resistance had withdrawn.

Eighth Army patrols were reported to be fanning out through the hilly area south of Pontassieve, recently evacuated by the enemy. Further east, enemy patrols were active in the mountain area north of Pietralunga at the eastern edge of the Tiber Valley.

Heavies Blast Riviera

Up to 750 Italy-based heavy bombers today attacked military installations in southern France and along the coast of northwest Italy. The attacks, which came on the third successive day of assault by heavy bombers on German military installations along the French-Italian Riviera, were carried out without fighter escort.

Long-range Lightning and Mustang fighters strafed targets in the French and Italian Riviera in individual operations. Anti-aircraft fire encountered near the targets ranged from slight to intense.

Yesterday Italy-based heavy bombers joined Tactical Air Force medium and fighter-bombers in combined air attacks on German gun batteries, radio communications, airfields, and bridges in southern France, which were described as the "main objectives" of Mediterranean air support forces.

Mitchell bombers concentrated on enemy gun positions in southern France, striking at 12 heavy batteries near Ciotat, between Marseilles and Toulon. The medium bombers flew in three "great waves of four sections each" to attack the German coastal defenses one after another.

Fighters and fighter-bombers shot up enemy airfields at Toulouse, Les Chanoines, Istres le Tube, and Salon de Provence, and one north of Marseilles. Spitfires for the third straight day strafed radio installations in the Toulon area. The Montelimar airfield, 95 miles north of Marseilles, was hit by a dive-bombing attack of Thunderbolts, protected by long-range Mustang fighters.

Key Bridges Struck

The Liberators and Flying Forts had as their principal targets four key bridges across the Rhone and its tributaries the Eygues and the Drome. Although the Avignon span across the Rhone was missed, all tracks across this important rail bridge were temporarily blocked by bomb hits. The St Esprit bridge, also across the Rhone, was knocked down for over half its length. Tracks were cut and damage inflicted on the two other bridges, at Orange, 16 miles north of Avignon, and at Crest, on the Drome River 50 miles north of Orange.

RAF night bombers hit port installations and shipping at Genoa last night, with good results.

The town of Aleksandrovac in Serbia has been taken by Tito's men, and in Dalmatia, Nazi units were forced to abandon the town of Podgorica, after Partisan forces smashed an armored column and took large quantities of German matériel.

Still another strong German column, numbering more than 4,000 men, was smashed by Patriots in Montenegro after six days of bitter fighting. The Nazis were said to have been pushed back to the town of Bilece, suffering heavy losses in men and equipment.

The Partisans have made further successful attacks on railway lines.

In central Serbia Partisans are advancing towards Krusevac, having destroyed a train on the Nis-Pirot railway line.

In the Demir-Japija sector of Macedonia, the railway station at Kusarez was burnt.

The enemy is sending reinforcements to the Lim Valley, in southwestern Montenegro, but Yugoslav units are preventing their concentration.

An ammunition train near Brod, in Croatia, was blown up. (Reuter)

JAPANESE SHIPPING ATTACKED

ADVANCED ALLIED HQ, NEW GUINEA, August 14 — The sinking by Allied bombers of a 3,000-ton Japanese freighter in Davao Gulf, in Philippine waters, and damage to two more Japanese freighters near Halmahera Island are reported in today's communique from General MacArthur.

A military spokesman stated that Allied losses in the Aitape area of New Guinea total 1,307 (including 285 dead, 23 missing, and 999 wounded) against the Japanese casualty total of 8,064.

The communique reported Allied air raids over a wide area, including the bombing of Langgoer aerodrome and township in the Kai Islands and the airstrip in the Vogelkop area of Dutch New Guinea. Naval patrols harassed coastal targets in the Wewak area, and shelled Japanese positions on the south coast of New Ireland and Japanese positions at Wide Bay, in New Britain.

Allied light bombers attacked targets in the Kaviena area and at Rabaul, New Britain. Fifty tons of bombs were dropped on enemy supply dumps at Butaval and Tobera and other scattered targets, the communique added.

A Pearl Harbor communique issued by Admiral Nimitz stated that American planes attacked two Japanese ships, as well as gun positions and other shore targets, in attacks Thursday and Friday which ranged from Paramushiro to the Marshall Islands. (Reuter- OWI)

ALLIED TROOPS ADVANCE IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

KANDY, Ceylon, August 14 — Allied troops drove ahead steadily Sunday against slight Japanese opposition on the Tiddim Road and the Kabaw Valley sector, Allied Southeast Asia Command headquarters announced today.

Meanwhile, in northern Burma, Chinese troops and Kachin levies consolidated their positions around fallen Kamu, and pushed patrols down the Mandalay railway to Mingon, five miles southwest of Taungni, the communique added.

From Chungking a communique said the Chinese troops are massing for a full-scale assault on the ancient valley city of Tengkiang.

Other Chinese forces are continuing their preparations to retake Lungling, Japanese stronghold astride the Burma Road. They are maintaining steady pressure also on the isolated garrison at Angshan, to the northeast.

On the Hunan front, the Chinese were apparently trying to recapture the strategic railway center of Hengyang. Heavy fighting costly to both sides was taking place around

executed by the enemy. Further east, enemy patrols were active in the mountain area north of Pietralunga at the eastern edge of the Tiber Valley.

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Long-range Lightning and Mustang fighters strafed targets in the French and Italian Riviera in individual operations. Anti-aircraft fire encountered near the targets ranged from slight to intense.

Yesterday Italy-based heavy bombers joined Tactical Air Force medium and fighter-bombers in combined air attacks on German gun batteries, radio communications, airfields, and bridges in southern France, which were described as the «main objectives» of Mediterranean air support forces.

Mitchell bombers concentrated on enemy gun positions in southern France, striking at 12 heavy batteries near Ciotat, between Marseilles and Toulon. The medium bombers flew in three «great waves of four sections each» to attack the German coastal defenses one after another.

Fighters and fighter-bombers shot up enemy airfields at Toulouse, Les Chanoines, Istres le Tube, and Salon de Provence, and one north of Marseilles. Spitfires for the third straight day strafed radio installations in the Toulon area. The Montelibar airfield, 95 miles north of Marseilles, was hit by a dive-bombing attack of Thunderbolts, protected by long-range Mustang fighters.

Key Bridges Struck

The Liberators and Flying Forts had as their principal targets four key bridges across the Rhone and its tributaries, the Eygues and the Drome. Although the Avignon span across the Rhone was missed, all tracks across this important rail bridge were temporarily blocked by bomb hits. The St. Esprit bridge, also across the Rhone, was knocked down for over half its length. Tracks were cut and damage inflicted on the two other bridges, at Orange, 16 miles north of Avignon, and at Crest, on the Drome River 50 miles north of Orange.

RAF night bombers hit port installations and shipping at Genoa last night, with good results.

Balkan Air Force planes carried out missions along the Dalmatian coast.

During the past week, Tactical Air Force medium and fighter-bombers dropped 3,621 tons of bombs in support of operations, during which 164 attacks were made upon enemy gun positions. Eleven bridges were destroyed by the TAF bombers and 43 others were damaged — most of them in southern France and northwestern Italy.

Over 60 road and rail blocks were created in attacks against German communications. The bombers destroyed or damaged six enemy ammunition dumps, sunk six ships, and damaged 18 others.

Bombers of the French Air Force participated in these attacks and carried out six air bombardments on gun positions. They dropped a bomb load of 275 tons. (PRO)

YOGOSLAV PATRIOTS TAKE NAZI STRONGHOLD

LONDON, August 14 — Yugoslav Patriots have captured an important German stronghold on the Istria Peninsula.

Defeat of the German garrison and the fall of several towns to Marshal Tito's forces were revealed in a communique issued here by Supreme Headquarters of the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia.

ADVANCED ALLIED HQ, NEW GUINEA, August 14

The sinking by Allied bombers of a 3,000-ton Japanese freighter in Davao Gulf, in Philippine waters, and damage to two more Japanese freighters near Halmahera Island are reported in today's communique from General MacArthur.

A military spokesman stated that Allied losses in the Aitape area of New Guinea total 1,307 (including 285 dead, 23 missing, and 999 wounded) against the Japanese casualty total of 8,064.

The communique reported Allied air raids over a wide area, including the bombing of Langgoer aerodrome and township in the Kai Islands and the airstrip in the Vogelkop area of Dutch New Guinea. Naval patrols harassed coastal targets in the Wewak area, and shelled Japanese positions on the south coast of New Ireland and Japanese positions at Wide Bay, in New Britain.

Allied light bombers attacked targets in the Kavieng area and at Rabaul, New Britain. Fifty tons of bombs were dropped on enemy supply dumps at Ratavul and Tobera and other scattered targets, the communique added.

A Pearl Harbor communique issued by Admiral Nimitz stated that American planes attacked two Japanese ships, as well as gun positions and other shore targets, in attacks Thursday and Friday which ranged from Paramushiro to the Marshall Islands. (Reuter- OWI)

ALLIED TROOPS ADVANCE IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

KANDY, Ceylon, August 14 — Allied troops drove ahead steadily Sunday against slight Japanese opposition on the Tiddim Road and the Kabaw Valley sector, Allied Southeast Asia Command headquarters announced today.

Meanwhile, in northern Burma, Chinese troops and Kachin levies consolidated their positions around fallen Kazu, and pushed patrols down the Mandalay railway to Mingon, five miles southwest of Taungni, the communique added.

From Chungking a communique said the Chinese troops are massing for a full-scale assault on the ancient valley city of Tengkiang.

Other Chinese forces are continuing their preparations to retake Lunglin, Japanese stronghold astride the Burma Road. They are maintaining steady pressure also on the isolated garrison at Angshan, to the northeast.

On the Hunan front, the Chinese were apparently trying to recapture the strategic railway center of Hengyang. Heavy fighting costly to both sides was taking place around the city. An enemy force was wiped out 10 miles to the southeast, the Chinese reported. (Reuter)

OCCUPY JAPAN TO WIN THE PEACE, SAYS NIMITZ

PEARL HARBOR, August 14 — Although it may prove unnecessary to invade Japan to win the war, it will be essential to occupy Japan afterward, Admiral Chester Nimitz, Pacific commander-in-chief, stated.

«I think it will be a combination of our whole military effort that will bring defeat to Japan — blockade, air bombardment, possibly surface bombardment, possibly invasion,» he said.

«I am not sure that invasion by assault will be necessary. But I do believe occupation of Japan will be necessary to insure that we win the peace.

«This war is a new experience for the Japanese. In recent times they have been on the winning side. We don't know how much they can take before they throw in the sponge.»

Nimitz, who had just returned from a Guam-Saipan inspection trip, said he wants to move his headquarters to the fighting area. (PWB)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 82727

LEMAY HEADS SUPER-FORTRESS OPERATIONS

WASHINGTON, August 14 — The War Department announced yesterday that Maj. General Curtis E. Lemay had been named commander of the 20th USAAF now operating in the Far East.

A veteran of many bombing missions over Europe, General Lemay takes command of the Super-Fortresses in the China-Burma-India theater. Until recently, he commanded the heavy bombardment division of the 8th USAAF in England.

He holds the DSC and the British DFC for leading the Flying Fortress attack on the Messerschmitt plant at Regensburg on 17 August 1943. (Reuter)

USAAF DROPS RECORD BOMB TOTAL

WASHINGTON, August 14 — The United States Army Air Forces have dropped 472,084 tons of bombs in the first six months of this year — twice as much as during the entire period from 7 December 1941, to the end of 1943, the War Department announced yesterday.

The War Department estimated that by the end of 1944, the USAAF will have dropped another 700,000 tons of high explosives.

Bomb tonnage dropped during the first six months of this year over the European theater alone increased by 500 per cent, it was stated, due to the dwindling German fighter opposition and the increased number of missions resulting from improved sighting devices to cover a wider range of weather conditions.

Of a total of 405,212 tons of bombs dropped in the European theater from January to 1 July 1944, the 8th and 9th USAAF dropped 243,402 tons, and the 12th and 15th USAAF in the Mediterranean theater dropped the balance. (OWI)

HALIFAX PRAISES LONDONERS AND U.S. SOLDIERS

WASHINGTON, August 14 — The British Ambassador, Lord Halifax, at a press conference yesterday on his return to Washington, paying tribute to the courage of the Londoners, said that the flying bombs did not have the slightest effect on the peoples' determination to wage war.

Halifax went on to praise the rescue work of American soldiers during the flying bomb attacks. «The moment a bomb strikes,» he said, «American soldiers appear as if from nowhere. Some come on foot, others in jeeps. They work fast and efficiently, rescuing the injured with total disregard for their personal safety. This has made a deep impression on the English people, and has brought the two nations close together in a common bond of sympathy. The American soldier has distinguished himself as much in England as he has at the front.» (PWB)

VIEWS DIFFER ONLY ON MANNER OF GERMAN DEFEAT

LONDON, August 14 — When will the war end? Notable people have given to the Sunday Express of London answers reflecting differences of opinion regarding the circumstances leading to Germany's defeat. Most of these, however, are agreed that the end of the war in Europe will come before the end of 1944.

Lord Strabolgi, former chief Labor whip in the House of Lords, prophesied the Red Army's entry in Berlin by the end of October. By that time, he said, the Allied armies in the west should have swept across the Low Countries and reached the Rhine. Under this combined pressure the Nazis will collapse.

«I give a month for their final liquidation,» he said.

Lord Vansittart, former chief diplomatic adviser to the Government, said:

«The collapse is coming and will come suddenly, like the end of the last war. It will come because the German nation in arms will have been completely defeated.»

INSIDE GERMANY

VON PAULUS URGES OVERTHROW OF HITLER

LONDON, August 14 — German Field Marshal Von Paulus, after a silence of 18 months, has appealed by radio to the German people to get rid of Hitler and end the war, which, he declared, Germany has already lost.

Field Marshal von Paulus was captured at Stalingrad shortly after being awarded the Oak Leaves for his defense of the city.

Despite Russian photographs of his surrender, the German High Command never admitted his capture, and let it be understood that he had committed suicide rather than accept surrender, BBC pointed out today.

The only German field marshal to be captured in this war, von Paulus has never associated himself with the German Committee in Moscow, nor did he endorse the appeal of the captured German generals to the German people to abandon the war.

Besides strong land armies, von Paulus said, the Allies are so much superior in the air and in the sea as to make Germany's position still more hopeless. «Germany has lost the war. She has lost it through the fault of Hitler's government and military leadership.

«The method employed in the treatment of the population of occupied territories cannot but awaken disgust in the heart of every real soldier, every good German, and bring down on our heads the most bitter reproaches. If the German people does not dissociate itself from crimes of this kind, it will have to bear the full responsibility. I therefore consider it my duty to declare to the whole German people, that Germany must get rid of Adolf Hitler and set up a new government which will end the war and create conditions which will guarantee the continued existence of our people.» (BBC)

20TH GENERAL CALLS FOR ARMY REVOLT

MOSCOW, August 14 — Another captured German general, Lieutenant General Fritz Franck, commander of the 73d Infantry Division, has appealed to the German Army for the overthrow of Hitler.

General Franck, who added his name to the list of 19 other captured generals, said in a statement broadcast today by Radio Moscow:

I, who am signing this declaration as the 20th general of the center army group, am convinced that only resolute fighting against Hitler and his regime can liberate the German nation and the European nations oppressed by Hitler, and will lead to the termination of the war.

Hitler tries in vain to continue the war, and thus he will only delay his own end for a short time. He already has sacrificed millions of Germans. As never before, he must make use of his SS gangs and his courts, in order to keep the army under his control.

This will not, however, intimidate either the German people or the generals and officers' corps, but only unite them as anti-Hitlerite champions. Many general officers and men from Austria and other European countries oppressed by Hitler are fighting in the German armed forces. While they are bleeding to death on the battlefields, the homeland is kept in check by the despotism of the SS and of the Gestapo.

Therefore, I am calling for decisive deeds. The fight against Hitler is the fight for the liberation of the German nation and of the European nations. (OWI)

VON FALKENHAUSEN'S FATE A MYSTERY

LONDON, August 14 — The question of the fate of General Baron Alexander Von Falkenhausen was raised again tonight with the announcement over the Nazi-con-

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

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Lord Vansittart, former chief diplomatic adviser to the Government, said:

«The collapse is coming and will come suddenly, like the end of the last war. It will come because the German nation in arms will have been completely defeated.»

A former Canadian Prime Minister, Lord Bennett, said it is reasonably apparent that Hitler will not surrender. In his view, the broken and defeated armies of Germany will speedily result in the removal of Hitler, the establishment of some form of government by the German people, and unconditional surrender.

Sir Reginald Bacon, founder of the British submarine service, believes the war will end the day Hitler commits suicide. He said that will come about not only because of military operations, but also because of psychological and economic factors.

He expressed the fear, however, that Hitler may not have the courage to commit suicide, and may flee to a neutral country, in which case «it would be impossible for the Allies to allow such an ulcer to eat into the peace of the world.»

Jan Masaryk was thus quoted:

«I share to the full the belief of the common people, here in the British Isles as well as in my own country, that the German Army is reeling to swift destruction. The revolt of the generals was an eleventh-hour attempt to bring an impossible state of affairs to an end. There was despair in 1918. There is despair now. For Germany, it is almost midnight.» (Reuter)

«The method employed in the treatment of the population of occupied territories cannot but awaken disgust in the heart of every real soldier, every good German, and bring down on our heads the most bitter reproaches. If the German people does not dissociate itself from crimes of this kind, it will have to bear the full responsibility. I therefore consider it my duty to declare to the whole German people, that Germany must get rid of Adolf Hitler and set up a new government which will end the war and create conditions which will guarantee the continued existence of our people.» (BBC)

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VON FALKENHAUSEN'S FATE A MYSTERY

LONDON, August 14 — The question of the fate of General Baron Alexander Von Falkenhausen was raised again tonight with the announcement over the Nazi-controlled Belgian radio that SS General Richard Jungklaus, personal friend of Himmler, has been appointed both SS leader and military commandant for Belgium and northern France. General Von Falkenhausen had held the latter post.

General Von Falkenhausen's «suicide» was reported by the German News Agency in December 1943, but later this report was denied and was followed by Nazi silence about the Belgian job. Now, with the appointment of Jungklaus, fanatical Nazi and Himmler worshipper, General Von Falkenhausen's disappearance remains unexplained.

The appointment of Jungklaus was the second major step by the Nazis to get a strangle control on the German Wehrmacht. The first was the appointment of Himmler, Gestapo chief, as commander-in-chief of the Army within Germany — a step in the direction of maintaining home «discipline» when Germany itself becomes the final battlefield of the war. (Reuter)

TURKISH OFFICIALS ON WAY TO ISTANBUL

LONDON, August 14 — A train carrying the members of the Turkish Embassy and consular staffs in Germany, as well as the entire Turkish Colony in Berlin, has arrived in Budapest on its way to Istanbul, said an Associated

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

Press despatch today quoting a report broadcast by the Turkish radio.

An Exchange Telegraph despatch said Turkish consuls in German-occupied countries will remain at their posts.

(AP-Exchange Telegraph)

ANOTHER STORY ON KESSELRING'S WOUND

LONDON, August 14 — Dispatches reaching England from Stockholm today said that Field Marshal Albert von Kesselring was wounded by one of his own officers in a dispute over the question of Kesselring's continued loyalty to Hitler.

This is the latest of several explanations of how the field marshal was temporarily put out of action on the Italian front.

The German radio said last month that he was hit while touring the front lines. But Stockholm said the shot was fired in his own headquarters after the marshal refused to send off a congratulatory message following the attempt on Hitler's life. (PWB)

ROMMEL REPORTED RECUPERATING

LONDON, August 14 — Reporting on Rommel's condition, a German newspaper on August 10 stated that a war reporter had visited Rommel in hospital and found him «fresh — and, considering his injuries, well,» the BBC said tonight.

The German report added that Rommel hoped to be able to pay a visit soon to Germany to recuperate, and that he would then return to the front. (BBC)

LIBERATED ITALY

ROME ADMINISTRATION PASSES TO GOVERNMENT

ROME, August 15 — Administration of the City of Rome, together with the Provinces of Littoria, Frosinone, and Rome, was transferred to the Italian Government today (Tuesday). This is in accordance with an agreement reached between the ACC and the Bonomi Government some time ago.

Prime Minister Bonomi late Monday issued a statement on the transfer of administration, in which he asked the people to expect no wonders from the Government in immediate solution of Rome's problems. He promised, however, that the full force of his Government would be employed toward constructive ends.

The transfer of administration cuts nearly in halves the territory which Region IV, Allied Military Government, has been administering since it was joined to the original Rome Region. The regional staff headed by Colonel Charles Poletti, will continue, however, to administer the three provinces of Rieti, Viterbo, and Terni to the north, as well as provide advisors and consultative aid in the Italian Government's administration of the additional territory now turned over to it.

Colonel Poletti will speak over Radio Rome Wednesday night on the effect of the transfer of Government. (UNN)

35 HOUSEHOLDERS LOSE CURRENT

ROME, August 14 — In accordance with instructions from the Allied Command, the two Rome electric power companies have begun penalizing users who consume more electricity than is allowed them under the power rationing program for the city. Thirty-five consumers were disconnected from light circuits during the day because they used current beyond the specified period. (UNN)

ACTING PREFECT OF ROME PROVINCE TAKES OFFICE

NEW BARI PREFECT NAMED

BARI, August 14 — Dr. Antonio Antonucci has been named Prefect of Bari Province, succeeding Falcone Lucifero, who has been promoted to a post in Rome.

Lucifero was named Prefect of Catanzaro by the Allies shortly after the liberation of that part of Italy. He subsequently served as Minister of Agriculture while the Government was at Salerno. (UNN)

NINE FARMERS IN BARI PROVINCE ARRESTED

BARI, August 14 — Nine farmers charged with attempting to evade the laws respecting the Granaries of the People have been arrested on orders of the prefect. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

BRITAIN, U. S. AGREE ON POST-WAR PEACE PLAN

WASHINGTON, August 14 — The British are in full agreement with the American plan for a post-war peace organization, Sir Alexander Cadogan, British Permanent Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said here last night.

Cadogan, who heads the British delegation to the international conference on post-war security, which opens at Dumbarton Oaks, Washington, D.C., August 21, said the conference plans were now fully prepared.

He added that the British and United States plans had been given to the Soviet and Chinese governments for study, and that the Soviet plan had just been received. China has not, as yet, submitted a plan.

Cadogan disclosed that Britain, the United States, and Russia had exchanged ideas on the subject of an international air force, and said he thought there was general agreement that such a force should be available in some form to give effect to any future plan for world organization. (PWB)

U.S.-RUSSIANS AVIATION TALKS ANNOUNCED

MOSCOW, August 14 — Radio Moscow said today that negotiations concerning post-war civil aviation between the United States Government and the Soviet Government were conducted last month in Washington.

Radio Moscow added: «Negotiations were of a preliminary character, and were conducted in a cordial atmosphere. General understanding of mutual interests and points of view of both negotiating countries concerning tasks and the course of development of post-war international aviation was reached between the two delegations.

«In particular, it was established that it would be expedient to organize an international commission for civil aviation with advisory functions on technical matters, to facilitate aviation and enhance the safety of flights on international air routes.

Agreement was reached regarding exchange of views in the near future between technical experts of the United States and the Soviet Union on the coordination of technical measures in the domain of international air transport.»

(Reuter - Radio Moscow)

POLISH CABINET HEARS MOSCOW VISIT REPORT

LONDON, August 14 — The Polish cabinet met here today to hear Prime Minister Mikolajczyk report on his visit to Moscow, it was reported today.

Shortly after the Prime Minister's return Sunday, he saw the Polish President Raczkiewicz, and had informal talks with Polish ministers. (Reuter)

HOLLANDERS SUBMIT POST-WAR PLAN

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787021

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ACTING PREFECT OF ROME PROVINCE TAKES OFFICE

ROME, August 14 — The Regent Prefect of Rome Province, Giovanni Persico, took office today. (UNN)

PURGE HITS MORE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

ROME, August 14 — Director General Luigi Battocchio, Vice Director Corradino Carofalo, and five employees of the The Savings Bank have been removed from office for Fascist connections, it was announced today.

Numerous employees in other financial institutions, including the Credito Italiano, Banca Commerciale, Banco Nazionale del Lavoro, and Credito Agrario, have been relieved of their posts. (UNN)

TWO MEMBERS OF HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE RESIGN

ROME, August 14 — Two members of the High Court of Justice, Judge Gioffredi and Attorney Coccia, have submitted their resignations, which have been accepted, it was announced today.

The Government has named as their successors former Ambassador Baron Fasciotti, who was removed from office by Mussolini in 1923, and the Attorney General of the Court of Appeals, Dr. Gabriele Arena. (UNN)

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HOLLANDERS SUBMIT POST-WAR PLAN

LONDON, August 14 — The people in German-occupied Holland are studying post-war reconstruction and have submitted to the Netherlands Government in London a 10,000-word document containing the ideas of the four leading political parties on Holland's program after the war. The political system of Holland and the country's economic organization were studied.

The Netherlands' largest pre-war party, the Catholic, wants abolition of the Upper Chamber, but it wants a Parliament which will be freed from the necessity of detailed work so that rapid legislation is possible. It also wants abolition of proportional representation. In the economic sphere, it hopes that production will be devoted to benefitting the nation, rather than for private profits.

The Catholic Party opposes complete state control of industry, and urges that a certain amount of freedom for competition should be permitted.

The second largest party, the Social Democratic, hopes for a strong government after the war with unchanged relations between the Royal House and the Parliament. In economic development, the Social Democratic party wants the government to control trade in the interest of the nation, and it shows a desire for a much more advanced

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

social and economic legislation than that before the war. It also wants direct universal suffrage.

The Catholic and Social Democratic parties represented nearly 70 per cent of the Lower House before the war.

The four remaining parties are relatively small, but it is quite possible that they may play a bigger part in Holland's political life. These are the Communists, who had a very small following of Liberals, Historical Christians and anti-Revolutionists; the latter alone have a following of about 14 per cent.

One result of the war has been to strengthen the devotion of all classes and parties in Holland to the Royal House of Orange in consequence of the great unifying influence wielded by Queen Wilhelmina. (Reuter)

OCCUPIED AREAS

KESSELRING THREATENS TO BURN VILLAGES

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 14 — A captured enemy proclamation signed by Field Marshal Kesselring, commander of the German Army in Italy, declared that any Italian village sheltering "bandits" — the Nazi term for Patriots — will be burned to the ground and its male inhabitants shot. Women and girls, of such villages will be interned in labor camps, the document added.

The proclamation, which was circulated in the form of a pamphlet, was found in the Subbiano area, north of Arezzo. It was dated mid-July. (PRO)

GERMANS TO CUT NORWEGIAN RATIONS

LONDON, August 14 — The Germans have ordered Norwegian rations to be cut during the next rationing period to cover the theft of a large quantity of ration cards, according to a Norwegian Telegraph Agency report.

The dispatch said that there will be no issue of tobacco or spirits for the next three months.

Quisling police have offered a reward of 200,000 Krone for information leading to the capture of two Norwegians, Hjalmar Engebretsen, controller in the Ministry of Supply, and Harnisinius Nordland, printer, who are alleged to be implicated in the theft. (Reuter)

PETAIN IS SAID TO HAVE LEFT VICHY

ZURICH, August 14 — Marshal Petain, with Joseph Darnand, Secretary General for Maintenance of Law and Order; Marcel Deat, Minister of Labor; Jacques Doriot, leader of the Parti Populaire Francaise; and Paul Marion, Minister of Information and Propaganda, are said to have left Vichy, according to the *Journal de Geneve*. (Reuter)

MAQUIS RAID GERMAN BARRACKS

LONDON, August 14 — A bold exploit was successfully carried out by the Maquis in Annecy, chief town of Haute Savoie, where the Germans have been forced to erect pillboxes and fortify their quarters in the town, according to the Zurich correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*.

Dressed in uniforms of Vichy French officers, and headed by a "general," the French forces drove through Annecy in a car and were saluted by German officers. The French Patriots proceeded to the Deseriz Barracks, where the Germans had stored war materials. Seventy thousand cartridges and other supplies were easily loaded onto trucks by the Maquis and driven away.

It was not until three hours later that German headquarters learned about the raid, the report said. (Reuter)

PARISIANS AWAIT THE ALLIES

LONDON, August 14 — So great is the French people's confidence in the Allies' ability to liberate [illegible]

NAZIS BLAME DANISH KILLINGS ON POLITICS

LONDON, August 14 — A series of murders, described by the Nazi-controlled Danish radio as political in motive, has broken out in Denmark.

Gunnar Larsen, editor of a German-controlled newspaper, the *Christian Daily*, was shot Friday in his home. A German constable had been shot the night before, and yesterday a detective was found slain in the streets. (Reuter)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

ITALY

ADVANCE, AFHQ, ITALY, August 14 — Today's communique:

LAND: In Florence, sniping is decreasing, and AMG officials are better able to get food, water, and medical supplies to the civilian population. On the remainder of the front, active patrolling continues.

AIR: Strong forces of escorted heavy bombers yesterday attacked bridges and military installations in southern France and northwestern Italy. Escorting fighters strafed ground installations; other heavy bombers attacked enemy troop concentrations at Pec in Yugoslavia, while fighter-bombers attacked an airfield at Montelimar in the Rhone Valley.

Tactical aircraft continued their attacks against military objectives in the south of France and northern Italy. It is not yet known how many aircraft were destroyed, or what our losses were on these operations. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, August 14 — Today's communique:

Further progress was made east of the River Orne, where Allied troops entered Clair-Tizon and Donnay.

South of Saint Pierre la Vielle, the advance continued along high ground on each side of the road to Conde. Southwest of Vire, ground was gained in heavy fighting.

Further south, toward Mortain, our forces following up the German withdrawal encountered mines and long-range artillery fire.

In Brittany, the Allied attack on Dinard continues; to meet strong resistance and remnants of the German garrison of St. Malo still hold out in the citadel. Slight advances have been made by units in the vicinity of Brest. There has been no change in the situation at Lorient.

Highways and road junctions on both sides of the Seine from Paris to the sea and westward to Lisieux and Rugles were attacked by heavy and medium bombers. Medium bombers also attacked rail bridges at Peronne, Douilens, and Cherisy, rail facilities at Corbeil, and enemy gun positions in Falaise.

Bombers also attacked a railway bridge over the Seine, and an oil storage depot at Brest, as well as troop concentrations in the battle zone. Fighters also ranged over northeastern and central France, destroying locomotives, railway cars, motor transport, and canal barges, while other fighters provided escort for bombing missions. Light bombers last night continued their attack on transport barges behind the enemy lines. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, August 14 — Monday night's communique:

During August 14, west and southwest of Pskov, our troops in the course of their advance captured the town and railway station of Ansla, and also occupied over 100 other populated localities, including Veturitsa, Katstyny, Sergastu,

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

for Patriots — will be burned to the ground and its male inhabitants shot. Women and girls of such villages will be interned in labor camps, the document added.

The proclamation, which was circulated in the form of a pamphlet, was found in the Subbiano area, north of Arezzo. It was dated mid-July. (PRO)

GERMANS TO CUT NORWEGIAN RATIONS

LONDON, August 14 — The Germans have ordered Norwegian rations to be cut during the next rationing period to cover the theft of a large quantity of ration cards, according to a Norwegian Telegraph Agency report.

The dispatch said that there will be no issue of tobacco or spirits for the next three months.

Quisling police have offered a reward of 200,000 Krone for information leading to the capture of two Norwegians, Hjalmar Engebretsen, controller in the Ministry of Supply, and Harnsinius Nordland, printer, who are alleged to be implicated in the theft. (Reuter)

PETAIN IS SAID TO HAVE LEFT VICHY

ZURICH, August 14 — Marshal Petain, with Joseph Darnand, Secretary General for Maintenance of Law and Order; Marcel Deat, Minister of Labor; Jacques Doriot, leader of the Parti Populaire Francaise; and Paul Marion, Minister of Information and Propaganda, are said to have left Vichy, according to the *Journal de Geneve*. (Reuter)

MAQUIS RAID GERMAN BARRACKS

LONDON, August 14 — A bold exploit was successfully carried out by the Maquis in Annecy, chief town of Haute Savoie, where the Germans have been forced to erect pillboxes and fortify their quarters in the town, according to the Zurich correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*.

Dressed in uniforms of Vichy French officers, and headed by a «general,» the French forces drove through Annecy in a car and were saluted by German officers. The French Patriots proceeded to the Deseniz Barracks, where the Germans had stored war materials. Seventy thousand cartridges and other supplies were coolly loaded onto trucks by the Maquis and driven away.

It was not until three hours later that German headquarters learned about the raid, the report said. (Reuter)

PARISIANS AWAIT THE ALLIES

LONDON, August 14 — So great is the French people's confidence in the Allies' ability to liberate Paris, that Underground newspapers are now read in public and radios blare away with broadcasts from London through the open windows, wrote Harold Cardozzo, Madrid correspondent of the London *Daily Mail*.

In front of shops, diagrams have been posted which show day by day, the British and American advances. Parisians openly discuss in the streets the approaching arrival of the Allies in Paris.

The correspondent said that railway sidings in some areas are crammed with loaded wagons full of war material which the Germans are trying to get away. Discipline among the German troops has grown steadily worse since news of the anti-Hitler revolt, and many soldiers are talking openly of desertion. (OWI)

«LOOS HEROINE» IN BRITAIN

LONDON, August 14 — Emilienne Moreau, a Frenchwoman who, during the last war, became famous as the «Loos heroine,» and received the British Military Medal, the Red Cross Medal, the Croix de Guerre, and the Legion of Honor, has escaped from occupied France.

Mme. Moreau is a delegate of the resistance movement «La France au Combat» at the consultative assembly. (Reuter)

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In the area of Rashnyai (Rasshreny), our troops repulsed strong enemy tank and infantry counter-attacks.

Troops of the 2d White Russian Front, continuing their offensive, August 14, by direct assault captured the strongly fortified area of the Germans on the River Bobr, the City and Fortress of Osloviets.

Northwest and west of Sandomir, our troops repulsed enemy tank and infantry counter-attacks, and continued operations of expansion of the bridgehead on the left bank of the River Vistula.

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

During August 13, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 79 German tanks. In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 22 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, August 14 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

Near Arta, in the province of Udine, German motor columns were attacked by patriots. Three German soldiers

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were killed, three wounded, and several trucks were either destroyed or damaged.

The same patriot group later attacked another enemy supply convoy near Esemon in the North-western Alps. Three Germans were killed, prisoners were taken and five motor cars were taken from the enemy. In that zone, the patriots have frequently and effectively sabotaged German communications.

An important railroad line was cut twice within a short time.

Another group of patriots stopped a train near Manago, in Udine Province and destroyed all the cars, liberating a number of Italian workers who were being deported to Germany. The workers fled to the mountains and reached patriot formations.

Two Fascist Divisions, which had been trained and equipped in Germany, were returned to Italy toward the end of June. As soon as the train had crossed the Italian border, the soldiers of the two divisions forced the train to stop and killed all the officers. Most of the soldiers joined the patriots.

It is learned that one of these divisions is operating in Piedmont and the other in Lombardy, were they contribute to keep the Canonica, Tromina, and Sabbia valleys under patriot control.

Three Garibaldi Brigades, operating north of the Arno River between Florence and the sea, have distinguished themselves in recent actions. Another powerful patriot formation has been active in the Garfagnana zone (north-of Leghorn.)

Another and more numerous group has operated north of that zone.

In the northern sector of the Tuscan Appennines, enemy communications have been interrupted by patriots.

In an encounter near Pratomagno, the Germans have lost 21 men. (UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, August 14 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

On the Normandy Front, the enemy continued to exert strong pressure without being able to achieve noteworthy successes. North of Alençon, tank units engaged the enemy who advanced supported by strong air forces. Grim fighting is still in progress. Anti-aircraft batteries of the Air Force shot down 12 four-engined bombers. Yesterday, the defenders of St Malo also repulsed all enemy attacks. South of the Island of Guernsey, mine sweepers damaged an enemy destroyer by numerous artillery hits.

One hundred and twenty-two terrorists were killed in action in France.

London and its outskirts continue to be kept under fierce retaliatory fire.

No major operations are reported from Italy.

From the foothills of the Carpathians up to the Vistula, local Soviet attacks were smashed, partly by counter-attacks. At the Vistula bridgeheads, west of Baranov and southeast of Warka, grim fighting is in progress. Northeast of Warsaw and southwest of Bialystok, numerous enemy attacks and infiltrations were sealed off. Northwest of Bialystok, the Bolsheviks, supported by numerous tanks and bombers, pushed back our troops some kilometers westward in fierce fighting. On the Latvian Front, enemy attempts at breaking through made with superior forces were frustrated by the stubborn resistance of our troops. At the infiltration south-west of the Lake of Peipus, grim fighting with Soviet forces, which had continued to advance, goes on.

In the night, isolated enemy planes dropped bombs on Hanover. (Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

GERMAN OVERSEAS STATIONS

St. Malo: « The news about the fighting for St. Malo gives a thrilling picture of the German garrison's heroic battle... » The garrison is said to be inflicting heavy tank losses on the Americans. Much credit is given to Colonel von Aulock, the defender. « On Saturday, August 12, an enemy tank attack near Paramé was repulsed, and late in the afternoon the enemy was obliged to return to his earlier positions, owing to strong counter-attacks. »

Items on Italy: Pavolini was wounded fighting Piedmont partisans. Mussolini has gone to the Italian front. « A crisis is pending » in the Bonomi Government.

Goebbels: Speech by Gobbels to German peasants: « Everything must be done to end this war rapidly and with a victory. » He urges greater efforts by the rural population.

TRANSOCEAN AND D.N.B.

Future Allied Landings Predicted: George Schroeder, chief Transocean editor: « Churchill arrived in Rome a few days after a Berlin report mentioned possibility of new Anglo-American landings in the Mediterranean area. The connexion between these facts suggests itself. For a number of days, the British have been concentrating considerable tonnage in the Mediterranean. » Speculation follows as to whether landings will be in southern France or northern Italy or both, and also as to the purpose of the Tito-Churchill meeting. « Military operations against Aegean islands » are also indicated. « This is perhaps why Bulgaria at present is the object of the Anglo-American war of nerves. »

Western Front: The headquarters of Field Marshal von Kluge reports: « Violent fighting between the Orne and Loire continues unabated. The 3d American Army, employing over 1,000 airplanes and at least as many tanks, continued its efforts to encircle the 7th and 5th German armies. These efforts were opposed by energetic, unbroken resistance. During the past 24 hours, the German troops repelled a heavy American tank attack on the town of Argentan, again inflicting upon the enemy big losses in men and material. Along the Caen-Falaise road, German troops during the past 24 hours have scored a full defensive success. »

« Biggest Air Activity Ever Witnessed »: A late Transocean dispatch says: « The biggest air activity ever witnessed, since the beginning of the invasion, took place over the western front Sunday. The Anglo-Americans sent over everything they had in incessant sorties, storming German positions. »

Eastern Front: Karl Bluecher reports: « Fighting activity on the eastern front in the past 24 hours intensified further. Also, northeast of Warsaw, the Soviets resumed their attacks and continued them at the focal points of the last few days; namely, northeast of Bialystok in the Lithuanian East Prussian frontier region, in Latvia in the Mitau area, and in the breaches southeast of Lake Pskov. »

Southern Front: D.N.B. says: « Prior to their occupation, the Americans with their heavy artillery shelled this historic town » (Florence).

FASCIST RADIO

Southern Front: Patrol encounters are reported along the Arno. German counter-attacks resulted in the recapture of important localities north of Florence. There was increased artillery fire in the Adriatic sector where an Anglo-Polish company was annihilated. The Allies continue to concentrate troops in the central sector for a major drive.

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

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INFORMATION DIVISION
ACC

BASIC NEWS

14 AUG 1944

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

Psychological Warfare Branch, I N C, A F H Q — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512

No. 56 — 14 August 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — 100,000 German troops threatened with encirclement south of Vire; 8th Army enters Empoli; Russians nearing Gulf of Riga; Chinese still fighting near Hengyang; Nazi frightfulness in Florence; 1,200 heavy bombers attack German columns unmolested; St. Malo Nazis ask for medical supplies; Japs unable to replace lost ships; Finnish Cabinet changes; Nazi purge continues; Germans thin out Norway defenses; Hitler makes another promise; 41 Jap aircraft damaged; Eisenhower instructs French civilians.

OCCUPIED AREAS — Dock workers strike at Danish port; Radio France warns Gestapo; Germans panic in Poland; Rumanians reported forming new Government.

LIBERATED ITALY — Food flows into Florence; Potente buried with military honors; Planes aid fight against malaria in Pontine marshes; Pontifical Commission aids refugees; President appointed for purge commission of Ministry of Works; Black market goods seized.

UNITED NATIONS — Roosevelt says American war outposts not imperialism; Argentine attitude; Quick prospect of victory — British First Lord.

WAR FRONTS

100,000 GERMANS THREATENED BY ENCIRCLEMENT SOUTH OF VIRE

SHAEF, August 13 — American tanks and infantry began a general advance this morning from positions south of Vire against possibly 100,000 Germans caught in a giant pincers formed by British and Canadian forces pushing down toward Falaise and the American troops driving eastward from Le Mans.

Hundreds of American Marauders and Havocs today laid a 30-mile wide bomb curtain along the main escape routes leading from the battle area south of Caen to the Seine. Escorted by RAF Spitfires, the 9th USAAF bombers in 18 waves smashed at road junctions stretching from Lisieux, 27 miles east of Caen on the main Paris highway, southward to Ruglès, just north of Laigle on the Argentan Paris road. Backing up those attacks, 1,250 heavy bombers of the 8th USAAF today hit at road junctions on both sides of the Seine from its mouth southeast to Paris.

British forces have advanced steadily south of Caen. On the west bank of the Laize River, Allied troops are within 1,500 yards of Clairizon. On the east side of the river, they are seven miles from Falaise. German resistance all along this line is heavy.

The Germans on the west bank of the Orne are now in a salient completely commanded by the Allies on surrounding high ground. A United Press report stated that the Germans are throwing cooks, clerks and truck drivers into the path of a relentless British advance from their bridgehead beyond the Orne in an effort to stop the thrust which will tear loose the anchor of their positions.

American Tanks

The Canadians have thrust through Barbery to reach the village of Moulines, while the British have advanced southward to take the village of Bois Halbout. These two forces are beating off desperate German counter-attacks and are consolidating their gains. The Foret de Cinglais has now been cleared. The position around Thury-Harcourt is still very fluid and last reports indicate the town is still in enemy hands.

Between Vire and Mortain, American tanks and infantry, coming in from the west, today liberated the town of Sourdeval after a two-mile advance in less than two hours. American units struck hard blows at the Germans following the first sign of a withdrawal from this area. The advance was made against elements of several German armored and infantry divisions.

Supreme Headquarters is silent about the progress of the American armored force driving beyond Le Mans. The fall of Le Mans was effected by an American motorized force which left pockets of German troops 34 miles behind them in an advance so swift that the task of mopping up was left to other troops far to the rear.

The BBC radio today quoted German reports that there is heavy fighting in the Sarthe valley and that the Americans have entered Alencon. The German report also

LATE BULLETINS

NORMANDY NAZIS RINGED

SHAEF, August 13 — The Germans' last main road

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759021

Riga; Chinese still fighting near Hengyang; Nazi frightfulness in Florence; 1,200 heavy bombers attack German columns unmolested; St. Malo Nazis ask for medical supplies; Japs unable to replace lost ships; Finnish Cabinet changes; Nazi purge continues; Germans thin out Norway defenses; Hitler makes another promise; 41 Jap aircraft damaged; Eisenhower instructs French civilians.

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The broken German 7th Army is retreating toward the Seine River along a 30-mile front west of the Orne River. Caught between American and British fire on both flanks, German troop transports and tanks were jamming eastward roads in daylight as the urgency of the crisis heightened hourly.

General von Kluge's retreat began at 1400 hours. To protect the mass withdrawal the Germans are leaving screens of artillery and panzer troops as sort of a super rearguard force. Confusion has been increased by a two-way movement on the congested roads. While his army is withdrawing, the German commander is trying to feed replacements and supplies to the force which is staying behind.

A United Press report stated that German divisions coming across the Seine in an attempt to permit the orderly withdrawal of Von Kluge's army through the narrowing escape hatch south of Falaise, were travelling by bicycle.

Horses draw many guns. The Germans are acutely short of transport, fuel and oil, so the stampede has more than a chance of total annihilation from the air.

Battered from the Air

The withdrawal is being battered savagely. All day today every plane that could fly was cascading bombs on enemy columns jamming the roads.

sides of the Seine from its mouth southeast to Paris.

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SHAEF, August 13 — The Germans' last main road of retreat toward Paris was severed today by American forces storming into Argentan, and the entire escape hatch for the fleeing enemy 7th Army was brought within artillery range from the north and south, an Associated Press dispatch reported late tonight. German traffic is reported to be choking roads as far east as Paris, as the Germans evacuate their Mortain-Vire line. (AP)

BRITISH DESTROYERS LOST

LONDON, August 13 — The British Admiralty tonight announced the following losses suffered during the Allied operations off the coast of Normandy: the destroyers ISIS and QUORN; the minesweepers MAGIC CARPET and PYLADES; the trawler GANILLY, and the auxiliary trawler LORD WAKEFIELD. (Reuter)

GERMAN TRANSPORTS SIGHTED

STOCKHOLM, August 13 — Several German troop transports have been sighted off the Aaland Islands (located between Finland and Sweden) steaming south in the direction of Germany, according to a correspondent for the Swedish newspaper *Nya Dagligt Allehanda*. The correspondent said that he had learned from reliable sources that German troops had embarked at the Finnish port of Turku. (Reuter)

4054

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stated that some units of the American force have fought past Alencon.

German General Killed

An official spokesman said tonight that in the American advances on all fronts, 5,700 prisoners were taken, bringing the U. S. total since D Day to 99,093 and the total captured by all Allied troops to more than 130,000.

It was also disclosed at headquarters that a German staff officer, Major General Ritter Edler von Dawans, had been killed in one of 70 aerial attacks made on German headquarters since the start of the campaign. A number of his staff were also killed, including two majors, two captains and 14 other officers.

In an all-out assault on German communications, evidently designed to paralyze enemy movement at the critical stage of the Normandy battle, Allied fighters and fighter-bombers, operating in perfect weather, had by noon today destroyed or damaged over 200 locomotives and 820 railway wagons, as well as nearly 300 trucks. This impressive total follows yesterday's effort when 365 locomotives and over 3,000 wagons were hit.

In the Brittany Peninsula, the Americans sent a carload of medical supplies to the beleaguered German garrison at St. Malo in response to an appeal for aid. American prisoners who were released in return said, « There is no doubt that everyone in the fortress, except von Aulock, wants to give up. German losses are frightful. Wounded lie everywhere. »

Heavy fighting continues in Dinard across from St. Malo.

In the Brest area, a local enemy counter-attack was repulsed north of the city. At Lorient, the situation remains unchanged.

Mopping-up operations are proceeding in Angers, which is firmly in Allied hands.

Sir Archibald Sinclair, British Secretary for Air, yesterday visited the Normandy front, it was reported today.

(OWI-BBC-UP-Reuter)

1,200 HEAVIES STRAFE RETREATING NAZIS

LONDON, August 13 — The picture at SHAEF tonight following the all-out aerial attack today against General von Kluge's armor and infantry retreating from the Le Mans-Falaise sector, where the Allied armies are fast closing the trap on the Nazi forces in this sector, was described by a high-ranking officer on General Montgomery's staff as « really terrible. »

It was officially announced at a late hour here tonight that Allied aircraft of every type, including 1,200 heavy United States bombers, had encountered no German air opposition today in carrying out their tactical bombing and strafing missions against the German troops pulling out of the escape gap in the besieged sector.

The German dilemma, which was heightened by the need for two-way movement on all roads, created a confused traffic situation. While Nazi troops and equipment moved eastward other reinforcements pushed westward as supporting elements for the strong rearguard which General von Kluge had left as an intended check against the surging Allies.

Splendid Target

All this presented a splendid target for the Allied air might as United Nations planes attacked military objectives, communications, transport of all types and every thing that moved, from dawn until after dusk. The weather was reported as ideal.

Heavy bombers of the 8th USAAF today attacked all the main and secondary roads along the Seine River. Fighters and fighter-bombers gave a helping hand when they dropped their bomb load on other targets and, in addition, ranged south to Chartres, Orleans and Chateau-

Other Flying For-

the target areas. RAF losses for the night's operations, which included raids on Frankfurt and Kiel, were 49 heavy planes.

Airmen said practically all German transport was kept at a standstill throughout the period. They hit 20 marshalling yards in the vital Paris area feeding the Normandy and Brittany fronts. They smashed seven bridges and wrecked or blocked four railway tunnels. One group of fighter planes blew up an ammunition train of 65 cars. In addition, six German aircraft were shot down, and 13 were destroyed on the ground. More than 500 fighter-bombers took part in these operations.

Yesterday afternoon, RAF heavy bombers hit the remaining U-Boot pens at Bordeaux and La Pallice on the Atlantic coast for the third time in 48 hours. And at the same time, American Marauders broke the Oissel rail bridge which is eight kilometers from Rouen. This was the last remaining span over the Seine west of Paris.

Other Marauders last night joined with Havocs to bomb roads and road junctions in the area west of Argentan, which lies in the path of advancing American forces on their way to Paris. Allied authorities believed that enemy forces were attempting to withdraw from the Argentan area.

Earlier in the day a large American force of heavy bombers returned to their bases in Britain after another three-way operation from bases in Russia and Italy. Formations of fighters which escorted the heavies throughout the triangular trip reported that fewer than 60 German planes appeared, of which four were shot down. None of our fighters was lost.

(BBC-Reuter)

EISENHOWER WARNS FRENCH CIVILIANS

SHAEF, August 13 — A warning from the Supreme Commander to the French population behind the German lines was broadcast by Allied headquarters.

The message began: « The Liberating armies are pouring across France and the enemy is changing the disposition of his troops and armaments each hour. It is necessary to destroy the enemy wherever he is found, to demolish his weapons and to paralyse the routes of his supplies and retreat. »

The statement warned that all areas may be bombed whether there are German troops there or not, and issued this instruction: « If you see Allied planes, take cover. They may be forced to strike near where you live. Avoid the routes of heavy travel. Do not linger near bridges. The Allies have destroyed so much German transport that the enemy is now moving troops on back roads.

« Do not travel on your bicycles in groups. Get off your bicycles and take cover when you see Allied planes even though you may be bicycling alone. The Germans are now using farm transports. You may be mistaken for an enemy convoy if you travel in close company with other farm vehicles.

« If you stay in town, take shelter. If no good shelter is available, stay under stairways. Do not take shelter in farmhouses or abandoned German dugouts. The enemy have mined them and they will often be attacked.

« When Allied columns are approaching, battle may be near. Take shelter. Keep an emergency supply of food at home. Tie labels around the necks of your children with their names, your name and your address.

« When you see the liberating troops, stay under cover until you know the Allies have control and the firing has ceased. The Germans have been shooting citizens who shared the success too soon.

« The work of rooting out our common enemy brings death to many fighting men and some civilians. It is impossible to give a warning in advance of each attack. »

(OWI)

FOR MEDICAL SUPPLIES

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

St. Malo in response to an appeal for aid. American prisoners who were released in return said, «There is no doubt that everyone in the fortress, except von Aulock, wants to give up. German losses are frightful. Wounded lie everywhere.»

Heavy fighting continues in Dinard across from St. Malo.

In the Brest area, a local enemy counter-attack was repulsed north of the city. At Lorient, the situation remains unchanged.

Mopping-up operations are proceeding in Angers, which is firmly in Allied hands.

Sir Archibald Sinclair, British Secretary for Air, yesterday visited the Normandy front, it was reported today.

(OWI-BBC-UP-Reuter)

1,200 HEAVIES STRAFE RETREATING NAZIS

LONDON, August 13 — The picture at SHAEF tonight following the all-out aerial attack today against General von Kluge's armor and infantry retreating from the Le Mans-Falaise sector, where the Allied armies are fast closing the trap on the Nazi forces in this sector, was described by a high-ranking officer on General Montgomery's staff as «really terrible.»

It was officially announced at a late hour here tonight that Allied aircraft of every type, including 1,200 heavy United States bombers, had encountered no German air opposition today in carrying out their tactical bombing and strafing missions against the German troops pulling out of the escape gap in the besieged sector.

The German dilemma, which was heightened by the need for two-way movement on all roads, created a confused traffic situation. While Nazi troops and equipment moved eastward other reinforcements pushed westward as supporting elements for the strong rearguard which General von Kluge had left as an intended check against the surging Allies.

Splendid target

All this presented a splendid target for the Allied air might as United Nations planes attacked military objectives, communications, transport of all types and every thing that moved, from dawn until after dusk. The weather was reported as ideal.

Heavy bombers of the 8th USAAF today attacked all the main and secondary roads along the Seine River. Fighters and fighter-bombers gave a helping hand when they dropped their bomb load on other targets and, in addition, ranged south to Chartres, Orleans and Chateauneuf to disrupt enemy communications. Other Flying Fortresses and Liberators attacked German gun positions in the Saint Malo area.

Aircraft of the 2nd TAF concentrated their attacks on the Falaise gap. Bad weather slowed up air operations over this area in the morning but when the weather cleared, Allied aircraft swarmed down on the equipment-clogged roads and had a field day against the withdrawing German forces.

A Squadron Leader described one of the scenes thus: «We attacked everything. We strafed the roads all the time and everything seemed to be on fire.»

Allied aircraft, heavies, mediums and fighters, ranged far and wide over the European battlefront yesterday for what was described as the greatest destructive day since the opening of the new front in Normandy.

Strategic assaults by RAF heavy bombers were made in great strength on the aircraft and armaments works at Brunswick, and on the aircraft plants and motor works at Ruesselsheim in southwest Germany.

Large Fires

Correspondents in England estimated that these night attacks were carried out by more than 750 aircraft. Returning pilots said their bombs left large fires in the hearts of

bombers returned to their [illegible] three-way operation from bases in Russia and Italy. Formations of fighters which escorted the heavies throughout the triangular trip reported that fewer than 80 German planes appeared, of which four were shot down. None of our fighters was lost.

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(OWI)

NAZIS ASK FOR MEDICAL SUPPLIES

LONDON, August 13 — In response to an appeal from the beleaguered German garrison of St. Malo the Americans have sent in a carload of medical supplies for the German wounded there, the BBC said yesterday.

American prisoners, released in return said: «There is no doubt that everyone in the fortress except von Aulock, the commander, wants to give up.

«The German losses are frightful. Wounded lie everywhere. We did not see von Aulock, but we were told by a German non-commissioned officer that he is quite mad and has spent the last four days drinking.»

The Americans also sent a captured chaplain to try to bring the German commander to reason, but the mission was unsuccessful.

(OWI)

LAVAL TO MAKE «STAND IN PARIS»

NEW YORK, August 13 — Pierre Laval has decided to make his last stand in Paris, a dispatch to the Times from Berne, Switzerland, stated yesterday.

The report quoted Laval as announcing that it was his duty in the present circumstances to remain among the Parisian population, and added that he probably realized

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months ago that the game was up both politically and militarily.

The same Times story said that the French resistance movement, which has become very strong in Paris since General Koenig was appointed to coordinate action, stands opposite Laval.

Several French generals arrested a long time ago by the Vichy government have been freed and are fretting for action, according to the dispatch. One of these liberated generals is reported to have led a raid on an enemy ammunition dump at Annecy in Savoie and captured 70,000 rounds of ammunition and several hundred tommy guns.
(OWI)

FIVE GERMAN SHIPS SUNK

LONDON, August 13 — British, Canadian and Dutch warships in three separate actions off the French coast yesterday sank five German vessels and damaged another, without loss or damage to themselves, the Admiralty announced tonight.

Canadian destroyers sank three armed trawlers and a supply ship off Point de Penmarch, Finistere. British MTB's on patrol off Le Havre encountered an enemy auxiliary vessel escorted by eight E-boats. Despite heavy enemy fire, the MTB's pressed home their attack and scored torpedo hits on the vessel. The enemy ship can be considered sunk, the Admiralty said.

Yesterday morning a British force attacked a medium-sized armed merchantship west of La Rochelle, in the Bay of Biscay. The merchantship was set on fire by shell fire and was finally sunk by a torpedo. (OWI - Reuter)

ROMMEL'S CHATEAU

NEW YORK, August 13 — Rommel's former headquarters is now behind the American lines, wrote an Associated Press correspondent.

The chateau was used by General Pershing, commander of the American Expeditionary Force, in the last war, and was the location for British HQ early in this war.

The chateau was also headquarters for Colonel General Dollman, commander of German forces in western France, who was found dead in Le Mans in mysterious circumstances.
(AP)

HITLER MAKES ANOTHER PROMISE

ADVANCE APHQ, ITALY, August 13 — A bulletin signed by Hitler himself, declaring that « the defensive phase of the war » will be over for Germany in six weeks, and that German forces will then resume the offensive, has been distributed among German troops in Italy, according to a German prisoner of war, it was announced here today.

The German prisoner said that the morale in his regiment had been « considerably bolstered » by Hitler's proclamation and is now high.
(PRO)

RESURRECTION OF FRANCE

NEW YORK, August 13 — The New York *Times*, in an editorial to-day says that more than a battle is taking place in France, that, out of the dust and darkness and defeat, despair and death, a nation is being reborn.

The editorial titled « Resurrection » adds: « Regeneration comes up out of the soul of a nation and cannot be imported into France from Britain or North America. The regeneration of France began in 1940, when some regiments, deprived of tanks, of artillery, of air support, nevertheless stood their ground and died; when the powers of hell failed to break the spirit of a handful headed by de Gaulle.

« Out of torture and death the nameless thousands of the

resistance south of the Arno River. With the occupation of Empoli, the German forces which yesterday were reported to be resisting fiercely both east and west of the town are now isolated from one another. Official reports did not indicate whether they have been withdrawn across the Arno, or still continue their bitter battle to hold the south banks of the stream.

Farther east, an 8th Army patrol reported the villages of Lastra and Sigma clear of the enemy, who had withdrawn to a point two miles northeast of highway 67 at this place. It was in this sector that 8th Army forces yesterday were reported to have withdrawn a half mile southwest of the village of San Colombano, under heavy enemy artillery fire. San Colombano is a mile northeast of Lastra and Sigma.

No-man's Land

German forces have resisted stubbornly in this area to the west of Florence, and for two weeks have maintained several small but powerful pockets of resistance south of the Arno River. Troops of an Indian division were reported to have reached the outskirts of Empoli on July 30, and subsequently patrols penetrated into the town. But German resistance was such that the important river, rail and road-side town remained a no-man's land.

In northern Florence, evacuated yesterday by the main German garrison forces, Allied Military Government officials, operating in the fore-front of the battle, are making every effort to take food, water and medical supplies to the civilian population north of the river.

But due to sniping in the heart of the great Renaissance city, the task of reconstruction in Florence, said AMG officials, is the most difficult yet encountered in the Italian campaign.

It was officially stated here that « attempts have been made to restrain this indiscriminate firing of Patriots and Fascists, » and that it was hoped that « reasonable administration of the civilian population » might be possible before long. No information was vouchsafed on just what form these attempts to restore public order are taking.

5th Army Front

In the difficult mountainous country of the Pratomagno range, which forces the Arno River into a looping detour to the south and to the east of Florence, 8th Army forces yesterday moved northward along the river to occupy Monte Massalta, seven and a half miles southeast of Pontassieve and Monte Pianale, 17 miles southeast across the range, and nine miles north of Arezzo.

On the 5th Army front along the coastal stretches of the Arno, enemy patrols were active in several areas, but were driven back across the stream. One of these enemy patrols crossed the Arno near Angelica, ten miles west of Empoli, but was dispersed by heavy machine gun, mortar and small arms fire.

On the Adriatic coast Polish forces were reported to be consolidating their gains along the Cesano River, and exploiting their bridgehead on the north banks of this stream.

In the Tiber Valley and in the Appenines the situation was said to be unchanged.
(PRO)

RIVIERA ATTACKED AGAIN

ADVANCE APHQ, ITALY, August 13 — Up to 750 Italy-based Flying Fortresses and Liberators today struck at Rhone River bridges and military installations in southern France and the Italian Riviera in the 10th air attack in the past 11 days on Riviera targets.

Fighter-bombers attacked an airfield at Grenoble and targets at Monte Limar, 135 miles north of Marseilles.

A formation of Flying Fortresses bombed enemy troop

Declassified E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3/NND No. 785021

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«Out of torture and death the nameless thousands of the Underground raised their bright banner. These Frenchmen had faith that if Jeanne d'Arc saved Orleans and France five centuries ago, they could, under God, be saved again. They had faith that the spirit of the nation of 1789, purified in fire and sanctified by the shedding of patriotic blood, would not perish.

«Hitler meant to smash France for ever, to extinguish the light that had burned there so long and so brilliantly, to kill its creative spirit and brutalize its population. But steel and high explosives cannot do such things. We, indeed, have the steel and high explosives, but it is the spirit of man, indomitable, shining in darkness, that is the true victor. In this spirit, never destroyed in France, is resurrection.» (OWI)

8TH ARMY ENTERS EMPOLI

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 13 — Infantry and tank forces of the 8th Army yesterday fought their way into the road and rail town of Empoli, 19 miles west of Florence, and after street fighting, cleared the enemy from the river town which has been a no-man's land for two weeks.

The 8th Army's advance followed Friday's attacks aimed at wiping out the last three shallow pockets of enemy

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Fighter-bombers attacked an airfield at Grenoble and targets at Monte Limar, 135 miles north of Marseilles.

A formation of Flying Fortresses bombed enemy troop concentrations in Pec, Yugoslavia, just north of the Albanian border, in close support of Partisan troops.

An official announcement here today described the past week's air attacks on southern France and northern Italy as «sledge hammer blows» and spoke of the «air encirclement of Germany and her satellite countries.» (PRO)

NAZI FRIGHTFULNESS IN FLORENCE

FLORENCE, August 13 — Stories of German frightfulness were poured out to a special UNN reporter yesterday on his second day in Florence. Fifteen days ago, he wrote, in a despatch dated yesterday, the Germans took away the city ambulances and transport and the people were unable to bury their dead. The cemetery was under shell-fire and the bodies were left lying in the houses.

The sick had to be trundled to ill-equipped hospitals and no medical or surgical supplies were available.

A flower-seller, whose stand was at the entrance to the Ponte Vecchio, was unwilling to move when ordered away, so the Germans shot him and left his body lying where it fell for two days as an «example to the people.»

«I walked through the streets,» wrote the correspondent, «and inspected the damage done by the Germans in their

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looting of shops. Windows were broken, shutters smashed in and shop fittings and stocks strewn on the floor. Nothing of any value was left behind. It is too early yet to ascertain whether Florence's celebrated works of art are intact but civilians are of the opinion that they are unharmed.»

The correspondent said that up to yesterday only patrols consisting entirely of Italian Partisans had entered the town. It was they who shot out the snipers left behind by the Germans and reassured the population. They collected full information about mined areas and reported on the general conditions in the city. The Partisans appreciated the role assigned to them, and although the liberation of Florence was a great day for both them and the inhabitants of Florence, they carried out their duties with the stern realisation that the war was going on.

Landmarks Demolished

«When I entered the city,» continues the correspondent, «I received an urgent message from the leader of the Partisans that contact had been maintained with the Germans to the north of the city. I relayed the message to headquarters. The latest information is that the enemy is still resisting behind the canal area to the north and fighting a vigorous withdrawal action.»

The Partisans will to-day (Sunday) do honor to their fallen leader, Potente, who will be buried with military honors. For this ceremony the Allied authorities are placing all facilities at the disposal of the Partisans. Potente's name will always remain a shining example of heroic leadership and an inspiration to Partisan determination to free Italy entirely of the enemy.

The portion of Florence through which runs the Por Santa Maria, near the river area, has been blown up by the Germans. It contained many historic old buildings of Florence. Of particular tragedy is the destruction of the centuries old fortified houses belonging at one time to the Guelphs and Ghibellines, between which families there was a bitter feud. This family rivalry was the foundation for Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.»

Florentines Shed Tears

The Florentines shed tears openly at the sight of their wrecked bridges, which lie a broken tangle of masonry and shattered spans — monuments to German lack of all feeling toward ancient, historic landmarks.

On the river front none of the former gaily-coloured windows withstood the blast of explosions and only gaping holes spare the walls.

The sight of hundreds of citizens crossing and re-crossing the Arno by the weir is curious. In parts they have to wade deep through the swiftly-running water, and the first people to cross did so at considerable risk, as there were indications of mines. On the north bank there is a high ladder which has to be climbed and it is thus that the river is at present negotiated.

Prince Umberto, Lieutenant General of Italy, was in Florence yesterday. He drove in a military vehicle escorted by Carabinieri on motorcycles. After an interview with a member of the Committee of Liberation, he climbed to the roof of the Pitti Palace, on the Arno river, and viewed south Florence from there.

The Allied instructions to the Partisans are as follows: «Follow previous directives. Look out for and destroy enemy agents or snipers. Do not expose yourselves on roof tops, thus risking being mistaken for enemy agents while the position is fluid. Mark mines and booby traps with notices. Keep order and do not loot. Your leaders are fully informed, so obey their orders.» (UNS)

determined counter-attacks, the enemy was finally repulsed and driven from the Stawki sector of the Polish capital.

The communique stated that while the position remained critical, it was not deteriorating, and that German offensives in the face of growing losses showed signs of diminishing. (Reuter)

JAPS UNABLE TO REPLACE LOST SHIPS

STOCKHOLM, August 13 — The Swedish newspaper, Ocrsundposten, commenting recently on Japanese defeats in the Pacific, said: «The war at sea has become for Japan a frightening spectacle approaching the homeland.»

Referring to the heavy Japanese losses in these battles, the paper said Japan's shipyards «have no possibility of replacing her sunken tonnage.» (OWI)

CHINESE STILL FIGHT NEAR HENGYANG

CHUNGKING, August 13 — Despite the loss of Hengyang, which was captured by the Japanese on Tuesday after a siege of 42 days, Chinese forces are still fighting in the outer ring of the city, yesterday's Chinese army communique stated.

The communique said: «Japanese counter-attacks in the southern suburbs of the city were repulsed. Vigorous fighting is proceeding in the suburbs of Leiyang, on the Canton-Hankow railway about 35 miles south of Hengyang. Chinese forces are attacking the suburbs of Liling, 70 miles northeast of Hengyang.»

The communique also stated that fighting at Yiyang, 60 miles northwest of Changsa was proceeding. The eastern section of Changsa was attacked by American bombers on Friday in a heavy attack that caused large explosions.

An Associated Press correspondent cabled yesterday that the Super-Fortresses operating from a base in Southeast Asia can hammer at Japan's production centers on the home and war fronts which were previously safe from attack.

Referring to the attack by Super-Fortresses on Palembang on Thursday, in which the B-29's used the new base, the correspondent said: «The extension of the range of the B-29's in a southeasterly arc from the new base endangers the most vital of Japan's production reservoirs at a time when the enemy can least afford their elimination.

New Air Targets

«Throughout the two years since their occupation, the enemy has been busily employed exploiting Thailand, Indo-China, Malaya and the Netherlands Indies, and has rebuilt and expanded production facilities on which they have depended to maintain the supply of both the home and war fronts.

«The location of these production facilities in the hinterland eased the strain on shipping which has been decimated by the American submarine campaign. Allied naval actions have hit the coastal installations but have been unable to reach the inland factories. Now, however, these factories can be reached and destroyed.»

A message from Kandy, Ceylon states that messages have been exchanged between Chiang Kai-shek and Admiral Mountbatten and were released yesterday. Chiang Kai-shek, in a message of «warmest congratulations» to Mountbatten on the «reduction and occupation of Myitkyina,» said: «This masterly and glorious victory, which was won by the close co-operation of British, American and Chinese forces, represents one of the finest achievements of the Allied armies in the Southeast Asia Command.»

Lord Mountbatten said in reply: «First honors for the capture of Myitkyina must go to the gallant Chinese, American and British forces under the leadership of General

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RUSSIANS NEAR GULF OF RIGA

MOSCOW, August 13 — Russian forces driving to shut the trap on German divisions in the northern Baltic area have pushed to within 20 miles of the Gulf of Riga, according to British dispatches.

The Germans are said to be fighting desperately in an effort to halt the Russian thrust across the waist of Estonia.

The remaining strength of 20 German divisions is said to have been thrown into repeated counter-attacks. Dispatches add that their hope of survival, or of not being completely shattered when the Russians break them into two isolated groups, is very dim.

Meanwhile, farther to the south, Marshal Rokossovsky's forces have crossed the river Bug north of Siedlice, and have joined up with the elements of General Zakharov's army advancing from Bialystok.

The effect of this juncture, said Reuter reports, is the elimination of the German salient eastward of Warsaw. The joining of the two Soviet forces now forms a solid 100-mile front facing the southern defenses of East Prussia.

Furious fighting continued all day yesterday in the center of Warsaw, General Bor, commander of the Polish Home Army, reported in a communique. The situation was grave and objectives changed hands several times. After [illegible] southern suburbs of the city were repulsed. Vigorous fighting is proceding in the suburbs of Leiyang, on the Canton-Hankow railway about 35 miles south of Hengyang. Chinese forces are attacking the suburbs of Liling, 70 miles northeast of Hengyang.»

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«The location of these production facilities in the hinterland eased the strain on shipping which has been decimated by the American submarine campaign. Allied naval actions have hit the coastal installations but have been unable to reach the inland factories. Now, however, these factories can be reached and destroyed.»

A message from Kandy, Ceylon states that messages have been exchanged between Chiang Kai-shek and Admiral Mountbatten and were released yesterday. Chiang Kai-shek, in a message of «warmest congratulations» to Mountbatten on the «reduction and occupation of Myitkyina,» said, «This masterly and glorious victory, which was won by the close co-operation of British, American and Chinese forces, represents one of the finest achievements of the Allied armies in the Southeast Asia Command.»

Lord Mountbatten said in reply: «First honors for the capture of Myitkyina must go to the gallant Chinese, American and British forces under the leadership of General Stilwell. But it is a source of great satisfaction that the united efforts of the whole Southeast Asia Command should have brought about this success. I hope that before long we may move on to fresh victories over the Japanese.» (OWI)

41 JAP AIRCRAFT DAMAGED

ADVANCE AFHQ, NEW GUINEA, August 13 — In the fourth large attack on the island of Halmahera, strategic Jap base in the eastern reaches of the Celebes Sea below the Philippines, General MacArthur's bombers destroyed or damaged 41 Jap aircraft, sank a supply ship and damaged five coastal vessels and 28 barges.

News of this raid came with the Navy Department's statement of the record of the Navy's Air Group 10 during six months of operation in the Pacific.

The group, now back in the United States on leave, lost 12 pilots and seven crewmen during its tour of duty aboard carriers attached to Task Force 58.

Its pilots sank 16 Jap ships, including two destroyers, and damaged 61 others, including two aircraft carriers, two destroyers and a cruiser. They destroyed 291 enemy aircraft, 98 of which were shot down in combat. (OWI)

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NORWEGIANS DAMAGE U-BOAT

LONDON, August 13 — Two Norwegian airmen, flying a Mosquito of the RAF Coastal Command, recently attacked and probably damaged a U-boat in northern waters, it was announced by the Air Ministry.

The Mosquito scored hits all along the deck and on the conning tower and, circling the scene one minute after the attack, saw no signs of the U-boat. (OWI)

SPITFIRES CARRY HEAVIER GUNS

LONDON, August 13 — Spitfires are now equipped with 50-caliber machine guns, the first British fighter plane to be fitted with so formidable a weapon, the Press Association reported yesterday.

Previously the most powerful machine gun mounted on any British fighter or bomber was the 30-caliber machine gun. (OWI)

U. S. NAVAL OFFICERS DECORATED

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 13 — Vice Admiral H. Kent Hewitt, commander of U. S. Naval Forces in the Mediterranean, awarded two Legion of Merits and seven Bronze Star medals to nine U. S. naval officers attached to his staff at ceremonies aboard his flagship in a Mediterranean port, it was announced here today.

The Legion of Merit awards were for expectionally meritorious conduct on the part of Lieuts. Harris A. James and Robert B. Kerr in the Sicilian and Salerno landings. The date of the award was not revealed. (PRO)

GERMAN COLONEL ESCAPED, RECAPTURED

ADVANCE AFHQ ITALY, August 13 — The commander of the German 4th Parachute Division, Lieut Colonel Egger, has been recaptured by guards after attempting to escape from an Italian Partisan band which had held him prisoner, it was announced here today.

Col. Egger's regiment lost many prisoners at Cassino at the start of the present offensive in Italy in May. (PRO)

LUBLIN POLICE CHIEF NETTED

MOSCOW, August 13 — Major Kurt Suchs, chief of the notorious Lublin police, who had recently returned to Polish territory from Berlin, has been arrested, with his wife, by Russian troops, it was reported in *Komsomolskaya Pravda* today. (OWI)

YUGOSLAV PARTISANS ATTACK RAILWAYS

LONDON, August 13 — The attack against German communications in Yugoslavia is continuing with Partisan forces pressing against rail lines and troop concentrations, Marshal Tito's communique, broadcast by the Free Yugoslav radio, reported today.

In Dalmatia, the enemy stronghold of Oklanj, south of Knin, has been captured. At the same time, Yugoslav units are fighting on the islands of Mljet and Peljesac where 150 enemy troops were killed. Two radio stations and other material were captured. The enemy has been driven from the island of Zirje.

In Croatia, Patriot forces attacked an enemy unit on the Sunja-Kostajnica rail line and killed 25 Germans and took 14 prisoners. Other units again cut the Zagreb-Sisak and Zagreb-Karlovac rail lines and captured 45 enemy trucks, while killing 23 Germans and liberating a number of Patriot soldiers.

In eastern Bosnia, Patriot units attacked isolated parts of the retreating 13th SS division and forced them to retreat. In central Bosnia, Yugoslav units captured the town of Prijavor and began clearing up operations in and around the towns of Kresevo and Visoko, west of Sarajevo.

has been based at Nish, the correspondent for the London *Sunday Times* said here tonight.

There is no news of the 1st Bulgarian Army of occupation based in Belgrade, the correspondent said. (OWI)

GERMAN CONVOY ATTACKED

LONDON, August 13 — Royal Air Force Beaufighters today attacked a German convoy composed of 13 ships off the Frisian Islands, the Admiralty announced here tonight. Two merchantships and five escorting flak ships were left burning.

A few hours earlier, a Wellington had attacked another convoy of eight merchantships off the Frisians. One enemy ship received a direct hit, while three others were straddled with bombs. (Reuter)

FINNISH CABINET CHANGES

WASHINGTON, August 13 — The Swedish and Finnish press have seen in the Finnish cabinet changes indications that there is a strong feeling in Finland that she must get out of the war. The recent Finnish cabinet change made Antti Hackzell, an expert on Russia, premier.

On August 9 the Swedish newspaper *Aftonbladet* said: «The fact cannot be gainsaid that the establishment of the new Government was directly connected with the Finnish desire to conclude peace with Russia.» On the same day the Swedish newspaper, *Aftontidningen*, said that «the Finnish people only want peace.»

The Finnish newspaper, *Suomen Sosialidemokraatti* said yesterday in speaking of the Cabinet changes: «We hope it (the Cabinet) will, in co-operation with the Diet, guide the ship of state from the storm to quieter waters.»

The Swedish newspaper, *Svenska Dagbladet*, said August 9 that Hackzell possessed qualifications for «the investigation of possibilities of an armistice with Russia.»

The fact that so many experts on Russia are present in the new Finnish Cabinet was pointed to by the Swedish newspaper, *Kuriren*, published in Eskilstuna, that «Finland is fully prepared to conclude an agreement based on good neighborly relations. The paper added, «The Finnish people fasten their hopes in Mannerheim in the firm condition that he is prepared to discuss a peace settlement.»

The paper says that there are desertions from the Finnish army, something unheard of in that army, while an unusually large number of women, mostly wives of Finnish soldiers have fled to Sweden. (OWI)

GERMANS THIN OUT NORWEGIAN DEFENSES

LONDON, August 13 — The Germans in Norway have lately thinned out their defenses by dismounting many guns of the coastal batteries and shipping them to Germany, reports from the Stockholm correspondent of the Times stated.

The correspondent adds this does not mean that the time for the evacuation of Norway has come. He said: «My Norwegian informants claim to have information that those guns were returned to Germany to be used in defense lines inland. The pressing German need for any gun is beyond doubt.» (OWI)

OCCUPIED AREAS

DOCKERS STRIKE IN DANISH PORT

STOCKHOLM, August 13 — About 700 dock workers in Frederikshaven, Denmark, went on strike when two German ammunition ships entered that harbor, the Swedish newspaper, *Arbetet* reported on August 8. They refused to resume

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his staff, at ceremonies aboard his flagship in a Mediterranean port, it was announced here today.

The Legion of Merit awards were for exceptionally meritorious conduct on the part of Lieuts. Harris A. James and Robert R. Kerr in the Sicilian and Salerno landings. The date of the award was not revealed. (PRO)

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In eastern Bosnia, Patriot units attacked isolated ports of the retreating 13th SS division and forced them to retreat. In central Bosnia, Yugoslav units captured the town of Prnjavor and began clearing-up operations in and around the towns of Kresevo and Visoko, west of Sarajevo.

Other units in the Slavonia sector bombed a rail tunnel on the Ljubljana-Novo Mesto railway, which has been out of action since September, 1943. The Germans have made continuous efforts to reconstruct the line, this bombing temporarily cuts off from Ljubljana all of the enemy garrisons in the area of Grosuplje-Stična.

Patriot forces repulsed a German column attempting to force Patriot lines between Stična and Zuzemberk and forced them to withdraw after heavy losses. (OWI)

GERMAN OFFICIALS DISAPPEAR

ZURICH, August 13 — Three officials of the German legation in Ankara have disappeared while passing through Bulgaria on their return journey to Germany, a Reuter report said yesterday, quoting reports reaching diplomatic circles here. (Reuter)

BULGARIA WITHDRAWING TROOPS

ANKARA, TURKEY, August 13 — Bulgaria has stopped fighting the Yugoslav Partisans and has begun the evacuation from Yugoslavia of the 2nd Bulgarian Army, which

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OCCUPIED AREAS

DOCKERS STRIKE IN DANISH PORT

STOCKHOLM, August 13 — About 700 dock workers in Frederikshaven, Denmark, went on strike when two German ammunition ships entered that harbor, the Swedish newspaper, *Arbetet* reported on August 8. They refused to resume work until the ships left, the report added.

Recent successes of the Danish Resistance movement have forced the Germans to secrecy in their reprisal shootings, in order to avoid giving warning to the Patriots, Stockholm dispatches said today.

Stockholm Radio announced that Dr. Werner Best, German Minister to Denmark, recently received orders that killings of Patriots were to be carried out secretly so that «they are noticed as little as possible, and receive no publicity.» In accordance with this policy, the Nazis murdered 11 Danish Patriots on August 8 in the cellars of the Copenhagen Gestapo headquarters, the Associated Press reported.

RADIO FRANCE WARNS GESTAPO

ALGIERS, August 13 — Radio France broadcast a warning here yesterday to members of the Gestapo and policemen in charge of the proposed transfer of 1,500 political prisoners from Paris.

After stating that the French authorities had reliable information that the Gestapo were making preparations for the transfer, the warning concluded: «It is probable that these gallant Patriots will never reach their destination. We

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know that the enemy is determined to massacre them en route.

«Officers and non-commissioned officers of the Wehrmacht and you policemen who are in charge of the selection and escorting of these 1,500 prisoners, your names are known to us. Be advised that if this massacre takes place the supreme punishment will descend upon your heads.»

(FWB - Radio France)

GERMANS PANIC IN POLAND

LONDON, August 13 — The Germans in occupied countries are showing panic in the face of defeat, according to reports reaching London.

After receiving numerous letters regarding the mass flight of Germans with their loot from German-occupied Poland, Gauleiter Greiser, visited the railway unexpectedly in Lodz and found a situation that «was not at all satisfactory» according to a Nazi paper published in Poland.

As a result of Greiser's visit, all men between 16 and 65 will be forbidden to leave Lodz, the paper added.

The Stockholm paper, *Aftonbladet*, said on Friday that the German authorities in Denmark found that 12 German airmen were planning to escape from the Kastrup airport to Sweden and, as a result, all German aircraft have been grounded.

The police in Norway have taken over four modern buildings in Tromsoe. (OWI)

RUMANIANS REPORTED FORMING NEW GOVERNMENT

NEW YORK, August 13 — Rumanian leaders under Iuliu Maniu have formed a provisional peace government, the Associated Press reported, quoting information obtained from a source in close contact with Bucharest. The peace movement was said to be solidifying with the full knowledge of Marshal Ion Antonescu, Premier of Rumania.

A BBC broadcast yesterday stated that Antonescu had handed his resignation to Prince Michael but this report was not confirmed by other sources.

The Associated Press dispatch stated: «The political heads, meeting regularly in Bucharest, are in contact with former Rumanian Ministers to Moscow and Berlin who are to get posts in the new government. They are Grigorie Gafencu, former Foreign Minister and last Minister to Moscow, and Raoul Bossy, until last year Minister to Germany.

«Four parties were reported represented. The Communist party, which is represented by Bodie Constantinescu, who in the past was imprisoned for political reasons, and Victor Potrascanu, of a Rumanian literary family.

«The Socialist party, which is represented by Til Petrescu, a lawyer who is a former Minister of Justice, and another lawyer, Siano. The Liberal party, which is represented by 70-year old Dinu Bratianu and his nephew George Bratianu. Members of the Peasant parties are also included.

«The party leaders are «trying to arrive now at a form of succession to the present government.» The unidentified source stated that Antonescu would be asked to resign as Premier and take the job as army chief of staff.»

(OWI)

LEOPOLD'S MESSAGE

LONDON, August 13 — King Leopold of the Belgians, before being deported to Germany, on June 12, issued a message to the Belgian people urging them to be courageous and united, the Independent Belgian News Agency said yesterday.

The message, published in an Underground newspaper, said the King would have liked to share to the end the trials and anxieties of the Belgian people and expressed faith in the future of Belgium.

of yards from the banks, as the Germans demolished the buildings.

On handcarts, on bicycles, on their backs, — on any and every sort of conveyance, — the refugees trundled a few belongings back, not knowing in what ruins they would find their homes.

Florentines Homeless

«This is all I have in the world,» an old woman told a UNN correspondent as she pushed a bundle of bedclothes along the road in a dilapidated baby carriage.

«Not only did they steal wherever they went, but they left hundreds upon hundreds in Florence homeless,» she pointed out with a sweep of her hand.

The other morning when the population awoke to find that they were no longer dominated by the Germans, church bells began to peal, Italian flags flew from out of the windows, and people waved from their houses to the Partisans on the south bank, signalling that the Germans had almost vanished in the night.

Partisans at once started wading across the dam in long lines, amid cheers from the south bank, which was crowded to capacity with excited civilians.

Published in the first 24 hours after the Germans stole away, *La Nazione*, the newspaper of the Tuscan Committee of National Liberation, wrote loudly in praise of the efforts of deliverance by the Allied troops and Partisans.

«Wounded to the heart, but undominated, Florence salutes the victorious Allies for their bravery and for her return to normal life,» the newspaper headline read.

In an open letter to the citizens, the TCNL announced that the provisional administration of the city had passed into the hands of the united representatives of the people and delegates of the democratic Government of liberated Italy.

«The forces of the TCNL have occupied the city for its defense. All citizens are called upon to help the forces of liberation,» the TCNL letter read. (UNN)

POTENTE BURIED WITH MILITARY HONORS

FLORENCE, ITALY, August 13 — Amid emotional scenes, military honors were paid Saturday morning at the funeral of Potente, Patriot hero of Florence, a UNN special correspondent reported.

Potente was the battle name of Lieut. Aligi Barducci, who died a few days ago from mortal shell wounds received while leading the Partisans against the enemy.

Guards of honor were formed of Allied troops and Partisans, though few of the latter could be spared from action.

The coffin was draped in an Italian flag on which a painting of the head of Garibaldi replaced the coat of arms of Savoy. On top of the coffin was Potente's famous red shirt, which he bequeathed to his comrades as a symbol of freedom, to be carried into the center of Florence on the day of its complete liberation.

Potente was a Florentine who joined Allied fighting units with his brigade north of Arezzo to aid in freeing his home city. On arriving in South Florence, he took over command of the Arno Division of Partisans. He died on the eve of the city's liberation. His body was brought back from a Canadian hospital to be buried in Florence.

Huge wreaths were carried by Partisans in the funeral procession. Banners contained messages from his fighting comrades, from the Partisans' Arno Division troops, from Partisans in many parts of Italy (north and south of Florence) and from the women's section of the Partisan movement.

Among the big gathering of Allied officers and troops, and Partisans' families, Potente's mother and father walked first.

At the grave a British bugler sounded «Last Post,» [illegible]

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LIBERATED ITALY

FOOD FLOWS INTO FLORENCE

FLORENCE, August 13 — The people of Florence, left starving by the retreating enemy, already have received more than 450 tons of foodstuffs from the Allied Military Government officers.

Allied authorities also supplied anti-typhus serum.

An Allied army water-carrier is pumping much-needed water across the Arno River.

Distribution of food in the liberated city is being handled by the Tuscan Committee of National Liberation.

The most primitive methods were called into play to get the food across the river, as five of the city's six famous bridges were demolished, and the other, Ponte Vecchio, is blocked by debris that has been rained.

Tons of food were carried on the backs of Partisans wading across the weir of the river.

Pathetic scenes were enacted on both the south and north banks of the river as refugees returned to their homes. They had been forced to evacuate some hundreds.

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Among the big gathering of Allied officers and troops, and Partisans' families, Potente's mother and father walked first.

At the grave a British bugler sounded "Last Post," and Partisans and Allied troops fired the last volley in salute.

In a brief address at the grave, Potente's oldest comrade, whose battle name is Dodi, and who is political officer for the Arno Division, voiced a heartfelt tribute to his friend's character, leadership and patriotism. He predicted that Potente's name would go down in history as one of Italy's national heroes, an immortal example of a true Italian.

The funeral was delayed slightly while the body of another dead comrade was prepared for burial with him. This was Tinti, who received fatal wounds at the same time as Potente. (UNN)

MALARIA FIGHT IN PONTINE MARSHES

ROME, August 13 — The Pontine Marshes south of Rome are being sprayed weekly by planes to kill breeding grounds for mosquitoes, while 5,000 civilians are working in areas both north and south of the city in a malaria-control program, the Public Health Sub-Commission of the Allied Control Commission announced today.

Officials warned all residents in affected areas that the German sabotage and flooding of the marshes had aggravated the normal malaria peril. Allied forces in the field must

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use mosquito netting and insect repellant and take atabrine regularly.

More than 6,000,000 atabrine tablets have been distributed to Italian authorities for civilians, while an equal number are in warehouses to supply further demands. Allied forces have also found four and a half tons of quinine north of Rome estimated to be enough to supply Italy for years.

As the malaria season approaches its peak, ACC officials are supervising the laying of Paris green by hand, in addition to the plane dustings, and are speeding the clearing of drainage canals and repair of pumps not wholly destroyed by the Germans. Flooding of the Pontine Marshes, according to Colonel Russell, head of the ACC malaria control section, and Rockefeller Foundation authority, placed the condition of that area back to 1830 from a public health standpoint. (UNN)

PONTIFICAL COMMISSION AIDS REFUGEES

ROME, August 13 — The Pontifical Commission for Aid to Refugees is continuing to help war victims by providing them with food and passage home from Rome. One group of refugees who were housed here in barracks, has already left for Sicily, and another for Apulia. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

« OUTPOSTS NOT IMPERIALISM » - ROOSEVELT

BREMERTON, WASHINGTON, August 13 — President Roosevelt in a broadcast on Saturday night discounted any implication that protective outposts now installed beyond the coasts of the United States would mean imperialism.

Broadcasting from the destroyer in which he arrived from the Aleutian Islands, the President said that outposts were important, in addition to protection, for commercial purposes, as they led to Australia, New Zealand and other developing nations. But, concerning such outposts, he said: « We do not want to own them. »

He thought that Britain and France would be glad to join in agreements that would protect islands in their possession.

Central and South America also must be made « as safe against attack from the South Pacific as United States is from the North Pacific, » he pointed out.

With the end of the Japanese threat, there would be hope again for a permanent peace, said the President. With establishment of this peace would come opportunity for economic development, and for furtherance of enlarged trade with China and the Pacific zone.

The United States must always be on its guard against the threat of Japanese agression, he said, adding: « The word and honor of Japan cannot be trusted. »

Surveying his trip, Mr. Roosevelt said that the war against Japan was well in hand. Mentioning his conference at Pearl Harbor with « my old friend, General MacArthur, » he said that his talks there with MacArthur, Admiral Nimitz and other commanders « developed complete accord » in understanding problems « confronting the Allies in the Pacific. »

« More than 1,000,000 of our troops are today overseas in the Pacific, » he added. He could not predict when the war would be over either in the Far East or Europe.

Stressing the importance of neighborly relations between the United States and Canada, he said that the Alcan Highway From the United States through Canada to Alaska was now almost completed. (OWI - Reuter)

ARGENTINE ATTITUDE

in an address at a Fleet Air Arm station in western Scotland.

He said: « The Fleet Air Arm, I hope and believe, is destined to play a powerful role in the war against Japan, and the combined forces of the Allies may well shorten the war there. »

TALKS ON POST WAR PROBLEMS

WASHINGTON, August 13 — The British delegation, headed by Sir Alexander Cadogan, to take part in the Anglo-American-Soviet talks on world organisation in the post-war period, has arrived here. The members were accompanied by the British Ambassador, Lord Halifax and the U. S. Acting Secretary of State, Edward Stettinius. (OWI)

FRENCH COMMISSIONER APPOINTED

ALGIERS, August 13 — General de Gaulle has appointed a commissioner for the occupied territories, it was officially reported yesterday. His name was not disclosed as he is still in occupied France.

The commissioner has been appointed a member of the Government. For many months past he held the post of Government Delegate in Occupied Territory. (OWI)

WAR PRISONERS IN AMERICA

WASHINGTON, August 13 — Prisoners of war in the United States now total more than 226,000, an increase of about 30,000 since July 1, it is officially stated. (OWI)

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO IRAN

TEHERAN, August 13 — Leland B. Morris, first American Ambassador to Iran, arrived by air today. Mr. Morris was formerly United States Minister to Iceland. (Reuter)

NAZI PURGE CONTINUES

LONDON, August 13 — Between 3,000 and 4,000 anti-Hitler Germans, both military and civil, are said to have been shot in the continuing purge which Stockholm dispatches describe as an even more terrible Nazi blood bath than the Party clean-out of June, 1934.

The BBC, quoting reports reaching Sweden, said today that thousands of arrests and hundreds of executions were being carried out in secret in what were said to be « circles wholly unconnected with the German Army officer corps. »

Confirmation of the extent of continued struggles within the Reich came from Swiss sources which said that open fighting between the Wehrmacht and the headhunters of the Waffen SS broke out in Vienna last weekend. Zurich dispatches said this internal conflict in the Reich War machine is adding more and more officers to the list of those arrested and shot. Wehrmacht officials are said to be increasingly rebellious because of constant spying on their every movement by the Hitler purge squads.

At the same time, the Hamburger *Fremdenblatt* reported that no more newspapers were to be sent to German troops in the line. The newspaper said that the labor required for such news distribution was more urgently needed elsewhere, but BBC pointed out that the stop on newspapers to the front very effectively suppresses full accounts of the continuing purge trials being carried out at home.

Fromm Suspected

Although no further news has leaked out about the five army officers awaiting trial in Berlin, it was learned that the Nazis are investigating the activities of Colonel General Fritz von Fromm, former commander of the German home

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directly hit on Sicily, and another on Apulia. (OWI)

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« OUTPOSTS NOT IMPERIALISM » ROOSEVELT

BRITAIN, WASHINGTON, August 13 — President Roosevelt in a broadcast on Saturday night discounted any implication that protective outposts now installed beyond the coasts of the United States would mean imperialism.

Broadcasting from the destroyer in which he arrived from the Aleutian Islands, the President said that outposts were important, in addition to protection, for commercial purposes, as they led to Australia, New Zealand and other developing nations. But, concerning such outposts, he said: « We do not want to own them. »

He thought that Britain and France would be glad to join in agreements that would protect islands in their possession.

Central and South America also must be made « as safe against attack from the South Pacific as United States is from the North Pacific, » he pointed out.

With the end of the Japanese threat, there would be hope again for a permanent peace, said the President. With establishment of this peace would come opportunity for economic development, and for furtherance of enlarged trade with China and the Pacific zone.

The United States must always be on its guard against the threat of Japanese agression, he said, adding: « The word and honor of Japan cannot be trusted. »

Surveying his trip, Mr. Roosevelt said that the war against Japan was well in hand. Mentioning his conference at Pearl Harbor with « my old friend, General MacArthur, » he said that his talks there with MacArthur, Admiral Nimitz and other commanders « developed complete accord » in understanding problems « confronting the Allies in the Pacific. »

« More than 1,000,000 of our troops are today overseas in the Pacific, » he added. He could not predict when the war would be over either in the Far East or Europe.

Stressing the importance of neighborly relations between the United States and Canada, he said that the Alcan Highway From the United States through Canada to Alaska was now almost completed. (OWI - Reuter)

ARGENTINE ATTITUDE

WASHINGTON, August 13 — A recent survey of Latin-American opinion as announced here yesterday reflected widespread belief that Argentina's present policy of non-cooperation is directed against the Latin-American republics also and not solely against the United States.

The Santiago, Chile, *El Mercurio*, stated in a recent editorial: « We cannot hide the interest and pre-occupation which recent declarations of high Argentine officials have awakened throughout the Americas, particularly their assertions in respect to Argentina's defense plans. The Argentine activities to which we have reference are, to say the least, most inopportune. » (OWI)

POLISH PREMIER BACK IN LONDON

LONDON, August 13 — Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk of the Polish Government in London arrived in Britain today after conferring with Marshal Stalin and Polish groups in the Soviet capital. (OWI)

QUICK PROSPECT OF VICTORY

LONDON, August 13 — The Allies can see in 1944 the « quick prospect of victory in the European theater, » the First Lord of the British Admiralty, A. V. Alexander, said Government Delegate in Occupied Territory. (OWI)

WAR PRISONERS IN AMERICA

WASHINGTON, August 13 — Prisoners of war in the United States now total more than 226,000, an increase of about 30,000 since July 1, it is officially stated. (OWI)

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO IRAN

TEHERAN, August 13 — Leland B. Morris, first American Ambassador to Iran, arrived by air today. Mr. Morris was formerly United States Minister to Iceland. (Reuter)

NAZI PURGE CONTINUES

LONDON, August 13 — Between 3,000 and 4,000 anti-Hitler Germans, both military and civil, are said to have been shot in the continuing purge which Stockholm dispatches describe as an even more terrible Nazi blood bath than the Party clean-out of June, 1934.

The BBC, quoting reports reaching Sweden, said today that thousands of arrests and hundreds of executions were being carried out in secret in what were said to be « circles wholly unconnected with the German Army officer corps. »

Confirmation of the extent of continued struggles within the Reich came from Swiss sources which said that open fighting between the Wehrmacht and the headhunters of the Waffen SS broke out in Vienna last weekend. Zurich dispatches said this internal conflict in the Reich war machine is adding more and more officers to the list of those arrested and shot. Wehrmacht officials are said to be increasingly rebellious because of constant spying on their every movement by the Hitler purge squads.

At the same time, the Hamburger *Fremdenblatt* reported that no more newspapers were to be sent to German troops in the line. The newspaper said that the labor required for such news distribution was more urgently needed elsewhere; but BBC pointed out that the stop on newspapers to the front very effectively suppresses full accounts of the continuing purge trials being carried out at home.

Fromm Suspected

Although no further news has leaked out about the five army officers awaiting trial in Berlin, it was learned that the Nazis are investigating the activities of Colonel General Fritz von Fromm, former commander of the German home army. BBC suggested that efforts almost certinly would have been made to pull him into the plot against Hitler, since von Fromm was in an ideal position to know what reserves in both material and manpower the German forces had at hand.

Stockholm adds that a long list of officers who were in any manner associated with those already purged from among the top ranks had been compiled by Himmler and that 300 have already been shipped off to a special confinement camp in the Oranienburg area. (BBC)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

ITALY

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

LAND: In the town of Florence troops of the 8th Army are still on the south bank of the Arno although AMG officers, despite snipers, have crossed the river into the town to render assistance to the civilian population.

On the remainder of the front there is no change in the situation.

AIR: Strong forces of heavy bombers yesterday attacked military installations in the south of France and northern

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Italy, while fighter aircraft were active against targets in the same areas.

Tactical aircraft carried out attacks over a wide area; striking at military objectives in northern Italy, the battle area, southern France and Yugoslavia.

In these operations, two enemy aircraft were destroyed, and 28 of ours are missing.

MAAF flew about 2,000 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, August 13 — Today's communique:

LAND: South of Caen contact has been made by Allied forces converging between the rivers Orne and Laize. A thrust from Bretteville sur Laize through Barbery reached Moulines, while another advance from the Orne bridgehead had captured Bois Halbout.

Fighting continued all day in the Saint Silvain area where a number of counter-attacks were beaten off and local advances were made.

West of the Orne, fighting continued around Hill 229, which remains in our hands. The Allied advance down the Conde road made some progress beyond St. Pierre la Vielle.

East of the Vire, an advance of nearly two kilometers was made in the face of heavy resistance.

Progress has been made to positions east of Maisoncelles la Jourdan, along the Gathemo-Tinchebray road east of Vengeons.

Patrols have penetrated as far as Sourdeval in the sector between Vire and Mortain. Mortain has been reoccupied by our troops, but the enemy is still offering strong resistance in the vicinity of the town.

In Brittany our forces are attacking the citadel of St. Malo where the remnants of the enemy garrison are still resisting.

Heavy fighting continues in Dinard.

The situation at Lorient remains unchanged.

In the Loire Valley, mopping up is proceeding in Angers, which is now in our hands.

A large area north, east and south of Paris was covered continuously yesterday by our long range fighters which reported great destruction of enemy rolling stock, ammunition trains, lorries, barges, marshalling yards and bridges.

There was some air opposition and six enemy planes were shot down.

Shelters at Brest, La Pallice and Bordeaux, and a petrol dump at Foret de Montrichard, railway yards at Metz, and nine airfields, were attacked by heavy bombers.

At Oissel, the only usable Seine bridge south of Paris was successfully attacked by our medium bombers, which also operated against road junctions and other targets near Argentan.

Normandy-based aircraft operated throughout the day, giving immediate support to ground forces.

Enemy shipping off the west coast of France was attacked by coastal aircraft which reported setting fire to a medium-sized vessel and blowing up a minesweeper.

Last night enemy troop concentrations in the Falaise area were attacked by our heavy bombers. (PWB)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, August 13 — Today's communique:

During August 13, west of Pskov, our troops continued their offensive and captured Veru, the district center of Estonian S.S.R., and also occupied 60 other populated localities.

Northwest of Rezekne our troops surmounted enemy resistance and captured the district center of the Latvian S.S.R., the town and railway junction of Madiona, and also occupied over 20 other populated localities.

Northwest and west of Bialystok, our troops in the course of their advance occupied over 80 populated places, including the town of Gomerz.

North and northwest of Siedlce, our troops continued to advance and occupied over 100 inhabited localities.

West of Sandomir, our troops on the left bank of the Vistula repulsed enemy tank and infantry counter-attacks.

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

During August 12, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 75 German tanks.

In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 66 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

GERMAN WAR COMMUNIQUE

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, August 13 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

On the front on both sides of the Orne and to the south of Vire the enemy carried out numerous single attacks which led to embittered battles and which were repelled in their majority. Fighting is still raging for numerous dents. The battle in the area of Alencon has shifted further to the north and has increased in extent and intensity. After strong air attacks the Americans launched again an attack against St. Malo. They were repelled after fierce fighting, suffering bloody losses, our coastal and anti-aircraft artillery participated with effect in that action. The enemy who had penetrated into the town, was driven out in the course of a counterthrust; prisoners were taken.

Escort vessels of the Navy sank in the waters to the west of Le Havre an enemy speedboat and damaged another heavily.

Naval anti-aircraft artillery and escort vessels shot down 15 enemy bombers over the coast of western and southern France.

102 terrorists were annihilated in the French rear areas.

The retaliation fire continues against London.

In Italy no major actions took place.

In the east various attacks of the Soviets were repelled between the source of the Pruth and the great Vistula Bend, numerous tanks were knocked out. Battle plane formations carried out effective attacks to the west of Baranov against Soviet tanks and vehicle columns. To the northwest of Bialystok further breakthrough attempts of more than ten Bolshevik rifle divisions were halted in the course of hard fighting. On the Latvia, front the enemy attacked yesterday again in vain at several points. Only to the southwest of Lake Peipus he was able to enlarge his penetration area; Heavy fighting continues here.

After a daylight attack on the city of Metz by American bombers, minor British air formations dropped bombs at night on Braunschweig, Hildesheim, Ruesselsheim and Kiel. Night fighters and anti aircraft artillery of the Luftwaffe shot down 58 terror bombers.

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BASIC NEWS

1 AUG 1944

United Nations News Service **compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, FNC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

No. 54 — 12 August 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Decisive battle looms in Le Mans sector as Allied drive continues; Montgomery says complete victory is certain; Battle for East Prussia rages; Finnish reports say Mannerheim will make peace with Russia. Germans evacuating Finland; Polish and Italian troops open attack in Adriatic sector; Destruction of Florence started by Kesselring's subordinate; Japs mobilize home defences as U. S. forces close in.

INSIDE GERMANY — Von Neurath, Schacht arrested.

LIBERATED ITALY — AAC admits new Greek member; Counterfeiters jailed by AMG.

UNITED NATIONS — Roosevelt invites Willkie to confer; Mexico to seize foreign holdings; U. S. orders increase in construction of Super-Fortresses.

OCCUPIED AREAS — Germans evacuating Black Sea ports; Hungary relaxes anti-Semitic laws.

WAR FRONTS

DECISIVE BATTLE LOOMS IN LE MANS SECTOR AS ALLIED DRIVE CONTINUES

SHAEF, August 11 — The American armored column driving well beyond Le Mans may soon exert powerful pressure on the Germans fighting tenaciously further north. The Germans, in an effort to prevent a possible junction of this force with the Canadian and British units which suddenly plunged southward from Caen, are reported to have thrown into battle about 200 tanks against the American column. There are indications that the enemy may attempt to seek a decision by a desperate all-out battle somewhere in central Normandy.

London commentators believe that the key to the part in the raid on Dieppe nearly two years ago. It was also stated that a Polish armored division is operating with the Canadians in the Caen sector.

Moving south from Le Plessis Grimault near Mont Pincon, British armor and infantry have taken Cauville, and are approaching St. Pierre la Vielle on the road to Conde sur Noireau.

Heavy fighting continues in the Vire-Mortain area and there is no sign of German resistance slackening. South of Vire, American troops have advanced from 3,000 to 4,000 yards, and are in the vicinity of the Gathemo-La Roche road, which runs from Avranches to Tinchebray. Gathemo is firmly in Allied hands, and a German counter-attack was repulsed.

There has been no confirmation here of American spearheads in Chartres, Chateaudun, 30 miles southeast of Chartres, or Alencon, 35 miles northeast of Mayenne. An official spokesman said that it was assumed that the American spearheads were going forward in all sectors. There also has been no indication of the strength of these armored units.

Allied troops now firmly hold Nantes and Angers, and are reported to have anchored their right flank along the north bank of the Loire River between the two cities, a stretch of about 50 miles.

Brest Garrison Resists

In the Brittany Peninsula, an American ultimatum to the Brest garrison to surrender was rejected and heavy fighting is in progress. Thousands of German naval personnel, paratroops, and other soldiers were reported to have withdrawn into the port section of the city. Elements of three German divisions are in the city. American forces on the outskirts have been joined by another force which advanced along the north coast road.

In the port of St. Malo, the Germans are still holding out with remnants of the garrison in the one remaining strongpoint the citadel. The citadel is commanded by a Nazi fanatic, Colonel Paul von Aulock, who is known as the "madman of St. Malo." There are believed to be about 600 Germans defending their position. Von Aulock refused three requests to surrender, including one from the Mayor of the town.

The London *Daily Express* correspondent stated that the infantry fought street by street to the waterfront. Many of the men captured were over 50 years old, the dispatch stated, adding that the Germans were surrendering despite warnings from their officers of reprisals upon their return to Germany.

Lorient, on the south side of the peninsula, is surrounded by American troops on the land side, but the German garrison is still holding out. It was reported tonight that Allied warships have appeared off Lorient.

Up to Wednesday, the Allies took 4,300 prisoners, mainly in Brittany, and it was announced that the French Forces of the Interior routed 2,000 Germans when they liberated Quimper. (GWI - Reuter - BBC)

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London commentators believe that the key to the German resistance is the knowledge that once they are forced to retreat, their lack of petrol and vehicles will make them an easy target for Allied aircraft. These German forces may have been ordered to sacrifice themselves in a delaying action, to permit reinforcements to reach some proposed line further east.

In the northern flank of the Allied front, the 2nd British Army made another crossing of the Orne River and have entered the town of Thury-Harcourt, key German strongpoint east of the river. Leading elements are reported to have reached Esson, more than three miles to the southeast.

German resistance to the Canadian advance toward Falaise has stiffened considerably. In the whole area between Vimont and the Orne bridgehead, the Germans are drawing every available tank and gun into the battle, to keep open the avenues of withdrawals for the battered divisions between Vire and Mortain. Screens of anti-tank guns have slowed the British at Vimont, where savage fighting is raging.

Heavy fighting is also going on north of Falaise, in the areas of Fontaine, Le Pine, Quesnay, Estrese la Campagne, and Siogholles, where the Canadians are battering against strongly defended German positions.

It was disclosed today that the 2nd Canadian Infantry Division has been fighting in Normandy. This division took Vire. American troops have advanced from [illegible] to [illegible] yards, and are in the vicinity of the Guthemo-La Roche road, which runs from Avranches to Tinchebray. Guthemo is firmly in Allied hands, and a German counter-attack was repulsed.

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LATE BULLETINS

CHURCHILL ARRIVES IN ITALY

AFHQ, ITALY, August 11 — British Prime Minister Winston Churchill has arrived in Italy. The visit of Churchill to this front was announced in a special communique here tonight. (PRO)

RED ARMY RESUMES OFFENSIVE WEST OF PSKOV

MOSCOW, August 11 — Red Army troops, aiming on pulling tighter the string on the Baltic "bag" in which 30 German divisions are entrapped, launched an offensive west and southwest of Pskov and advanced up to 15 miles, it was announced in tonight's Soviet communique. The new drive is on a front between 45 and 50 miles wide. (Reuter)

AMERICANS CROSS LOIRE, BRITISH ADVANCE

SHAEF, August 11 — It was learned here tonight that American troops have crossed the Loire and have reached a point 10 miles south of Nantes.

British forces have advanced up to 2,000 yards on a six-mile front on the Vire, and have captured several villages. (Reuter)

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MONTGOMERY SAYS COMPLETE VICTORY IS CERTAIN

21ST ARMY GROUP HQ, NORMANDY, August 11 — General Sir Bernard Montgomery told the Allied forces under his command today that complete victory lies ahead of them, provided — he said — « we do not relax. »

In a message addressed to all Allied Ground Forces, the Supreme Commander of the armies in France declared that the Germans in northwest Europe are in a bad way. He said, in part:

« At this time of great opportunity, I feel I want to speak to the officers and men of the Allied armies in France. We are a great team — Americans, British, Canadians, and also soldiers of Fighting France and Poland — all knit together into one fighting machine, and all working for one plan.

« Today all is well, » said the general. « Our armies are moving relentlessly and swiftly into France. Many hundreds of towns and villages have been liberated, and well over 100,000 prisoners and great quantities of equipment have been captured. Best of all, the great bulk of German forces in northwest Europe are in a bad way. We are around behind them in many places, and some of them will not get away. But let everyone make an effort to wipe off this powerful German force, and so hasten the end of the war.

« In hot August days, amidst dust of battlefields, » said Montgomery, « it is not always so easy to keep up the pressure. But these are momentous days, and complete victory lies ahead, and this quickly, so long as we do not relent. Let us, therefore, continue to battle with renewed and ever increasing energy.

« Good luck to you all. » (Reuter)

FFI LIBERATE HENNEBONT

LONDON, August 11 — French Forces of the Interior have liberated the town of Hennebont in the Brittany Peninsula after 48 hours of fighting, it was stated by authoritative French sources tonight. (Reuter)

HEAVIES STRIKE INSTALLATIONS NEAR PARIS
U-BOAT OIL DEPOTS BLASTED

LONDON, August 11 — Nazi fuel dumps and air fields near Paris were hit this morning by heavy bombers of the 8th USAAF based in England. Reuter said the raids, carried out in bad weather, were extended to railyards in the Alsace Lorraine area.

RAF Lancaster and Halifax heavy bombers on Thursday night attacked oil storage depots at Bordeaux and La Pallice, where the only U-boat bases not under siege by the Allies on the French Atlantic Coast are located.

They also struck at the railway junction at Dijon, in eastern France, and an oil storage depot at Dugny, adjoining the Paris airfield at Le Bourget. From the latter target, all bombers returned.

At the same time, Mosquitoes of RAF Bomber Command, carrying 4,000-pound bombs, pounded military targets in Berlin.

Railway Junction Hit

Marauders of the U. S. 9th Air Force Thursday evening attacked the junction of two important double-track railway lines at Epone Mezieres, 20 miles northwest of Paris, and the railway embankment with two small bridges at Epernon, 15 miles northeast of Chartres, over which German reinforcements and supplies had moved.

The junction was hit with good results, and left with many craters. Direct hits were scored on the embankment. Only scattered flak was encountered, and no enemy fighters were seen. All the bombers and escorting fighters returned safely.

More than 1,500 American and British bombers and useless to the Germans, said the Air Ministry today. As a result, Bordeaux and La Pallice have to supply and refit a force of U-boats too large for them, and at a time when previous attacks on the oil storage depots in France, and the breakdown of communications by road and rail, have made it almost impossible for the Germans to bring up supplies to this district. (Reuter)

DARING MINE-LAYING FEAT BY RAF

LONDON, August 11 — Flying at a height of only 50 feet, bombers of the RAF last night mined the heavily defended Dortmund-Ems Canal, one of the most important of Germany's inland waterways.

The operation, described as one of the most daring and important mine-laying feats of the war, was preceded by an attack on the ground defences by Mosquito bombers. The Mosquitoes swept through the anti-aircraft defences that make the canal one of the most densely protected areas in Europe, to silence the flak batteries which were unable to check the mine-layers which arrived a few minutes later.

A month before D-day, Mosquitos carried out a similar operation when they mined parts of the Kiel Canal, closing it for seven days. (Reuter-BBC)

GERMAN CONVOY BLITZED OFF HELIGOLAND

LONDON, August 11 — RAF Beaufighters tore into a German convoy of five merchant ships and 10 escort vessels yesterday evening off Heligoland, and sank or damaged at least six of the craft, the Air Ministry reported today.

One of the merchantmen was torpedoed and left burning fiercely, while another was believed hit and set afire. Of the escort ships, one was blown up when hit with rocket projectiles, and four others went up in flames. Four Allied planes were lost in the battle. (PWB)

CORRESPONDENT DESCRIBES FRENCH FRONT

LONDON, August 11 — Extraordinary changes are taking place along the front, said Alan Moorehead, London *Daily Express* correspondent.

« It has lost all shape and cannot stay where it is, » he wrote. « The Americans are under-cutting the whole German position. Between the British and Americans is a long, thick pocket of Germans reaching from Falaise to Mortain, and they are hitting out in all directions. Along the whole of this confused, broken, bitter front, the Germans are being squeezed with an unbearable weight of guns and armor.

« Everything now seems to hang on the answer Von Kluge gives to this question: 'Do I close out now with my mobile SS divisions, and leave the horse-drawn infantry to fall back as best they can to the Seine, or do I pitch everything in here now, and fight it out to the death?' »

« The most astonishing situation of all is in the Mortain sector, » wrote Alexander Clifford, the London *Daily Mail* correspondent. « It seems that Rommel has not given up the mad, spectacular attempt to get back to the sea at Avranches. He collected what tanks were left to him after the Typhoons had finished with them. He has bullied the Luftwaffe into giving him strong fighter cover, and he is still trying to dig his way deeper into the bag between the Anglo-American armies. It is a real death-or-glory drive. »
(Reuter)

GERMAN MAJOR SHOT FOR RETREATING

WASHINGTON, August 11 — A German major, commanding 300 men at Juvron, between Mayenne and Alencon, was shot as a traitor by an SS detachment when he was found retreating toward Alencon without an order for withdrawal, the Swiss *Tribune de Geneve* said today.

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get away. But let everyone make an effort to wipe out this powerful German force, and so hasten the end of the war.

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At the same time, Mosquitoes of RAF Bomber Command, carrying 4,000-pound bombs, pounded military targets in Berlin.

Railway Junction Hit

Marauders of the U. S. 9th Air Force Thursday evening attacked the junction of two important double-track railway lines at Epone Mezieres, 20 miles northwest of Paris, and the railway embankment with two small bridges at Epernon, 15 miles northeast of Chartres, over which German reinforcements and supplies had moved.

The junction was hit with good results, and left with many craters. Direct hits were scored on the embankment. Only scattered flak was encountered, and no enemy fighters were seen. All the bombers and escorting fighters returned safely.

More than 1,500 American and British bombers and fighters Thursday attacked German communications, oil depots, and airdromes ringing Paris, Walter Cronkite, United Press correspondent, wrote.

Eighth U. S. Air Force fighters Thursday destroyed 26 German planes — eight in the air, and 18 on the ground. Not a single Nazi interceptor was encountered throughout the day.

The British Air Ministry announced that fighter planes of the ADGB (Air Defense of Great Britain), as well as anti-aircraft and balloon defenses, scored successes Thursday against German flying bombs. But the flying bombs sent over southern England and London area Thursday night caused damage and casualties.

RAF Lancasters Thursday afternoon continued their bombing offensive against the flying-bomb launching ramps in Northern France. (OWI)–Reuter–BBC)

U-BOAT TROUBLE

LONDON, August 11 — The German U-boat war received yet another blow last night with the bombing of oil storage depots at Bordeaux and La Pallise. These ports are now the only bases for all the submarines which once fought the battle of the Atlantic from the Biscay coast.

Brest, Lorient, and St. Nazaire are now so closely threatened by the American Army that they are almost it for seven days. (Reuter–BBC)

GERMAN CONVOY BLITZED OFF HELIGOLAND

LONDON, August 11 — RAF Beaufighters fore into a German convoy of five merchant ships and 10 escort vessels yesterday evening off Heligoland, and sank or damaged at least six of the craft, the Air Ministry reported today.

One of the merchantmen was torpedoed and left burning fiercely, while another was believed hit and set afire. Of the escort ships, one was blown up when hit with rocket projectiles, and four others went up in flames. Four Allied planes were lost in the battle. (PWB)

CORRESPONDENT DESCRIBES FRENCH FRONT

LONDON, August 11 — Extraordinary changes are taking place along the front, said Alan Moorehead, London *Daily Express* correspondent.

«It has lost all shape and cannot stay where it is,» he wrote. «The Americans are under-cutting the whole German position. Between the British and Americans is a long, thick pocket of Germans reaching from Falaise to Mortain, and they are hitting out in all directions. Along the whole of this confused, broken, bitter front, the Germans are being squeezed with an unbearable weight of guns and armor.

«Everything now seems to hang on the answer Von Kluge gives to this question: 'Do I clear out now with my mobile SS divisions, and leave the horse-drawn infantry to fall back as best they can to the Seine, or do I pitch everything in here now, and fight it out to the death?'»

«The most astonishing situation of all is in the Mortain sector,» wrote Alexander Clifford, the London *Daily Mail* correspondent. «It seems that Rommel has not given up the mad, spectacular attempt to get back to the sea at Avranches. He collected what tanks were left to him after the Typhoons had finished with them. He has bullied the Luftwaffe into giving him strong fighter cover, and he is still trying to dig his way deeper into the bag between the Anglo-American armies. It is a real death-or-glory drive.» (Reuter)

GERMAN MAJOR SHOT FOR RETREATING

WASHINGTON, August 11 — A German major, commanding 380 men at Juvron, between Mayenne and Alencon, was shot as a traitor by an SS detachment when he was found retreating toward Alencon without an order for withdrawal, the Swiss *Tribune de Geneve* said today.

The newspaper said: «The Nazi major had decided to withdraw when, after losing contact with the general staff, he learned that American tanks were approaching. His soldiers were armed only with rifles.»

Many small German garrisons in France, and even guardposts occupying strategic positions, were often out of touch with the command because French Patriots had cut their telephone line. To offset that, the Gestapo was ordered to control the isolated units with motorized squads. (PWB)

SHAEF MOVED BY AIR

SHAEF, August 11 — The Supreme Command Headquarters was moved as a unit by air during the past few days, said a report from France. Officers and enlisted men, including the Women's Army Corps, are now living in tents in a camouflaged area which is under constant patrol by heavily-armed military police.

From his new headquarters, General Eisenhower makes daily trips for personal conferences with General Montgomery and General Bradley. On August 8, he saw his British and American field commanders, both of whom were able to give highly favorable reports on the progress of the recent drive from Caen, and the advance of the tanks on the western and southern ends of the far-flung Allied fronts.

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

The London *Times* said the transfer of General Eisenhower's headquarters across the Channel clearly implies not only that the Allied grip on French soil is secure, but that, within liberated territory, there is room to stand back from the battlefield and survey the course of operations with all the comprehensiveness and detachment essential for the supreme commander. (Reuter)

U. S. - FRANCE TELEGRAPH SERVICE RESUMED

NEW YORK, August 11 — Commercial radio telegraph communications have been resumed between the United States and liberated France. The Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company said today that its equipment was set up within sound range of Allied cannon on the Normandy front about one month ago.

For the present, said the company, service will be limited to press and government messages, and will be open for transmission from 0800 hours to 2100 hours. About 30,000 words a day are now being sent to the United States. The company added that larger equipment will be set up as additional territory is liberated. (OWI)

WHIRLPOOL OF MILLING GUNS AND ARMOR IN BATTLE FOR EAST PRUSSIA

MOSCOW, August 11 — Tried and tested Soviet tactics of massed artillery fired at short range are smashing frenzied German attacks in the battle for East Prussia tonight.

The Germans lost 100 tanks and mobile guns in a nine-hour battle on a single sector of about six miles without achieving anything. Duncan Hooper, Reuter correspondent, said that the fight on the East Prussian frontier was a «whirlpool of milling guns and armor comparable with any decisive tank battles of the war.»

In desperation, the Germans threw in their best and toughest troops, new tanks from the testing grounds, and a Luftwaffe striking force built up from the best available units, in a final, all-out effort to save East Prussia from a Red Army invasion. But the Germans were steadily driven back and suffered huge losses in the process.

Hooper said: «The alarm call now dinning into the ear of every German along the East Prussian frontier is having its first results in a holocaust of troops and armor northwest of Mariampole. This is really the main battle for East Prussia, but on its issue also depends to a very great extent the fate of 30 German divisions in the Baltic. The time is now approaching for the Red Army's recoil, in which the Germans will have the task of mustering their shattered and exhausted forces to stem the flood across the frontier of Soviet tanks and guns which at present is being held in readiness in the rear.»

Some of the German divisions fighting fought with their backs to the East Prussian frontier include crack SS and Grenadier divisions recently arrived from Norway, Italy, and Germany.

Fighting Inside Warsaw

These units are losing men faster than reserves can replace them, losing in a single day's fighting 1,700 dead.

Fighting continued inside Warsaw, the patriots inflicting heavy casualties on German infantry which had made a strong attack in the northwestern suburbs of Warsaw. The Patriot communique sent from inside Warsaw stated that the situation in the center of the city was unchanged, with German tank units still holding three main thoroughfares running at right angles to the Vistula.

In the extreme southern sector, Red Army mountain troops, who won the battle of the Caucasus, along with Czechoslovak troops trained in Russia, were poised for early attack across the forested crests of the Carpathians as the rapid mop-up of the foothills was near completion.

REPORTS SAY MANNERHEIN WILL CONCLUDE PEACE

LONDON, August 11 — According to reports from Finland, Marshal Carl von Mannerheim has informed the German General Staff that the new Finnish cabinet is to be regarded as a peace cabinet, and that an armistice with the Soviet Union may be expected.

The Germans are withdrawing their troops from Finland, according to information reaching the New York *Times* from Washington. Some German troops are being taken out across the Baltic, and the remainder from the north into Norway.

In Denmark during the past 24 hours, 12 German troop trains passed through Jutland heading south, the Free Danish News Service reported tonight.

(BBC – Reuter)

RUSSIANS CAPTURE MOUNTAIN OF SHOES

LONDON, August 11 — «A million pairs of shoes, perhaps more,» said the *Red Star*'s correspondent Simonov, describing in his journal part of the German loot captured in Lublin. «In one part of the German barracks, the walls had collapsed under the weight of the mountain of footwear.»

Simonov said there were tens of thousands of pairs of children's shoes, and that the Germans had made a habit of collecting the footwear of their victims for raw material. (Reuter)

AMNESTY TO POLES IN RUSSIA

MOSCOW, August 11 — Radio Moscow announced early today that an amnesty has been granted to all Polish citizens sentenced, or under trial, for crimes committed on Soviet territory. The amnesty was announced as a mark of the victorious entry of the Red Army and units of the Polish Army into the territory of Poland, and is applicable to all except those who have committed grave crimes. (OWI)

POLISH, ITALIAN TROOPS OPEN ATTACK ON ADRIATIC SECTOR

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 11 — Polish and Italian forces of the 8th Army, attacking on a six-mile-wide front, have made initial gains of up to two miles along the Adriatic coast, it was announced here today.

The Allied attack was opened by Polish troops, supported by tanks, on Wednesday morning, and has succeeded in driving the enemy from the high ground south of the Cesano River and in capturing the towns of Scarpezzano, Monterado, and Corinaldo, all between the Misa and the Cesano Rivers. At the point of furthest progress, the Polish forces are within 18 miles of the next important Adriatic port, Pesaro.

Only minor pockets of German resistance now remain south of the Cesano River to a point 12 miles inland from its mouth, according to the communique, and patrols have already crossed this stream midway between Ancona and Pesaro. Polish forces gained their primary objective, the village of La Croce, six miles in from the coast, within one half hour of the launching of the main attack, it was said. Heavy rainstorms delayed the speed of the advance, and hindered Allied air support, but its weight was such that the enemy forces had to relinquish their positions despite five counter-attacks which were launched to stem the new Allied thrust. German losses in men and material were heavy. Polish troops captured 300 prisoners in the opening phases of the drive.

There was little activity to report along the remainder of the Italian front. Enemy snipers were active in the Florence sector, and intermittent shelling from enemy batteries was still reported in southern Florence. Allied artillery, by explicit orders, has not opened fire in this sector, where [illegible] buildings and renowned art collections

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759021

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Radio Moscow said tonight that shootings occurred today in East Prussia, West Prussia, and the Danzig area, when Nazi SS Elite Guardsmen attempted to arrest German Army officers.

The fate of the Reich also was being decided on the west bank of the Vistula, northeast of Crakow, where German prisoners told the correspondent of the Russian Newspaper, *Pravda*, that Hitler had ordered Nazi armies «to fight to the last soldier because, Germany being immediately behind your back, if you retreat you only open the door of your home to the enemy.»

Russian troops have by-passed the town of Sandomierz from the south and west, and are now fighting on the approaches to this strongly fortified point.

Marshal Konev's army is still advancing into the Carpathian foothills from the oil center of Drohobycz. Russian troops in this area have inflicted a heavy defeat on Hungarian troops, many of whom have surrendered.

In three days of fighting by the Narew River, southwest of Bialystok, 4,400 Germans were killed.

In the day's fighting all along the front, the Russians disabled or destroyed 190 German tanks.

On the night of August 8, a Russian boat sank an enemy transport of 8,000 tons in the Finnish Gulf.

(Reuter)

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There was little activity to report along the remainder of the Italian front. Enemy snipers were active in the Florence sector, and intermittent shellfire from enemy batteries was still reported in southern Florence. Allied artillery, by explicit orders, has not opened fire in this sector, where Florence's historic buildings and renowned art collections would be imperilled. Southeast of Florence, 8th Army forces moved cautiously forward to occupy the high ground evacuated by the enemy south of the Arno's southward bend, and were reported to have reached within two miles of Pontassieve, road and rail center east of Florence.

(PRO)

FLORENCE DESTRUCTION STARTED BY SUBORDINATE

LONDON, August 11 — Kesselring's pledge to treat Florence as an open city was violated by a fanatical subordinate officer who took matters into his own hands, according to a striking despatch from the *Daily Mail* correspondent in Florence.

«There is good reason to believe,» he said, «that it was a result of the attempt on Hitler's life that the Germans decided no longer to treat Florence as an open city, but to blow up its lovely bridges and to oppose the 8th Army's entry.»

The story of dramatic events behind the scenes at Kesselring's headquarters after the bomb plot takes shape as details are pieced together from various reliable sources.

Many weeks ago, Kesselring gave his solemn, widely-publicized promise to Cardinal Della Costa, Archbishop of

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Florence, that the German Army would respect everything the city stood for, and would not make it a battleground.

Then came the attempt to kill Hitler. Kesselring did not immediately send a message expressing continued loyalty to his leader. Members of his staff began to suspect he was in some way implicated in the anti-Hitler plot, and one night they had matters out with him at headquarters.

Belatedly, and under pressure from his staff, Kesselring sent the requisite message to Hitler. But he had lost some measure of control during the squabble, and a certain Colonel Fochs, a violent Nazi and powerful officer in Heydrich's paratroops, decided to take the situation of Florence into his own hands.

Sweeping aside Kesselring's earlier pledge, he ordered the blowing up of bridges and the transformation of the city into a fortress. As his excuse to Florentines, he issued proclamations stating that the Germans had certain knowledge that the 8th Army was not going to respect their city, and defensive action was therefore justified. (Reuter)

TWO BRITISH SOLDIERS WIN VICTORIA CROSSES

LONDON, August 11 — Sergeant Maurice Wyndham Rogers, of the Wiltshire Regiment, and Private George Allan Mitchell, of the Gordon Highlanders, both of London, have been awarded the Victoria Cross posthumously, it was announced in last night's London Gazette.

Both won the awards for singlehanded attacks on German strongpoints in Italy. Sergeant Rogers advanced alone with a tommy gun through enemy wire and minefields to destroy two machine gun posts which had been holding up his platoon. While attempting to silence a third, the sergeant was wounded in the leg by a grenade, but ran toward the post still firing the tommy gun. He was killed at point-blank range.

Private Mitchell, singlehanded, silenced three German machine-gun nests with rifle and bayonet as his only weapons. After leading the final assault which captured a hill position, Private Mitchell was shot through the head by a German who had surrendered. (Reuter)

WEATHER CURTAILS TACTICAL OPERATIONS IN ITALY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 11 — Although heavy bombers ranged over Rumania, equally weather yesterday restricted operations of Tactical Air Force planes which have been pounding communications in northwestern Italy and southern France.

Light and fighter-bombers attacked oil storage tanks, trains, barracks, workshops, and buildings in sweeps over Yugoslavia and Albania, and destroyed 11 locomotives and damaged 13 others. Fighter-bombers also attacked enemy gun positions in the battle areas, and carried out sweeps over northern Italy, despite heavy rain squalls.

RAF heavy and medium bombers attacked the Kraljevo rail yards, 120 miles northeast of Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, in last night's mission.

In the daylight attacks by heavy bombers on oil installations in the Ploesti area, six enemy planes were destroyed.

Bomb Destroys Fighter

A bomb released by a Flying Fortress over Gyor, Hungary, struck a Nazi fighter plane and smashed it to bits before plummeting on to hit its target, it was announced here today.

The unusual incident occurred during Wednesday's attack on the aircraft components factory at Gyor, and the bombardier of the Fortress has been credited with a victory over a Nazi craft.

BRITISH SUB SINKS FIVE SHIPS

LONDON, August 11 — Within a period of four days, during a recent patrol in the Mediterranean, a British submarine sank a total of five enemy ships — a 5,000-ton supply ship, a salvage vessel of 1,000 tons, a lighter, a minesweeper, and an R-boat. (OWI)

28 CITATIONS TO BARI HEROES

WASHINGTON, August 11 — The Navy Department awarded citations Wednesday to 28 heroes of the merchant ship *S.S. John Harvey*, which went down during an attack by German planes on the Bari, Italy, harbor on the night of 2 December 1943.

Of the 28 receiving the citations, 10 were fatally wounded. Their commanding officer, Ensign Kay Kvesole, a Polish-born lawyer in the United States Naval Reserve, was among the dead.

The citation told how the ship's armed guard fought through fire, explosions, and water to get others to safety. (OWI)

AIR BATTLE OVER CRETE

CAIRO, August 11 — It was announced from RAF HQ Middle East today that Spitfires on an offensive patrol over Crete yesterday shot down one Messerschmitt 109 and damaged two out of a force of four, intercepted near Kastelli Pediada. Karlovassi harbor, Samos, was bombed last night. (Reuter)

GERMANS IN YUGOSLAVIA MUTINY

LONDON, August 11 — Marshal Tito's communique, broadcast by the Free Yugoslavia Radio, said today that a German battalion in the town of Zemun, across the Danube from Belgrade, mutinied after being ordered to the Russian front.

Rioting broke out in the town as the soldiers destroyed their own guns, the communique added. Thirty of them were shot down, and more are under arrest. Others escaped to the woods, and a score joined Tito's forces.

In Dalmatia, Yugoslav units have taken the stronghold of Kistanje. Fighting is in progress for the German stronghold of Ostrai.

In western Bosnia, an enemy column which tried to penetrate liberated territory to seize the harvest was thrown back.

Heavy fighting is going on in Croatia between Tito's men and the Germans. (PWB)

JAPS MOBILIZE HOME DEFENSES AS U. S. FORCES CLOSE IN

WASHINGTON, August 11 — Coincidentally with the establishment of United States Pacific Fleet Headquarters on the captured Japanese island of Saipan, the Japanese news agency, Domei, revealed today that a special meeting of Premier Kuniaki Koiso's war cabinet will be held on August 19, in an effort to gather its forces for defense of the Japanese homeland.

Transfer of Vice Admiral Richard Kelly Turner's base of operations from Pearl Harbor to Saipan puts the Pacific Fleet headquarters 1,262 miles from Yokohama, Japanese home naval base, and seaport for the city of Tokyo. Admiral Turner was in command of the amphibious operations in the Gilbert Islands last year, and conducted the attacks against the Marshalls several months ago.

It was the fall of Saipan which brought about the resignation of Premier Hideki Tojo and all of his cabinet.

Declassified E.O. 12356, Section 3.3/NND No. 787021

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French Ace Missing

Antoine de St. Exupery, famous French pilot and author, is reported missing after completing a mission over Southern France, similar to that described in his best selling book *Flight to Arras*, stated a Reuter correspondent.

Sarnoff Visits 5th Army

Colonel David Sarnoff, special advisor on communications to General Eisenhower, visited the 5th Army front today on a tour of inspection of communications in the Mediterranean Theater of Operations.

Colonel Sarnoff, former president of the Radio Corporation of America, was granted a 30-minute audience with the Pope. (PRO)

RAF DESERT AIR FORCE FLIES OVER THE ALPS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 11 — The RAF announced tonight that the Desert Air Force had sent fighter aircraft over the Alps for the first time in the Italian campaign. Six Spitfires of the veteran South African Air Force Wing made a sweep far to the north, unchallenged by Germans. (Reuter)

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It was the fall of Saipan which brought about the resignation of Premier Hideki Tojo and all of his cabinet last month. And now, combining with American naval advances, it is the success of American Super-Fortress raids on Japan itself that has roused the new cabinet of Premier Koiso to call for a national movement of total armament, and for new systems of defense against inevitable American assaults.

Japan Bombed Again

A formation of the powerful B-29's attacked the Japanese mainland at an unidentified place again today, following the far-flung operations of yesterday when they raided Nagasaki, on the southern Jap island of Kyushu, and Japanese-held oil refineries near Palembang, on the Dutch Island of Sumatra, south of Singapore.

Meanwhile, other United States planes, attached to General MacArthur's forces in the Southwest Pacific, struck at Japanese airfields near the Philippine harbor of Davao on the island of Mindanao for the third successive night. A MacArthur communique said also, that all organized resistance of Japanese forces along the Driniumor River line in British New Guinea had been wiped out.

Organized Japanese resistance on the island of Guam has also ceased, according to a communique from Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's headquarters at Pearl Harbor. The Navy

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

said that mopping up operations were continuing, and it revealed that Japanese losses during the eight weeks of the Marianas campaign were more than 40,000 dead, against American losses of 4,453. These figures include the losses on Guam.

Also from Hawaii, President Roosevelt declared that he, General MacArthur and Admiral Nimitz, are confident that the Japanese will be crushed into unconditional surrender. The President, who has completed a three-day conference with his Pacific war leaders, added that the plans of future operations against Japan are mapped out, and that he is now more confident than ever about the outcome of the war.

From the raids on Sumatra and Japan yesterday, three of the Super-Fortresses failed to return. Still another was forced down, but in friendly territory. Results of the overall operations, said the War Department, were good.

Dispatches sent from «a secret B-29 base near the Equator,» said that the Super-Fortress raid on Jap-held oil installations on Sumatra was the longest aerial mission of the war; that the huge planes made a roundtrip flight of 3,600 miles.

The Palembang refinery is the largest oil producing unit in Japanese-conquered territory, and is estimated to have turned out 78 per cent of all aviation gasoline for the Japanese air forces. The plant is said to have produced about 29 per cent of fuel oils used by the Japanese navy and merchant marine. According to first reports, flak was light over the target, and there was no fighter opposition. American bombs left huge fires. (PWB)

GENERAL STILWELL DRIVES TOWARD MANDALAY

KANDY, CEYLON, August 11 — Allied forces of American, Chinese, and British troops, under General Joseph Stilwell, made further gains today in the fight to drive the Japs backward from their planned invasion of India.

The heaviest drive was pushing toward the town of Bhamo, which ranks next in importance to Mandalay as a road and communications center vital to operations in Burma and China.

The important rail town of Taungni, on the route into southern Burma, was taken by Allied troops on Wednesday. In other areas of the Burma front, continued gains have been made despite strong Jap resistance.

Extensive aerial operations continued without letup. Allied planes yesterday attacked Japanese rolling stock and river craft in central and southern Burma, destroying Jap supply convoys, and inflicting heavy casualties on enemy troop concentrations.

Delayed dispatches said today that American aircraft destroyed 65 Japanese trucks near Hengying several days ago. At the same time, other American fighter planes attacked a Japanese pilot-training center in China, and destroyed 26 Jap planes and damaged another 24. All Allied airmen returned safely.

Other groups of American fighter pilots attacked Jap supply lines along the roads and rivers of French Indo-China. (OWI)

WAVELL VISITS INDIA FRONT

NEW DELHI, August 11 — The Viceroy of India, Viscount Wavell, recently visited Indian territories liberated from the Japanese by Allied troops, among these being Imphal and Kohima, said the *Exchange Telegraph* yesterday. (OWI)

BRAZILIAN NAVY STRENGTHENED

GERMANS ARE NOW SHY 75 GENERALS

LONDON, August 11 — The German High Command is now shy 75 generals, an Allied press correspondent estimated tonight. The capture of Lieutenant General Karl Sjang by U. S. forces just outside of Brest was the most recent addition to the list of German generals killed, wounded, or captured in action, or killed by Hitler's order.

This poses a staggering problem to the Germans, and will be no more easily solved than the replacement of over a million fighting soldiers dead, wounded, and captured in three months of war on all major fronts. (PWB)

SURRENDER TERMS: ROOSEVELT'S STATEMENT

PEARL HARBOUR, August 11 — President Roosevelt, at a press conference here, gave some explanation of the terms of unconditional surrender which the Allies will demand from Germany. He said that enemy war machines will be given no terms which will make it possible for them to prepare for another war.

The President was asked whether the United Nations would hold Japan to the same terms as Germany. He replied that no differentiation was made at the Casablanca conference. The goal with Japan was unconditional surrender, as it was for Germany.

The President added that the victorious United Nations have no intention of starving the people of Germany and Japan after the surrender, and that the peaceful populations of the two nations need not fear for their lives after their defeat. (OWI)

INSIDE GERMANY

VON NEURATH, SCHACHT ARRESTED

MOSCOW, August 11 — Radio Moscow, in a special broadcast to the Red Army newspaper today, stated that Baron von Neurath, former German Foreign Minister, and Dr. Schacht, the German financial expert, have both been arrested. (Reuter)

PURGED GERMAN OFFICERS' FAMILIES EXECUTED

LONDON, August 11 — A despatch from Berne said Wednesday that, according to reports from Spain, the entire families of the eight high German officers hanged for complicity in the attempt on Hitler's life were executed last Tuesday.

The report said that those executed included the wives, children, and parents of the purged officers, and in some cases even cousins and intimate friends. It also said that numerous trials of German civilians involved in the peace movement are now under way.

Dispatches from Allied and neutral capitals yesterday indicated that the counter-measures taken by the Nazis to quell the peace movement inside Germany, such as the hanging of the eight army officers, are not having the effect the Nazis hoped they would have. In fact, the revolutionary spirit is not only deep-rooted, but widespread, and is not restricted to army circles alone.

That civilians were assigned by the plotters to certain tasks is proved by the fact that Kurl Goerdeler, former mayor of Leipzig, is hunted by the Gestapo, which is offering one million marks for his capture. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

AAC ADMITS NEW GREEK MEMBER

ROME, August 11 — A new Greek member took his

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

The Palembang refinery is the largest oil producing unit in Japanese-conquered territory, and is estimated to have turned out 78 per cent of all aviation gasoline for the Japanese air forces. The plant is said to have produced about 20 per cent of fuel oils used by the Japanese navy and merchant marine. According to first reports, flak was light over the target, and there was no fighter opposition. American bombs left huge fires. (PWB)

GENERAL STILWELL DRIVES TOWARD MANDALAY

KANDY, CEYLON, August 11 — Allied forces of American, Chinese, and British troops, under General Joseph Stilwell, made further gains today in the fight to drive the Japs backward from their planned invasion of India.

The heaviest drive was pushing toward the town of Bhamo, which ranks next in importance to Mandalay as a road and communications center vital to operations in Burma and China.

The important rail town of Taunggni, on the route into southern Burma, was taken by Allied troops on Wednesday. In other areas of the Burma front, continued gains have been made despite strong Jap resistance.

Extensive aerial operations continued without letup. Allied planes yesterday attacked Japanese rolling stock and river craft in central and southern Burma, destroying Jap supply convoys, and inflicting heavy casualties on enemy troop concentrations.

Delayed dispatches said today that American aircraft destroyed 65 Japanese trucks near Hengyang several days ago. At the same time, other American fighter planes attacked a Japanese pilot-training center in China, and destroyed 20 Jap planes and damaged another 24. All Allied airmen returned safely.

Other groups of American fighter pilots attacked Jap supply lines along the roads and rivers of French Indo-China. (OWI)

WAVELL VISITS INDIA FRONT

NEW DELHI, August 11 — The Viceroy of India, Viscount Wavell, recently visited Indian territories liberated from the Japanese by Allied troops, among these being Imphal and Kohima, said the *Exchange Telegraph* yesterday. (OWI)

BRAZILIAN NAVY STRENGTHENED

BRAZIL, August 11 — The Brazilian Navy will be considerably strengthened within a short time, said Admiral Soares Guira, commander of the Brazilian naval forces, on Wednesday. In addition to four destroyers recently transferred to Brazil from the United States, at least 15 more will shortly be acquired from various sources.

Meanwhile, an Associated Press report from Miami, Florida, said that two destroyer escorts would be transferred from the United States Navy to Brazil about August 15, and would be similar to the two craft received by the Brazilians on August 1 and which are now in service against Germany. (OWI)

TWO U. S. N. SHIPS LOST IN EUROPEAN WATERS

WASHINGTON, August 11 — The Navy Department announced yesterday the loss of two American naval vessels, the minesweeper *Osprey* and the submarine chaser PC 1261. The ships were lost in European waters, but no details were given as to how the losses occurred.

These losses bring to 133 the number of American naval craft lost since the war began. In addition, 32 are listed as overdue and presumed lost, while nine naval craft were destroyed to prevent their capture. (OWI)

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LIBERATED ITALY

AAC ADMITS NEW GREEK MEMBER

ROME, August 11 — A new Greek member took his seat with the Allied Advisory Council for Italy today. He is George A. Exindaris, former member of the Greek cabinet. Exindaris replaces Greek ACC member Jean Politis. (UNN)

ALLIED OFFICIALS INSPECT VIA TASSO PRISON

ROME, August 11 — Regional ACC Commissioner Col. Charles Poletti today conducted a party of Allied officials, including Ambassadors Alexander Kirk and Sir Noel Charles, in an inspection of the notorious SS prison in Via Tasso.

Lt. Col. J. R. Pollock, AMG police chief of Rome, said that the Allies have not used the building since entering Rome. (UNN)

ITALIAN COUNTERFEITERS JAILED BY AMG

ROME, August 11 — The arrest of six persons charged with counterfeiting more than 7,000,000 lire of Italian bank notes during the last month was announced here today.

AMG Police Chief Lt. Col. J. R. Pollock said that two of the persons are expert typographers. The gang is said to have specialised in turning out false 1,000-lire notes. (UNN)

Declassified E.O. 12356, Section 3.3/NND No. 789621

UNITED NATIONS

ROOSEVELT INVITES WILLKIE TO CONFER

NEW YORK, August 11 — The New York *Times* said today that President Roosevelt had invited Wendell L. Willkie, 1940 Republican presidential candidate and a strong internationalist, to confer with him on American foreign policy. (Reuter)

MEXICO TO SEIZE FOREIGN HOLDINGS

MEXICO CITY, August 11 — Owners of foreign holdings in Mexico were warned yesterday that the Mexican Government will seize all such funds to meet the country's post-war requirements. (Reuter)

U.S. ORDERS INCREASE IN B-29 PRODUCTION

WASHINGTON, August 12 — The United States War Department said tonight that the production of B-29 Super-Fortresses, and the even greater B-32, would be stepped up in several of the nation's largest war plants.

The Department said that production of the smaller Fortresses and Liberators would be cut down to make way for the other and longer-range bombers, since bases on the European front have been lighter than were expected.

The increase of B-29 and B-32 production indicated the growing emphasis on the Japanese battle, since these powerful new planes have been used chiefly in the south-west Pacific. The B-32 has not yet been released for combat duty. (OWI)

RUSSIAN DELEGATION TO SECURITY CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, August 11 — The Russian ambassador to the United States — Andrei Gromyko — will head the Soviet Government's delegation to the International Peace and Security conference to be held here.

The Russian Embassy revealed today that the USSR group will consist of seven men, instructed by the Council of Peoples' Commissars in Moscow, to present Russia's plans for maintenance of world peace and security after the cessation of hostilities. (PWB)

FRENCH GOVERNMENT PREPARING TO GO TO FRANCE

ALGIERS, August 11 — General de Gaulle yesterday received Felix Gouin, President of the Consultative Assembly. The Assembly is reported to have decided that Gouin and two other members, so far unnamed, shall leave for France as soon as possible. The remainder of the Government and consultative Assembly will leave soon after. (Reuter)

FRENCH PRESS ORDINANCE PROMULGATED

ALGIERS, August 11 — Henry Bonnet, French Commissioner for Information, stated last night that the French Provisional Government, on the proposal of resistance movements, issued an ordinance fixing conditions of the managements of newspapers with which the owners, or the most important shareholders, and, in the case of companies the responsible manager, must comply.

The ordinance orders the periodic publication of the resources of newspapers, in order to avoid any secret publicity or acceptance of funds or advantages from foreign governments.

It also provides for the creation of technical committees, which will give advice on the technical working of the paper, but not on political or editorial matters. The

CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATION FOR MOSCOW

LONDON, August 11 — The Czechoslovakian Government delegation for the administration of liberated territory in expected to leave London for Moscow this week the *Exchange Telegraph* said yesterday.

The delegation, headed by the Minister, Frantisek Nemec, and his Deputy, General Rudolf Viest, is composed of representatives of the main political parties of Czechoslovakia, including the Socialist Party, Peoples Socialist Party, Communists, Clerical Party, and Agrarian Party. The Agency said the Sudeten Party and the Slovak Separatist Party are included. (PWB)

PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT REORGANIZED

WASHINGTON, August 11 — Reorganization of the Philippine Commonwealth War Cabinet and the appointment of new cabinet members and a resident commissioner to the United States, were announced yesterday by President Sergio Osmena. President Osmena became president after the recent death of President Manuel Quezon.

The new cabinet members and their portfolios are: Jaime Hernandez, Secretary of Finance; Major General Basilio J. Valdes, Secretary of National Defense; Colonel Carlos P. Romulo, Secretary of Information and Public Relations; Colonel Manuel Nieto, Secretary of Agriculture and Industry; Doctor Arturo B. Rotor, Secretary to the President; Lieutenant Colonel Mariano A. Erana, judge advocate detailed to the Department of Justice, secretary of Labor and Welfare.

The new resident commissioner will be Colonel Romulo, who retains his portfolio as Secretary of Information and Public Relations. Colonel Romulo, who was aide to General Douglas MacArthur on Corregidor, holds the Silver Star and Purple Heart. Before the war, he was editor and publisher of a chain of newspapers in the Philippines.

President Osmena, yesterday told members of the cabinet that he was confident the United States would do everything in its power to assure the liberation and rehabilitation of the islands.

He said he was wholeheartedly in accord with plans being made for the establishment of United States military bases in the Philippines after the war. (OWI – Reuter)

RAILWAY STRIKE IN EQUADOR

GUAYAQUIL, August 11 — A strike which paralysed Equador's railways on Wednesday has ended in a provisional settlement, stated a Reuter cable. It will begin again at noon on Tuesday if the men's claims are not met by then.

Transport workers went on strike demanding a rise in salary and improved arrangements of social assistance. They also demanded the resignation of the Transport Minister, Julio Solem, who was dismissed. (Reuter)

OCCUPIED AREAS

GERMANS EVACUATING BLACK SEA PORTS

LONDON, August 11 — In Bulgaria, the Germans are reported to be evacuating the Black Sea ports of Varna and Bourgas, stated this afternoon's BBC broadcast.

For the second successive day, German Transocean News Agency denied Bulgarian peace manoeuvres.

In Hungary, together with Reports of German withdrawal, comes news, said the BBC, that the ruling regent Horthy has strengthened his bodyguard, fearing a coup by the former premier, Imredy. (PWB)

HUNGARY RELAXES ANTI-SEMITIC LAWS

STOCKHOLM, August 11 — The text of the appeal by King Gustav of Sweden to Admiral Horthy, regent of Hungary, on behalf of Hungarian Jews, and the Hungarian reply, have been published here.

Declassified E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.3/NND No. 759021

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The ordinance orders the periodic publication of the resources of newspapers, in order to avoid any secret publicity or acceptance of funds or advantages from foreign governments.

It also provides for the creation of technical committees, which will give advice on the technical working of the paper, but not on political or editorial matters. The statement makes it clear that the measures taken on June 22 regarding the Press for the period of the Allied landing are purely temporary.

The ordinance further states that, in the future, every issue of a daily, weekly, or monthly paper must, following its title, bear the name of the real owner, together with his profession and nationality, and, in the case of joint stock companies, must publish a list of the board of directors.

Shares in newspaper companies henceforth must be registered in the names of the owners and the person holding the majority of the capital must become the responsible managing editor. Neither direct nor indirect subsidies from foreign governments, in any form whatever, may be accepted by the owner, on pain of five years' imprisonment. (Reuter)

YUGOSLAV EMERGENCY COMMITTEE FORMED

LONDON, August 11 — A Yugoslav emergency committee has been formed here to send aid to the fighting people of Yugoslavia and Marshal Tito's Army of Liberation. A number of members of Parliament and well-known people are on the sponsoring committee, which is described as «an all-British, non-party organization.» (Reuter)

J. Valdes, Secretary of National Defense; Colonel Carlos P. Romulo, Secretary of Information and Public Relations; Colonel Manuel Nieto, Secretary of Agriculture and Industry; Dieter Arturo B. Rotor, Secretary to the President; Lieutenant Colonel Mariano A. Erana, judge advocate detailed to the Department of Justice, Secretary of Labor and Welfare.

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HUNGARY RELAXES ANTI-SEMITIC LAWS

STOCKHOLM, August 11 — The text of the appeal by King Gustav of Sweden to Admiral Horthy, regent of Hungary, on behalf of Hungarian Jews, and the Hungarian reply, have been published here.

According to the Hungarian statement, a certain number of relaxations have been introduced in the anti-Semitic measures previously adopted. These include permission for a limited number of Jews to emigrate to Sweden, Switzerland, and Palestine, the exemption of baptized Jews from conscripted labor for service abroad, permission to leave their homes at fixed hours on Sundays and holidays, and the exemption from wearing the Star of David for Jews related to Christians.

The statement added that henceforth the Red Cross will be allowed to send parcels to Jews in concentration camps. (Reuter)

NAZIS ASK CRETANS TO STOP SABOTAGE

LONDON, August 11 — An appeal to the population of Crete to stop sabotaging the German Army was broadcast over Radio Athens by the German General Lieder. Speaking of the «tense situation in Crete» and of the «inviable support given to enemy agents,» General Lieder stated that «during the past few weeks there has been a noticeable increase in acts of sabotage directed against the German armed forces.»

He admitted that the Patriots had the «benevolent support of the intellectuals.» (OWI)

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

DUTCH UNDERGROUND HARASSES GERMANS

LONDON, August 11 — The Allied advance in France and the active cooperation of the Maquis is making the Germans increasingly nervous of a stab in the back from the Dutch Underground movement, said Vrij Nederland, the Dutch newspaper printed here.

A new German decree in Holland prohibits the Dutch police from carrying arms. The Germans, despite their acute manpower shortage, have imported 2,400 German railway officials to replace the Dutchmen, whom they no longer trust, on the trains.

The number of guards on all official buildings has been doubled.

It is reported by the Dutch Underground press that Mussert, the Dutch quisling, has ordered 72,000 dollars worth of bullet-proof shutters for the windows of his villa in Baarden, near Amsterdam.

The activity of the Dutch Underground movement continues to increase, and despite guards, raids on distribution offices continue. This is explained by the fact that there are now 350,000 Dutchmen in hiding, and a constant supply of ration cards is needed for them.

The Germans even control funerals now, and it is forbidden in Holland to transport a corpse in a motor vehicle without permission. The reason for this is, that the Underground used hearses to transport airmen who were in hiding.

In preparation for their D-day, the Dutch are carrying out a purge of Nazis who managed to obtain information concerning the patriots. In the last week of July alone, three were executed.

The Netherlands suggest that Dutch troops should be used to help occupy Germany. After living so close to the Germans for four years, men in Holland are well qualified for this work, and understand the German mentality.

(Reuter)

NEUTRAL

TURKEY RELEASES SOVIET PRISONERS

WASHINGTON, August 11 — The Turkish Government in Ankara on Wednesday released from prison two Soviet citizens employed by the Soviet consulate in Istanbul, who were sentenced to 16 years and eight months imprisonment in 1942 after a bomb attempt on the life of Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey.

The employees, George Pavlov and Leonid Kornilov, were met at the prison gates by Soviet Embassy officials and their wives carrying flowers, and were escorted to the Russian Embassy. They had served two years and five months of their sentence.

Their release followed the passage by the Turkish Assembly last week of an amnesty bill for political offenses committed on Turkish territory in the past few years by nationals of the United Nations.

(FWD)

GERMANS RELUCTANT TO QUIT TURKEY

WASHINGTON, August 11 — Reports from Turkey describe the dread with which the Germans in Turkey anticipate their return to Germany, and tell of new measures taken by the Turkish Government against German economic interests there.

A despatch from Istanbul yesterday said: "The Germans in Turkey who are being repatriated to their Fatherland are convinced that their country has lost the war. Almost all of them expect Germany to be out of the war within a short time. Many, for example, have been paying rent six months in advance, so that their apartments will be held for them when they return to Turkey.

"The Germans also anticipate that life will be difficult for them when they reach Germany. They are buying all

AIR: Medium forces of heavy bombers yesterday attacked oil refineries in the Ploesti area, Rumania.

Although operations by Tactical aircraft were restricted by adverse weather, military objectives in Northern Italy were attacked. Other aircraft attacked oil storage tanks and military targets in Yugoslavia.

Last night, our bombers attacked rail yards at Kraljevo in Yugoslavia.

In these operations, six enemy aircraft were destroyed, and 17 of ours are missing. Eleven of our aircraft are missing from night operations of August 9/10.

MAAF flew approximately 1,300 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, August 11 — To-day's communique:

LAND: Allied troops have entered the cities of Nantes and Angers. Enemy resistance was slight at Nantes, but there is extensive enemy mining in the areas of both cities.

In Brittany Peninsula, mopping up is proceeding in the area of Hennebont, Auray, and Quiberon, on the southcoast. Lorient has been completely surrounded by American troops on the land side.

The enemy is maintaining strong resistance at Brest, where elements of three German divisions are located. Our forces outside the city have been joined by another force which proceeded along the north coastal road of the peninsula. Enemy resistance at St. Malo has been reduced mainly to a single strongpoint which is still offering stubborn resistance.

A total of 3,000 prisoners has been taken thus far in the port. Dinard, in the St. Malo area, is being strongly defended by the Germans.

Hard fighting continues in the Mortain-Vire area of Normandy. Stubborn enemy resistance is being encountered north and south of Mortain, particularly in the vicinity of St. Barthelemy. Gains of one to one and a half miles were made in a southerly direction by Allied forces in the area of Vire, and other units are attacking toward Gathemo against strong German resistance. Enemy resistance to the Allied thrust towards Falaise increased considerably yesterday.

A strong screen of Anti-tank guns and heavily defended positions in the areas of Fontaine le Pins, Quesnay, Estrees la Campagne, St. Silvain, and Vimont slowed the advance, and heavy fighting resulted. Estrees la Campagne was captured. Soignolles changed hands several times, and fighting in and around Vimont continued all day.

Allied forces have enlarged the bridgehead over the Orne with an advance of 4,000 yards, capturing Espins, on the fringe of Cinglais, and the villages of Croisilles and Forge a Cambio. Driving down from Les Plesses Grimboult, Allied armor and infantry have captured a number of villages, including Conville and Lemault, and have reached the vicinity of St. Pierre la Vieille.

AIR: Despite variable weather and unusually intense anti-aircraft fire in many sectors, Allied aircraft continued their close support of our armies, especially near Le Mans, where 15 tanks were destroyed. Throughout the day, our planes ranged from Belgium to Bordeaux, to attack supply centers and road and rail targets.

Eight enemy aircraft were shot down and 26 others were destroyed or damaged on the ground by our fighters, after they had escorted heavy bombers to attack several bridges in the Paris area and an oil storage center at Dugny, near the metropolitan airport of Le Bourget.

It is estimated that 150 locomotives, about 1,000 railway cars, and scores of vehicles were shot up by other strong forces of fighter-bombers and fighters, which also hit numerous rail centers, bridges, and barges on the Seine, and two ammunition trains.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789031

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«The Germans also anticipate that life will be difficult for them when they reach Germany. They are buying all the clothes and luxury goods they are permitted to take with them across the frontier. Some of them have had extra soles put on their shoes.»

The Ankara paper, Ulus, said recently that all German firms working on German capital, and all Turkish firms working on Turko-German capital, will be closed down.

(OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

ITALY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 11 — Today's communique:

LAND: An attack by Polish and Italian troops of the 5th Army in the Adriatic sector has driven the enemy from the high ground between the Misa and Cesano rivers, and they have taken the towns of Scapezzano, Monterado, and Corinaldo. There are now only minor pockets of enemy resistance south of the River Cesano up to 12 miles inland, and reconnaissance patrols are already across the river.

There is no important change in dispositions along the remainder of the front, where patrol activity continues.

The enemy is maintaining strong resistance at Brest, where elements of three German divisions are located. Our forces outside the city have been joined by another force which proceeded along the north coastal road of the peninsula. Enemy resistance at St. Malo has been reduced mainly to a single strongpoint which is still offering stubborn resistance.

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It is estimated that 150 locomotives, about 1,000 railway cars, and scores of vehicles were shot up by other strong forces of fighter-bombers and fighters, which also hit numerous rail centers, bridges, and barges on the Seine, and two ammunition trains.

Good results were reported from medium bomber attacks designed to destroy or halt repairs on rail bridges and embankments at Nogent sur Seine, Arlizy, Le Chateau, Feroune, Epernon, and Mercy.

Submarine oil storage depots at Bordeaux and La Palisse and Dijon rail center were hit by heavy bombers in a series of midnight attacks. Enemy rail movements westward from Antwerp, Brussels, Metz, Strasbourg, Lille, Sedan, and other points east of the Seine, were attacked incessantly by fighter-bombers.

During the evening, five enemy aircraft were shot down over the battle area. Twenty-two Allied aircraft are missing.

(Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, August 11 — Friday night's communique:

West and southwest of Pskov, our troops resumed their offensive, broke through the enemy defenses, advanced up to 20 kilometers, and expanded the break-through up to 70 kilometers in frontage. In the course of advance fighting, our troops captured the district center of Estonian S. S. R., the town of Patsuli (Pechyori), and also occupied in fighting over 200 other populated localities, including Litovicht, Iva-

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

novo-Boloto, Ragudina, Vimostka, Tiluaktova, Obenitsa, Lintsi, Kuksena, Myaksi, Vitka, Leunani, and Stokolovo, and the railway stations of Livanve and Kakseli.

West of Krustpils, on the West Dvina, our troops continued to advance and occupied in fighting over 50 populated localities, including Rozhi, Riaktuni, Varndropa, Blinki, Gravandari, and Vartunyi, and the railway stations of Sinakstve and Sviie.

Northwest and west of Bielystok, our troops in the course of their advance occupied over 150 populated localities, including Jablovo, Zabelye, Zhogovo, Nikitum, Protsin, Shlyahta, Lupity, Gudki, Bagushovo, Likhniki, Zheshirni, and Chaiki, and the railway station of Knishin.

North and northwest of Siedlice, our troops in fighting continued to advance, and occupied over 100 populated localities, including Kosaki, Lomna, Dzhilyati, Zhilevy, Koshis-Russky, Vrotku, Mezhima, Huzheva, Starovey, Koritnitsa, Knezhnik, Dobre, Rakovets, and Rudzenko, and the railway station of Koshis-Russky.

West of Sandomir, our troops, repulsing enemy tank and infantry counter-attacks, continued their operations for expansion of the bridgehead on the left bank of the Vistula.

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

During August 10, our troops have damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 50 German tanks. In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 29 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, August 11 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

South of Florence, the mopping up of Germans continued. A group of 250 patriots, collaborating with Canadian troops, captured 150 Fascist soldiers who had taken up positions in the triangle formed by the main roads leading to the Arno through the southern portions of Florence.

In the course of operations carried out by the patriots in Northern Italy, The 236th German anti-tank Regiment suffered heavy losses in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The 3rd Battalion of this regiment lost 80 dead in four months, of whom 45 were killed in a single encounter. The severest fighting took place during June. This German Regiment was reduced to 500 men by the activities of patriot forces early in July.

General Potente, Commander of one of the Garibaldi Brigades, was killed while collaborating with units of the 8th Army. The patriots under his command were seeking out Fascist snipers. (UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, August 11 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Southeast of Caen, the enemy infiltration was sealed off and the front was again closed. Since the early hours of this morning, the enemy artillery fire grew almost to the strength of a real barrage. Yesterday, on both sides of the Orne, the enemy launched only locally limited attacks, which remained unsuccessful. South of Vire, the fighting was particularly grim. The enemy, owing to our counter-attacks, did not succeed in pushing forward his lines in this sector. In the Le Mans sector, grim fighting with the enemy, who attacked supported by strong bomber formations in a northerly direction, is in progress. The defenders of St. Nazaire, Lorient, and Brest, who belong to all three parts of the Wehrmacht, repelled all enemy attacks supported by tanks, with bloody losses for the enemy. Northeast of Brest alone, 40 enemy tanks were destroyed in the course of these last few days. Yesterday, the garrison of St. Malo held the town against repeated their attacks with strong forces in several sectors after a lull which had lasted several days. East of Warsaw, all attacks were repulsed. Northwest of Bialystok, the enemy succeeded in penetrating our positions, but was halted by counter-attack. In this sector, the enemy lost 69 tanks and assault guns, as well as 61 guns in the course of the last few days. North of Memel, the Soviets, owing to the high losses suffered on the previous days, renounced resuming their attacks. In the six-day battle at Rasselnen, our troops achieved a complete success. The Soviets suffered high losses, and lost the armoured equipment of two tank corps from August 4 to 9.

On the Latvian front, the Bolsheviks attacked with numerous units on a broad front. Most of the attacks were repulsed in immediate counter-attacks. Southwest of the Lake of Pskov, the enemy attacked with 10 rifle divisions supported by tank and bomber formations, and penetrated our positions. Grim fighting is in progress. Yesterday, enemy bombers attacked the area of Ploesti. German, Bulgarian, and Rumanian air defense forces brought down 13 enemy planes.

In the course of the night, enemy nuisance raiders flew over southern Hungarian territory. Two planes were shot down.

Enemy fighter squadrons penetrated the air space of southeastern and western Germany. A hospital train marked distinctly with the red cross was machine-gunned in the Munich sector. In the night, enemy bombers bombed Berlin and Bremen. (Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

German Overseas Stations: On the eastern front, the Germans have intensified their counter-attacks, while the Soviets are regrouping their forces. At Beronov and Varka, the Russians are meeting stiff resistance. On the Baltic front, there is fluctuating fighting on the lower reaches of the Memel and south-west of Bialystok. Moscow reports that the Soviets are recruiting regiments of Polish women for use on the front. The Polish emgres have been forced by Bolshevik dictation to replace the candidate for the Presidency, General Sosnowsky, by the left-wing politician Arciszevki. On the western front, the Canadians continued their thrusts towards Falaise, but gained little ground. British-Canadian troops are reported to have lost 278 tanks in three days. South of the Vire, the Americans are trying to break up the wedge which Kluge had driven into the American eastern flank of Cotentin. They scored a success in Brittany by entering the St. Malo area. Eisenhower is continually bringing up fresh reserves. The German Navy, within the past eight days, has destroyed more than 261,000 tons of Allied shipping. An agreement has been reached between Hitler and Mussolini regarding the transfer of Italian war internees to Germany. These Italians will enjoy the privileges of German workers.

Transocean and *DNB:* After a lull of several days, the Soviets resumed their attacks with strong forces on the eastern front. They succeeded in penetrating at a few points northwest of Bialystok but were halted by the German forces. North of Memel, fighting was discontinued after a battle lasting six days, when the Germans scored a decisive success, destroying all the tanks of two Soviet tank divisions. Heavy fighting continues on the invasion front. Polish troops have arrived to reinforce infantry and tank formations of the Canadian Army. The Canadians advanced five kilometres, to the forest of Seigneliles, where they were halted. Allied tank formations east of the Orne have suffered enormous losses. On the Adriatic front, the attacking British formations have had to withdraw, with heavy losses. In the northern section of Florence, heavy fire from British howitzer batteries is causing much damage. The German Command, to save the city from further destruction, withdrew the defenders from the northern bank of the Arno to the northern

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271 terrorists were killed in action in the French rear. London continues to be kept under retaliatory fire.

Yesterday, no operations of importance were reported from the Italian Front.

In the East, between Stryj and the Vistula, numerous Bolshevik attacks were smashed in grim fighting, and bloody losses were inflicted on the enemy. Northwest of Baranov, our troops continued to attack, and captured high ground. Enemy counter-attacks remained unsuccessful. Bomber and fighter-bomber squadrons attacked the Soviet ferry and supply service on the Vistula with good success. Between Warsaw and Augustov, the Bolsheviks resumed shot down.

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A Japanese Government spokesman declares that Roosevelt's statements following his talks with military and naval leaders in the Pacific are for home consumption. German circles assert that the Soviet Union had no desire to share in the oil agreement between the United States and Great Britain. The agreement is regarded as an indication that Britain seeks to ally herself with America, to the exclusion of the Soviet Union.

Fascist Radio: The situation in the Arno Valley remains unchanged. Allied attacks in the Adriatic sector have been repulsed. Litorale Adriatico reports that the German Command has withdrawn troops from the northern bank of the Arno.

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INFORMATION DIVISION
ACC

BASIC NEWS

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

Psychological Warfare Branch, USC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

No. 53 — 11 August 1944

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TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Canadians launch new offensive toward Vimont; Consolidated airborne troops in France form full army; Red Army threatens Germans in East Prussia; Germans lose Arno bridgehead east of Florence; Leghorn harbor opened; Nazis demolishing parts of Florence; Roosevelt met MacArthur and Nimitz in Honolulu.

INSIDE GERMANY — Goebbels decrees total mobilization; Highest Nazi official in Poland is suicide.

LIBERATED ITALY — Three Neapolitans charged with aiding enemy; Rome Province schools ordered reopened; 22 more Propaganda Ministry officials ousted; Puletti names prefect for Rome Province.

UNITED NATIONS — Polish Premier received by Stalin.

OCCUPIED AREAS — Bulgaria tries to improve relations with Russia; Anti-German revolt flares in Czechoslovakia.

WAR FRONTS

CANADIANS LAUNCH NEW OFFENSIVE TOWARD VIMONT

SHAEF, August 10 — Canadian troops under the command of General Crerar have launched a new offensive south of Caen toward Vimont, it was announced tonight. Vimont lies on the shortest direct main highway from the Normandy battlefront to Paris and controls a series of other roads covering alternative routes to Paris, as well as the Paris-Caen railway. Late reports tonight stated that there is fierce fighting around Vimont itself.

Other Canadian forces driving toward Falaise have now reached Potigny five miles north of the city which is the key point of the German defenses in this area.

It is of major importance, as it is the focal point of road and rail communications linking Paris with the Atlantic coast. Inland near Nantes, the Germans have major aircraft and armament factories.

The city is also being outflanked by the American envelopment at Angers, some miles further up the Loire River. As at Nantes, the approaches to Angers were heavily mined, and will have to be cleared before the city itself can be liberated.

There is no news of the progress being made by American troops beyond Le Mans, due to security reasons.

French Forces of the Interior have increased their activity on the Brest Peninsula and have taken the town of Meriadec, 30 miles northeast of Brest.

German resistance in St. Malo has been smashed, except for one strongpoint in the town. Over 3,000 prisoners were taken. At Brest, the German garrison, thought to include elements of three German divisions, is still fighting stubbornly after rejecting an ultimatum to surrender. Lorient has been surrounded, and the Allies are mopping up pockets of resistance east and west of the city.

German naval vessels and transports are reported to have entered the harbours of Brest and Lorient, presumably in a last-minute attempt to evacuate the garrisons. If this evacuation is attempted, it must run the gauntlet of hundreds of Allied aircraft, as well as the guns of Allied naval forces.

Off Jersey Island, Allied PT boats on patrol intercepted a southbound enemy convoy yesterday morning. They hit one vessel with a torpedo, and damaged another by gunfire before the convoy escaped. Later in the day, PT boats entered the roadstead of St. Helier and attacked two M-class minesweepers with gunfire. Many hits were made before the Allied vessels withdrew.

Off the port of Le Havre, light Allied coastal forces intercepted an enemy ship escorted by six R-boats. The ship was sunk, and one of the escorting R-boats was hit by a torpedo and probably sunk. (GWI-Reuter-BBC)

500 ALLIED PLANES ATTACK IN PARIS AREA

LONDON, August 10 — A fleet of 500 planes of the 8th USAAF, Liberators and Mustangs, attacked the Paris area today, dropping their bombs on an oil storage depot. This was the 20th oil storage depot attacked this month by British-based Allied planes.

RAF Halifaxes and Lancasters of Bomber Command attacked a number of flying bomb sites in northern France

LATE BULLETINS

RESISTANCE ON GUAM ENDS

PEARL HARBOR, August 10 — Japanese resistance

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Other Canadian forces driving toward Falaise have now reached Potigny five miles north of the city which is the key point of the German defenses in this area.

The Canadians have taken more than 2,000 prisoners south of Caen since the offensive began, and in the past four days more than 320 enemy tanks have been destroyed.

The German salient between the Orne and La Laize River faces disaster as the British have gone over to the offensive from their bridgehead across the Orne and are attacking with tanks along the Thury-Harcourt-Caen road. The Allied bridgehead has been enlarged, and advances have been made up to 4,000 yards. There are indications that the Germans are continuing to withdraw from this salient, which is threatened by the bridgehead and the Canadian drive.

Further to the west, the British have gained more ground south of Mont Pincon and now hold most of the high ground in the area west of the Orne. Between Estry and Vire, the British pushed forward across the Vire-Conde road and captured the village of Roullours.

The bulk of the German forces are in the Vire-Mortain area. Today's communique stated that the Germans still hold Mortain, and that heavy fighting is going on north and west of the town. A German counter-attack at Gathamo was repulsed, and 25 enemy tanks were destroyed.

American forces this afternoon reached the big river port of Nantes, and late reports said that they are already in the city. Although there was little enemy opposition, all the approaches to the city were heavily mined.

Nantes is the largest city Allied forces have yet reached, with a peacetime population of over 187,000. Strategically,

[illegible] troops beyond Le Mans are [illegible]

French Forces of the Interior have increased their activity on the Brest Peninsula and have taken the town of Morlaix, 30 miles northeast of Brest.

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LATE BULLETINS

RESISTANCE ON GUAM ENDS

PEARL HARBOR, August 10 — Japanese resistance on Guam ceased yesterday afternoon, the headquarters of Admiral Nimitz, commander-in-chief of the Pacific, announced tonight. (OWI)

JAPAN BOMBED AGAIN

WASHINGTON, August 10 — Super-Fortresses have bombed the Japanese home island of Kyushu, southwest of Tokyo, it was announced here tonight.

The announcement said the industrial city of Nagasake on the Japanese mainland was hit in medium strength by planes based in China.

An oil refinery at Palembang on the island of Sumatra was also bombed. Planes taking part in this attack were from bases under the Southeast Asia Command. (Reuter)

ALLIED TROOPS REACH NANTES AND ANGERS

SHAEF, August 10 — Allied troops are in the cities of Nantes and Angers, it was learned here tonight.

According to reports which are unconfirmed here, American armored columns have reached the city of Chartres. A Reuter report stated that the armored columns probably are on the direct road running east from Le Mans to Paris.

Heavy anti-tank defenses have impeded the Canadian advance on Falaise but have not stopped the advance. (Reuter)

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last night. Attacks were also made on the enemy supply depot at Foret De Nippe.

The Ministry of Home Security today revealed that some of the flying bombs fired at southern England in the past few days have scattered a score of small incendiary bombs in all directions when they exploded.

Railway targets in the Paris area were smashed for a second time yesterday by Havocs of the 9th USAAF, while Typhoons of the 2d Tactical Air Force strafed an enemy convoy at Falaise. Eight rocket-firing Typhoons of the 2d TAF attacked an enemy convoy of 30 tanks moving in Falaise, leaving one tank in flames and two others damaged. The same Typhoons also attacked a convoy of 20 transports.

Last night, Marauders and Havocs of the 9th USAAF with fighter escort attacked railway targets in the Paris area for the second time during the day, hitting bridges and junction lines to the city. Another Marauder force struck at two ships in Brest harbor which were damaged in a previous attack. Four Marauders are missing from these operations.

An announcement from USAAF headquarters said recent attacks on L'Isle Adam, 16 miles north of Paris, severely damaged storage facilities there. L'Isle Adam is a German flying bomb supply depot. Reconnaissance photos revealed that all that was left of a suspected German headquarters near Bordeaux is a small piece of wall and heaps of rubble. The building was bombed by Mosquitoes. (PWB)

AIRBORNE TROOPS FORM FULL ARMY

SHAEF, August 10 — The combined airborne forces in Normandy have been consolidated into one command approximating the size of a full army, it was announced here today.

Lieutenant General Lewis Brereton, former commander of the 9th USAAF, commands the new organization and Lieutenant General Frederick A. M. Browning of the British Army has been appointed deputy commander.

The object of the new organization is to integrate and make more effective large airborne forces at the disposal of General Eisenhower. The command combines both combat troops and the planes and gliders which transport them.

A United Press dispatch stated that it was the first entirely airborne army in military history. (Reuter)

ROYCE DEPUTY COMMANDER OF AIR FORCE

SHAEF, August 10 — Major General Ralph Royce was appointed deputy commander in chief of the Allied Expeditionary Air Force, it was announced by General Eisenhower today.

It was also announced that Major General Hoyt Vandenberg, formerly commander in chief of the American Expeditionary Air Force, assumed command of the 9th USAAF, succeeding Lieutenant General Lewis H. Brereton.

General Royce served as commander of U. S. Army forces in the Middle East, and earlier in the war was chief of staff of the Allied forces in the Southwest Pacific, and commander of the 1st USAAF.

General Vandenberg served as deputy chief of the U. S. Air Force and was chief of staff of the Northwest African Strategic Air Force in 1942. He was the senior member of the U. S. Military Mission to Russia in 1943. (Reuter)

RESUMPTION OF FISHING OFF NORMANDY

SHAEF, August 10 — The resumption of fishing in the

German High Command would have known what was happening, but not a single German plane appeared.

Every bridge has been razed in the area between the Seine and the Loire, and the area is isolated from the outside. The battle has become more fluid in the last week or two, leaving magnificent opportunities for the Allied fighter-bombers, a splendid weapon for exploiting a victory.

We intend to give the enemy no rest, and to make sure that he finds it as difficult to withdraw troops from the battlefront as it was to get them there. (BBC)

500 U-BOATS SUNK SINCE BEGINNING OF WAR

LONDON, August 10 — Five hundred German U-boats have been sunk since the start of the war, while 17 alone were sunk attempting to interfere with the flow of Allied supplies to France, it was announced in the monthly joint statement on U-boat warfare issued today by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

The text of the statement said:

"U-boat efforts during July have been ineffective. The number of U-boats destroyed has been substantially greater than the number of merchantmen sunk.

"The U-boat fleet is still of impressive size, but nevertheless it remains the hunted, rather than the hunter. It has been attacked from the Arctic to the Indian Ocean.

"This pressure will be maintained until all chances of the revival of the U-boat campaign are killed, whatever may be the new devices and methods developed by the enemy." (OWI)

ALLIES THWART NEW GERMAN SUBMARINE DRIVE

LONDON, August 10 — An 11th hour desperate German bid to stage an offensive with new submarines has been frustrated by advances of the Allied armies toward cutting off U-boat bases in western France, A. J. MacWhinnie, British naval correspondent, pointed out today.

Only a few days ago, Prime Minister Churchill warned Parliament that a new underwater offensive might be attempted by Germany with faster U-boats. A German comment described their latest submarine development as "startling."

Six out of eight U-boat flotillas were using the three imperilled ports of Brest, Lorient, and St. Nazaire. For four years the Germans have been building them up as the strongest submarine bases in the world. At each base they had great concrete pens, heavily protected repair shops, and supply sheds. Each base bristled with anti-aircraft guns.

It is now clear, MacWhinnie wrote, that the first decision made by Berlin, when faced with the crisis brought about by Allied armies, was to order as many submarines and shore-based technicians as possible to make for their two remaining French bases, La Pallice and Bordeaux, farther south.

But the British Navy and Allied aircraft had set a closely meshed net. Every German move to cope with the new developments had been anticipated.

Seven German ships, probably carrying key technicians, formed themselves into a convoy and tried to steam from threatened St. Nazaire to a safer sanctuary. The famous British and Canadian tribal-class destroyers, *Ashanti*, *Tartar*, *Haida* and *Iroquois*, led by the new British cruiser, *Bellona*, located the convoy and opened fire. Every one of the German ships was sunk.

But any decision to try to get all the Brest, Lorient, and St. Nazaire U-boats into the two remaining bases could only be like trying to pour a quart into a pint bottle. Anyway, it can be only a question of time before La Pallice and Bordeaux cease to be held by the Germans.

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RESUMPTION OF FISHING OFF NORMANDY

SHAEF, August 10 — The resumption of fishing in the waters off the liberated coastline of Normandy was given approval here today.

The spokesman for General Eisenhower said that the fishermen must first obtain permission from Allied authorities.

At the same time, a warning to fishermen along the enemy-occupied portions of the coastline from the Frisian Islands to the port of Bayonne near the Spanish frontier was issued, saying that they can fish in prohibited areas at their own risk. (OWI)

ALLIES HAVE AIR SUPREMACY IN FRANCE

LONDON, August 10 — Air Chief Marshal Sir Trafford Leigh-Mallory, Allied Air Commander-in-Chief, in a comprehensive report on the Allied air offensive in France broadcast by the BBC today, said:

The Allies not only have air superiority, but also air supremacy.

The deterioration of the Luftwaffe has now reached a stage which makes it impossible for it to make a comeback.

In the six weeks before June 6, the Luftwaffe made only 129 reconnaissance flights, and only 11 penetrated to the English coast. If one German plane had come up, the

"The U-boat fleet is still of impressive size, but nevertheless it remains the hunted, rather than the hunter. It has been attacked from the Arctic to the Indian Ocean.

"This pressure will be maintained until all chances of the revival of the U-boat campaign are killed, whatever may be the new devices and methods developed by the enemy." (OWI)

ALLIES THWART NEW GERMAN SUBMARINE DRIVE

LONDON, August 10 — An 11th hour desperate German bid to stage an offensive with new submarines has been frustrated by advances of the Allied armies toward cutting off U-boat bases in western France, A. J. MacWhinnie, British naval correspondent, pointed out today.

Only a few days ago, Prime Minister Churchill warned Parliament that a new underwater offensive might be attempted by Germany with faster U-boats. A German comment described their latest submarine development as "startling."

Six out of eight U-boat flotillas were using the three imperilled ports of Brest, Lorient, and St. Nazaire. For four years the Germans have been building them up as the strongest submarine bases in the world. At each base they had great concrete pens, heavily protected repair shops, and supply sheds. Each base bristled with anti-aircraft guns.

It is now clear, MacWhinnie wrote, that the first decision made by Berlin, when faced with the crisis brought about by Allied armies, was to order as many submarines and shore-based technicians as possible to make for their two remaining French bases, La Pallice and Bordeaux, farther south.

But the British Navy and Allied aircraft had set a closely meshed net. Every German move to cope with the new developments had been anticipated.

Seven German ships, probably carrying key technicians, formed themselves into a convoy and tried to steam from threatened St. Nazaire to a safer sanctuary. The famous British and Canadian tribal-class destroyers, *Ashanti*, *Tartar*, *Haida* and *Iroquois*, led by the new British cruiser, *Bellona*, located the convoy and opened fire. Every one of the German ships was sunk.

But any decision to try to get all the Brest, Lorient, and St. Nazaire U-boats into the two remaining bases could only be like trying to pour a quart into a pint bottle. Anyway, it can be only a question of time before La Pallice and Bordeaux cease to be held by the Germans.

Atlantic Battle Won

There may be many new U-boat killings as they try to reach the only haven left—Norway. They may try to get through the Strait of Gibraltar to Marseilles or Toulon, or through the Strait of Dover to find refuge in the Baltic, where Hitler's remaining surface navy also hides.

In the past, German U-boats have penetrated the narrow jaws of Gibraltar. But Britain's 1944 submarine-detection devices are greater by far than in the early days of the war.

The battle of the Atlantic is virtually over. It has been won by the Allies at a time when lanes to widely separated theaters of war are of paramount importance to them.

Admiral Von Scheer in his book, *High Seas Fleet*, describing German anxiety about the last stages of the 1914-1918 War, said that the only course open to them then was to launch a new underwater offensive with every means at their disposal, in order to achieve their goal — a tolerable peace.

Today, the Germans have not the means at their disposal. The British Navy in Europe now is merely left with mopping-up operations. A few U-boats, a few E-boats, and possibly a few freak weapons like human torpedoes will be all that will remain to challenge Allied shipping. They will amount to nothing more than tiny pockets of resistance. (MOI)

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

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CAPTAIN IVES KILLED IN AMBUSH

LONDON, August 10 — Captain Norman S. Ives, commander of the port of Cherbourg, was killed in a German ambush while en route in a vehicle convoy to study the damage to waterfront installations at St. Malo, the U. S. Navy said tonight.

The convoy was halted by two German soldiers who pretended to surrender, and concealed Germans in the surrounding woods opened fire on the convoy. (PWB)

ENEMY CITES ALLIED MATERIAL SUPERIORITY

LONDON, August 10 — The plight of the Germans in France has been described in a document recently captured by the Allies in Normandy and broadcast over the BBC yesterday.

The document is a report of a month's fighting by the 2nd Panzer Division, and was written by the division commander, General von Ludwitz. General von Ludwitz commanded the German 20th Division in Russia before coming to Normandy.

In the report, the Junker general spoke of the incredibly heavy artillery and mortar fire of the Allies.

«The Allies,» he said, «have complete mastery of the air, and they attack every movement, even by individuals and single vehicles. The German Air Force is conspicuous by its absence.

«In four weeks, only six German aircraft flew over the divisional area.»

«Our own operations by day have little chance of succeeding. The assembly of troops is spotted immediately by enemy reconnaissance, and is smashed by bombers, fighter-bombers, and artillery directed by aircraft.

«Attacks prepared by assault detachments down to the last detail are the only solution.

«But these attacks make only slight progress. German soldiers enter the battle in low spirits at the thought of the enemy's enormous material superiority. They are always asking: 'Where is the Luftwaffe.'»

The supply of ammunition, the General wrote, is insufficient. It would be out of the question to engage enemy artillery. (BBC)

RED ARMY THREATENS GERMANS IN EAST PRUSSIA

MOSCOW, August 10 — Faced with the threat of encirclement in East Prussia and complete isolation from Germany proper by the Red Army's wedge driven into the German left flank northeast of Warsaw, the Germans tonight are desperately trying to stave off what may develop into one of the major disasters of the war.

The Germans are hurling their biggest tanks and tiring reserves into the battle. The Soviet drive was made 70 miles south of the East Prussian border and in a northerly direction through the valley of the River Liwiece, a tributary of the Bug. Over 150 villages were captured in the drive, which may envelope their East Prussian armies just as their battle forces are being pushed with their backs to the sea.

The German radio admitted today that more than 1,800 miles of trenches have been dug and thousands of pillboxes constructed in East Prussia during the last 10 days. Neutral reports stated that any German in East Prussia capable of holding a shovel has been put to work digging these trenches under a dig-or-be-shot order.

Advance on Riga

Tonight's communique told of more gains made by the Red Army northwest of Bereksne in the direction of Riga. They are developing also a new drive toward the important

officers and men were killed in the day's fighting in this sector. One German infantry division, the 81st, was almost decimated.

The third main drive in the Baltic was made southwest of Mitau, where the Russians advanced more than 12 miles in some regions and captured 200 localities. The two main towns taken in this advance were Bene and Vegerini, near the Latvian border. On this sector, 1,900 Germans were killed.

In the south, Marshal Rokossovsky's troops west of Sandomir have smashed German counter-attacks and have extended their bridgehead on the left bank of the Vistula.

Still farther south, on the Carpathian front, Soviet Ukranian armies made fresh advances. Towns captured in the fighting included Stary Sambor, southwest of Sumber, and Skole, 20 miles southwest of Stryj. Eighty other localities were liberated in this sector.

In the last five days of fighting on all sectors of the eastern front, the Russians have destroyed more than 500 German tanks.

Travellers arriving in Stockholm after a trip across the Baltic say they counted 135 empty German merchantmen heading for the Latvian-Estonian coast, which suggests that the Germans are evacuating troops and material from Ventspils and Libau, says the Stockholm *Tidningen* correspondent. (Reuter-BBC)

LEY EAST PRUSSIA MOBILIZATION CHIEF

STOCKHOLM, August 10 — Hitler is reported to have appointed Dr. Ley as chief of the mobilization of all reserves of men and material in East Prussia.

Ley is inspecting the East Prussia border territories, according to the German Transocean News Agency. (PWB)

NAZIS WILL LOSE HEAVILY IN WEST POLAND

WASHINGTON, August 10 — Germany, having already lost the greater part of the Polish oil and valuable agricultural regions, will lose even more heavily in the western part of Poland still held by the Germans but threatened by the Russians, Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator, said yesterday.

Crowley, making public a statement prepared by the Special Areas Branch of the Foreign Economic Administration, lists the importance of the threatened areas for Germany as follows:

Coal in the Polish Silesia, Dabrowa, and Cracow area: peacetime output, 38 million tons; present output, 50 million tons.

Zinc: Polish Silesia produces about one-fifth of the total production in German Europe. The chief zinc mines are the Beischarley mines, nine miles north of Katowice, and the Bregovicite mine.

The Bernhard: electric zinc plant, built in 1938 with a capacity of 28,000 tons, is the second largest such mine in Europe.

Iron and steel: The pig iron capacity of 900,000 tons and crude steel of 1,300,000 tons before the war remained substantially the same. The steel industry is located chiefly in Polish Silesia, where production is about 10 per cent of that of the Ruhr.

Oil: Poland's oil fields are located in the southern part of Galicia. They have been reported producing about half a million tons of crude oil, of which three-fifths are from the Drohobycz-Borislave region, already in Russian hands. This region was also responsible for refining oil of Austrian or Hungarian origin. Although Polish oil amounts only to a small part of total German oil supplies, the Reich's oil position has become so critical that loss of these fields is a

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Advance on Riga

Tonight's communique told of more gains made by the Red Army northwest of Rezekne in the direction of Riga. They are developing also a new drive toward the important port of Libau. The Germans resisted desperately to loosen the string which the Red Army drew tighter and tighter on the Baltic «sack» where the German 16th and 18th Armies are being slowly decimated. When the Red Army completes the liquidation of the German forces in the «sack», there will be about 350,000 less Germans fighting the Allied armies.

The Red Air Force attacked German concentrations in the sector and smashed at German communications leading to their greatly reinforced forces on the East Prussian frontier.

From Warsaw, the commander-in-chief of the Polish Underground Army reported that the Germans are using armored trains against the Patriots. German planes dropped an ultimatum on Warsaw today calling on the inhabitants to leave Warsaw, obviously an effort by the Germans to stop the Patriot resistance which is causing them no end of trouble. The Patriots said in their communique that although the Germans supposedly hold the city, they are shelling streets in the center and west end with cannon fire.

Elsewhere along the front, the Red Army continued its westward sweep and smashed German counter-attacks mounted in desperation to dam the Soviet tide.

North and northeast of Birzai, the Russians made advances of up to 10 miles and drove the Germans from 250 inhabited places in a sweep that brought them to Biregale, 30 miles southeast of Riga. One thousand German

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Apart from these immediate losses in critical raw materials, to which timber must be added, Germany would, with a further Russian advance, also lose a valuable labor supply and hitherto safe districts where she could transfer important plants threatened by Allied bombing. (PWB)

GERMANS LOSE ARNO BRIDGEHEAD EAST OF FLORENCE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 10 — As a result of the capture by British infantry and hill-climbing tanks of the key enemy position of Monastery Hill southeast of Florence, German forces have been forced to withdraw from their last main positions south of the Arno River, it was announced here today.

The main bodies of the enemy troops evacuated their mountain defenses south of Pontassieve and the Arno's southward bend yesterday, and 8th Army forces now hold all the high ground south of the river in this region, some eight miles southeast of Florence.

In Florence itself, it was announced today, 250 Italian Partisans aided Canadian troops in rounding up approximately 150 armed Fascist Republicans lurking in the triangle formed by the two main streets leading through the southern section of the city to the Arno. The armed

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789227

Fascists, who included women, were arrested and their arms and grenades were confiscated.

In another action, in which Partisan forces were aiding 8th Army troops in mopping up Fascist snipers, the Italian General Polente, commander of the Partisan Garibaldi Brigade, was killed and a British liaison officer was wounded, it was announced today. The skirmish, which took place Monday, occurred south of Florence. Funeral rites for General Polente were to be held today, it was said.

How Churchill tanks charged up the slopes of Monastery Hill, German strongpoint 10 miles east of southern Florence, and forced the enemy withdrawal from this entire sector, was told for the first time today. The tanks, by reaching the upper levels of the height, were able to lend their fire-power to fend off two strong enemy counter-attacks which attempted to dislodge infantrymen battling for the position. The feature, including the monastery, which the Germans had turned into a blockhouse, was finally taken in nine hours of hard fighting on Tuesday.

In the mountain valley north of Arezzo, strong German artillery and mortar fire, coupled with infantry opposition, yesterday slowed the Indian advance along the upper Arno.

Reports that the mountain village of Giuliano, just northeast of Subbiano, had been burned in reprisal by the Germans were officially confirmed here today. The German military authorities had ordered the houses of the village saturated with gasoline and then put to the torch, to avenge the shooting of two German soldiers, allegedly by Partisans. Actually, it was said here, the two German soldiers were wounded by members of an Allied patrol force.

On the Adriatic sector, Italian and Polish forces opened up a new local attack yesterday, and Polish forces were reported to have reached and captured their first objective, the village of Francavilla, four miles west of Senigallia and a mile south of the Cesano River.

On the remainder of the front, there was little to report.

Leghorn Harbour Opened

Leghorn harbour has been swept clear of mines and opened up for the use of Allied shipping, it was announced by the headquarters of the Royal Navy here today.

The announcement, which paid tribute to the difficult and arduous work accomplished by minesweeper and trawler flotillas of the Royal Navy, said that Ancona harbour, captured by the Poles in recent weeks, had also been opened to shipping.

WF-3

Ploesti Bombed Again

Up to 500 Italy-based heavy bombers today attacked military installations in the Ploesti area for the 12th time. The Liberators and Flying Fortresses bombed the targets by use of special instruments to counter the enemy's attempts to screen the targets by smoke.

Fires were observed in the target area. Only a few enemy aircraft were encountered. Anti-aircraft fire was intense.

Another formation of Liberators bombed an oil installation 19 miles northwest of Ploesti.

Bergamo Airbase Hit

Fighter-bombers and medium bombers of the Tactical Air Force yesterday combined in one of the most perfectly coordinated attacks ever staged in the Mediterranean theatre, to blast the main German air base at Bergamo, 30 miles northwest of Milan, it was announced here today.

The fighter-bombers, in addition to bombing the field, strafed and silenced every one of the 60 light and heavy

GERMANS DEMOLISHING PARTS OF FLORENCE

WITH THE 8TH ARMY, ITALY, August 10 — Facts intermingle with rumor in south Florence this morning. Everywhere people can be seen in groups discussing what the enemy's immediate intentions are in regard to north Florence.

Since the Allies entered the city on August 4, south Florence was subjected to its lightest period of shelling last night. Official information stated that only two people were wounded during the hours of darkness.

At 2200 hours a great flash took place in Florence proper, followed by heavy fires with a deep rumble similar to the noise of falling masonry. These were traced to the area between the Ponte Vecchio and the Cathedral—the very heart of Florence.

One interpretation is that these demolitions would make effective roadblocks. The German pretense of keeping Florence an open city is scorned by the leading south Florence citizens. They point out that all of their hopes that the Germans would carry out their promises were shattered when the enemy blew up five of the six famous bridges, and demolished age-old shops on the Ponte Vecchio.

Further, it is definitely known that mortars have been used in the city itself, and tanks and armored cars patrolled through the city streets. It is also pointed out that houses and buildings on both sides of the River Arno have been demolished, and German snipers are using houses as cover for sniping activities. The fear has been expressed that further damage has been done to the city in last night's explosion and fires. (UNN)

AMG IMPORTING FOOD INTO SOUTH FLORENCE

WITH THE 8TH ARMY, August 10 — Although they are divided only by the River Arno the two Florences, South, liberated by the Allies five days ago, and the North, still in enemy hands, have living conditions poles apart as far as the civilian population is concerned.

Five days ago, the Germans left over 80,000 people practically starving and almost destitute, but today these people have come to know the meaning of the word liberation.

Allied authorities are sparing no effort, under the greatest difficulties, to provide these unfortunates with means of health and welfare. Over 180 tons of food and supplies have already been brought into South Florence by the Allied Military Government, and the import rate is now 60 tons daily. Of the 180 tons so far imported, 120 were of flour, 30 were sugar, and the balance was made up of soap, dry vegetables, and milk. In addition, three tons of medical and surgical supplies have been brought in.

Transportation of all these supplies has been carried out with the greatest danger to vehicle drivers, as they have been continually shelled and their way passes through many mined sectors.

Arrangements have now been made for the equitable distribution of foodstuffs with the formation of a committee for economic affairs. This committee has undertaken the distribution of food to the various shops, and civilians know that they can take their rationing problems and difficulties to the committee. (UNN)

FLORENTINES OBSERVING MILITARY REGULATIONS

WITH THE 8TH ARMY, August 10 — The Allied Military Government operating in southern Florence announced today that, since the liberation of the southern sector on August 4, there has not been a single crime committed by the civilian population. All Allied proclamations are faithfully observed by the public, who have proved themselves to be thoroughly law-abiding. (UNN)

ALLIED NEWSPAPERS IN SOUTHERN FLORENCE

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

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WF-A

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The fighter-bombers, in addition to bombing the field, strafed and silenced "every one" of the 60 light and heavy anti-aircraft guns centered about the target, it was reported. When the medium bombers came over the field, they made their bomb run without interference from flak, and were able to score devastating hits on hangars, planes, and trains at sidings along the field.

In other attacks yesterday, medium bombers shifted their assault from southern France, subjected to a week's pounding, and struck again at the big Ventimiglia bridge, on the Italian coast railway 16 miles east of Monaco. Fighter-bombers slashed at trackage and bridges in the Alessandria and Genoa areas of northwestern Italy. Other fighter-bombers attacked gun positions, four bridges, roads, and motor transport just north of the battle line across Italy.

In 1,700 sorties, 13 Allied planes were reported missing. One enemy aircraft was destroyed.

Group's 300th Mission

A Marauder group completed its 300th mission, and brought its total of enemy aircraft destroyed to 358, in the coordinated attacks on Bergamo airfield north of Milan, it was announced here.

In 7,500 sorties, the group has lost only 14 planes.

(PRO)

through the city streets. It is also pointed out that houses and buildings on both sides of the River Arno have been demolished, and German snipers are using houses as cover for sniping activities. The fear has been expressed that further damage has been done to the city in last night's explosion and fires. (UNN)

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ALLIED NEWSPAPERS IN SOUTHERN FLORENCE

WITH THE 8TH ARMY, August 10 — The first official Allied newspapers were published in southern Florence today and have replaced the clandestine and underground press.

The *Corriere Alleato* and the *Eighth Army News* were both published and for sale on the streets. A full news service is available to both papers, and they were snapped up by news-hungry people.

For the last two days, copies of the *Corriere Alleato* were distributed in the city, but they were not published in the city itself.

It was disclosed today that copies of the *Corriere Alleato* have been delivered to the people of north Florence, which is under the control of the enemy. In the future, they will be able to read papers on the day of publication. (UNN)

YUGOSLAVS ENGAGED TWO BULGARIAN BATTALIONS

LONDON, August 10 — Yugoslav forces engaged two Bulgarian battalions in fierce fighting in the Randan Mountain sector, it was announced in Marshal Tito's communique broadcast over the Free Yugoslav Radio today. Fighting is in progress in the town of Jablonica, west of Leskovac. South of Kraljevo, Yugoslav units broke up strong formations of German and Bulgarian troops.

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

In Montenegro, offensive operations by Yugoslav units in the direction of Pec continued, and a German stronghold was captured. In an attempt to ensure the security of their already-endangered garrison in Danilovgrad, the enemy carried out an attack in the direction of Podgorica with a force of approximately 700 soldiers.

In Herzegovina, enemy forces totalling 2,300 troops executed a combined attack in the vicinity of Grahovo, Trebenje, and Bilece, and violent fighting is still in progress.

In eastern Bosnia, fighting continues against an enemy division which is trying to break through from Tuzla in a southerly direction. West of Sarajevo, Yugoslav units engaged a German division. One armored train and one passenger train were destroyed.

In western Bosnia, enemy attempts to break through from Drvar were frustrated, and at the same time an attack was carried out against the enemy garrison at Petrovac. A Yugoslav force attacked an enemy column from the garrison of Breznica, and forced them back to Zlobin. The Germans lost 104 men.

Offensive operations continued on the Dalmatian islands of Mljet and Peljesac. German losses included 116 killed, 173 wounded, and 275 prisoners. The enemy was driven from the island of Zirje. (Free Yugoslav Radio)

ROOSEVELT MET MACARTHUR, NIMITZ IN HONOLULU

HONOLULU, August 10 — President Roosevelt spent three days in Honolulu, where he conferred with leaders of the armed forces on coming phases of the Pacific war.

The cable disclosing his visit was dated July 29, but was delayed for purposes of security.

Attending the meeting were General MacArthur and Admirals Nimitz, Halsey, and Leahy. President Roosevelt did not divulge to correspondents the result of the discussion, but said it concerned new offensive plans. He did not indicate how soon these plans might be realized.

Rumors that Prime Minister Churchill was to attend failed to materialize, and Mr. Roosevelt said that any talk at present of their meeting in the Pacific might be called premature, and a question for the future.

He reaffirmed to correspondents that the unconditional-surrender policy laid down by Mr. Churchill and himself applied with the same unrelenting vigor against Japan, as against Germany.

The President inspected military and naval installations here. (Reuter)

U.S. SUBS SINK ANOTHER 16 SHIPS

WASHINGTON, August 10 — American submarines operating in the Pacific and Far Eastern waters have sunk 16 enemy ships, including one naval escort vessel, it was announced tonight by the U.S. Navy Department. (OWI)

OCCUPATION OF GUAM VIRTUALLY COMPLETED

PEARL HARBOR, August 10 — American forces have virtually completed the occupation of Guam Island in the Mariana group, a communique from Admiral Chester Nimitz' headquarters said last night.

Baker Island, about 375 miles southeast of the Marshall Islands, has been in American hands since last November, the Navy Department disclosed Wednesday in Washington. U. S. forces had withdrawn from it early in 1942.

In northern New Guinea, all organized Japanese resistance on the Aitape battlefront has collapsed. Correspondents at Allied headquarters said that 7,000 Japanese troops have been killed in the bitter struggle, begun a month ago.

On Guam, the remaining pockets of enemy resistance are surrounded and under heavy American pressure. Since the

ALLIES CAPTURE TAUNGNI IN NORTH BURMA

KANDY, CEYLON, August 10 — Allied troops in northern Burma have captured Taungni, 10 miles southwest of Mogaung, after over-running Sahmaw.

Sahmaw, about halfway between Taungni and Mogaung on the Mogaung-Mandalay railroad, fell to troops of the 36 Indian Division, who found many Japanese dead and much abandoned equipment in the village.

In northern India, meanwhile, Indian infantry, supported by tanks and artillery was reported attacking the rearguard of retreating Japanese forces 12 miles north of the Burma border on the Imphal-Tiddim Road.

A Chinese communique issued at Chungking today said American anti-aircraft guns, manned by the first American units to take part in ground fighting in China, have gone into action in support of Chinese troops attempting to blast the Japanese out of their last positions on the Singshan Mountain in western Yunan Province.

Japanese defenses in Tengchu in western China were again attacked yesterday by bombers of the U. S. 14th Air Force.

Following a three-day tour of areas recently captured-including Imphal and Kohima—Lord Wavell, Viceroy of India, told all participating troops: «You have hit the enemy a terrific crack. You have not only inflicted a tremendous defeat on them, but even more, you have dealt a tremendous blow to their morale.» (OWI)

«CONTE VERDE» WAS SCUTTLED BY CREW

WASHINGTON, August 10 — The Italian liner *Conte Verde*, which was hit by United States Liberator bombers in Shanghai harbor on August 7, was taken over by the Japanese when the Italian-Allied armistice was signed.

The Japanese asked the Italian crew to stand by the ship, but the crew scuttled her, American nationals who left Shanghai in November, 1943, said they had seen the *Conte Verde* lying on the bottom of the harbor.

General Stilwell's headquarters announced that the *Conte Verde* was undergoing repairs when she received a direct hit from the Liberators. (OWI)

U. S. GENERALS INSPECT CHINA AIR BASES

WASHINGTON, August 10 — A group of American generals headed by Lieut. General Barney Giles completed a three-day tour of air bases in China on July 31, the War Department announced today.

General Giles is chief of the air staff under General Henry Arnold, commander of the United States Army Air Forces.

The group studied requirements of this 14th USAAF theater. General Giles said that air transport of supplies over the «hump» from India is now near the saturation point, but that some increase in flow could be expected soon with the present rate of progress of the campaign in North Burma. (OWI)

SWISS GOVERNMENT PROTESTS GERMAN BOMBING

BERNE, August 10 — The Swiss radio reported today that the Swiss Government had protested to the German Government regarding German air attacks on the Swiss frontier village of Morgins, and has claimed damages, Reuter reported today.

A German bomber attacked Morgins, in the Canton de Valais, injuring 20 persons, including women. The village adjoins the French territory of Savoie. Fighter-planes machine-gunned the streets following the bomber attack.

(Reuter)

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

[illegible] (OWI from Yugoslav Radio)

ROOSEVELT MET MACARTHUR, NIMITZ IN HONOLULU

HONOLULU, August 10 — President Roosevelt spent three days in Honolulu, where he conferred with leaders of the armed forces on coming phases of the Pacific war.

The cable disclosing his visit was dated July 29, but was delayed for purposes of security.

Attending the meeting were General MacArthur and Admirals Nimitz, Halsey, and Leahy. President Roosevelt did not divulge to correspondents the result of the discussion, but said it concerned new offensive plans. He did not indicate how soon these plans might be realized.

Rumors that Prime Minister Churchill was to attend failed to materialize, and Mr. Roosevelt said that any talk at present of their meeting in the Pacific might be called premature, and a question for the future.

He reaffirmed to correspondents that the unconditional-surrender policy laid down by Mr. Churchill and himself applied with the same unrelenting vigor against Japan, as against Germany.

The President inspected military and naval installations here. (Reuter)

U.S. SUBS SINK ANOTHER 16 SHIPS

WASHINGTON, August 10 — American submarines operating in the Pacific and Far Eastern waters have sunk 16 enemy ships, including one naval escort vessel, it was announced tonight by the U.S. Navy Department. (OWI)

OCCUPATION OF GUAM VIRTUALLY COMPLETED

PEARL HARBOR, August 10 — American forces have virtually completed the occupation of Guam Island in the Mariana group, a communique from Admiral Chester Nimitz' headquarters said last night.

Baker Island, about 375 miles southeast of the Marshall Islands, has been in American hands since last November, the Navy Department disclosed Wednesday in Washington. U. S. forces had withdrawn from it early in 1942.

In northern New Guinea, all organized Japanese resistance on the Aitape battlefront has collapsed. Correspondents at Allied headquarters said that 7,000 Japanese troops have been killed in the bitter struggle, begun a month ago.

On Guam, the remaining pockets of enemy resistance are surrounded and under heavy American pressure. Since the landing, 10,000 Japanese have been killed, the communique said. Those who remain have little chance of escape.

At Aitape, the trapped Japanese army, since it started its attempt to break through the American lines a month ago, has been broken by extensive use of artillery and by support of American and Australian aircraft that bombed the enemy lines continuously, BBC said Thursday.

Japanese survivors are wandering in the jungle, shell-shocked and starving. For days, their only food has been grass and roots. They have abandoned their rifles and machine guns, being too weak to carry them. More and more of these wandering groups are being rounded up.

About 20,000 Japanese are still trapped between Aitape and Wewak, BBC estimated Thursday.

American troops have encircled the Japanese front lines on the Driniumor River, a communique from Advanced Allied Headquarters in New Guinea reported.

A single Liberator bombed a Japanese 2,000-ton freighter off Davao Mindanao in the southern Philippines, this communique added.

Admiral Nimitz also announced widespread American air attacks on Wake Island, on Truk and Ponape in the Carolines, on Nauru Island in the Gilberts, and on the remaining enemy positions in the Marshalls. (Reuter-BBC)

[illegible] India, told all participating troops: "You have hit the enemy a terrific crack. You have not only inflicted a tremendous defeat on them, but even more, you have dealt a tremendous blow to their morale." (OWI)

"CONTE VERDE" WAS SCUTTLED BY CREW

WASHINGTON, August 10 — The Italian liner *Conte Verde*, which was hit by United States Liberator bombers in Shanghai harbor on August 7, was taken over by the Japanese when the Italian-Allied armistice was signed.

The Japanese asked the Italian crew to stand by the ship, but the crew scuttled her. American nationals who left Shanghai in November, 1943, said they had seen the *Conte Verde* lying on the bottom of the harbor.

General Stilwell's headquarters announced that the *Conte Verde* was undergoing repairs when she received a direct hit from the Liberators. (OWI)

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NEW U. S. SUPER-BOMBER IN PRODUCTION

SAN DIEGO, California, August 10 — A huge new super-bomber, the B-32, is now in production at a plant of the Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation, the company announced yesterday.

Details of its size and performance were not disclosed. (OWI)

DOGS USED TO DETECT WOODEN MINES

LONDON, August 10 — The use of dogs to smell out buried wooden German mines undetectable by ordinary methods is the latest development of modern warfare, saving many lives on the battlefield, a dispatch from Reuter said today.

Risk of injury to the dog is negligible. All kinds of medium-sized dogs, loaned by private owners, are being trained as living mine detectors.

Success of the method is due to the dog's highly sensitive and selective understanding of smells. When the dog finds a mine he acts much as a pointer does when he marks a bird. (Reuter)

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

INSIDE GERMANY

GOEBBELS' DECREES FOR TOTAL MOBILIZATION

LONDON, August 10 — A number of new decrees have been issued by Goebbels today. All men and women, who in the past have been dragged from German cities to work on farms and domestic service, are to be transferred to the arms industries. They will take the place of male armament workers, who have been called up for service with Germany's armed forces. All men are to be withdrawn from the German railways, postal services, and other organizations, for service in the army.

Directives already issued include drafting all domestic helpers into armament industries, cancelling whole age-groups of exempted persons badly wanted at the front, putting to work on production those circles of the population which hitherto had little opportunity of taking part in the common war effort, and sending the younger generation of film and theater actors to the war industry. Public life must conform to the requirements of total war.

A great number of newspapers are expected to disappear under Goebbel's management, including the *Berliner Boersen Zeitung*, while the *Berliner Lokalanzeiger* and the *Berliner Morgenpost* will merge. (Reuter)

NAZI OFFICIAL IN POLAND COMMITS SUICIDE

MOSCOW, August 10 — Walter Mutz, one of the highest Nazi officials in occupied Poland, committed suicide, Radio Moscow reported last night.

The broadcast said:

«In his last letter to his wife, who had been evacuated to Germany, Mutz said that he foresaw the collapse of Germany and the Hitler regime, and that he realized he would have to answer for his crimes against the Polish people. He was so afraid of this, that he voluntarily took his own life.» (OWI)

GENERAL WEARINESS PREVAILS IN GERMANY

LONDON, August 10 — The sacking of army leaders in Germany, mysterious deaths, and general signs of weariness still are very much in evidence, according to reports reaching here and New York today.

Heinrich Himmler's plenipotentiary in northern France and Belgium has taken over the sole command of the SS and the police.

An obituary said that SS leader Schiek of the Bremen police had died under tragic circumstances one day following the attempt on Hitler's life. The death of the Kiel SS leader has been put down as common murder. (Reuter)

LIBERATED ITALY

THREE NEAPOLITANS CHARGED WITH AIDING ENEMY

NAPLES, August 10 — Italian military authorities here have arrested three well-known persons and charged them under Italian military law with having aided the enemy.

The accused are General Armando Beale of the Reserve Corps; Count Ugo Pellegrini, already removed as director of the telephone company by the Naples Epuration Commission; and University Professor Guido Anderoni, a colonel in the anti-aircraft militia. (UNN)

ROME PROVINCE SCHOOLS ORDERED REOPENED

ROME, August 10 — Elementary schools in 13 towns in Rome Province have been ordered reopened, it was announced by [illegible] school superintendent.

UNITED NATIONS

POLISH PREMIER RECEIVED BY STALIN

MOSCOW, August 10 — The Polish Prime Minister, Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, was received by Marshal Stalin for 1½ hours Wednesday evening on the eve of his departure for London.

After the interview, Mikolajczyk said a continuation of his conversations with representatives of the Polish Committee of National Liberation is anticipated. He told the press that proposals put forward in those conversations will be considered in London after his return.

The Polish Premier said that the meetings with the delegates of the Polish Committee of National Liberation had taken place in a friendly atmosphere, and he expected that they would meet again.

In describing his interview with Marshal Stalin, he said that he had been assured that the Soviet Government desired a strong, independent, and democratic Poland. He added:

«Our discussions concerned the future of Poland and relations with Russia, but not only these. They concerned most of the test cases in Europe for future peace and for future collaboration between nations. For such a big thing, a way must be found.»

The delegates of the Polish Committee of National Liberation left Moscow yesterday. (Reuter)

AIR EDITION OF LONDON «TIMES» IN U. S.

NEW YORK, August 10 — The first copies of the new air edition of the *Times* of London have arrived in the United States. The inaugural issue of the American Edition contained 10 pages weighing little more than an ounce.

The New York office of the *Times* said that, after the war, it would be possible for American readers on the Atlantic coast to have British newspapers within a matter of hours after publication. (OWI)

FRANCE AND BRITAIN TO SIGN AGREEMENT

ALGIERS, August 10 — Rene Massigli, French Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, is expected to fly to London soon to sign agreements between Britain and France on the administration of liberated French territory, the British United Press reported today. The news agency added it was reported a similar agreement will be signed with the United States at Washington by the French Representative there. (BUP)

OCCUPATION OF GERMANY E.A.C. PROBLEM

WASHINGTON, August 10 — Under Secretary of State Edward Stettinius said at his press conference today that the question of the military occupation of Germany would be dealt with by the European Advisory Committee, and not at the forthcoming four-power conference scheduled to open here August 21.

Mr. Stettinius revealed that the international conference on world shipping now was under consideration. Such a conference, he said, was one of those post-war economic matters which had to be taken up, but that no definite arrangements had yet been made. (Reuter)

CONFERENCE ON GEOGRAPHY AND CARTOGRAPHY

WASHINGTON, August 10 — The United States has accepted the invitation of the Brazilian Government to participate in the second consultative Pan-American conference on geography and cartography, to be held at Rio de Janeiro from August 15 to September 2, according to an announcement by the State Department today.

The conference is being held under the auspices of the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History, whose headquarters are in Mexico City, and a similar invitation

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785221

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ROME PROVINCE SCHOOLS ORDERED REOPENED

ROME, August 10 — Elementary schools in 13 towns in Rome Province have been ordered reopened, it was announced today by the provincial school superintendant. (UNN)

22 PROPAGANDA MINISTRY OFFICIALS OUSTED

ROME, August 10 — The Undersecretary for Press and Information today announced the dismissal of 22 more officials of the former Ministry of Popular Culture. This brings to a total of 125 the number of dependents of this branch who have been removed on account of their Fascist connections.

POLETTI NAMES PREFECT FOR ROME PROVINCE

ROME, August 10 — Regional ACC Commissioner Colonel Charles Poletti, today named Giovanni Persico as Prefect of Rome Province. (UNN)

COMPILING LISTS OF DEPORTED JEWS

ROME, August 10 — The Special Commissioner for the Jewish community in Rome today asked everyone with knowledge of persons deported by the Nazi-Fascists to send such information to him. He is trying to compile exact lists with the full names of victims of the Nazi-Fascist terror. (UNN)

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OCCUPIED AREAS

BULGARIA'S RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA

LONDON, August 10 — Reports from Bulgaria and Ankara suggest that the Bulgarian Government may be trying to improve its relations with Soviet Russia, said the BBC this afternoon. It is difficult to sort out facts from rumour, however.

The reports range from Bulgarian attempts to arrange an armistice with the Allies, to the measures taken by the Bulgarian Prime Minister. Among the measures the Prime Minister has taken, or is contemplating, are said to be the dismissal of German-influenced police officers, the curbing of Nazi propaganda activity, and the suspension of the foremost Nazis in Sofia.

The Prime Minister is reported also to have decided to free political prisoners and to grant to them, and to partisans and their relatives who were held as hostages, an amnesty.

No official statement has yet been issued by the Government or the Bulgarian Foreign Office. (BBC)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759021

ANTI-GERMAN REVOLT IN SLOVAKIA

LONDON, August 10 — A pitched battle between Czechoslovak Patriots and German Waffen SS, described as one of the heaviest clashes of its kind so far reported, has been fought at Hanusovce on the River Topla, northeastern Slovakia, reports to the Czechoslovak Government here stated. The Germans lost heavily in men and equipment during the battle.

The reports said that the Patriots attacked on the night of August 1 as the Germans were leaving a troop train. The Germans had been transferred to this area as part of a panzer division from Hungary. Because they were taken by surprise, the Germans suffered heavy casualties. The patriots withdrew before dawn with captured equipment and their own casualties.

Swiss sources reported the anti-German revolt is spreading throughout Slovakia, where hundreds of civil servants and public men have been arrested and are held as hostages. (Reuter)

FFI APPEALS TO OCCUPIED FRANCE

LONDON, August 10 — The French Forces of the Interior ordered all French officers, non-commissioned officers, and men in German-occupied western France to attack the enemy. The order stated:

"Not an enemy soldier, not a lorry, not a motorcycle must travel on our roads, not a single train must be allowed to travel. We are now adequately armed. The FFI must be in continual action behind the lines." (PWB)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

ITALY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 10 — Today's communique:

LAND: East of Florence, British troops of the 8th Army, in operations designed to clear up pockets of enemy resistance on the high ground south of Pontassieve, have driven the enemy from a number of important heights. Fighting continues.

In the Adriatic sector, Polish troops of the 8th Army have captured two important features dominating the high ground between the Misa and Casano rivers and have driven off several determined counter-attacks.

On the remainder of the front, activity continues to be confined to patrolling.

AIR: Medium forces of escorted heavy bombers yesterday attacked an oil refinery at Almasfuzito, an assembly plant at Gyor, and airfields at Veszes and Tokol in Hungary. Others attacked rail yards at Brod in Yugoslavia.

Tactical aircraft attacked airfields, bridges, and other military objectives in northern Italy, Yugoslavia, and the battle area.

Last night, our bombers attacked military targets at Ploesti.

In these operations, one enemy aircraft was destroyed and 12 of ours are missing.

MAAF flew approximately 1,700 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, August 10 — Today's communique:

Le Mans has been liberated by Allied forces, and our troops are in the vicinity of Angers in the Loire Valley. The city of Nantes has been reached, and our columns are converging on Lorient. In the Brittany Peninsula, we are now in Saint Malo, but the enemy at Dinard is resisting

attacked in the afternoon, and last night heavy attacks were made on two more fuel depots at Chatellerault, some 45 miles south of Tours, and in the Foret Dangles near Lille. None of our heavy bombers is missing.

Rail bridges in the valley of the Oise and at Epernon, Liale, Adam and Chauny were attacked by medium and light bombers as was the rail junction at Epone Mesieres. An ammunition dump in the Foret de Lyons, military buildings at Tonneins en Garonne, a radio installation in the Argentan area and two freighters in Brest Harbor were also bombed.

Tanks, gun positions and rolling stock, as well as barges on the Seine, were attacked by fighter-bombers. Fighters provided escort for bombing missions. Barges on the Seine were also attacked last night by light bombers. PT-boats on offensive patrols off the Island of Jersey intercepted a southbound enemy convoy off Comiere in low visibility early yesterday morning. One enemy vessel was hit by a torpedo, and one other damaged by gunfire before the convoy escaped.

Shortly after daylight, with visibility still further reduced by fog, other PT boats entered the roadstead of Saint Helier and attacked two M-class minesweepers with gunfire. Many hits on the enemy were observed before our forces withdrew. Off the port of Le Havre, light coastal forces intercepted an enemy vessel under escort of six R-boats. The enemy vessel was sunk. One of the escorts was also hit by a torpedo, and its destruction is considered probable.

(Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, August 10 — Thursday night's communique:

During August 10, northwest of Rezekne (Rezhitsa), our troops continued their advance, in the course of which they occupied several populated localities, including Arkonly, Ayskuls, Aiguli, Grehany, Zhogenets, Jaunzni, and the railway station of Belzava.

West and southwest of Krustpils, our troops continued their offensive, and captured the district center of the Latvian S. S. R., the town of Jekobpils, and also occupied in fighting over 60 other populated localities, including Brody, Birzhi, Mitselany, Bromgali, Krushi, Rodzeny, Apali, and the railway stations of Daugava, Andavoye, and Varneva.

Northwest and west of Kaunas, our troops in fighting continued to advance and captured the district center of the Lithuanian S. S. R., the town of Jonyshki (Rossieny), and also occupied over 40 other populated localities, including Katuginy, Lukenishki, Panitsve, Raudany, Blogoslovenatve, Moserku, Ashmite, and Vbalolye.

Northwest of Marlampol, our troops repulsed strong enemy infantry and tank attacks, and inflicted on the enemy huge losses in men and material.

Southwest of Bielystok, our troops forced the river Narev, and occupied in fighting over 50 populated localities, including Vanyevo, Kovtleschizna, Storoya Loumanka, Novoye Laganka, Jablonevo, Lyaki, Brondi, Zbrody, and the railway stations of Ratibori Novie and Solnikvi.

North and northwest of Siedlice, our troops continued to advance, in the course of which they occupied over 30 populated localities, including Sierdin, Zhelesnik, Lich Chervenka, Skozhin, Chernobiazh, and Stanislavov.

West of Sandomir, our troops, repulsing enemy infantry and tank counter-attacks, continued their operations of expanding the bridgehead on the left bank of the Vistula, and occupied over 80 populated localities, including Penchiny, Gokiuh, Bratkuh, Nedzielschtsze, Idomirke, Vaskovitse, Tinkouh, Labuh, Sadkuh, Bondo, and the railway stations of Volia-Malkovskh, and Rzavtsy.

West and southwest of Dzhouves, our troops surmounting the resistance and engineering obstacles of the enemy in the foothills of the Carpathians, in fighting advanced

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and men of German-occupied western France to attack the enemy. The order stated:

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Lieutenant General Karl Spang, commanding the German 266th Infantry Division, was captured near Brest.

On the Normandy front, there has been no major change in the line. Vigorous patrolling is being carried out in the Mayenne area. The enemy holds Mortain, and heavy fighting has been going on north and west of the town. A German counter-attack at Gethamo was checked by our forces with the destruction of five of the 25 tanks participating. South of Saint Germain de Tallvende, our troops advanced 1,000 yards.

The Allied advance towards Falaise has penetrated the first and second German positions, and reached the neighbourhood of Potigny. The villages of Poussy La Campagne and Saint Silvain have been taken, and armored columns have reached Estree La Campagne and Soignolles. Our troops in the bridgehead over the River Orne repulsed further counter-attacks yesterday and have driven the enemy back. Further west, more ground was gained southeast of Mont Pincon and between Estry and Vire.

Yesterday afternoon, heavy bombers attacked the U Boat base at La Pallice with 12,000 pound bombs. A fuel dump in the Foret de Mormal southeast of Valenciennes, was also

On the port of Le Havre, coast defence forces intercepted an outing vessel under escort of six E-boats. The enemy vessel was sunk. One of the escorts was also hit by a torpedo, and its destruction is considered probable.

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West and southwest of Drohobycz, our troops surmounting the resistance and engineering obstacles of the enemy in the foothills of the Carpathians, in fighting advanced and captured the district center of Drohobycz Region, Podbush, and also occupied over 40 other populated localities, including Liskovatye, Krostenko, Volyshinova, Lavrov, Topolnica, Lastushki, Jazidonica-Rasnova, and the railway stations of Krastanko and Kotonitsa.

There are no changes on other sectors of the front.

During August 9, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 109 German tanks. In air combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 61 enemy planes were shot down.

(Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, August 10 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

The patriots in Florence, operating in small, isolated groups in the enemy-occupied sections of the city, are attacking German snipers who are firing on the civilian population from their hiding places in houses. Both sides have suffered losses. The contribution of the patriots to the liberation of Florence increases hourly. Many German snipers have been killed; others have been taken prisoner.

In Val di Taro, large-scale fighting is taking place between patriot units and Nazi-Fascist troops. The Germans have lost more than 300 men and considerable war

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material, including transport vehicles and reserve supplies of food.

In the Belluno sector, the Germans were forced to retire after bitter hand-to-hand fighting.

Patriots attacked and scattered a battalion of Nazi-Fascist troops in the Valle delle Staffora. Enemy losses totaled 200 dead and many wounded.

At Arneno, on Lake Orta, a strong group of patriots entered into the experimental laboratories of the Alfa Romeo automobile works, which is collaborating with the Germans, destroying valuable precision machinery.

At Reggio Emilia, the squadrist Giacomo Lori, who was responsible for carrying out numerous murders at the orders of the Fascist political authorities, has been executed, as has the secretary of the Fascist Party in Fabbrico. (UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, August 10 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

South of Caen, the enemy continued his strong attacks and extended his infiltration south and southeastward. Our counter-attacks, stemmed and halted the enemy attacks. From August 7 to August 9, the enemy lost 278 tanks south of Caen and west of the Orne. On the remaining parts of the front, the enemy continued his strong attacks at the previous focal points, but gained ground only south of Lohiessis and south of Vire. In Brittany, in the sectors of St. Nazaire, Lorient, and Brest, U. S. attacks supported by tanks were frustrated, and many tanks were destroyed. The gallant defenders of St. Malo are engaged in grim fighting with the enemy, who attacks from all sides.

One hundred and twenty eight terrorists were killed in action in the French rear.

A big enemy destroyer was seriously damaged by bomb hits in the waters of Brest. The enemy, by special devices of the Navy, again lost six fully-loaded supply vessels totalling 25,000 tons, one destroyer, and one escort vessel, off the Seine Estuary. South of Jersey escort vessels of a German convoy sank two American motor assault boats, one of which was rammed in fighting at close quarters. London is being held under fierce harassing fire.

In Italy, on the Adriatic coast, the enemy resumed his attacks with strong forces. They were smashed with heavy losses for the enemy.

In the East, at Sanok and Mielec, grim fighting is in progress with enemy forces who had penetrated our lines. Northwest of Baranov, repeated enemy attacks were smashed and the Soviets were repelled in a counter-attack. One hundred and eight enemy tanks were destroyed in the course of the fierce fighting lasting from August 6 to August 9. Southeast of Warka, the counter-attack of our tank formations gains ground against stubborn enemy resistance. West of the upper reaches of the Narew, repeated Bolshevik attacks were frustrated or halted. At Vilkovishken, German counter-attacks are in progress. North of the Memel, in the Raseinen sector, Soviet attempts at breaking through were frustrated with heavy losses for the enemy; 52 enemy tanks were destroyed. In Latvia, between Mitau and the Lake of Pskov, many enemy thrusts remained unsuccessful.

Bomber formations attacked Soviet troop and tank concentrations, particularly in the big Vistula bend and west of Kovno, with good effect. Northwest of Baranov and southeast of Warka, enemy troop concentrations were attacked by our bombers and night bombers in the course of the night. Yesterday, the enemy lost 41 planes.

Enemy bombers, in daylight attacks, dropped bombs on the Budapest sector. In the night, a small enemy bomber formation attacked the Ploesti region and lost 14 planes. In west and southwestern Germany, particularly Saarbruecken, Karlsruhe, Pirmasens, and Luxembourg were attacked. Air defense forces destroyed 33 planes, 31 of which were four-engined bombers. (Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

Transocean and DNB: On the invasion front, General Eisenhower, favored by good weather and supported by the air force, is launching fresh divisions into the attack, regardless of heavy losses. Canadian tank formations have advanced between the Orne and Dives rivers, taking advantage of German strategic withdrawal movements. The battle now rages on a 300-kilometre front between the Orne and the Loire, with the employment of some 1,500,000 soldiers. The German defenders are holding their own against powerful Allied break-through attempts, except at the Avranches sector. British troops on the Adriatic coast have launched an attack against German lines, but have made only a slight advance west of Monterado at the cost of heavy losses. In Rome, according to a Swedish correspondent, conditions are deteriorating rapidly, both politically and economically. Estrangement due to food conditions is apparent between the Allies and the Italian authorities. Stalin has asked the Polish Premier Mikolajczyk to renounce the British-Polish guarantee and alliance treaty, it is reported from Wilhelmstrasse. For the first time, reports from Germany mention an attempt by Polish Partisans to create a revolt in Warsaw. When this was unsuccessful, the Partisans appealed to Moscow for assistance, but without success. London newspapers assert that British attempts to cope with the flying-bomb campaign are so far unavailing.

German Overseas Station: On the western front, British and Canadian forces resumed attacks south of Caen. A British attempt to extend the offensive to the eastern banks of the Orne was frustrated. The situation in Brittany remains unchanged. German resistance continues to hold Brest, Lorient, and St. Nazaire. Eisenhower is bringing up fresh reserves to support his advances into Brittany. German naval and air forces successfully attacked Allied lines of communications. No major fighting is reported from the Italian front. The British continue to shell the northwestern part of Florence and the town of Pisa. Two hundred Fascist officers who refused to break their allegiance to Mussolini have been arrested by the Allies. Socialists and Communists in occupied Italy have united under Bolshevik auspices. The Polish Prime Minister is to report on the proposals made to him in Moscow, upon his return to London. No agreement has yet been reached. A statement by the Union of Polish rebels behind the Soviet lines in Kovel, to the effect that the rebels have been disarmed by the Soviets, was received by the Polish Radio Station in Bari.

Fascist Radio: British attacks north of Arezzo have been checked. From the Florence sector, only Allied patrol activity is reported. After preliminary barrage fire, the British launched a large-scale attack this morning in the Adriatic sector. The Allies gained only a few kilometres of ground, for the loss of 53 tanks and 13 planes. It is reported that Allied Force Headquarters has been moved to Italy.

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Victory S.C.

INFORMATION DIVISION
ACC

BASIC NEWS

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

Psychological Warfare Branch, FNC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

No. 52 — 10 August 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Americans liberate Le Mans. Allied drive continues; Red Army poised on East Prussian frontier; New Finnish government formed; Eighth Army battles east of Florence; Partisans kill snipers in Florence; 500 Italy-based bombers hit Hungary; AFHQ moves to Italy; Hengyang falls to Japs as last defender dies.

INSIDE GERMANY — More German generals to hang; German crews mutiny.

LIBERATED ITALY — Unauthorized electricity users warned; Poletti initiates improvement in Rome food situation; Grain law evaders sentenced; Victims of Fascist special tribunal ordered freed; Socialists and Communists hail two-party pact; New press licensing body begins work; Bari provincial deputation takes office.

UNITED NATIONS — Anglo-American oil agreement signed.

NEUTRALS — German professors refuse to leave Turkey.

WAR FRONTS

AMERICANS LIBERATE LE MANS; DRIVE CONTINUES

SHAEF, August 9 — American Forces have liberated the vital communications center of Le Mans, a little over 90 miles from Paris, and are now fighting in Angers, another road and rail center 45 miles west of Nantes, dispatches from the front reported tonight. The capture of Le Mans means an advance of 45 miles since the Americans were last reported crossing the Mayenne River at Laval.

Angers is 24 miles south of Chateau Gontier, another point where the Americans crossed the Mayenne, which

area north of Morlaix, being steadily blasted by Allied artillery and planes.

At St. Malo, the Germans seemed to be determined to fight to the last man, and on the outskirts of Brest there was also stiff resistance. The Germans seemed to be clinging to the ports in the hope that they may escape by sea, and giving up inland towns because they know they cannot hold them.

The German Army is evacuating southwestern France and streaming north in disorganized fashion, being continually harassed by the French Forces of the Interior, dispatches from Spain reported today. The FFI have also announced that they have taken Quimper, a port 35 miles southeast of Brest.

Allied Air Forces had a big day yesterday, flying more than 3,200 sorties to hit airfields, fuel dumps, more than a dozen bridges, and other targets. Heavies attacked air fields and fuel dumps northeast of Paris. (Reuter)

HEAVY BOMBERS ATTACK STUTTGART

LONDON, August 9 — A strong force of Flying Fortresses, estimated at 750, escorted by powerful formations of Mustangs, Thunderbolts, and Lightnings, today attacked military objectives in Stuttgart and southern Germany, despite unfavorable weather and poor visibility.

Today's assault followed up a heavy blow delivered last night by Royal Air Force heavy bombers against three fuel dumps in northern France. The dumps were located in Pas de Calais, Foret de Lucheux, and Atvid in the Foret de Chantilly, north of Paris. A separate force of Halifaxes and Lancasters hit each target, leaving them in flames, with huge clouds of black smoke billowing above each fuel dump.

A total of 64 German planes were destroyed today in the attack on Stuttgart, 33 of these by American planes in the air and 31 on the ground. Today's opposition by the Luftwaffe was the first serious threat sent up by the German Air Force in many days. A USAAF announcement tonight said that 18 American heavy bombers and two fighters failed to return from the attacks today on Stuttgart, Saarbruecken, and southern Germany.

Meanwhile, the Associated Press reported that British medium bombers exploded an ammunition dump in the Lyons Forest during the early afternoon.

The RAF also announced that Allied heavy bombers today were flying in constant support of the ground action southeast of Caen, attacking German positions and airfields.

LATE BULLETINS

ST. MALO LIBERATED

SHAEF, August 9 — St. Malo has been freed by [illegible] Reuter correspondent announced tonight

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Angers is 24 miles south of Chateau Gontier, another point where the Americans crossed the Mayenne, which is now firmly in American hands. Having crossed the river, armored columns are thrusting toward Paris like fleets at sea. They are maneuvering across large-tract country like cruisers and destroyers, and do not want the Germans to know where they are or what they are doing. For this reason, events in that sector are ahead of the news, but things are going along very nicely.

At the same time, south of Caen, Canadian and British forces have now pushed forward nearly six miles through the strong German defenses, and have captured the villages of La Hogue, Hautmesnil, Cintheaux, St. Aignan, and the town of Bretteville-sur-Laize. These advances now place the Allied forces 11 miles from the vital German communications base of Falaise, to the south. Canadian Forces have taken between 800 and 1,000 prisoners since their offensive opened yesterday.

According to a Canadian Army spokesman, the Germans have started withdrawing from the salient between the Orne and Laize rivers, where for the last three days they held a wedge between the 2nd British and 1st Canadian Armies.

At Gathemo, four miles west of St. Pois, where the Germans attempted another of their suicide counter-attacks of tanks and infantry without armor, their formations were literally blown apart by Allied troops, artillery, and aircraft. American troops now hold Gathemo, and the remnants of the enemy forces are milling around in the

countryside harassed by the French Forces of the Interior, dispatches from Spain reported today. The FFI have also announced that they have taken Quimper, a port 35 miles southeast of Brest.

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ST. MALO LIBERATED

SHAEF, August 9 — St. Malo has been freed by American forces, a Reuter correspondent announced tonight. (Reuter)

EISENHOWER MOVES HQ TO FRANCE

LONDON, August 9 — General Eisenhower has removed his headquarters from Great Britain to France, a Reuter report announced tonight.

General Eisenhower's headquarters are reported to be situated in an orchard, near an airport. (Reuter)

CANADIAN TROOPS WIDEN WEDGE

SHAEF, August 9 — South of Caen, Canadian troops have considerably widened the wedge driven into the German lines to the east, and have captured Conteville, Poussy la Campagne, St. Sylvain, and Cauvicourt. The infantry have reached Soignolles, and tanks have reached Esrees la Campagne, it was stated here tonight.

The advances made by the Canadians were [illegible] without heavy fighting and the number of prisoners taken since the assault started rose tonight to 2,000.

The Germans have recaptured Mortain, but its recapture is not at the moment regarded as serious.

The Germans appear to be marshalling their armor for a stand north of Falaise, rather than falling back into the town. (Reuter)

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The announcement said that fighter planes swept the same area south and east of the battle line, taking a heavy toll of enemy transport and attacking gun positions.

It was pointed out here today that the German Army oil supply is becoming acute, and that the Wehrmacht is having to collect oil and petrol from remote parts of France. But the distances are becoming so great, that the strain of transporting the oil and gas by truck is causing a serious strain on the Nazi petrol situation.

Mosquito bombers of the RAF last night dropped 4,000-pound bombs on the industrial city of Cologne. Another successful night attack was carried out by the 2nd TAF last night when they bombed the rail yards at Ignville, lying to the south of Rouen. A large amount of German equipment was reported to have been assembled in this area.

The 9th USAAF made its deepest penetration of the war yesterday when it demolished the Jovigny Bridge over the Yonne River, 70 miles southeast of Paris. No enemy interceptors were encountered but the intense flak over the target area brought down one Marauder and two Havocs.

Colossal Damage

Eighth USAAF Thunderbolts, Lightnings, and Mustangs dealt their heaviest blow of the war yesterday in concerted attacks against railway yards. In all, more than 1,000 railway cars, 60 locomotives, and 58 motor trucks, as well as oil trucks, staff cars, flak positions, and river boats and barges, were destroyed and damaged. Five enemy planes also were destroyed on the ground.

Heavy bombers operating in the Caen sector met with heavy flak and some enemy fighter opposition. Thirteen Allied bombers and 13 fighters are missing. The bombers dropped more than 20,000 fragmentation bombs and 100-pounders in an area only 10 miles square.

Flying bombs were over southern England again last night, including the London area. They were met with strong anti-aircraft fire. Some damage and casualties were caused.

Royal Air Force rocket-carrying Beaufighters yesterday attacked a German convoy about three miles off the south-east of Norway, the Air Ministry announced today. The convoy consisted of six merchant vessels, each estimated at between 2,000 and 3,000 tons, plus eight escort ships.

Three merchantmen were hit by torpedoes and left burning. Six of the escorting ships were reported damaged. Three Beaufighters failed to return.

Because of the heavy damage inflicted by USAAF heavy bombers Monday in their attack on Berlin, the Berlin telephone service is unable to contact the Doennoff exchange, which is located in the area that was heavily attacked. The Doennoff exchange embraces an important section of the German government buildings, including the Wilhelm-strasse, newspaper plants, and important stores and export firms. (Reuter)

AIR FORCES' NEW ROLE

SHAEF, August 9 — «If we break the German Army, we have in the Air Forces an instrument which would turn any retreat into complete rout, and result in the Army's complete destruction.» Air Chief Marshal Sir Trafford Leigh-Mallory said today.

Leigh-Mallory said that he took full responsibility for the idea of using heavy bombers in a tactical role in direct support of the battle — a very important development. He continued: «By no other method is it possible to put down such a concentration of firepower in so short a time. It would take artillery, for instance, a week to do it, and then it would not be effective. Even in this front, modern warfare, fronts tend to get sealed up. At Caen we had a number of unsuccessful attacks before heavy bombers made their attacks on July 18.»

Bavarians told correspondents that they sheltered in a trench until the attack was over.

One Bavarian said, «Well, there is only one answer to this.»

The other Bavarian said, «What is that?»

The first Bavarian said, «The V-5!»

The second Bavarian said, «What is the V-5?»

The first Bavarian said, «The V-5 is this very large white flag, on this very large long pole.» (BBC)

GERMANS RAZE ANOTHER FRENCH VILLAGE

WASHINGTON, August 9 — A Swiss dispatch received here yesterday from Lausanne stated that the Nazis had shot 43 persons, razed 60 houses, and left the French village of Bouges in Haute Savoie in ruins following a clash between the FFI and German troops. This is the third French village the Nazis have destroyed. (OWI)

DIRECTOR OF CHERBOURG PORT KILLED

WASHINGTON, August 9 — The Navy Department announced here today that Captain Norman Ives, director of the port of Cherbourg, had been killed in action. (Reuter)

REAR ADMIRAL MOON DIES

WASHINGTON, August 9 — Rear Admiral Don Pardee Moon of the U. S. Navy, who commanded a task force attacking the Cherbourg Peninsula during the landings in France, died Saturday from self-inflicted injuries apparently as a result of combat fatigue, it was announced today by Secretary of the Navy Forrestal. (PWB)

RED ARMY POISED ON EAST PRUSSIAN FRONTIER

MOSCOW, August 9 — The Red Army was poised tonight for a major assault on East Prussia, as preparations for the invasion of German territory were completed by General Chernyakovsky.

The BBC said this afternoon that as the first step in this major assault the Russians, backed by massed artillery, tanks, and aircraft, have broken into the German defense system on the East Prussian frontier. A front-line reporter said the Germans had put up from three to four lines of trenches all the way from the River Niemen to the town of Suwalki. These defenses were studded with machine-gun nests, pillboxes, and anti-tank guns, but they are reported to be giving way in the heavy fighting.

The Germans have thrown 15 more divisions into the East Prussian front during the last three weeks. One of the divisions came from Italy, one each from Yugoslavia and Norway, five from Poland, and eight from Germany itself.

John Evans, Reuter correspondent, said tonight that nothing is being left to chance in the Red Army's forthcoming assault on East Prussia. He added that tank unit commanders have been given as many as five or six alternative plans of attack. The Red Army's main forces, he stated, are being shifted a few miles from the German border.

Battle For Warsaw

Meanwhile, the battle for Warsaw continued from the inside and outside. The Polish Patriot forces reported yesterday in a radio message from inside the Polish capital that the enemy pressure was increasing. General Bor, commander-in-chief of the Polish Underground Army said.

Further instances are noted of German Army columns in danger of using civilians as screens in Warsaw.

The Underground Army's communique stated today that German artillery emplacements in the Warsaw suburb of Praga on the Vistula's eastern bank, are heavily shelling the river's western bank.

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

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He added that 60,000 tons of bombs were dropped on 80 centers of railway activity during preparations for D-day. Allied aircraft destroyed over 400 tanks and heavy armored vehicles in July alone.

The fighter-bomber is a splendid weapon, he said, and could be used to the utmost in exploiting victory.

Speaking of the flying bomb, Leigh-Mallory said that it was a «frightfully important development,» but not likely to affect the air war. It is only a new kind of artillery. (Reuter)

DANISH BRAIN SURGEON TO OPERATE ON ROMMEL

STOCKHOLM, August 9 — The Free Danish Press Service said today it has received reports that the distinguished Danish brain surgeon, Professor Busch, will operate on Rommel for a second time.

The report adds that during the first operation Dr. Busch removed a shell splinter from Rommel's brain following his accident in Normandy. (PWB)

GERMAN POW TELLS OF HIS SECRET WEAPON

CAEN, August 9 — Two Bavarians who surrendered to British troops south of Caen discovered a new secret weapon during the RAF thousand-bomber attack Monday night. The

REAR ADMIRAL MOON DIES

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The Underground Army's communique stated today that German artillery emplacements in the Warsaw suburb of Praga, on the Vistula's eastern bank, are heavily shelling the river's western bank.

Duncan Hooper, Reuter correspondent, said that the Red Army was driving fresh wedges into Hitler's battered Baltic armies. Every German attempt to counter-attack was met by a wall of steel and flame. The Luftwaffe, he added, is now limping back with clipped wings after very heavy battles over the Baltic battle front.

The Reuter correspondent said that these planes were trying to blast through an escape corridor for the trapped Germans while light German warships and naval aircraft attempted to rescue the armies by sea.

Tonight's Soviet communique said that the Red Army was pulling tighter the trap on the German armies, moving northwest of Rzeckne in the Latvian S.S.R. and occupying more than 30 localities, adding further to the threat of cutting off the German 3d Army group.

On the extreme southern sector of the front, the Russians are fighting to the crest of the Carpathians. A correspondent said of this drive: «Stalin's soldiers are proving themselves just as much at home in the hills, as on the Russian plains.» (Reuter)

NEW FINNISH GOVERNMENT FORMED

STOCKHOLM, August 9 — It was officially announced in Helsinki yesterday that a new Finnish government has been formed with Antti Hackell as Premier and Carl Enckell as Foreign Minister.

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Other members of the government were Gen. Rudolf Walden, Minister of Defense and Vice Premier; Carl-Henrik Hilliar, Minister of the Interior; Baron Ernest von Born, Justice Minister; Onni Hiltonen, Minister of Finance; Alceste Altonen, Minister for Social Affairs; Emil Luukka, Assistant Minister of Interior; and Martti Paloenno, Assistant Minister of Finance.

Other government posts were unchanged. (GW)

GERMANS MOBILIZE TO BUILD FORTIFICATIONS

LONDON, August 9 — General mobilization has been decreed in Germany for building fortifications in Posen and the adjoining area, and in Danzig, according to an announcement today by the German Overseas News Agency.

The border of Posen Province lies 100 miles west of Warsaw, and the town of Posen, which is in the heart of the province, is 150 miles east of Berlin. (Reuter)

8TH ARMY FORCES BATTLE EAST OF FLORENCE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 9 — Momentarily halted along nearly half the Italian front by the barrier of the Arno, Allied forces have begun to thrust in strength through the hills north of Arezzo, in a drive aimed along Highway 71 into the heart of the enemy's Goth Line.

The advance of 8th Army troops northward along the edges of the uppermost stretches of the Arno River, where it flows between the Pratomagno Mountains and the Alpe di Catenaia, is being fiercely contested, with enemy forces launching as many as five counter-attacks in efforts to retake lost ground. Monte Grillo, high point in the Pratomagno range, was captured Monday, and troops of an Indian division pushed on northwest to reach positions overlooking the Arno Valley. These gains were made in the face of heavy resistance, and Monte Grillo itself was held only after five counter-attacks had been repulsed yesterday.

In this drive through the gorges of the upper Arno, 8th Army forces are now roughly nine miles north of Arezzo, and nearly midway to Bibbiena, where Highway 71 forks off to Bagno di Romagna and the towering mountain pass leading through the Germans' formidable defensive line strung out along the Apennines crests. Across the Alpe di Catenaia, 14 miles to the east, where another mountain pass leads to Borgo Pace, one of the key points in the Goth defenses, 8th Army forces met heavy shellfire at San Sepolcro along Highway 73, also leading from Arezzo.

Although active patrolling was being carried out across the Arno in the Florence sector, the communique left no doubt that a major attempt to cross the river at this point would not be made. "The major activity on the Italian front has been transferred from Florence," it said.

Enemy Bridgehead

German forces still hold a considerable bridgehead southeast of Florence, in the hills south of Pontassieve at the Arno's southward bend. British troops were fighting in the Monte Pilli area, five miles southeast of Florence, and stormed Hill 557, where the enemy were strongly emplaced in a monastery building. The hill feature was occupied and held despite an immediate enemy effort to retake it.

German forces also occupied up to yesterday the ground lying between the Florence-Pisa highway and the Arno in the four miles stretch between Empoli and Montelupo, at the mouth of the Pesa River 11 miles west of Tuscany's chief city. Montelupo is now in 8th Army hands, as apparently is the region of the Goofolina Gorges, northeast of this town. Empoli, it was stated, remains a no-man's land.

Increasingly aggressive patrolling both by enemy forces and American troops characterized the 5th Army sector yesterday.

Fifth Army patrols and the enemy both crossed the snipers cunningly concealed in houses, organised their own effort to purge the Arno River area of the pests. They instituted a house-to-house search and succeeded in clearing many sections, but not without cost to themselves. The snipers fought desperately to escape from the net, and called on mortar support from the German-held part of the city, which caused many casualties among the Partisans. But, with rare courage, the Partisans succeeded in clearing many sections. Many snipers were shot, and a number of prisoners were taken.

The Allies are reluctant to take action which might involve damage to the historic city, and the action of the Partisans is aiding in the complete liberation of Florence.

A later dispatch from the UNN reporter said that yesterday the intensity of the German fire into the city streets increased as the day advanced, and by noon the population had all taken cover. One spell of German shelling resulted in 85 casualties among the civilians, including several killed, among whom was an Italian Red Cross civilian. Other deaths and many more casualties are reported. (UNN)

500 ITALY-BASED BOMBERS HIT HUNGARY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 9 — Up to 500 Italy-based bombers today attacked an oil refinery, an aircraft factory, and two airdromes in Hungary, it was announced here this evening.

Other heavy bombers struck at railyards and rail lines in Yugoslavia.

The Hungarian targets attacked were the oil refineries at Almas and Fiume on the Danube 30 miles west of Budapest; the Messerschmidt assembly plant and aircraft components works at Gyor, between Vienna and Budapest, and the airdromes at Veszes and Tokol, near Budapest.

Good results were recorded over the targets. No enemy aircraft were encountered.

Bridges Attacked

Medium and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force attacked 18 road and rail bridges in northwestern Italy and in the Rhone and Var valleys in southern France, yesterday, in slashing assaults which have left only remnants of German communications in the vital northwestern corner of Italy, linking southern Germany with France.

Among the bridges struck were two Alessandria spans on the main line linking Turin and Milan with the Riviera route into France. French-flown Marauders bombed a rail bridge between Piacenza and Alessandria, while others attacked a highway bridge near Asti, midway between Alessandria and Turin. Six other road and rail bridges southwest of Alessandria were also successfully attacked, along with a causeway between Mantua and Verona. Mitchell bombers attacked two rail bridges in the Avignon area, and a bridge over the Var near Nice.

In other attacks yesterday, Coastal Air Force Wellingtons and Beaufighters scored hits on a 1,500-ton merchant vessel and four smaller vessels off Porto Etso in the Adriatic, and attacked nine barges in sweeps over the Scarri Lesina Bay.

Fighter-bombers of the Balkan Air Force attacked oil storage tanks at Lipso, just south of Dubrovnik in Yugoslavia.

Heavy bombers of the 15th AAF did not operate yesterday.

Canal Blocked

Fighter-bombers of the Desert Air Force have bombed the lock gates of the Adige River Canal, south of Venice, to block supplies going by water to the enemy's unfinished Goth Line, it was announced here today.

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

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Increasingly aggressive patrolling both by enemy forces and American troops characterized the 5th Army sector yesterday.

Fifth Army patrols and the enemy both crossed the Arno River to probe each other's positions along the banks or further inland. A 5th Army mine laying detail southwest of Pisa was engaged by an enemy patrol and a fierce engagement followed, in which German artillery fire was brought down on the American formation. But when American tanks arrived on the scene, the enemy troops withdrew. Hostile tanks were apparently concentrating southeast of Pisa, and in one group taken under American shellfire one tank was crippled by a direct hit.

It was revealed today the 5th Army frontline dispositions now follow Highway 67, connecting Florence and Pisa, rather than the Arno River, for at least 20 miles, between San Benedetto, 6½ miles southeast of Pisa, to Empoli, between the Elsa and the Pesa tributaries of the Arno. West of San Benedetto to the sea, American forces are actually on the south banks of the river, the detailed reports stated.

(PRO)

PARTISANS KILL NAZI SNIPERS IN FLORENCE

WITH THE 8TH ARMY, August 9 — With Florence still being subjected to shelling and mortar fire by the Germans, civilian casualties and damage to buildings continue to occur said a UNN reporter. By day and night, shattering explosions shake the residential districts.

Italian Partisans, enraged beyond endurance by the killing of civilian men, women, and children by German

...factory, and two airdromes in Hungary, it was announced here this evening.

Other heavy bombers struck at railyards and rail lines in Yugoslavia.

The Hungarian targets attacked were the oil refineries at Almas and Puzto on the Danube 30 miles west of Budapest, the Messerschmidt assembly plant and aircraft components works at Gyor, between Vienna and Budapest, and the airdromes at Veszes and Tokol, near Budapest.

Good results were recorded over the targets. No enemy aircraft were encountered.

Bridges Attacked

Medium and fighter-bombers of the Tactical Air Force attacked 13 road and rail bridges in northwestern Italy and in the Rhone and Var valleys in southern France, yesterday, in slashing assaults which have left only "remnants" of German communications in the vital northwestern corner of Italy, linking southern Germany with France.

Among the bridges struck were two Alessandria spans on the main line linking Turin and Milan with the Riviera route into France. French-flown Marauders bombed a rail bridge between Piacenza and Alessandria, while others attacked a highway bridge near Asti, midway between Alessandria and Turin. Six other road and rail bridges southwest of Alessandria were also successfully attacked, along with a causeway between Mantua and Verona. Mitchell bombers attacked two rail bridges in the Avignon area, and a bridge over the Var near Nice.

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Canal Blocked

Fighter-bombers of the Desert Air Force have bombed the lock gates of the Adige River Canal, south of Venice, to block supplies going by water to the enemy's unfinished Goth Line, it was announced here today.

In attacks on two successive days, the lock gates at Cavanella were so badly damaged as to make the canal, the main waterway from the Venice Lagoon, virtually impassable, it was said.

The Mustang fighter-bombers hit the six double sets of lock gates in low-level attacks in which half-ton bombs were used.

Enemy Ships Sunk

An Anglo-American force of light naval craft has sunk eight enemy vessels and damaged at least 11 others in operations during the month of July in the Gulf of Genoa, it was announced here today.

Included among the enemy vessels damaged or sunk were a corvette, 10 F-s lighters, and two merchant vessels.

The Allied naval craft, although working close inshore where they were under fire from shore batteries, suffered no serious damage to any craft during the month and lost in casualties only two killed and five wounded.

Commandos Off Dalmatia

A group of American soldiers, landed on a Dalmatian island by rubber boats, have sunk three German vessels by fire from bazookas and machine guns hidden along shore,

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Stoyan Pribichevich, Anglo-American press representative, said in an article released here today.

The island, located 120 miles off Vis, was first reconnoitered by the American forces, which placed their guns in a favorable spot to command the ship channel along the Dalmatian Coast. Although several German vessels passed too far off to be in range of the Americans hidden on the shore, they finally made direct hits on two escort vessels and a large cargo vessel, the correspondent said.

The correspondent said that the American forces, under command of Major John W. Urban, an American of Slovak descent, were the «most popular guys on the island» of Vis, where they are stationed.

Troop Carriers Decorated

Major General John K. Cannon today presented to members of the 64th Troop Carrier Group, veterans of action in the Mediterranean, as well as in the Burma-China-India theatre, one of the largest mass awards yet made in the Mediterranean area.

The commanding general of the Tactical Air Force awarded 224 Distinguished Flying Crosses and 278 Air Medals and Oak Leaf Clusters to individual crewmen of the unit, more than two years in overseas service. The majority of the Distinguished Flying Crosses were awarded for participation in operational flights totalling from 200 to 500 hours in unarmed, heavily laden transport planes, often under enemy attack.

Part of the 64th Troop Carrier Group was ordered to the China-Burma-India theatre this past winter to meet the need for increased aerial supply to the Allied forces operating in the Imphal Valley and the Upper Burma sector. During this period, the crews of this group flew nearly 7,000 sorties, totalling in excess of 21,000 hours of flying time, and carried to advanced posts troops, food, equipment, medical supplies, arms, and ammunition. Even mules were included in their varied cargoes.

The planes frequently landed under Japanese machine gun or sniper fire about the advanced airfields. They were also attacked by Zero fighters, and one incident is recorded in which a transport plane, diving low to escape a Japanese pursuit ship, lost its rudder in collision with the Zero. The transport flew on, however, and the Zero, too low to come out of its dive, crashed into the ground. This is one of the few instances of an unarmed plane's being credited with the destruction of a highly armed enemy fighter.

RAF's Three Functions

The recently-organized Balkan Air Force has three main functions to perform in aid of the Partisans, it was announced here today.

These functions of the new Air Force, composed of RAF, Yugoslav, Greek, and Italian personnel were defined as carrying out independent air operations against the enemy in the area; close support to Allied and Partisan land and naval forces; and the transportation of supplies.

The force is composed of heavy bombers, such as Halifaxes, and light bombers and fighter-bombers, and in three months of operation has a record of over 100 vessels destroyed, nearly 900 motor transport destroyed and 1,160 damaged; 75 locomotives destroyed and 30 damaged; 250 freight waggons destroyed and 700 damaged; and 122 enemy aircraft destroyed and 37 damaged.

In addition to these tasks, the Balkan Air Force has carried thousands of evacuees and wounded from Yugoslavia to save them from the German practice of killing wounded Partisans.

AFHQ in Italy

Allied Force Headquarters, the top Allied command [illegible] has been moved from

from a visit to one of their hide-outs in a mountain village somewhere on the Italian front.

Italian anti-fascists from all political parties and all walks of life are helping the Allied Armies in their task of expelling the German invader and liberating Italy and her people from the yoke of Fascism.

We have heard much of these Patriots living in the hills and their exploits. Today I lunched with a partisan band in a tiny mountain village within sight and range of the enemy's guns.

Guided by an officer, I entered what might have been any American command and observation post. The same situation maps were stretched across desks and «duty officers» were alert to all going on around them. Tommy guns hung in racks near the door. At the base of the rack an empty C-ration case held Italian and American hand grenades. Another box held an assorted mixture of ammunition. «Except for the American stuff, it's all been captured by the Patriots,» the officer explained.

This was a filtering point — what might have been called a personnel center — from which Partisans coming back through the lines to join forces with units here and carry liaison back are screened.

There were six of these stalwart patriots awaiting assignments. I can't use their names, because they all have families beyond the German lines, but this butcher, seaman, bricklayer, architect, barber, fishmonger, and airplane factory worker were typical of the men and women of Italy who have left their homes to fight the enemy. (UNN)

RAILWAYS HEAVILY HIT BY YUGOSLAVS

LONDON, August 9 — The Kraljevo-Skoplje railway line has been heavily damaged, three railway stations burned down, four bridges demolished and a locomotive and 103 coaches destroyed, Marshal Tito announced in today's communique.

As the result of heavy fighting in this area, the Germans lost 388 men killed, 512 wounded, and 117 taken prisoner.

In Macedonia, in cooperation with Greek units, Yugoslav Partisans crossed the Greek-Yugoslav border, raided a town of 20,000, and damaged enemy communications between Salonika and Bitolj.

Mopping-up operations against approximately 2,000 Axis troops, who were previously broken up at the town of Podgorica, Macedonia, have been continued, with the enemy being chased toward the town of Danilovgrad.

(Free Yugoslav Radio)

ALBANIAN PATRIOTS DEFEAT GERMANS

LONDON, August 9 — A brigade of Albanian Patriots successfully attacked on July 18, the German-held town of Lazarat, 30 miles from the Greek frontier, delayed reports reaching here revealed today.

Four days earlier, other Albanian Patriot forces inflicted about 100 casualties in an attack on the Germans at Homesh, in Central Albania, northwest of Ceramice. They also took some German prisoners. The Patriots overcame the Germans' artillery and tank support.

Between July 25 and 27, Patriots wiped out the entire German garrison of Vajza, 20 miles northwest of Tepelenë.

Successful attacks on German communications were reported today from various other Albanian districts.

(PWB)

HENGYANG FALLS AS LAST DEFENDER DIES

CHUNGKING, August 9 — After 45 days of siege — longest of the seven year old Sino-Japanese war — Hengyang, important junction on the Hankow-Canton railway, has fallen with its defenders «killed to the last man,» the Chinese High Command announced Tuesday.

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Medals and Oak Leaf Clusters to individual crewmen of the unit, more than two years in overseas service. The majority of the Distinguished Flying Crosses were awarded for participation in operational flights totalling from 200 to 500 hours in unarmed, heavily laden transport planes, often under enemy attack.

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In addition to these tasks, the Balkan Air Force has carried thousands of evacuees and wounded from Yugoslavia to save them from the German practice of killing wounded Partisans.

AFHQ in Italy

Allied Force Headquarters, the top Allied command group in the Mediterranean theatre, has been moved from North Africa to Italy, in «one of the largest movements of an Army headquarters in all military history,» it was announced here today.

The move also involved the transfer of Royal Navy and U. S. Navy headquarters; Mediterranean Allied Air Force headquarters; North African Theatre of Operations, U. S. Army, headquarters.

Hundreds of thousands of tons of supplies and equipment and numerous personnel made the transfer of the headquarters like the movement of a good-sized city, it was said. British, French, and American ships effected the transfer, as well as planes, which carried between eight and ten per cent of the key-position officers to the new location by air.

The transfer began on June 30, and by July 19 a complete operating staff had been established in Italy, so that at midnight that day the headquarters in North Africa could be shut down, with the new organization in Italy taking over without a moment's interruption. (PRO)

CORRESPONDENT MEETS ITALIAN PATRIOTS

SOMEWHERE ON THE ITALIAN FRONT, August 9 — Following is a UNN correspondent's narration of Italian Patriots' exploits based on first-hand information obtained

There were six of these stalwart patriots awaiting assignments. I can't use their names, because they all have families beyond the German lines, but this butcher, seaman, bricklayer, architect, barber, fishmonger, and airplane factory worker were typical of the men and women of Italy who have left their homes to fight the enemy. (UNN)

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A heavy artillery and aerial bombardment preceded the final Japanese assault.

Hengyang is 375 miles southeast of Chungking, and is the junction of the Hankow to Canton and the Kwangsi to Hunan railways.

Its fall opens the way for a southward Japanese drive to close the 170-mile gap with other Japanese columns driving up from Canton. Control of the entire Canton to Hankow railway would give the Japanese an overland supply route from Manchuria to Indochina and Malaya.

«CONTE VERDE» RECEIVES DIRECT HIT

CHUNGKING, August 9 — The *Conte Verde*, former Italian luxury liner, suffered direct bomb hits Monday while undergoing repairs in Shanghai harbor, a communique from General Stilwell's headquarters announced today. (Reuter)

ALLIES BOMB HALMAHERA ISLAND

ADVANCED ALLIED HQ, NEW GUINEA, August 9 — In an attack on Halmahera Island, between New Guinea and the Philippines, 13 parked Japanese planes were destroyed Monday by Allied planes, General MacArthur's communique reported today.

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Liberators pounded Galela and Lolobata on Halmahera with 48 tons of bombs. They also damaged a merchant ship of 3,000 tons.

Allied bombers supporting ground operations in the Aitape-Wewak area of New Guinea dropped 81 tons of explosives on trapped Japanese units.

Allied forces have split these 45,000 Japanese into three parts, and have inflicted on them at least 1,000 casualties. The communiqué added that the Japanese « position is becoming difficult, » and they are rushing reinforcements from Wewak to the Driniumor Valley front about 20 miles east of Aitape.

Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, announced today in his communique issued at Pearl Harbor that American forces have driven the Japanese into the northeast corner of Guam, after capturing Mount Santa Rosa, highest point in northern Guam. Since the landing on Guam, U. S. forces have counted more than 10,000 Japanese dead.

Widespread Allied bombing attacks continued on enemy positions — from the Kurile Islands, lying northeast of the Japanese mainland, all the way to Bougainville in the Solomons, and including Wake Island, the Marshalls, Nauru in the Carolines, and Nauru Island. (Reuter)

MERRILL TO HEAD C-B-I LIAISON

KANDY, CEYLON, August 9 — Brigadier General Frank D. Merrill, until recently commander of the famous « Marauder » detachment in Burma, has been named head of the liaison group for the China-Burma-India theatre at Allied Headquarters.

General Joseph Stilwell, in a message from his headquarters in India, commended General Merrill for his services in the field, adding that he had been relieved of his command solely because of ill health. It was General Merrill who led his famed « Marauders » on a 700-mile trek through the jungle to capture the Myitkyina airfield.

General Merrill is succeeded as « Marauder » commander by Brigadier General Wessels. (OWI)

JAPS ADMIT INCREASING SHIP LOSSES

WASHINGTON, August 9 — Recent Japanese reports reveal that Japan, faced with increasing ship losses and fearing severance of her sea supply lines, is attempting to divert her freight shipments to overland routes.

Domei, the Japanese news agency, said Monday that the American Air Force in China, not content with attacking Japan proper, was aiming at « cutting off our sea supply routes. » A few days earlier, the news service said « the American Navy, with Saipan as a base, will assiduously seek to disrupt our sea supply lines. Therefore, a strong demand has arisen for the thorough conversion of marine transport to land transportation. »

The news service added that in Japan and in China, freight will be carried by land transportation to the greatest extent allowed by rail facilities. Bottlenecks to such a plan are the limited capacity of the Korean railway and the ferry between China and Japan. This would affect movement of goods from China, Manchuria, and Korea.

An Associated Press dispatch Monday from Chungking said that the Japanese have been forced sharply to curtail passenger and freight transportation on railways in north-central China because of fuel shortages and the pressure of military traffic. Chinese Patriot sabotage was also effectively interfering with the movement of rail transport. (OWI)

HITLER SUMMONS MUSSOLINI

ZURICH, August 9 — Mussolini has received another [illegible] to Rastenburg, the Swiss

pleaded with the court to be executed by a firing squad, but this was refused.

Apart from Von Witzleben, the officers hanged were Colonel General Hoeppner, Major General Stieff, Lieut. General von Hase, Captain Friedrich Karl Klausing, Lieutenant Count York von Wartenburg, Lieut. Bernardis, and Lieut. von Hagen.

The official German news sources have put out a number of highly-coloured and dramatic accounts of what happened at the trial and about the revolt against Hitler, evidently in an effort to distract public attention within Germany from the disaster which has overtaken German arms on the fighting fronts.

The German agency said the defendants at the trial disclosed that several plots against Hitler and others had been hatched by Von Witzleben in February, 1943, just one month after the German defeat at Stalingrad. He had discussed with the former chief of the German General Staff, Ludwig Beck, the possibilities of removing Hitler.

Former Plot

Major General Stieff, according to the German agency, confessed to a proposed plan to induce Hitler to inspect three German soldiers wearing a new type of equipment. A time bomb was to be placed in the haversack of one of them, unknown to the wearer. The final plan was laid for July 20 because Himmler was expected to be present to share Hitler's fate.

The news agency added that the success of the plot would have resulted in the immediate control of the German Army by Von Witzleben, who would have become commander-in-chief. Hoeppner was to have become chief of the Home Army, and Ludwig Beck, chief of the German State.

Dr. Karl Goerdeler, former mayor of Leipzig, was to become German Chancellor. Goerdeler, on whose head a price of 1,000,000 marks has been placed by the Gestapo, is still at large. German papers on Thursday last carried his picture and an official notice renewing the reward and threatening all who harbor or assist Goerdeler with severe punishment.

The young Count von Wartenburg, descendant of the German general who led the Prussian revolt against Napoleon, was to have been vice chancellor, and, said the agency, confessed at the trial that he planned to establish immediate contact with the Allies both in the East and The West.

After the plot failed, Ludwig Beck, the agency said was shot by Colonel General Fromm, then commander-in-chief of the German Home Army, after having tried to commit suicide three times. Fromm was subsequently replaced by Himmler.

In addition to the eight officers already executed, five more German officers have been expelled from the Wehrmacht, and will have to stand trial on a charge of conspiracy in the anti-Hitler revolt. They include two generals, one of whom is General Felgiebel, a communications expert, two staff officers, and the aristocratic reserve lieutenant, Count von der Schulenburg. (OWI - BBC)

GERMAN CREWS MUTINY

LONDON, August 9 — The crews of three small German warships lying in the harbor of Sonderburg, on the Danish frontier, mutinied on the night of July 21 when news reached them of the attempt on Hitler's life, according to the Stockholm correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*.

Troops sent to the harbor quickly smothered the revolt. The next morning the ships steamed out to sea, and have not returned since.

Late that day a destroyer arrived in Sonderborg as a guard ship for the port. Some of the crew of this ship also

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in the Carolines, and Nauru Island. (Reuter)

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Domei, the Japanese news agency, said Monday that the American Air Force in China, not content with attacking Japan proper, was aiming at «cutting off our sea supply routes». A few days earlier, the news service said «the American Navy, with Saipan as a base, will zealously seek to disrupt our sea supply lines. Therefore, a strong demand has arisen for the thorough conversion of marine transport to land transportation.»

The news service added that in Japan and in China, freight will be carried by land transportation to the greatest extent allowed by rail facilities. Bottlenecks to such a plan are the limited capacity of the Korean railway and the ferry between China and Japan. This would affect movement of goods from China, Manchuria, and Korea.

An Associated Press dispatch Monday from Chungking said that the Japanese have been forced sharply to curtail passenger and freight transportation on railways in north-central China because of fuel shortages and the pressure of military traffic. Chinese Patriot sabotage was also effectively interfering with the movement of rail transport. (OWI)

HITLER SUMMONS MUSSOLINI

ZURICH, August 9 — Mussolini has received another summons from Hitler to come to Berchtesgaden, the Swiss newspaper *Der Bund* reported Tuesday. Mussolini was said to have left for Berchtesgaden Monday with a number of close collaborators. (Reuter)

900 BRITISH REPATRIATES REACH ENGLAND

LIVERPOOL, August 9 — Nine hundred British civilians, repatriated from Germany, arrived here today aboard the Swedish liner *Drottningholm*. (Reuter)

INSIDE GERMANY

MORE GERMAN GENERALS TO HANG

LONDON, August 9 — After the hanging last night, of eight high German officers accused of planning the overthrow of the State and the attacks on Hitler's life, the German News Agency announced later in the evening that more trials of German officers are to be held before the Nazi People's Court in Berlin. These include two more generals.

Among the eight German officers hanged yesterday was Field Marshal Erwin von Witzleben, a typical Prussian Junker officer; it was the first time in the history of the German Army that a field marshal had been hanged.

According to one report, five of the officers hanged [illegible] German soldiers wearing a new [illegible] bomb was to be placed in the haversack of one of them, unknown to the wearer. The final plan was laid for July 20, because Himmler was expected to be present to share Hitler's fate.

The news agency added that the success of the plot would have resulted in the immediate control of the German Army by Von Witzleben, who would have become commander-in-chief. Hoeppner was to have become chief of the Home Army, and Ludwig Beck, chief of the German State.

Dr. Karl Goerdeler, former mayor of Leipzig, was to become German Chancellor. Goerdeler, on whose head a price of 1,000,000 marks has been placed by the Gestapo, is still at large. German papers on Thursday last carried his picture and an official notice renewing the reward and threatening all who harbor or assist Goerdeler with severe punishment.

The young Count von Wartenburg, descendant of the German general who led the Prussian revolt against Napoleon, was to have been vice chancellor, and, said the agency, confessed at the trial that he planned to establish immediate contact with the Allies both in the East and The West.

After the plot failed, Ludwig Beck, the agency said was shot by Colonel General Fromm, then commander-in-chief of the German Home Army, after having tried to commit suicide three times. Fromm was subsequently replaced by Himmler.

In addition to the eight officers already executed, five more German officers have been expelled from the Wehrmacht, and will have to stand trial on a charge of conspiracy in the anti-Hitler revolt. They include two generals, one of whom is General Felgiebel, a communications expert; two staff officers; and the aristocratic reserve lieutenant, Count von der Schulenberg. (OWI - BBC)

GERMAN CREWS MUTINY

LONDON, August 9 — The crews of three small German warships lying in the harbor of Sonderborg, on the Danish frontier, mutinied on the night of July 21 when news reached them of the attempt on Hitler's life, according to the Stockholm correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*.

Troops sent to the harbor quickly smothered the revolt. The next morning the ships steamed out to sea, and have not returned since.

Late that day, a destroyer arrived in Sonderborg as a guard ship for the port. Some of the crew of this ship also mutinied, but were subdued by troops.

The German port commander arrested the ringleaders and put them ashore. (Reuter)

PEACE LEAFLET CIRCULATED IN GERMANY

LONDON, August 9 — Indicative of the extent of the peace movement among the Germans is a leaflet secretly circulated after the attack on Hitler.

«Your leaders are still at work,» said the leaflet.

«The war will soon be ended by the overthrow of the régime. You will be called upon to act when the time comes, and as a reward for the patriotic attitude you will be asked to show, you will be able to return to a free and happy Germany.»

It was stated that German officers, many of whom have acquired stocks and money in France, are now withdrawing these investments and converting them into valuable objects or into real estate in Austria and Hungary.

A Washington message said that recent reports from France and Sweden indicated that the Allied military advances, coupled with the new Nazi measures to combat the peace movement, are rapidly breaking down German military morale.

An Associated Press dispatch yesterday said that Field Marshal von Rundstedt's removal from the command of

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the western front was a sharp blow to German officers in France, and that the removal of other high officials since the attack on Hitler had caused a considerable feeling of depression.

The dispatch added: «Some officers in a northern city in France have packed suitcases in the belief that they will be leaving shortly, either as part of the evacuation of the German Army, or the end of the war. Tension between the SS and other army units has increased notably.» (PWB)

SOLDIERS COURT-MARTIALED FOR DEFEATISM

CAIRO, August 9 — A German officer and four soldiers, returning to Athens from home leave, gave such a black description of the situation at home that they were arrested and court-martialed for defeatism, said a report reaching here today.

They were all executed at the Haidai prison.

Other reports spoke of the drastic decline of German and Bulgarian morale as the truth about German defeats on all fronts reached beleaguered garrisons in Greece and the Aegean.

Morale is worst on the islands.

The second-in-command of the German garrison of Cephalonia took 40 days' leave and never returned to his post.

A German military police officer in Florina was quoted as saying: «We no longer trust anyone here. The Gestapo will be in complete charge from now on.»

In northern Greece, Bulgarian troops are already sending their families home. (Reuter)

LIBERATED ITALY

UNAUTHORIZED ELECTRICITY USERS WARNED

ROME, August 9 — Unauthorized consumers of more electricity than their rationed turn allows will be disconnected from power lines and their meters will be sealed for not less than 60 days.

Instructions to this effect were given today to the two local electric light and power companies by the Transportation, Communications, and Utilities Section of Region IV, the power regulatory body, under authority from Regional ACC Commissioner Poletti.

The penalty stems from Colonel Poletti's Regional Order No. 19, issued August 1, which makes it illegal for any consumer to use electric current except during the designated turn, or period, for the area in which he is located.

The Società Romana Elettrica and the Azienda Communale Elettrica ed Acqua were ordered to make the disconnections and report violators daily. The AMG will also make inspections to enforce the order.

Violations are occurring, it was said, because many consumers are on 24-hour preferential military and civilian circles and manage to get more than their rationed share of electricity.

Any Allied Force consumer not entitled to preferential consumption and making use of more than the rationed share of current will be answerable directly to the TCU Division. (UNN)

CIVILIAN MOTORISTS MUST GET PERMITS

ROME, August 9 — Citizens of Rome contemplating a motor trip southward in the areas now open to free circulation of civilians were reminded today that they must get permits for their vehicles before setting out.

Captain A. F. Baker, head of the Allied Military Government's transport section, said that only animal-powered transport would be allowed for the present. Operators of motor vehicles used for this importation, however, must get permits issued by the Transport Office. (UNN)

FIVE GRAIN LAW EVADERS SENTENCED

ENNA, August 9 — The Tribunal here has given five evaders of the Granaries of the People law prison sentences ranging from 12 to 18 months, together with heavy fines. (UNN)

FASCIST VICTIMS ORDERED FREED

ROME, August 9 — The Minister of Justice today ordered that all victims of the Fascist Special Tribunal for the Defense of the Fascist State be relieved of all sentences and penalties. Any yet remaining in prison were ordered released at once. (UNN)

PROPAGANDA MINISTER TO CONCENTRATION CAMP

ROME, August 9 — Former National Councillor Gaetano Polverelli, once head of Mussolini's press office and then Minister of Popular Culture, today started on his journey from prison to a concentration camp in central Italy. (UNN)

COMMUNISTS, SOCIALISTS HAIL TWO-PARTY PACT

ROME, August 9 — Pietro Nenni, Secretary General of the Socialist Party, and Minister Without Portfolio Palmiro Togliatti of the Communist Party, today issued statements hailing the pact of political action reaffirmed here yesterday by their respective parties.

The two parties have formed a joint committee to further their common program of political action. (UNN)

O'DWYER NOMINATION CONFIRMED

WASHINGTON, August 9 — The nomination as brigadier general of Colonel William O'Dwyer, vice president of the Allied Control Commission in Italy, was confirmed today by the U. S. Senate.

General O'Dwyer, who heads the ACC's economic section, is prosecuting attorney of Kings County (Brooklyn), New York State, on leave to the U. S. Army. (OWI)

NEW ITALIAN PRESS LICENSING COMMISSION

ROME, August 9 — The National Commission for the Press began functioning here today as the authority which licenses newspapers and other publications within Italian Government-administered territories.

Undersecretary for the Press Spataro presided. A number of new publications for the Italian southland were authorized. Lt Col Ian S. Munro, Secretary of the Allied Publications Board, attended the meeting. (UNN)

NEW PRESIDENT OF ITALIAN RED CROSS

ROME, August 9 — Dr Umberto Zanotti Bianco was named today as president of the Italian Red Cross. He succeeds Prof Michele Jungano, who has been serving as Commissioner by appointment of the Government, pending the appointment of a president. (UNN)

BARI PROVINCIAL DEPUTATION TAKES OFFICE

BARI, August 9 — The recently-appointed Provincial Deputation for Bari Province was today installed in office. This is the first representative body for the province since the advent of Fascism, and represents another step toward restoration of local self-government. (UNN)

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ROME, August 9 — Citizens of Rome contemplating a motor trip southward in the areas now open to free circulation of civilians were reminded today that they must get permits for their vehicles before setting out.

Captain A. F. Baker, head of the Allied Military Government Civilian Travel Office, said that such motor-vehicle travel permits must be secured at the Motor Vehicle Registration Office, 137 Via Tomatelli. Unless this is obtained in advance, the traveler may experience considerable difficulties, including the possible impounding of his vehicle. (UNN)

DOCUMENTS OF NAZI OCCUPATION IN ARCHIVES

ROME, August 9 — Mayor Filippo Dorta announced today that all available documents and records of the Nazi occupation of Rome will be preserved in archives of the City Hall on Capitoline Hill. (UNN)

IMPROVEMENT IN ROME FOOD SITUATION

ROME, August 9 — The Regional ACC Commissioner, Colonel Charles Poletti, today ruled that food cooperatives may go and get unrationed food supplies, with the exception of potatoes. Permission to bring in such supplies will be issued at the Rationing Office.

At the same time, private citizens were authorized to bring in for their own use as much as 50 kilograms of unrationed food, exclusive of potatoes. No special permission is required by individuals.

Foodstuff for animals may also be brought into the Rome area without any restrictions on horse-drawn or other

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MEMBERS OF CABINET RECEIVED BY POPE

VATICAN CITY, August 9 — Several members of the Bonomi Government, including Minister of Communications Francesco Cerabona, Minister of the Treasury Marcello Soleri and Undersecretary for Communications Angelo Raffaele Jervolino were received today in audience by Pope Pius XII. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

BRITISH AND AMERICANS SIGN OIL AGREEMENT

WASHINGTON, August 9 — Representatives of the British and American governments last night signed an agreement designed to make the world's petroleum supplies available to all peaceful countries at fair prices and on a non-discriminatory basis.

The agreement, which lays down broad principles for international trade in petroleum, was signed for the United States by Acting Secretary of State Edward Stettinius, and for the British Government by Lord Beaverbrook, head of the British delegation.

It is designed to distribute petroleum supplies, subject to existing collective security arrangements, equitably to encourage the development of petroleum resources with

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a view to sound economic advancement of producing countries; to secure recognition of the principle of equal opportunity in the acquisition of concessions; to obtain respect for valid concessions and contracts; and to free the production and distribution of petroleum from unnecessary restrictions.

The agreement provides for the establishment of a petroleum commission, composed of the representatives of the two governments, which will estimate the world demand for petroleum and recommend the manner in which this demand may best be satisfied. It will also investigate Anglo-American problems relating to the efficient operation of the international industry.

Upon notification by the two governments, the agreement becomes effective, and is terminable on three months' notice by either government.

It is a preliminary to the negotiation of a multilateral agreement on petroleum to which producing governments and the consuming countries will, it is hoped, become signatories.

The two countries agree to seek the collaboration of other interested countries in carrying out the agreed principles. (OWI)

NEUTRAL

GERMAN PROFESSORS REFUSE TO LEAVE TURKEY

ANKARA, August 9 — Twenty-four German professors, at the university of Istanbul, have refused to return to Germany, said a dispatch filed to Moscow from here today. (Radio Moscow)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

ITALY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 9 — Today's communique:

LAND: The major activity on the Italian front has been transferred from the Florence sector to the sector due north of Arezzo, where our troops took Monte Grillo, an important hill feature on the west of the upper Arno Valley leading to Bibbiena. The importance which the enemy attaches to this feature, is shown by the fact that he launched five counter-attacks to retake it during the day, all of which were broken up by our artillery fire.

Other enemy counter-attacks were launched against our positions in the hills east of the upper Arno Valley. These were also successfully repulsed.

Another hill feature south of the Arno west of Pontassieve was taken during the day and a counter-attack driven off.

On the remainder of the front, patrol activity by both sides continues.

AIR: Tactical aircraft continued their attacks yesterday on enemy supply lines and communications in northern Italy, the battle area, and in southern France. Targets included railyards, bridges, rail lines, transport, and other military objectives. Other aircraft attacked objectives in Yugoslavia, as well as shipping in the Adriatic.

Heavy bombers of the 8th Air Force, flying from Russian bases, attacked airdromes at Buzau and Zilistea in the Ploesti area of Rumania, landing in Italy. Heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force did not operate.

In these operations, four enemy aircraft were destroyed, and six of ours are missing. Four of our aircraft are missing [illegible] operations of August 7/8.

objectives were secured by first light, and a number of pockets of enemy which had been by-passed in this first advance were cleaned up during the day. The advance continued at midday in face of determined enemy resistance supported by armor. The Villages of La Hogue, Haute Mesnil, Chitheaux, and Saint Aignan, and the town of Bretteville sur Laize, are in our hands. The bridgehead over the river Orne has been extended, and local advances were made to improve our positions east of Mont Pincon.

Long-range and short-range fighters in considerable numbers swept the area south and east of the battle zone throughout the day, taking heavy toll of enemy transport and attacking gun positions. Three enemy mine sweepers in the Bay of Biscay were attacked by rocket-firing coastal aircraft and were left ablaze. During the night, fires were started among oil tanks south of Fontainebleau and Crane. Dijon was also set afire by light bombers. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, August 9 — Wednesday night's communique:

During August 9, northwest of Rezekne (Rezhitsa), our troops continued their offensive, in the course of which they occupied over 30 populated localities, including Polvarte, Gariye, Mauri, Gornovichi, and Laudono.

Northwest of Daugavpil (Dvinsk), our troops continued their advance and occupied in fighting over 250 populated localities, including Mintse, Vegenai, Vagali, Kolnorseli, Uzhenalia, Aluhini, Seviri, Ozorye, and the railway stations of Bogzvalye, Mereta, Reity, and Lok.

West and southwest of Jelgava (Mitau), our troops in fighting continued to advance and occupied over 200 populated localities, including Olaatu, Bene, Migurale, Mangalchay, Rukhay, and the railway stations of Obgundee, Benkulye, and Romme.

Northwest of Mariampol, our troops beat back strong enemy counter-attacks of tanks and infantry, and inflicted heavy losses in men and material.

Northwest of Mariampol, our troops beat back strong of their offensive, captured the towns of Sokolov-Podlatsky and Vegrow, and also occupied in fighting over 150 populated localities, including Dolonshegi, Ivoncitin, Vimari, Rumna, Yablon, Yaumno, and the railway stations of Yaski and Sviaski.

North of Sandomir, our troops in surmounting enemy resistance, continued their operations for expansion of the bridgehead on the left bank of the Vistula, and occupied several populated localities.

West and south of Drohobycz, our troops continuing their offensive, captured the district centers of Drohobycz Region, the town of Stary Sumter, the town of Dzkolye, and also occupied in fighting over 80 other populated localities, including Darzaya, Parich, Tsershita, Mutts, Lobsta, Hodnitsa, Stary, Sapietik, Novy Sapietik, Rilnik, Rozsha, and the railway stations of Hodity, Rubenta, and Gody.

There are no material changes on all other sectors of the front.

During August 8, our troops damaged or destroyed, on all fronts a total of 120 German tanks. In air combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 38 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ AAI, August 9 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

About 6,000 members of a Garibaldi Brigade and several other groups operating in the Montedoro sector have engaged German forces superior in numbers and arms. [illegible] by the sudden and rapid

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In these operations, four enemy aircraft were destroyed, and six of ours are missing. Four of our aircraft are missing from night operations of August 7/8.

MAAF flew approximately 1,000 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, August 9 — Today's communique:

Allied forces in Brittany are closing in on the ports of Saint Malo, Brest, and Lorient. Converging columns have pushed to within five miles of Lorient, and other forces have engaged the enemy four miles from Brest. Fighting is now in progress on the outskirts of Saint Malo. Large fires are burning in both Saint Malo and Lorient, indicating destruction by Germans of their supplies in both ports.

Confused fighting is in progress around Mortain, on the Normandy front. To the northwest of Mortain, a German counter-attack with tanks and infantry was broken at Gethamo, which has been freed. The drive penetrated about one mile into our line, but heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy by Allied troops assisted by planes and artillery. The front line in this area now extends generally along the road between Gethamo and Vire.

In the vicinity of Vire, the enemy is offering stubborn resistance south and southwest of the town. The Allied drive south of Caen progressed some 7,000 yards yesterday. After heavy and accurate preliminary bombing, the first

Garlye, Mauri, Gerbovizhe, and Lendora.

Northwest of Daugavpil (Dvinsk), our troops continued their advance and occupied in fighting over 250 populated localities, including Minise, Vegenali, Vagali, Kaunorseli, Uzhebalia, Alulani, Securi, Ozerye, and the railway stations of Rozzvelye, Moreta, Reity, and Loit.

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(Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, August 9 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

About 6,000 members of a Garibaldi Brigade and several other groups operating in the Montefiorino sector have engaged German forces superior in numbers and arms.

The Germans, surprised by the sudden and rapid maneuver of the Patriots, yielded ground during the initial stages of the battle. The Germans had 16 armored cars and several mortars at their disposal. When the enemy recovered sufficiently to take advantage of his greater forces, the Patriots still continued fighting for two days.

A detachment of 40 Patriots captured three mortar batteries from the enemy. In spite of their inferiority in numbers, the Patriots inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

Clashes continued in the Abetone sector, where the Patriots are resisting and impeding traffic on important highways. The Resistance movement has recently increased in strength in this sector.

In the Padua sector fighting took place between Patriot groups and the 18th Fascist Black Brigade, which suffered heavy losses in the localities of Santo Campario, Conselvo, and Montera. Many Fascist militiamen took advantage of the resulting confusion to desert. They did this in spite of the watchfulness of the Germans.

In the Province of Como, the Patriots fought a successful engagement against the 2nd Fascist Black Brigade.

At Orio, in the Pavia sector, Nazi-Fascists attempting to carry out widespread destruction were met by Patriots, who forced the enemy to scatter. The enemy lost 10 dead and many wounded. (UNN)

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GERMAN

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

On the whole Normandy Front, reaching from the region south of Caen up to the area east of Avranches, extremely grim fighting is in progress. The enemy, who uses extremely large amounts of material, again and again attacked our front supported by numerous tanks and strong air forces. Only south of Caen and south of Vire, did he succeed in punching a gap into our lines. The enemy spearheads were stopped in the deeply-echelloned positions.

In the other front sectors, the attacking enemy troops broke down before our main lines and suffered heavy losses. Yesterday, in the Le Mans sector, the enemy succeeded, in grim fighting, in penetrating the town.

In Brittany, the American units which had advanced toward Brest and Lorient were repelled, and many enemy tanks were destroyed. Grim fighting for S. Malo is in progress. Bombers attacked the enemy supply centers of Avranches and Dreux with good effect.

On the night of August 7, an enemy freighter of 10,000 tons was sunk by direct bomb hits off Avranches. The enemy lost 20 planes over Normandy and the occupied western territories.

Sixty-nine terrorists were killed in action in the French rear.

Greater London is being kept under fierce retaliatory fire with « V-1 ».

In Italy, south of Florence and north of Arezzo, the enemy launched local attacks which remained unsuccessful. Patrol vessels of the Navy sank two British motor assault boats off the Dalmatian coast. Two German vessels were lost.

In the East, in the Baranov sector, strong Soviet attacks supported by tanks were frustrated or sealed off, and 47 tanks were destroyed. Southeast of Warka, tank formations counter-attacked and penetrated into the enemy positions which were stubbornly defended. Southwest of Bialystok, the Bolsheviks resumed their attacks, after intense artillery preparations, with strong tank and bomber formations. Grim fighting is in progress at some points of infiltration. North of Memel yesterday all Soviet attempts at breaking through were frustrated. The enemy who, at Rassinen, had driven a wedge into our lines was sealed off in a counter-attack and 76 enemy tanks were destroyed.

On the Latvian Front, numerous enemy attacks were smashed in grim fighting. Bombers repeatedly participated in the final fighting by low-level attacks. Bombers and night-fighters successfully attacked Soviet communications and strong points. Several pontoon bridges over the Vistula were destroyed.

Escort vessels of a German convoy and the anti-aircraft guns of the ships shot down eight British planes off the southern Norwegian coast. Last night, enemy nuisance raiders dropped bombs on western Germany and East Prussia. In Cologne, damage was caused to buildings.

(Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

German Overseas Stations: On the western front, the Allies have launched their expected major attack east of the Orne. The Canadians have succeeded in making only minor penetrations into our lines. East of Avranches, the Americans made unsuccessful attempts at breaking through. The British Admiralty and American Navy Department have not disclosed the destruction by Germans of 91,000 tons of Allied shipping in the Seine Bay on the night of August 2. From the Italian front, only patrol and reconnaissance activities are reported. German Panzer grenadiers are holding the enemy southeast of Florence, and German artillery is shelling enemy tank and scout car concentrations. The Polish Prime Minister, according to the *Basler Nationalzeitung*, had no official reception from the Soviet Government. He was informed that he must consider the Communist Committee the temporary Government of Poland. On the eastern front, the Soviet advance in the Carpathians and the Finnish Isthmus has been halted. Fighting is limited to the bridgeheads in the Vistula bend, to the area southeast of Bialystok, and to the north of the Niemen.

German Home Service: Members of the Supreme Soviet Council have arrived in Lvov to discuss the setting-up of a Bolshevik régime in Soviet-held Polish territory.

DNB and Transocean: Martin Hellensleber reports increasing German activity in the east and west. German attacks have been launched against the Americans in Brittany. General Dempsey has attacked in the direction of Falaise, thus shifting the centre of gravity eastward. Artillery fire and air support of these attacks have been extremely heavy. Fresh landings are expected on the Italian front. The 5th Army has turned over further sections to the British 8th Army, and this is regarded as a preparation for American landings on the Ligurian coast. No major fighting is reported in Italy, but concentrations of strong enemy forces in the area of Florence have been noted. On the eastern front, the German Commander-in-Chief has announced the arrival of new troops and war material as a result of intensified efforts on the home front. The Soviets hope to extend the bridgehead of Baranova south of the Vistula bend, and to push forward between the Vistula and Niemen towards the East Prussian border. Commenting on the trial of conspirators against the Fuehrer, the Berlin press points out that this is the first example of such treachery in the history of the Prussian Army.

Fascist Radio: The Allies are regrouping their forces south of the Arno, and reinforcements are being brought up. Allied thrusts in the Florence sector and north of Arezzo have been frustrated. Two British motor torpedo-boats have been sunk off the Dalmatian coast.

Radio Tevere: It is reported that Mussolini is once more in Germany.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789281

Sixty-nine terrorists were killed in action in the French rear.

Greater London is being kept under fierce retaliatory fire with « V-1 ».

In Italy, south of Florence and north of Arezzo, the enemy launched local attacks which remained unsuccessful. Patrol vessels of the Navy sank two British motor assault boats off the Dalmatian coast. Two German vessels were lost.

In the East, in the Baranov sector, strong Soviet attacks supported by tanks were frustrated or sealed off, and 47 tanks were destroyed. Southeast of Warka, tank formations counter-attacked and penetrated into the enemy positions which were stubbornly defended. Southwest of Bialystok, the Bolsheviks resumed their attacks, after intense artillery preparations, with strong tank and bomber formations. Grim fighting is in progress at some points of infiltration. North of Memel yesterday all Soviet attempts at breaking through were frustrated. The enemy who, at Rassinen, had driven a wedge into our lines was sealed off in a counter-attack and 76 enemy tanks were destroyed.

On the Latvian Front, numerous enemy attacks were smashed in grim fighting. Bombers repeatedly participated in the final fighting by low-level attacks. Bombers and night-fighters successfully attacked Soviet communications and strong points. Several pontoon bridges over the Vistula were destroyed.

Escort vessels of a German convoy and the anti-aircraft guns of the ships shot down eight British planes off the southern Norwegian coast. Last night, enemy nuisance raiders dropped bombs on western Germany and East Prussia. In Cologne, damage was caused to buildings.

(Radio Berlin)

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

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9 AUG 1944

NEWS SUMMARY

Public Relations Office

PENINSULAR BASE SECTION NUMBER 301-WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9,1944

AMERICAN ADVANCE ROLLS TOWARD PARIS: SHAEF, August 8--Allied troops have smashed their way to within 100 miles of Paris, according to a dispatch received here late last night from William Steen, Reuters correspondent. They are moving east of Mayenne River so swiftly that the Germans do not appear to know the exact position of the spearheads. In face of this great surge, the German counter-thrust in Mortain sector loses its significance. Strong forces of Eighth Airforce heavy bombers again saturated the German lines south of Caen in support of an offensive by the Canadian and British troops. This attack, under Canadian General Crerar, has carried five miles into the German defenses. Striking due south of Verrieres, the main thrust has driven through the wooded area of Saint -ignan de Carmsnil, eight miles south of Caen. Allied casualties are not heavy so far. Verrieres, starting point of the major drive, has been the pivot of the Canadian lines for a fortnight. The Allied forces are reported to be using "revolutionary" methods of warfare. Men rode into battle in heavily armored troop-carriers, specially modified for the operation. With tank support, these vehicles formed the initial assault wave which rolled more than three miles through heavy defenses in the first hour of assault. Since then, the infantry has been consolidating the new positions. At the limit of the drive, heavy German opposition was encountered, including twenty Panther tanks. Points captured include May-sur-Orne, which fell after bitter fighting, Tilly la Campagne, Saint Aignan de Carmsnil, Caillouet, Cintheaux, and Gaussnil. There is still a small pocket of German resistance in Fontenay le Marmion, some five miles south of Caen. The German hinge at this point has been badly shaken, and a break through now would carry the battle into what has been termed "ideal" tank country south of Caen. Caught between the rapidly advancing American columns, and the Canadian offensive, it is now questionable whether the German Seventh Army can retire as quickly across the Dive, the Trouve, and the Seine, as Americans can advance on the road leading to the French capital. This twin-attack is reacting already on the southern French front, and may at any moment affect that in Italy, according to Jon Kimche, Reuters military correspondent. He said "The offensive has killed any hope Hitler may have had of saving the troops in France for a final all-out stand on Germany's eastern border.

Meanwhile, reports were coming in of apparent evacuation of various sectors of France. An unconfirmed report from Vichy stated that on Tuesday the German Army evacuated the west coast port of Bordeaux, leaving only small SS detachments as rearguard. Strong detachments of SS and militia have arrived in Vichy, which according to "Gazette de Lausanne" means that "central and southern France are likely to be abandoned without delay."

SOVIET FORCES SEIZE KRUSTPILS: Moscow, August 8--Moscow reported tonight that Red Army troops continued their offensive west and northwest of Rezekne and captured the town and railway station of Krustpils, as well as over fifty inhabited localities. In the area of the town of Birzai, the Germans a few days ago launched repeated counterattacks with tanks and infantry, against the Russians advancing in this sector. In heavy fighting, the German forces were repulsed, and the Soviets advanced to take eighty inhabited localities. In the three-day battle, the Germans lost 6000 killed, 1350 captured, 89 tanks destroyed and 16 captured. Krustpils is an important Latvian railway junction on the main line to Riga, only seventy-five miles from the Latvian captial. Other towns announced as captured by the Russians are Chyrow, sixteen miles west, and Dobromil, eighteen miles northwest of Sambor, these capture was announced yesterday. Dublany, also captured, lies eleven miles northwest of the oil-center of Drohobycz.

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(Continued)

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

Hundreds of fires were blazing today on the German side of the East Prussian border, started by Soviet aircraft ranging ahead of the Red Army. The Russians are now advancing on the East Prussian border in three powerful forces. Moscow is momentarily uncommunicative on the situation in this sector, as often when an important battle is being fought.

LITTLE CHANGE ON ITALIAN FRONT: Allied Headquarters, Italy, August 8--Savage fighting was reported from the rain-drenched Florence sector, but little progress was claimed by either side. Along the southbank of the Arno, to east and west of Florence, Germans still cling stubbornly to their narrowing foothold, in the face of intense British attacks. Northeast of Montelupo, about ten miles west of Florence and south of Signa, somewhat nearer the city, the Germans are holding on to areas south of the river. The Arno River, following the heavy thunderstorms yesterday, has risen between its steep, stonefaced embankments, and swollen from a sluggish stream to a swiftly-flowing river. The Eighth Army troops east of Florence are still clearing the Arno bend where Germans are strongly holding onto their dominant positions on the northern bastions of the ridge southwest of Pontassieve. Inside Florence, in spite of machine-gun bullets zipping across the river into the heart of the city and German shells dropping into the area south of the river, civilian life goes on almost as usual. Markets are thronged with housewives apparently oblivious to the battle going on about them. Artillery duels marked the entire front. Meanhile, medium forces of escorted heavy bombers attacked synthetic oilplants at Blechhamer in Silesia. Other heavy bombers attacked oil installations and airfields in Yugoslavia. Tactical aircraft attacked enemy communications and other military objectives in northern Italy and southern France. During these operations 29 enemy aircraft were destroyed and 22 of ours are missing.

ARAB UNITY TO BE DISCUSSED: Jerusalem, August 8--Plans for a reunion of Syria, Lebanon, Palestine, and Transjordan into one state are understood to be down for discussion at the Pan-Arab Conference at Alexandria next month. The plans include an eight-point program drawn up by Shukri Kouatly, Syrian president, and General Nuri es Said, former premier of Iraq. They are also understood to provide that the people of such a combined state should decide their own form of government, and whether the regime should be a monarchy or a republic. The sponsors propose the formation of a league which Iraq and Syria would join immediately, and which other Arab states could join if they desired. This league would have a permanent council which member-states would nominate under a rotating chairmanship. The council would be responsible for administering territorial defense, foreign affairs, currency, communications, customs, and protection of minority rights. Under these plans Palestine Jewry would have semi-autonomy with its own rural urban district administration, including schools, health, and police, and would be subject to general supervision by the Syrian state under international guarantee. It is understood that both promoters of this great Syrian scheme and the Arabs generally accept the principles of the Palestine White Paper.

EXCERPTS FROM TODAY'S NEWS--Since the invasion, including the Britanny campaign, Americans have taken 85,534 prisoners. Free Yugoslav Radio reports that in Serbia, heavy losses have been inflicted on the enemy in the Ibar Valley, and that one of the most important lines of communication, Kr. Lpevo Skoplaje, has been cut. Yugoslav forces in Macedonia, in central Bosnia, in Croatia, and in the Dalmatian Islands, are carrying out offensive operations. American Flying Fortresses landed today in Italy, to complete the second leg of the England-Russia-Italy shuttle. RAF Beaufighters attacked a German convoy of fourteen ships north of the southwest coast of Norway. They torpedoes 3 merchant ships, set fire to 3, and damaged 6 more seriously.

Restricted S.F.
INFORMATION DIVISION
ACC
9 AUG 1944

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service **compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, INC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, AP O 512

No. 51 — 9 August 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Canadians advance five miles in Normandy; Red Army fighting in Warsaw's outskirts; Mannerheim tells Finns to fight on; Captured German generals urge Baltic army to quit; Patrolling and artillery engagements in Italy; Germans still hold Florence; Devers decorated by King George; Yugoslav and Greek Partisans capture Greek town; Shanghai bombed by U. S. Liberators; Tokyo says Navy will fight only in home waters; Allies resume advance in New Guinea.

INSIDE GERMANY — Generals in anti-Hitler plot sentenced.

LIBERATED ITALY — Ministers study farming and food problems; 12 Bank of Italy officials ousted; Two more Fascists arrested; Epuration of Rome City staff totals 436; Legion of Merit conferred on General Johnson.

UNITED NATIONS — Poles discuss frontiers; British Liberals outline their peace policy.

NEUTRALS — Turkish nation mobilizes for defence.

WAR FRONTS

CANADIAN OFFENSIVE ADVANCES FIVE MILES

SHAEF, August 8 — The new Canadian offensive under the command of General Crerar has advanced five miles into the German line. Striking due south of Verrieres, the main thrust has driven through the wooded area of St. Aignan-deora Carmeshil, eight miles south of Caen.

More than 1,000 RAF heavy bombers, operating in direct support of the Canadian forces, last night struck smashing blows at the hinge of the German line just south of Caen. They dropped thousands of tons of bombs in an area full of anti-aircraft and antitank guns, rocket and artillery batteries, and infantry positions.

The battle area was [illegible] heavily bombed by nine

Avranches, and at first had some success, taking Mortain which was lightly held. Fighter-bombers and Typhoon rocket-firing aircraft, however, swept in at low levels to attack German armor, knocking out 135 tanks and 90 armored cars.

Aimed at cutting the supply routes to the Americans now fanning out in Brittany, the German thrust failed, and the remnant of the armored forces are now fighting to extricate themselves.

105 Miles From Paris

Further south and to the east, American spearheads are approaching a line running north and south between Alençon and Le Mans, just over 105 miles from Paris. Fast armored columns are rolling across a wide area of the Mayenne River, encountering little German opposition. The Germans themselves seemed uncertain in their broadcasts of the news just where the American advance units are, and it is possible that later reports will reveal them at Le Mans.

In the Brittany Peninsula, American troops are fanning out and meeting with little opposition. Reports this morning said that Chateauneuf had been freed, and that fighting was in progress on the outskirts of St. Malo. Large fires have been observed on either side of the Brittany Peninsula, at St. Malo and Lorient.

Today's communique stated that St. Malo has been cut off and that St. Brieuc has been liberated, together with Chateaubriant. Sporadic fighting has taken place with small groups of Germans, bewildered at the rapidity of the Americans' advance. These small German garrisons can never be sure where the Americans will appear next. It is not even easy for the Allies' leaders to know at any given moment where these spearheads are, because some American columns are observing a radio silence.

This afternoon's BBC broadcast to Europe stated that American forces were in action within four miles of the Atlantic port of Brest, within five miles of Lorient, and on the outskirts of St. Malo, where German demolition squads have set big fires going.

Correspondents reported that several infantry and armored divisions of the German Army have had to be withdrawn from Poland, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, southwest France, and parts of the Mediterranean coast. It was also revealed that in Vercors alone, two German

LATE BULLETINS

ALLIED GLIDER TROOPS ON LOIRE ESTUARY

LONDON, August 8 — The German Overseas News Agency stated that Allied glider troops have landed on the Loire Estuary.

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

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The battle area was again heavily bombed by planes of the 8th USAAF before early this afternoon. By late this afternoon, troops were moving so fast that the heavy bombers which had been allocated to support the offensive, were not called upon to join battle.

The towns of St. Aignandeora Mesnil, Carcelles, five miles southeast of Caen and Rocquencourt, six miles south of Caen, have been liberated by the Canadians.

The Allied forces used revolutionary methods of warfare. Men rode into battle in heavily armored troop carriers with tank support.

Orne Bridgehead Widens

While the Allies continued to push down from Caen, the new bridgehead across the Orne south of the Foret de Grimbosq continued to develop. The Allied hold on the eastern bank of the river has now been enlarged to 3,000 yards. It was reported late tonight that the town of Grimbosq had been liberated. May-sur-Orne fell today after bitter fighting and Tilly le Campagne, Caillouet, Cintheaux, and Haumesnil have been liberated. There is still one small pocket of German resistance in Fontenay le Marmion, five miles due south of Caen.

Further south, correspondents reported that armor clashes are continuing around Mortain, now firmly in Allied hands, and Cherence la Roussel, Juvigny, and St. Barthelmy. The Germans tried to break in between Mortain and

105 Miles From Paris

Further south and to the east, American spearheads are approaching a line running north and south between Alencon and Le Mans, just over 105 miles from Paris. Fast armored columns are rolling across a wide area of the Matenne River, encountering little German opposition. The Germans themselves seemed uncertain in their broadcasts of the news just where the American advance units are, and it is possible that later reports will reveal them at Le Mans.

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LATE BULLETINS

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LONDON, August 8 — The German Overseas News Agency stated that Allied glider troops have landed on the Loire Estuary.

The dispatch also stated that Allied tank spearheads have reached the Loire, and at certain points have reached the coast, which is bristling with fortifications. The report added that none of the German naval bases have so far been attacked. (Reuter)

CANADIANS GAIN 7,000 YARDS

SHAEF, August 8 — The Canadian offensive south of Caen has gained 7,000 yards. All vital objectives have been taken despite some of the heaviest fighting of the Normandy campaign.

The town of La Hogue, 1½ miles east of Tilly la Campagne, was freed.

A heavy German counter-attack at Grimbosq has been repulsed. (Reuter)

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CHURCHILL VISITS NORMANDY

SHAEF, August 8 — Prime Minister Churchill made a flying visit to Normandy on Monday to receive first-hand information of the recent advance from Generals Montgomery and Bradley, it was learned at headquarters late tonight.

It was Mr. Churchill's third visit to France since the landings were made. (Reuter)

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

divisions had been tied down as a result of the activities of the Maquis.

Chateauneuf is seven miles southeast of St. Malo on Highway 137 to Rennes. St. Brieuc, on the north coast of Brittany, is 35 miles west of Dinan. Chateaubriant, road and railway center, is 35 miles north of Nantes, and 50 miles southeast of Rennes.

Early yesterday, strong forces of heavy bombers, operating in small groups, attacked fuel storage points, bridges, and rail targets in a wide arc northeast and east of Paris and southeast of Bordeaux.

Fighter-bombers swooping east and southeast of Paris destroyed 32 locomotives, 350 railway cars, and 80 military vehicles. Ammunition dumps at Livarot, La Sollepiere, Le Lude, and Bauches du Desert were attacked by medium and light bombers.

Other formations bombed shipping in Brest harbor and bridges at Nogest le Roi, Neavy sur Loire, and Corbie, east of Amiens. At least 20 enemy planes were destroyed in the air in encounters throughout the day and night.

From all these operations, 22 Allied aircraft are reported missing. (BBC - Reuter)

TAF CARRIES OUT STRONG NIGHT ATTACK

LONDON, August 8 — Allied air power gave the Germans in France no respite last night when Mosquito bombers of the 2nd TAF carried out a big program of harassing enemy patrols from points near the front lines to targets 100 miles to the east and southeast of Paris.

Twenty-four trains were bombed and strafed and four German aircraft were destroyed over France during the night by Mosquitoes. Three Allied planes are missing.

It was announced from the headquarters of the Eastern Bomber Command today that American heavy bombers, operating from Russian bases, had attacked the German synthetic oil refinery at Tresbinia, 20 miles west of Cracow, yesterday.

Three more of Germany's oil storage depots in France have been seriously damaged following attacks by planes of RAF Bomber Command, it was announced here today. The plants are located at Blaye and Pauillac, due north of Bordeaux, on opposite banks of the Gironde River.

Monday evening, Boston and Mitchell bombers of the RAF bombed ammunition dumps serving the enemy on the Caen front, said an Allied Expeditionary Air Force headquarters announcement. The dumps were within a short distance of each other one being at Follipere and the other at Livarot. The attacks were made without loss in the face of fairly heavy anti-aircraft fire, the announcement added.

6,000 Tons One Hour

Always in support of the fighting on the Caen front, 6,000 tons of bombs were dropped by 1,000 heavy bombers in one hour Saturday, said a Reuter correspondent in Normandy. The attack, the first made by heavy bombers in close tactical support of ground troops, necessitated use of new tactics to achieve success.

U. S. Strategic Air Force Headquarters in Europe yesterday announced the Sunday bombing, for the third successive day, of Germany's major war industries by bombers of the U. S. 8th Air Force. Reconnaissance photos taken the following day showed severe damage to the tank and engine plant in the Niederschonweide section of Berlin; three factories assembling tanks and making plane engines at Marienfelde, only one or two of whose buildings escaped direct hits; a Daimler Benz factory at Genshagen, also near Berlin, one of the largest aircraft engine plants in Europe; and four plants near Brandenburg making armored vehicles and the Heinkel-117 bomber. Oil refineries at Hamburg, Barburg, and Schulau, near Hamburg,

services have already been ordered home. Some 80,000 women, practically the entire German feminine clerical staff, in France, has left the country in the past two weeks.

"In Paris, the whole of the "cultural section" of Goebbels propaganda ministry has departed from the Hotel de Sagon on the Rue de Grenelle.

"It is also reported that a large number of German technicians in France is now to return to the Reich. It includes members of the Todt organization, railwaymen, and other engineers and specialists." (Reuter)

PETAIN REPORTED REMOVED TO GERMANY

LONDON, August 8 — The BBC said today that a report reaching Swiss diplomatic quarters from Vichy stated that the Germans have removed Marshal Petain to Germany.

The same dispatch said that as the Allied troops drive on toward Paris, the Germans have moved all their administrative offices to the town of Nancy, near the German frontier. Almost the whole of the female German clerical staff in France has been sent home. Laval's Government, on Nazi orders, is also moving back to the German frontier. (BBC)

UNDERGROUND LEADER RETURNS TO FRANCE

LONDON, August 8 — When André le Troquer, the French Socialist Underground leader, returns to France shortly, his first task will be inspection of the machinery of civil administration, he declared today.

It will be his first trip to France since he left there a year ago with the Gestapo on his trail and he will return with the rank of the highest civil power in liberated France — Direct Representative of the French Committee in Algiers. Later, he is to move in with his staff, but there will be no general move from Algiers until Paris is freed. "I don't think that will be long," said le Troquer. (Reuter)

FORMER BREST MAYOR TO ADMINISTER RENNES

ALGIERS, August 8 — Former Mayor Le Gorgeu of Brest has been appointed Regional Commissioner of the Republic for recently liberated Rennes, the French Commissariat of the Interior announced today.

Le Gorgeu assumed his official functions on the day of the Allies' arrival in Rennes, today's announcement said, adding:

"In fact, he already has been occupying this post for several months as Underground administrator of the region." (PWB)

GESTAPO TORTURE INSTRUMENTS FOUND IN RENNES

LONDON, August 8 — Further evidence — if any were needed — of German Gestapo-practiced cruelty was reported by *The Daily Express* correspondent today from Rennes in France.

After inspecting the Gestapo headquarters, housed in the University of Rennes, the reporter wrote:

"It is a horrible and brutal story. Here, the Gestapo kept files, records, laboratories, sabotage weapons, and what it called interrogation instruments.

"I went down into the cellars — cellars used as interrogation rooms. Here and there had been thrown rubber truncheons, iron-cutters, leather thongs, and various types of lashes, some bound with wire.

"They (the Gestapo) left in panicky haste on Friday, when they learned that American tanks already had by-passed the town." (BBC)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789221

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The announcement also said that 8th Air Force fighters dive-bombed enemy transportation facilities in France, escorted heavy bombers and conducted patrols in search of German aircraft.

Thirty-two locomotives, more than 400 railroad cars, and other targets were destroyed. Marshalling yards were also bombed. The fighters concentrated on the Paris area, with Rouen, Amiens, and Rheims as boundary points.
(Reuter)

GERMANS REPORTED EVACUATING BORDEAUX

ZURICH, August 8 — According to unconfirmed reports reaching here from Vichy today, the German Army has evacuated Bordeaux, taking with it all its material and leaving only SS detachments as a rearguard.

Strong detachments of SS and militia have arrived in Vichy, the report stated. The *Gazette de Lausanne* said that the report means «central and southern France are likely to be abandoned without delay.»

The Berne correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* wrote: «That the Wehrmacht now realizes it will have to evacuate the greater part of France before long, becomes more apparent daily. Part of the German administrative

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ALGIERS, August 8 — Former Mayor Le Gorgeu of Brest has been appointed Regional Commissioner of the Republic for recently liberated Rennes, the French Commissariat of the Interior announced today.

Le Gorgeu assumed his official functions on the day of the Allies' arrival in Rennes, today's announcement said, adding:

«In fact, he already has been occupying this post for several months as Underground administrator of the region.»
(PWB)

GESTAPO TORTURE INSTRUMENTS FOUND IN RENNES

LONDON, August 8 — Further evidence — if any were needed — of German Gestapo-practiced cruelty was reported by *The Daily Express* correspondent today from Rennes in France.

After inspecting the Gestapo headquarters, housed in the University of Rennes, the reporter wrote:

«It is a horrible and brutal story. Here, the Gestapo kept files, records, laboratories, sabotage weapons, and what it called interrogation instruments.

«I went down into the cellars — cellars used as interrogation rooms. Here and there had been thrown rubber truncheons, iron-cutters, leather thongs, and various types of lashes, some bound with wire.

«They (the Gestapo) left in panicky haste on Friday, when they learned that American tanks already had by-passed the town.»
(BBC)

NEW TYPE OF PEP TALK TO NAZI TROOPS

LONDON, August 8 — A German prisoner, described by the BBC today as a «pompous little oberleutnant from an infantry formation,» told his captors he had just finished giving his men a pep talk when taken. Asked what he had talked to them about, the officer said that for want of other good news, he announced the death of Himmler. «It raised their spirits considerably,» he said. (BBC)

ALLIES ASSEMBLE TANKS IN NORMANDY

SHAEF, August 8 — Munitions plants for the Allies are at work among the orchards and grain fields of Normandy, the Associated Press said Monday night in a dispatch from the battlefront.

These plants are supplying troops with varied sorts of munitions — from pistol bullets to Sherman tanks. The latter are assembled from parts shipped from the United States and Britain.

Trucks for use in Normandy are no longer assembled in Britain, but are now rapidly put together in France.

A railroad is now operating south from Cherbourg, linking the new munitions centers with the docks and battlefront.
(OWI)

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

8TH USAAF GENERALS GIVEN NEW ASSIGNMENTS

SHAEF, August 8 — Major Generals James P. Hodges and Curtis E. Lemay, former commanders of the 8th USAAF bombardment divisions, have been given important assignments elsewhere, this headquarters announced.

Their bombardment divisions will now be led by Major Generals William E. Kepner and Earle E. Partridge. General Kepner has been heading the 8th USAAF Fighter Command for the last year. General Partridge has been deputy commander of the 8th USAAF.

The new head of the 8th Fighter Command is Brig. Gen. Francis E. Griswold, formerly its chief of staff.

Another announcement said that Brig. Gen. Orville A. Anderson, former assistant chief of staff for operations in the 8th USAAF, has been named deputy operations commander.

Brig. Gen. John A. Samford, former chief of staff in the 8th USAAF, has moved to the post of deputy commander for administration. (OWI)

USEFULNESS OF BRETON PORTS

WASHINGTON, August 8 — When the five major Breton ports are captured, repaired, and put into normal operation, they will speed into France about 23,000 tons of Allied fighting power daily military observers here said. This tonnage will probably be increased materially by additional facilities and improved communication lines installed by engineers.

Considerable repair work will be necessary to counteract the damage done not only by German demolition squads, but also by Allied action. St. Nazaire, Brest, Lorient, and Nantes have been subjected to heavy and repeated Allied bombing.

Brest has military advantages which make it the most important Breton harbour. Its huge land-locked bay can accomodate many ships of the largest size. The port can be used at any tide, and there are good off-loading berths, almost all of which can be reached by trucks.

St. Malo, on the other hand, is the least important of the Breton ports. If severely damaged, St. Malo will probably be unable for some time to handle any large tonnage.

Lorient has the smallest cargo capacity of the five ports, but because it is less vulnerable to deliberate damage, it will prove more valuable than St. Malo.

St. Nazaire can accomodate medium-sized ships and has been used by the Germans as a major submarine base. It has good rail connections.

Nantes is too small for fully-loaded Liberty ships, and the usefulness of the port depends upon dredging. (PWB)

FFI CLEARED VANNES FOR ALLIES

LONDON, August 8 — The city of Vannes, at the base of the Brest Peninsula, was cleared of Germans by the French Forces of the Interior, who handed it over Monday to the American armored columns when they arrived, an Associated Press war correspondent with the American forces said in a dispatch today.

The correspondent stated: «The American columns, racing to cut off the peninsula, found long stretches of their route paved for them by the FFI, which captured dozens of villages, neatly gathered up hundreds of German prisoners, and jailed collaborators.

«The Frenchmen strung grenades in their belts, dug up rifles and submachine guns which Allied planes had dropped by the thousands, and then, with careful organization, fell upon the retreating Germans. They seized bridges, destroyed ammunition dumps, and spread such confusion among the Germans that the enemy split into small pockets.»

(The Germans admitted they had their hands full with Polish Patriots in Warsaw. The German military commentator Colonel Ernest Von Hammer, said that the Germans «yesterday carried out a major operation to wipe out partisan bands which had tried to capture the city.»)

A Reuter correspondent said today that the Soviet Air Force pounded German positions on the East Prussian border in a «big softening up» operation, as the Red Army's triple drive towards the Reich frontier gained ground against stiffening opposition. Russian pilots returning from their sorties report huge fires all along the frontier as the Red Army moved on Germany from three directions: from the River Niemen northwest of Kaunas; from the northwest of Bialystok; and from southwest of Bialystok.

(Colonel Von Hammer admitted tonight that «German forces north of Niemen have been ordered to carry out a withdrawal movement.»)

Reuter reported that more and more Soviet troops were moving up to join in the battle for East Prussia. In a series of complicated maneuvers, Marshal Bagramyan's troops were breaking through towards the Siaulial-Tilsit highway, although the Germans are offering stubborn resistance.

Reuter added that Marshal Bagramyan's forces have already accomplished a mighty feat of forced marching and are ready for more. In a dash for the coast west of Riga, they did 50 miles in a matter of hours, and caught German panzer crews sleeping in tanks in or near villages. The Germans could not believe that it was Russian tanks coming in, and saluted the Soviet tank officers.

Panzer Crews Surprised

In the south, the battle against the Carpathian wall was going badly for the Germans. Clearing of the last German units in this sector will mean firm consolidation of the Soviet flank guarding the big push on Cracow.

The supplement to last night's communiqué said fierce battles were being fought in the Rezekne-Madona area, in Latvia, southwest of Pskov, and almost due west of Riga. More than 2,000 German officers and men were reported killed there during the day's fighting. On this front, Lubana was captured last night.

Northwest of Bialystok, said the communiqué, Soviet troops broke through the town and highway junction of Knyszyn, while southwest of Bialystok the River Narev was crossed and the railway town of Lapy was taken.

West of Sandomir, at a point west of where the Vistula joins the San River, Soviet troops routed German garrisons in a six-mile advance which carried them across the Kopszivenka River.

Following yesterday's capture of Borislav and Sambor, two important centers in southern Poland, Marshal Konlev's left flank and General Petrov's right flank were pressing on to the Carpathian passes.

The storming of Sambor, important road and rail junction on the approaches to the Carpathians, placed Marshal Koniev's troops firmly in control of the gateway to Uzok, the traditional pass route to the Danube Valley.»

(Reuter)

RUSSIAN-BASED ITALY FORTS HIT RUMANIAN BASES

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 8 — Flying Fortresses of the 8th USAAF, flying from Russia to Italy on the second leg of their shuttle flight, today bombed airdromes at Buzau and Ziliste, northeast of Trieste, it was announced today.

The Fortresses were escorted by long-range Mustangs. (PRO)

MANNERHEIM TELLS FINNS TO FIGHT ON

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

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The London *Daily Telegraph* correspondent reported that French resistance fighters in Rennes foiled a German attempt to blow up the water works and began jailing collaborationist officials two days before the entry of the American troops. He added that when the Americans arrived, they found practically the entire civil administration of the city in the hands of the Resistance movement. (Reuter)

RUSSIANS FIGHTING IN WARSAW'S OUTSKIRTS

MOSCOW, August 8 — The Red Army was fighting on the outskirts of Warsaw tonight, battering their way into the Polish capital, which apparently is held more by the Polish Patriots than by the Germans. The Germans, who ostensibly hold Warsaw, and undoubtedly have many troops within the city, have been bombing the city three times a day to supress patriot activity, a communiqué from the Polish Patriots stated.

The patriot communiqué added that heavy fighting continued within the city between patriots and German troops, adding that the fighting would continue for several days. The patriots reported also that the Germans had made some progress in fighting for the thoroughfare leading to the Kierbiedz Bridge, and occupied several streets in the former ghetto.

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MANNERHEIM TELLS FINNS TO FIGHT ON

LONDON, August 8 — The BBC said today that Marshal Mannerheim, the new President of Finland, has broadcast an order of the day as Finnish commander-in-chief, calling on all Finnish troops to show unflinching steadiness, because « the fight for our existence and future continues. » (BBC)

CAPTURED GENERALS URGE BALTIC ARMY TO QUIT

MOSCOW, August 8 — Radio Moscow said that a group of captured German generals in Russia appealed Monday night to the encircled German Baltic Army to surrender. The generals were quoted as saying:

« Generals, officers, soldiers: Your army group is cut off. Like the army groups of the center and south, you are being ordered into catastrophic disaster.

« To break out through East Prussia is impossible. A ring of Russian forces some 90 miles in depth is hemming you in.

« Your only honorable course, therefore, is to surrender and avoid useless slaughter of hundreds of thousands of men whom Germany will need to rebuild its country. Not a single man must sacrifice his life uselessly for Hitler's lost cause. » (Reuter)

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

GERMAN SOLDIERS ON EAST FRONT TIRED

LONDON, August 8 — Lieut. Joachim Fischer, a German military commentator, in a broadcast over the German radio, admitted that the Wehrmacht was inferior «in numbers» on the Eastern Front, and that tens of thousands of German soldiers were «overtired.»

He said there was such a thing as «utter fatigue, when one can no longer think,» and that for weeks the German soldiers had struggled against this.

«It is the knowledge of inferiority in numbers which depresses our soldiers. During the day, they must fight to ward off determined Soviet attempts at penetration. During the night, they disengage to dig new positions and await the new Russian attacks. Then, once again, another day dawns when they have to face the enemy.

«Thus, the German soldier expects reserves promised by Dr. Goebbels. He relies on assurances by Heinrich Himmler that new divisions will be shaped from the training army, and the German soldier places himself under a command which knows what is best for him.»

The broadcast also described Soviet military tactics making use of «superiority of men and material for deeply penetrating wedges,» adding, «This means that the German Army is invariably fighting against the possibility of being outflanked and withdrawing to new positions. These disengagements could also be advantageous to the enemy.»

Another picture of the fighting was given today over the German-controlled Radio Paris by a German soldier, who said: «The Russian tidal wave surges forward with a regularity that appears invincible. In Italy, the Allies are continually advancing. In Normandy, our counter-attacks have failed. This is the picture we have seen during June and July. These are the truths that should be told our soldiers.» (OWI)

PATROLLING, ARTILLERY ENGAGEMENTS IN ITALY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 8 — Except for skirmishing by light forces in the mountain area north of Arezzo, there was little to report on the Italian front yesterday.

For the first time since the sweeping Allied offensive got under way along the line of the Garigliano and the Rapido rivers south of Rome nearly three months ago, the communique from the Allied Armies in Italy stated that «activity on the whole front has been confined to active patrolling and artillery exchanges.»

In the mountains which lie in the Arno's wide southern bend and extend eastward to the Tiber, Gurkhas and Sikhs yesterday engaged in fierce local fighting for the dominating features athwart Highway 71, which runs northward along the Arno's upper stretches through the mountain fastnesses of the enemy's Goth Line. An enemy counter-attack Sunday resulted in the Germans' retaking Monte Grillo, a peak three miles west of Subbiano, and 8 1/2 miles north of Arezzo. Heavy casualties were suffered by both sides in this engagement. Gurkha and Sikh mountain troops, however, captured the feature of Pontenano, roughly 12 miles northwest of Arezzo.

Along the 5th Army front, enemy forces attempted small infiltration actions near San Miniato at the confluence of the Arno and the Elsa rivers, west of Florence. These were repulsed with considerable enemy losses.

About Florence, the situation remained unchanged, with the enemy still holding fiercely to the high ground south of the river in the vicinity of Pontassieve. (PRO)

GERMANS STILL HOLD FLORENCE

WITH THE 8th ARMY, August 8 — Ponte Vecchio is now the only one of Florence's six famous bridges across

the clatter of Nazi automatic fire and the scream of occasional shells. Yesterday morning, a priest reported that several civilians had been wounded by enemy action in streets near the river.

An enemy trick was discovered and circumvented. Every salvo fired by an Allied battery on targets north of the city was followed by a burst of machine gun fire with tracer bullets in that direction from the enemy-held portion of the city, clearly for the purpose of directing enemy artillery. Successful steps were taken to stop this nuisance. (UNN)

BRIDGES IN SOUTHERN FRANCE BOMBED

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 8 — Tactical Air Force medium and fighter-bombers flew along the Rhone Valley deep into France yesterday, to carry into the first day their slashing attacks on German communication and supply arteries to the south of the deepening Allied bridgehead in Normandy and Brittany.

The attacks on southern France ranged from the coast, where Nice harbour was bombed, to 110 miles north of Marseilles, where more than half the 1,000-foot length of an important rail bridge was knocked down by accurate and heavy hits. Another rail span, 105 miles north of Marseilles, was also demolished. A bridge at Avignon, 55 miles north of France's great Mediterranean port, and a center of traffic from east and west, as well as from the north, was also hit and its center span tumbled into the Rhone River. The fourth rail structure hit, 75 miles north of Marseilles on the River, also received direct bursts.

An American veteran of the first bombing attack on Tokyo, Lt.-Col. James H. Macia, led a formation of Marauders which bombed Les Cerises road bridge, between Paget Theniers and Nice. In other attacks on rail lines from Italy into southern France, the east Ventimiglia rail bridge, just east of the Franco-Italian frontier, was bombed, as well as Imperia harbour, and the Albenga and Alessandria rail yards.

Reconnaissance photographs taken after the attack on the Blechhammer synthetic oil refinery, in German Silesia, show that at least 16 buildings were demolished, and the power station severely damaged, out of the complex cluster of structures comprising this third largest operating refinery in Axis Europe.

Spitfires of the Balkan Air Force yesterday attacked the Haumac monastery, now used by the Germans for a divisional headquarters in Dalmatia, and carried out offensive sweeps over eastern Greece, where railway locomotives were attacked. (PRO)

ITALIAN CAMPAIGN IS UNITED NATIONS OPERATION

LONDON, August 8 — The Italian campaign has been perhaps the most completely United Nations operation yet, said Ministry of Information circular issued here today.

The circular continued:

«General Alexander's Allied Armies in Italy comprise the 8th Army under Lieutenant General Sir Oliver Leese, the 5th Army under Lieutenant General Mark Clark, and certain other formations.

«Although a complete analysis cannot be made of Allied armies, recent releases have mentioned eight U. S. divisions; one French corps, including two African divisions; and six United Kingdom divisions, together with two Indian divisions; one New Zealand division, one South African division, the Canadian Corps, and the Polish Corps.

«The 8th Army at present is operating on about four-fifths of the total front. It is a perfectly coordinated all-Empire force comprising, apart from the Polish Corps, approximately half United Kingdom troops and half Empire troops. Regiments mentioned in releases have included 104 United Kingdom regiments, 32 Canadian, one Newfoundland, and 22 Indian regiments.

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GERMANS STILL HOLD FLORENCE

WITH THE 8th ARMY, August 8 — Ponte Vecchio is now the only one of Florence's six famous bridges across the Arno which has not been destroyed by the Germans. This is now the only span between South Florence, liberated by the Allies three days ago, and Florence proper, to which the Germans are tenaciously clinging.

From end to end the bridge is only some 75 yards long, and an extraordinary position has been created. Allied troops on the south bank are not firing across the river, but the Germans with fixed machine guns, are covering all approaches and unleashing bursts of fire at any movement on the Allied side.

A UNN correspondent approached the bridge with care, skirting the piles of rubble of buildings demolished by the Germans to block the bridge approaches. Near the bridge he glimpsed the green shuttered houses in which German snipers are ensconsed. The shops on either side of the bridge have been scattered, and the bridge itself covered by automatic fire. The Germans shoot at the slightest movement.

Just before the correspondent arrived at the bridge entrance, a small child unthinkingly ran out into the road and was shot down. The mother and father, who ran to rescue the child, were also, in turn, butchered. «The whole situation,» said the correspondent, «is dreamlike.»

South Florence civilians had a more peaceful night on Sunday night, for German long-range shelling was less persistent. Nevertheless, it was a wakeful night filled with

miles north of France's great Mediterranean port, and a center of traffic from east and west, as well as from the north, was also hit and its center span tumbled into the Rhone River. The fourth rail structure hit, 75 miles north of Marseilles on the River, also received direct bursts.

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«Italy is the only major front where Allied manpower is limited. The Russians have a superiority of three or four to one, and in Normandy the Allies must ultimately dispose of considerable superiority, but the Italian campaign is restricted by the needs of build-up for the Western Front during the last 12 months. Even when the break-through was achieved in May against immensely strong natural positions, the attacking force barely was equal in numbers to the defenders.

«The numerical superiority now achieved is due solely to the fact that General Alexander has annihilated considerable German forces, which cannot be replaced to any appreciable extent.

«In view of these facts, and despite the difficulties of the terrain, a series of mountain gaps and valleys ideal for delaying and defensive action, Alexander's offensive carried Allied troops 75 miles from Cassino to Rome and 145 miles form Rome to Florence.» (OWI)

DEVERS DECORATED BY KING GEORGE

ADVANCE AFHQ ITALY, August 8 — Lieutenant General Jacob L. Devers, deputy Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean, was awarded the title of Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath by King George VI during the British monarch's visit to Italy, it was announced here today. (PRO)

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US PRESS ON NAZI VANDALISM IN FLORENCE

WASHINGTON, August 8 — The New York *World Telegram*, in an editorial Monday, on Florence said that if the worlds greatest art center escapes destruction, it will be despite the German vandals.

The editorial continued:

« Though the streets of the city are of minor military importance to the Germans, they are needlessly shelling and destroying as they retreat. »

A United Press front dispatch said the Germans were firing their biggest guns into the very heart of the Museum area. « It is not that the Germans are ignorant of art values. On the contrary, they steal masterpieces wherever they can. But that which they cannot cart off as booty, they want to destroy. » (OWI)

YUGOSLAV, GREEK PARTISANS CAPTURE TOWN

LONDON, August 8 — Yugoslav Partisans, in cooperation with Greek units, have crossed the Yugoslav-Greek frontier and have taken Edessa, an industrial town of about 20,000 inhabitants lying northwest of Salonika, it was reported in Marshal Tito's communique broadcast from his headquarters.

In Dalmatia, fierce fighting is going on in all sectors.

In Slavonia, an enemy force was thrown back, while a freight train carrying war material was destroyed on the Belgrade-Novi line. In all, one locomotive and eight cars were destroyed.

In Slovenia, partisans have occupied a town and captured its German garrison commander.

In Serbia, heavy losses have been inflicted on enemy forces in the Ibar Valley, and one of the most important communication lines — the Kraljevo-Skoplje road and rail line — was cut.

In Central Bosnia, Yugoslav units captured the town of Prnjavor, and in Croatia partisans continue attacks on German communications. (OWI)

RN AND RAF HARASS NAZIS IN BALKANS

LONDON, August 8 — British air and naval forces operating in the Dalmatian Islands are making it increasingly hard for the Germans to maintain their communications and supply routes along the Yugoslavia coast, a Reuter correspondent said in a dispatch today from Adriatic waters.

He wrote: « Every day or night, RAF fighter-bombers or units of the Royal Navy are out combing these island waters for enemy shipping. Targets have become steadily scarcer through the summer months, partly because the German garrisons in the Adriatic do not need so much maintenance during the crop-bearing periods as in the wintertime, but, more significantly, because a large toll has been taken of the Germans in the Adriatic, and what now moves does so mostly under the cover of darkness.

« In one flotilla of light naval forces in Dalmatian waters, one skipper has not come in contact with any German vessels on his last six trips, while another's boat has been in action only three times this year, although out very frequently. It can be assumed that German activity would be considerably more if these patrols were not regularly maintained. » (Reuter)

SHANGHAI BOMBED BY AMERICAN LIBERATORS

CHUNGKING, August 8 — Radio Chungking broadcast a report from the Central China News Agency today stating that a force of 24 American Liberators had bombed military objectives in Shanghai. Port facilities and Japanese shipping were said to have been badly damaged in the raid. (OWI)

JAP NAVY WILL FIGHT ONLY IN HOME WATERS

« GREAT DANGERS SURMOUNTED » IN FAR EAST

NEW DELHI, August 8 — Prime Minister Churchill, in a message to Viscount Wavell, Viceroy of India, said with reference to the Far Eastern war, « The fight will still be hard, but great dangers have been surmounted. »

Churchill's message was in reply to Viscount Wavell's message of congratulations on Allied victories in Normandy and Italy.

Referring to the accomplishments of Indian troops, Churchill said: « We are determined to keep the horrors of a Japanese invasion from India. » (PWB)

ALLIES RESUME ADVANCE IN NEW GUINEA

PEARL HARBOR, August 8 — Japanese forces cornered on Guam Island are being subjected to continuous pressure by United States Marines.

A communiqué from Admiral Nimitz' headquarters said today that one-third of the Japanese-held northern tip of the island has been brought under American control by an advance of nearly three miles on the central sector of the island front. The American line is now anchored near Haputo Point, on the west coast, and at Umuna Point, on the east.

General MacArthur's communiqué from Advanced Allied Headquarters in New Guinea said that American troops renewed their advance against Japanese forces trapped east of Aitape, in British New Guinea, and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. Previous reports from this sector spoke of repeated Japanese attempts to break through the trap drawn around them by American and Australian forces. Today's communiqué implied that these attacks failed, and that Allied forces are now closing in on the Japanese cut off from reinforcements and supplies.

General MacArthur's communiqué also announced the dropping of 30 tons of bombs on Yap Island. The communiqué said: « The Yap Island air base appears to have been neutralized by our continuous attacks. »

Air activity in this theater included the sinking of a 1,500-ton Japanese freighter south of the Ceram Islands, in the Dutch East Indies, on Sunday, and continued raids by United States Army and Navy planes on Japanese positions in the Southwest Pacific area. (Reuter)

FIRES RAGE IN TENGCHUNG

CHUNGKING, August 8 — Chinese troops are preparing for the final assault to liquidate Japanese remnants in Tengchung, key to the completion of the new Ledo-Burma Road, while fires from seven Allied air attacks rage in the heart of the city, today's communique said.

Chinese forces inside the southwest wall repulsed Japanese counter-attacks, and other Chinese units consolidated their positions at the northeast wall.

Three more Chinese divisions, American trained and equipped, have arrived at the Yunnan front, making five Chinese divisions in all.

North of Taungni, the Allies captured another village, Nampadaung, Tuesday's communique announced. In the Kabaw Valley, patrols from Tamu have reached eastwards across the Yu Yu River without finding any Japanese battle formation.

With the capture of Myitkyina, the Allies now have a long, secure front well into North Burma. From this, General Stilwell can work south, and southwest toward central Burma.

The only sizeable forces now ahead of General Stilwell are at Bhamo, and along the railway and south of Taungni. Myitkyina already has been developed into an important forward Allied air base, where fighter planes have been centered for more than a month.

Reviewing the successes of Chinese troops in Burma, General Chang Tung Kuo, their deputy commander, said

In Dalmatia, fierce fighting is going on in all sectors.

In Slavonia, an enemy force was thrown back, while a freight train carrying war material was destroyed on the Belgrade-Novi line. In all, one locomotive and eight cars were destroyed.

In Slovenia, partisans have occupied a town and captured its German garrison commander.

In Serbia, heavy losses have been inflicted on enemy forces in the Ibor Valley, and one of the most important communication lines — the Kraljevo-Skoplje road and rail line — was cut.

In Central Bosnia, Yugoslav units captured the town of Prnjavor, and in Croatia partisans continue attacks on German communications. (OWI)

RN AND RAF HARASS NAZIS IN BALKANS

LONDON, August 8 — British air and naval forces operating in the Dalmatian islands are making it increasingly hard for the Germans to maintain their communications and supply routes along the Yugoslavia coast, a Reuter correspondent said in a dispatch today from Adriatic waters.

He wrote: « Every day or night, RAF fighter-bombers or units of the Royal Navy are out combing these island waters for enemy shipping. Targets have become steadily scarcer through the summer months, partly because the German garrisons in the Adriatic do not need so much maintenance during the crop-bearing periods as in the wintertime, but, more significantly, because a large toll has been taken of the Germans in the Adriatic, and what now moves does so mostly under the cover of darkness.

« In one flotilla of light naval forces in Dalmatian waters, one skipper has not come in contact with any German vessels on his last six trips, while another's boat has been in action only three times this year, although out very frequently. It can be assumed that German activity would be considerably more if these patrols were not regularly maintained. » (Reuter)

SHANGHAI BOMBED BY AMERICAN LIBERATORS

CHUNGKING, August 8 — Radio Chungking broadcast a report from the Central China News Agency today stating that a force of 24 American Liberators had bombed military objectives in Shanghai. Port facilities and Japanese shipping were said to have been badly damaged in the raid. (OWI)

JAP NAVY WILL FIGHT ONLY IN HOME WATERS

WASHINGTON, August 8 — In one of the most defensive statements it has ever made, Radio Tokio told the Japanese people Friday that the Japanese Navy will not fight except to defend the homeland and the Japanese inner sea supply line.

The broadcast said:

« Why does Japan not make an all-out attack against the present operations? The Japanese naval theory is, that the Japanese combined fleet, which is the protection of the very life of Japan, will enter into a naval battle only in waters comparatively close to the mainland. »

In a broadcast picked up in London on « Imperial Day » the Japanese Prime Minister, General Kuniaki Koiso, said:

« Our empire has come to be confronted by national difficulties of unprecedented seriousness. In the two years and nine months since the outbreak of war, the enemy, by pressing internal and external developments, have encroached upon the Marianas in an attempt to obtain a quick decision in the war, and to present the appearance as if they were to strike at our homeland in a single blow. »

After his broadcast, General Koiso, accompanied by various ministers of the army and navy, visited shrines « to pay homage and reaffirm their determination to bring the war to a victorious end. » (OWI)

General MacArthur's [illegible] Headquarters in New Guinea said that American troops renewed their advance against Japanese forces trapped east of Aitape, in British New Guinea, and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. Previous reports from this sector spoke of repeated Japanese attempts to break through the trap drawn around them by American and Australian forces. Today's communiqué implied that these attacks failed, and that Allied forces are now closing in on the Japanese cut off from reinforcements and supplies.

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Reviewing the successes of Chinese troops in Burma, General Cheng Tung Kuo, their deputy commander, said they had advanced more than 160 miles, taken more than 4,000 square miles of territory, and inflicted more than 30,00 casualties upon the Japanese. The crack Japanese 18th Division had been annihilated after having been reinforced 12 times. (OWI - BBC)

AIR MARSHAL BOYD DEAD

LONDON, August 8— The sudden death on August 5 of Air Marshal Owen Tudor Boyd, one of the high British officers who escaped an Italian prison camp when Italy surrendered to the Allies, was announced today by his family, stated a United Press message.

Boyd, together with General Sir Richard O'Connor and Lieut. General Philip Neame, made the escape from Italy after he had been captured when his plane was forced down in Sicily while he was on his way to a new command in the Middle East. The cause of his death and the nature of his duties since returning to England were not announced. (UP)

NEW AMERICAN FIGHTER PLANE ANNOUNCED

HAWTHORNE, CALIFORNIA, August 8 — Details of the large and powerful new American P-61 night fighter were released by the U. S. War Department on Sunday.

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

The company which manufactures the plane quoted the War Department as saying the plane was «capable of shooting down anything that flies.»

Crews and ammunition are protected against machine-gun fire by armor plate, bullet-resistant glass, and deflector plates. (PWB)

INSIDE GERMANY

GENERALS SENTENCED IN ANTI-HITLER PLOT

LONDON, August 8 — The German News Agency announced today that the people's court of Heinrich Himmler, after a two-day trial, passed sentences on eight army officers, including Field Marshal von Witzleben and three generals.

The chief Reich prosecutor Pautz demanded the death penalty for all of the accused. The German dispatch stated that the sentences had already been carried out, and that the accused had been hanged.

Goebbels' news service for the troops, Front und Heimat, threatens similar treatment to members of the Free German committee in Moscow. Previously, there was a ban on any mention of the Free German committee and the league of German officers in Moscow.

The German dispatch said that the trial took place in the Berlin Supreme Court before the first session of the people's court. Eight of the accused were led into court by police officials. They wore no uniforms. The dispatch said:

«Field Marshal von Witzleben was the first to enter the dock. Colonel General Hoeppner, who was expelled from the army for cowardice in the field in 1942, sat next to him. Major General Stieff was nervously fingering his collar, while the other accused officers stared in front of them.

«The proceedings began with a statement by the president as to the chief Reich prosecutor's charges on former Field Marshal von Witzleben, Colonel General Hoeppner, Major General Stieff, Lieutenant von Hagen, Lieutenant General von Hase, and Lieutenant Colonel Bernardis. Also in the dock were former Captain Klausing and former Lieutenant Count von Wartenburg.

«When the president called von Witzleben, he was about to raise his arm to give a German salute when the president sharply reprimanded him. Stating the case, the chief Reich prosecutor said that in the summer of 1944, the accused formed a part of a minor group of conspirators with the object of treacherously assassinating the Fuehrer in order, subsequently, to foment internal revolution and to take over the Army and the State and then capitulate shamefully to the enemy.»

Earlier Attempt

The German News Agency said that the conspirators had planned an earlier attempt on Hitler's life some time ago, but the attempt was frustrated. A new plot was arranged in which Count Staffenburg was to carry the bomb into Hitler's room in a briefcase.

One of the defendents admitted that on two occasions before the actual attempt took place, Count Staffenburg took the explosive into Hitler's presence. The judge asked why it had not been detonated, and the answer was «because Himmler was not present and he was to have been blown up too.»

It was announced tonight by the German News Agency that five further persons to be expelled from the German Army are to be tried by the people's court. They are: Intelligence General Felgiebel; Major General von Tresckow; general staff Colonel Hensen; general staff Major Hayessen; Lieutenant Count von der Schulenburg. (Reuter)

At Messina, the Tribunal has acted on its first grain evasion cases, sentencing two men to more than a year each in prison for withholding parts of their grain crops. Large fines were also imposed on these men. (UNN)

CIVILIANS NOT TO RIDE IN ARMY VEHICLES

ROME, August 8 — Allied military authorities today appealed to the civilian population not to ask for transportation in passing army vehicles.

The appeal to civilians is based on the fact that army drivers are under strict orders from the War Department not to pick up persons other than members of the armed forces. Such drivers are subject to discipline and penalties for violation of this order.

Major Dan McMillan, Provost Marshal of the Rome Area Allied Command, said that the order is being enforced with ever-increasing vigor. Military police have been instructed to be extra vigilant, particularly on highways, to enforce the order. Unauthorized civilian passengers are summarily put out of the vehicles, and the driver's superiors are informed of the breach of regulations.

Authorities also reminded the general public that circulation of civilians north of Rome into the forward army areas is prohibited by army orders. Civilians traveling without proper authorization in such zones are subject to penalties themselves. The authorities warned that no one should set out for areas north of Rome without a permit. An extremely limited number of persons are authorized from time to time to travel in that direction, but they must first visit the AMG travel control office in the Questura Building. (UNN)

12 BANK OF ITALY OFFICIALS OUSTED

ROME, August 8 — The Finance Sub-Commission of the Allied Control Commission today removed the inspector general and 11 other officials of the Bank of Italy. (UNN)

TWO FASCISTS ARRESTED

ROME, August 8 — The Political Office of the Rome Police Department announced the arrest today of former Under Secretary of Communications Filippo Pennavaria and Giovanni Togni. Both held high honors from the Fascists.

ONLY SON OF WAR MINISTER KILLED IN ACTION

ROME, August 8 — Lieut. Alfonso Casati, only son of Minister of War Alessandro Casati, has been killed in action while serving with the Italian Liberation Corps at the Italian Front, it was announced today.

Prime Minister Bonomi today sent a personal letter of condolence to the Minister of War, in which he said that the sacrifice of the young man's life is another proof of the will of the Italian people to do their full share in the fight for the cause of liberty and of a peaceful world to come. (UNN)

EPURATION OF CITY STAFF TOTALS 430

ROME, August 8 — Up until today, the number of those purged from city administration totals 430. (UNN)

FCNL APPOINTS VATICAN DELEGATE

ALGIERS, August 8 — Appointed official delegate to the Vatican, M. Guerin, French High Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in the French Committe of National Liberation, left here for Rome today. (Reuter)

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

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LIBERATED ITALY

MINISTERS STUDY FARMING AND FOOD PROBLEMS

ROME, August 8 — With Prime Minister Bonomi presiding, the inter-ministerial committee on farm, cattle, and food problems met for the first time today here in Rome to begin its work. Minister of Agriculture Fausto Gullo reported on plans being worked out with the help of the Allies for the revival of Italian agriculture.

Meanwhile, reports from the country indicate growing success of the Granaries of the People, and intensification of penalties against those grain producers who fail to enter into this nation-wide harvesting plan.

From Naples it was reported that more than one-third of the grain expected by the Granaries of the People has now been turned in.

First reports from Sardinia in the wheat gathering are now coming in.

At Cagliari, the courts have levied heavy fines upon four growers who withheld portions of their grain crops from the Granai del Popolo.

In Sicily, the new film on the Granai del Popolo has had its first showing in Palermo.

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BRITISH ARMY WORKSHOP COLLAPSES

ROME, August 8 — Torrential rains yesterday caused the collapse of the roof of a building in the Tor Sapienza section of Rome, and resulted in the death of 15 civilians and four British soldiers, it was announced by the Rome Allied Area Command today.

In addition, 23 civilians and three British soldiers were injured.

The collapse of the structure under the heavy rainfall trapped the soldiers and the civilians employed in a British Army workshop.

Brigadier A. Low, commanding British troops in Rome, visited the victims of the accident in a hospital. (PRO)

LEGION OF MERIT CONFERRED UPON GENERAL

ROME, August 8 — The Legion of Merit was today conferred upon Major General Harry Johnson, Commander of the Rome Area Allied Command, by Lieutenant General Jacob Devers, Deputy Supreme Commander of Allied Forces in the Mediterranean Theater.

At the same time, it was announced that General Johnson has been relieved as Rome Area Allied Commander to accept a new assignment. (PRO)

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

UNITED NATIONS

POLES DISCUSS FRONTIERS

MOSCOW, August 8 — The question of frontiers is believed to have been discussed at a four-hour meeting yesterday between Polish government-in-exile leaders and representatives of the Polish Committee of National Liberation, Reuter said here today.

After the discussion a member of the Polish Premier's staff said he believed the talks would last only a few more days.

Later in the day, the three Polish ministers saw the American and British ambassadors.

Another meeting of the Polish leaders was scheduled for last night. (Reuter)

HEAD OF MILITARY MISSION RETURNS TO U. S.

WASHINGTON, August 8 — The War Department announced today that Major General John R. Deane, chief of the United States military mission in Moscow, has returned to Washington. (OWI)

BRITISH LIBERALS OUTLINE THEIR PEACE POLICY

LONDON, August 8 — Cardinal principles and proposals for dealing with Germany after the war were outlined today in a report issued by the British Liberal Party Committee, headed by the Earl of Perth, former Secretary General of the League of Nations.

The first proposal is that Germany must not be allowed to establish such military force as will permit her to make further aggression, and the second is that she must not be treated worse than other nations as regards finance, economic, social, and labor questions.

The Liberals' plan includes total occupation of the whole of Germany for a time, with total disarmament and control of war potentials as necessary preliminaries. But it attaches deep significance to the problem of effecting a change of heart and mind in the German people, and curing their mental illness of the past 12 years.

This mental rehabilitation would be guided by a specially-appointed commissioner for education, who would have close acquaintance with the pro-Nazi German mentality, as well as high educational skill. The report calls for trials of all war criminals within six months of the Armistice, and the restitution of loot pillaged from occupied countries. (Reuter)

AGREEMENT ON POST-WAR SHIPPING POLICY

LONDON, August 8 — Eight Allied nations have agreed on a policy regarding shipping in the immediate post-war period, it was announced tonight by the Foreign Office. The nations signing the agreement are the United States, the United Kingdom, Belgium, Canada, Greece, the Netherlands, Norway, and Poland. Observers represented Denmark and the French Committee of National Liberation.

The Foreign Office announcement stated that 'the eight governments ' have declared as a common responsibility the provision of shipping for all military and other tasks necessary for and arising out of the completion of the war in Europe and the Far East, and for supplying all liberated areas, as well as the United Nations generally and territories. Existing machinery to control ships and employment is to be adjusted to implement the declaration. Arrangements will not extend beyond six months after general suspension of hostilities in Europe or the Far East. » (Reuter)

JERUSALEM HIGH COMMISSIONER AMBUSHED

WAR COMMUNIQUES

ITALY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 8 — Today's communique:

LAND: Activity on the whole front of the Allied Armies in Italy during the past 24 hours has been confined to active patrolling and artillery engagements.

AIR: Medium forces of escorted heavy bombers yesterday attacked synthetic oil plants at Blechhammer in Silesia. Other heavy bombers attacked oil installations and an airfield in Yugoslavia.

Tactical aircraft attacked enemy communications and other military objectives in Northern Italy, the battle area, Yugoslavia, and southern France.

In these operations, 29 enemy aircraft were destroyed and 22 of ours are missing.

MAAF flew approximately 2,000 sorties.

Last night, heavy and medium bombers attacked the Szombathely airdrome near Budapest. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, August 8 — Today's communiqué:

LAND: The largest attack against the western sector since D-Day was launched by the enemy on Sunday night on a front extending from Mortain to Sourdeval. At least four German armored divisions were employed in the drive. Mortain has now changed hands for the third time and is now held by Allied troops.

The enemy penetrated some five kilometers in the area of Cherence le Roussel, where a tank battle is in progress. Armor on both sides is involved.

Another enemy penetration has been made to Saint Barthelemy.

More than 100 tanks and 90 vehicles were destroyed in a series of attacks in the Mortain area by our fighter-bombers and rocket-firing aircraft. Other tanks and trucks were damaged.

In the Brittany Peninsula, Allied troops have freed Chateauneuf, and fighting is in progress outside Saint Malo, which is now cut off.

Saint Brieuc has been taken, and the advance is continuing beyond the town.

No changes are reported in the areas of Brest and Lorient.

Chateaubriant has been freed.

Sporadic fighting continues over the peninsula.

In Normandy, the Allies have taken Vire.

Across the river one bridgehead was established yesterday in the neighborhood of Grimbosq. Counter-attacks against this bridgehead and further west were repulsed.

In the Mount Pincon area, mopping-up of ground won is nearly completed.

Allied troops are attacking south of Caen.

AIR: Heavy bombers in very great strength attacked the hinge of the enemy's defense line just south of Caen before midnight last night. The attack was in clear weather, and a great weight of bombs was dropped on targets indicated by our ground forces.

Early in the day, strong forces of heavy bombers operating in small units attacked fuel storage points, bridges, and rail targets in a wide area northeast and east of Paris, and southeast of Bordeaux.

Fighter-bombers operating east and southeast of Paris destroyed 32 locomotives, 350 railway cars, and 80 military vehicles.

Ammunition dumps at Livarot, Lasolliepiere, Lelude,

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(Reuter)

JERUSALEM HIGH COMMISSIONER AMBUSHED

LONDON, August 8 — The High Commissioner of Jerusalem, Sir Harold MacMichael, was injured in an ambush, the Colonial Office announced tonight.

The high commissioner and Lady MacMichael were motoring to an official function when the car, under police escort, was ambushed. Fire was opened from the side of the road. Sir Harold was only slightly injured and Lady MacMichael was unhurt, but two members of the staff were seriously injured.
(Reuter)

NEUTRAL

TURKISH NATION MOBILIZES FOR DEFENCE

ANKARA, August 8 — The entire Turkish nation is to be mobilized for defence, said dispatches filed to the BBC today. A new law has been passed for the recruiting of every able-bodied man and woman into an emergency force to combat any surprise enemy attacks from the air, sea, or land.

The distribution of arms by the local authorities is to begin forthwith. It is estimated that the total number of people affected by the new laws is about nine million.
(BBC)

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Ammunition dumps at Livarot, Lasoliepiere, Lelude, Bauches, and Ledesert were attacked by medium and light bombers.

SEA: Early Sunday morning a force of enemy R-boats were intercepted close to the port of Le Havre by light coastal forces, and brought to action. The last R-boat in the enemy's line received very heavy damage, and many hits were observed on another.
(Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, August 8 — Tuesday night's communique:

During August 8, northwest and west of Rezekne (Rezhitsa), our troops, continuing their offensive, captured the town and railway junction of Kruspils, and also with fighting occupied over 50 other populated localities, including Lapinykati, Sirmyan, Koplany, Yeldany, Antuzhi, Belany, and the railway stations of Yelami and Kukas.

Northwest of Daugavpil (Dvinsk), our troops in the course of their offensive occupied over 70 populated localities, including Mezharuampi, Akmiste, Domenshihshki, Poynevye, Pomenuli, and the railway stations of Zahha, Oknishka, Ponemunis, and Suvalnishki.

In the area of the town of Berzhaisk, several days ago, the enemy made several counter-attacks in considerable

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

strength of tank and infantry against our troops, who were continuing their offensive in this area.

After savage fighting, our troops, successfully repulsing all enemy counter-attacks, continued to advance, and occupied over 80 populated localities, including Pauvazhdiay, Latvuliay, Kachany, Lautelplay, Razdivshentsy, Tegayliay, and Yurudova. During two days of fighting, our troops inflicted on the enemy the following losses: 89 tanks and self-propelled guns were damaged or destroyed, 150 guns of all caliber were destroyed, and over 250 machine-guns. The enemy left on the battle field over 6,000 corpses of his officers and men. Our troops captured the following trophies: 16 tanks, 75 guns of all calibers, 84 machine-guns; 1,350 German officers and men were taken prisoner.

West of Sandomir, our troops continued their operations of expansion of the bridgehead on the left bank of the Vistula, and occupied over 50 populated localities, including Sambozhet, Glichany, Horus, Zahoyle, Lokshu, and Lankupay.

West of Sambor, our troops captured the district centers of Drohobycz Region, the towns of Khor and Dobromil.

Northwest and west of Drohobycz, our troops in the course of their advance captured the district center of Drohobycz Region, Dubliany, and also with fighting occupied over 40 populated localities, including Gorodishtye, Alshani, Nabuonitse, and railway stations of Dubyany and Kulchitsa.

There are no material changes on all other sectors of the front.

During August 7, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts, a total of 150 German tanks. In air combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 46 enemy planes were shot down.
(Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ.AAI, August 8 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communiqué:

The Garibaldi Brigade in the Friuli sector has carried out a succession of battles with large Nazi-Fascist forces. The campaign, particularly furious in some stages, lasted 10 days. The same unit destroyed important installations on a high tension transmission line in the vicinity of Pontebba. The enemy suffered losses totalling 179 killed and 300 wounded.

The Resistance movement in Liguria has increased in strength. Leaders of the clandestine struggle, instead of having to urge the patriots on, are often compelled to restrain them to avoid untimely or rash acts.

On August 2, during a false air raid alarm in Genoa, patriots destroyed three million machine gun bullets.

Patriots have clashed with the enemy in the Province of Modena.

A number of enemy vehicles were destroyed by patriots in the provinces of Cuneo and Como.

Several operations in Val Sesia and in Val Anzasca have been successfully carried out. Patriot units, which suffered losses, are now regrouping. The civilian population has been subjected to brutal treatment by the Nazi-Fascists. Many women, children and old men have been massacred and numerous villages pillaged.

In the Guardistillo sector, German troops have suffered losses through patriot activity. Being unable to avenge themselves, the Germans executed 74 civilians.

At Massa Marittima, 26 hostages were taken after the patriots harassed enemy movements. Such retaliatory action has only served to increase the hostility of the population and the courage of the patriots. Many relatives of the victims are hastening to swell the ranks of the patriots vowing to vindicate the dead.

The attempt on the part of German soldiers to force miners to work in Germany has induced many miners to join the patriot underground movement. (UNN)

second line, with high losses inflicted upon them. Farther to the south, armoured divisions of the Army and the Waffen SS threw back the enemy to the west on both sides of Mortain, despite stubborn resistance; enemy counter-attacks failed.

In the area to the east of Laval, enemy pressure increased.

In Brittany, our security troops smashed enemy spearheads and then disengaged themselves, in accordance to orders, in the sectors of Brest and Lorient. There is fierce fighting for St. Malo.

During the night preceding August 7, an enemy destroyer in the Seine Bay was heavily damaged by German torpedo hits.

Nineteen planes were shot down in aerial combats over the Normandy and the occupied western territory.

In the French area, 80 terrorists were wiped out in action.

The heavy fire of the V-1 continues to be directed against London and its outskirts.

In Italy, there was no fighting activity of importance yesterday.

In the East, repeated Soviet attacks to the northwest of Mielec failed. Northwest of Baranov, strong enemy forces penetrated into our positions; reserves immediately began a counter-attack; heavy fighting is in progress.

In Lithuania, renewed Soviet breakthrough attempts north of the Niemen were smashed, and 60 enemy tanks were destroyed. North of Birsen and north of the Dvina, a defensive battle of our troops against the Soviet forces which effected a penetration is still in progress. On the rest of the front to Lake Pskov, all Bolshevik attacks failed with sanguinary losses for them.

Yesterday, North-american bombers attacked a few localities in Upper Silesia.

Last night, enemy nuisance planes flew over southeastern Germany.

German and Hungarian aerial defense forces shot down 28 enemy aircraft. (Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

German Overseas Stations: In Brittany, American forces have been joined by units of General Patton's 3d Army. Their advance is in three directions — along the coast southeast of St. Malo, toward the upper reaches of the Loire, and from Avranches in a southeasterly direction. The British front is comparatively quiet. The Luftwaffe attacked the American assembly area for the sectors of Avranches, Lessay, and St. Hiver. Up to the present, Allied tank losses on different sectors have amounted to 3,000. On the Italian front, American artillery continued to shell the town of Pisa, destroying residential districts and historic buildings. Enemy thrusts were repulsed southeast of Florence. Lively reconnaissance and shock troop activity took place in other sectors of this front. Dismissals of officers and civil servants of pro-Fascist sympathies continue in Southern Italy. Reports from North Africa state that the De Gaullists are meeting with resistance on the part of nationally-minded Frenchmen.

Transocean and DNB: Fighting on the invasion front increased in violence. The British 2d Army has launched the expected large-scale attack near Caen. The Canadian 1st Army crossed the Orne towards the east, supported by the heaviest air bombardment of the campaign. The American 3d Army attempted, without success, to capture the four main German bases in Brittany. The important naval bases are still in German hands. Since the beginning of the campaign, the Allies have lost 34 destroyers in the Seine Bay, and 30 others have been severely damaged. Re-

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Nabuonitse, and railway stations of Dubyany and Kulchitsa.

There are no material changes on all other sectors of the front.

During August 7, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts, a total of 150 German tanks. In air combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 46 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

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The attempt on the part of German soldiers to force miners to work in Germany has induced many miners to join the patriot underground movement. (UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, August 8 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

After an artillery barrage lasting several hours, the enemy this morning again began his attack south and southeast of Caen: fierce fighting is in progress. West of the Orne, the enemy launched strong local attacks which were crushed. Southwest of Vire, and to the east of Avranches, the North-Americans continued their breakthrough attempts on a wide front with large quantities of material and strong aerial support. In heavy fighting, which lasted until the evening hours, they were repelled in front of our of Mielec failed. Northwest of Baranov, strong enemy forces penetrated into our positions; reserves immediately began a counter-attack; heavy fighting is in progress.

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Facist Radio: Allied attempts to cross the Arno in the Rovetano area have been repulsed. They have made slight progress in Valdarno towards Pontassieve. Patrol clashes have occurred near Città di Castello and San Sepolcro, and in the coastal sectors.

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

Johnson S.C.

INFORMATION DIVISION
ACC
AUG 1944

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service **compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, I N C., A F H Q — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512

No. 50 — 8 August 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — U. S. forces cross Mayenne River; Independent Canadian army in Normandy; Red Army captures Borislav and Sambor, consolidates on East Prussian frontier; Italian front static; Jap resistance in Manipur collapsing; De Gaulle says hour of revenge has come.

LIBERATED ITALY — Sforza asks for dismissal of 309 senators; General Johnson decorated by Prince Umberto.

UNITED NATIONS — Greek Premier willing to resign for unity; Polish leaders continue talks in Moscow.

OCCUPIED AREAS — Nazis try to terrorize Italian Patriots; More Italians sent to Nazi concentration camps; Luftwaffe attacks Swiss village.

NEUTRALS — Von Papen leaves Turkey; *Pravda* comments on Turkish break.

WAR FRONTS

U S. FORCES CROSS MAYENNE RIVER

SHAEF, August 7 — The fate of the German 7th Army is today in the balance as five American spearheads have thrust eastward across the Mayenne River toward Paris. With the loss of this naturally strong north-south line, the Germans have little hope of establishing a front anywhere west of Alençon and Le Mans.

The latest crossing of the Mayenne River is at Domfront, on the Varenne tributary of the Mayenne River. Patrols have reached the city of Domfront, and have crossed the river just west of it, putting the Allied forces 135 miles from Paris.

Slightly to the northwest of Domfront, the Germans began a large-scale counter-offensive on a 7½ mile front, and have recaptured Mortain, according to a Reuter

and gathered more than 6,000 French Patriots has been awarded the Croix de la Liberation on the recommendation by General de Gaulle.

In the port city of Lorient, it was reported earlier today that the German garrison sent a message to the American force asking it to accept their surrender. However, no official announcement of the capture of Lorient has yet been given.

A number of new airfields, many of them with all-metal runways, have already fallen, or shortly will fall into Allied hands in Brittany. Some of them were the great air bases once used by the giant FU-200 commerce raiders on their long flights over the Atlantic.

In other parts of Brittany, Reuter reported, German garrisons are surrendering. They have been demoralized by the rapid advance which has isolated them in the peninsula. Some 13,300 prisoners have already been taken, and a BBC report stated that the Germans risk losing about 75,000 men who make up coastal, communication, and anti-aircraft battalions. Half-hearted attempts to evacuate troops by sea have been smashed by Allied naval squadrons patrolling the coastal areas.

On the northern sector of the Allied front, the British have launched a large-scale offensive and have crossed the River Orne on a two-mile front above Thury-Harcourt. Late dispatches tonight stated that the bridgehead east of the river is now firmly established, and that two German counter-attacks have been repulsed.

British Cross Orne

British troops which forced the river threaten the whole hinge of the German line, but the Germans have strong prepared defenses in depth, and these must have been reorganized and strengthened when it became obvious that the Allies, advancing down the western bank, were poised for a flanking move.

The crossing, supported by a large number of anti-tank guns, was made five miles behind Rommel's May-sur-Orne to Reccquaincourt line which faces the Canadians. The push has already engulfed La Bagotier and La Moissonnier, and has cut the Faubourg de Vaucelles-Thury-Harcourt road.

British forces also attacked the Mont Pinson feature, four miles south of Aunay. They advanced behind a curtain of rockets fired into German positions by Typhoon fighters and were supported by tanks. Rocket firing aircraft destroyed 59 German tanks and many armored cars. The Germans had concentrated all possible troops and material from the Bois de Homme and Oudefontaine areas for an attempted stand on Mont Pinson. Small, isolated pockets of resistance remain north of the hill.

Vire has been liberated. Strong resistance continues in Estray, eight miles northeast of Vire, but the town has been by-passed in the eastward advance.

An Allied spokesman here stated that in the past two weeks the Allies have liberated about 20,000 square miles of northern France, or nearly one-tenth of continental

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Slightly to the northwest of Domfront, the Germans began a large-scale counter-offensive on a 7½ mile front, and have recaptured Mortain, according to a Reuter dispatch. Another German armored column passed through St. Barthelmy, about 2½ miles north of Mortain on the road to Juvigny.

This new German counter-attack is a desperate effort to sever American forces speeding into Brittany and eastward toward Paris. The largest coordinated German offensive yet launched in the American sector was undertaken without air assistance. The enemy spearhead was continually attacked by the 9th USAAF and RAF Typhoons which destroyed 88 German tanks by rocket fire.

The attack was launched with strong armored forces almost due west, in the direction of Cherence le Roussel, and has penetrated to a depth of three miles. American forces still hold the high ground surrounding Mortain, which is in a valley. The heaviest fighting is in the Cherence area, where between 30 and 40 German tanks are engaged with American armor.

In the Brittany Peninsula, American forces have occupied Saint Brieuc, 35 miles west of Dinan. Guingamp, further to the west on the main highway, has also been taken. In the center of the peninsula, an armored column took the town of Huelgoat on a secondary road leading into Brest. The town of Auray, between Vannes and Lorient, has also been occupied. Fighting still continues in the area of Saint Malo, which is now completely cut off.

It was announced tonight that the French paratroop regiment which was dropped over Brittany during June into Allied hands in Brittany. Some of them were the great air bases once used by the giant FU-200 commerce raiders on their long flights over the Atlantic.

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An Allied spokesman here stated that in the past two weeks the Allies have liberated about 20,000 square miles of northern France, or nearly one-tenth of continental France.

An associated Press correspondent wrote today that the swift seizure of new territory in France is giving the Allies

LATE BULLETINS

AMERICANS RECAPTURE MORTAIN

SHAEF, August 7 — American troops have retaken Mortain, it was learned here late tonight. (Reuter)

RAF KNOCKS OUT 135 TANKS NEAR MORTAIN

HQ, 2nd TAF, NORMANDY, August 7 — It was announced here that up until 2100 hours tonight 135 German tanks had been destroyed or damaged by the RAF in the battle south of Mortain. (Reuter)

NAZI GENERAL KILLED

LONDON, August 7 — An Associated Press dispatch, quoting the German radio yesterday, stated that Maj. Gen. Vihma, former commander of the Finnish Helsinki garrison, had been killed while leading his division on the Karelian front. (AP)

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openings for more and more fighter-plane strips. An Allied general recently declared, said the correspondent, that engineers would keep on building airfields «all the way to Berlin.» He wrote that the stream of supplies on the way up to the fronts «makes you stand still and stare.»

A BBC correspondent with the American forces in Brittany wrote: «It is the completeness of the materials that staggers you. It is a mechanical army down to the last detail, an army that is moving forward at a tremendous pace.» This correspondent contrasted the American vehicles with the ramshackle cars, trucks, and carts, with the horses dead between the traces, lying about on the roads.

A New York *Times* correspondent wrote that the boldness of the American tactics in the southerly and easterly drives had been vindicated by their success. The armored division, he wrote, had been the decisive factor. First of all, aircraft harried enemy positions and broke up convoys, and brought back valuable information. Artillery and tank guns knocked out strongpoints. Then, the armor broke through, infantry mopped up towns captured by the tanks, and cleared minefields.

«Our armor,» he wrote, «attacked at full speed, followed by the infantry, without worrying about the security of its flanks or slowing down the rate of advance. There has been no regular German line for the past eight days. The penetration has been so swift and deep that the Germans wouldn't be able to organise counter-attacks on the American flanks, since by the time they could get ready to deliver the blows the flanks would no longer exist.» (Reuter - AP)

INDEPENDENT CANADIAN ARMY IN NORMANDY

CANADIAN ARMY HQ, FRANCE, August 7 — The 1st Canadian Army left the 2nd British Army on July 31, according to the Associated Press, and today for the first time in Canadian history, the Dominion has an independent army formation in the field.

The French front now has the American 1st Army on the right, the British 2nd Army in the center, and the Canadian 1st Army on the left, the Associated Press said.

The Canadian Army is complete in every detail.

In Italy, a Canadian Corps is fighting as part of the British 8th Army.

Holding important commands in the Canadian Army on the Normandy front are officers who fought in the combined operation at Dieppe. (OWI)

HEAVY BOMBERS ATTACK AIRCRAFT PLANT

MOSCOW, August 7 — The Eastern Command of the United States Strategic Air Force announced here tonight that heavy bombers of the 8th USAAF, escorted by long-range Mustang fighter planes, today bombed the German aircraft factory at Rahmel, 10 miles northwest of Gdynia, and then went on and landed at American bases in Russia. Crew members reported the target area well covered.

Today's mission was the 20th operation in which Eastern Command bases in Russia have been used since American planes first landed in the Soviet Union on 2 June.

A sharp decrease in the severity of flying bomb attacks on England has resulted from the destruction of 56 flying-bomb storage depots in northern France, the British Air Ministry announced today.

The heavy bomber assaults that wiped them out also heavily damaged 44 others.

Flying torpedoes exploded intermittently in London and southern England Sunday as rescuers dug the dead and injured out of debris caused by Saturday night's flying-bomb attacks.

Flying Bombs Checked

The best the Germans could do Sunday was sporadic [illegible] the Associated Press

northwest of Dreux, and north of Le Mans and Courtenin.

The bombers and escorting fighters met no opposition, and all returned.

In a furious battle over Hamburg yesterday one American pilot set an 8th Fighter Command record by shooting down six German aircraft within a few minutes.

From Sunday's operations, 24 heavy bombers and nine fighters are missing, the USAAF communique said Sunday night, while planes of the 8th Fighter Command destroyed 33 German planes in aerial combat.

The bombers encountered intense flak in the Berlin sector, and moderate to intense anti-aircraft fire in the Kiel and Hamburg regions.

Scores of enemy fighters rose to meet the attacking formations on the way into Germany, and again as the bombers were returning to their bases.

Sunday night, RAF Mosquitoes attacked a synthetic oil plant at Castrop Rauxel, in the Ruhr district. In bright moonlight, one pilot saw fire and smoke rising before he left, the Air Ministry said today.

Further information about the RAF daylight blow against German submarine lairs at Brest showed that five of the 16 Lancasters scored direct hits with six-ton bombs, instead of only three as reported earlier.

Following up this attack, RAF Lancasters with fighter escort made an assault Sunday evening with these 12,000-pound bombs on the submarine shelters at Lorient, one of the most important in the Brest Peninsula. (PRO)

GENERAL STEGMANN KILLED IN NORMANDY

WASHINGTON, August 7 — Major General Rudolph M. Stegmann has been killed on the French front, according to the Berlin correspondent of the Stockholm *Aftonbladet*.

Stegmann was a holder of the Knight's Cross, and formerly an infantry commander on the Eastern Front. He was the eighth German general to be killed in action since the Allied landings in Normandy. (OWI)

GENERAL WALKER KILLED IN NORMANDY

SHAEF, August 7 — Brigadier General Nelson M. Walker, assistant commander of a U. S. Infantry Division, was killed while personally leading an assault on a German machine gun position in Normandy, an Associated Press report said in a delayed dispatch.

General Walker has been recommended for a posthumous Distinguished Service Cross. He had recently been awarded the Legion of Merit for his work in the Army's Plans and Training Section in Washington. (OWI)

GENERAL DE WITT RECEIVES NEW COMMAND

WASHINGTON, August 7 — Lieut. General John De Witt has been given an undisclosed command of the greatest importance somewhere in Europe according to a War Department announcement today.

He succeeds the late General Lesley McNair, who was killed in Normandy last month. The United States War Department had announced on July 14 that General McNair had been relieved of his command of the U. S. Army Ground Forces for «an important overseas assignment.» (Reuter)

ALLIED MASTER PLAN IN NORMANDY

LONDON, August 7 — Any tendency to look upon the present Normandy campaign as two distinct operations, British and American, takes no account of a master plan, essentially an Allied plan, which has come to fruition in every detail, said the London *Times* correspondent in Normandy.

Various manœuvres within a broad frame have been necessary to bring it about.

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Flying Bombs Checked

The best the Germans could do Sunday was sporadic fire punctuated by fairly long lulls, the Associated Press reported. Saturday night a flying bomb killed 11 villagers at work in their gardens, and trapped others in several smashed houses. Many more caused multiple deaths Saturday night, the AP added.

Bright weather over the Straits gave the defenders a good score Sunday against the flying torpedoes.

Nazi fighter planes have appeared in increased strength recently to resist the Allied attacks on flying bomb installations, the Air Ministry said. The Germans have erected flak towers to help defend these depots.

RAF Lancasters that attacked a bomb depot north of Paris encountered 20 or 30 German fighters, which were beaten off, the AP said.

The 8th USAAF alone flew about 7,000 heavy bomber sorties in the last week. This was more than they flew February 6 to 12, when their attacks on enemy aircraft plants sealed the decline of the German Air Force, or in the week of July 16 to 22, when they assailed industrial targets in Germany, the United Press said.

Weather hampered operations over the French battle-front early yesterday, but as it improved, the air swarmed with planes supporting the ground troops.

Ninth USAAF Marauders set off two fuel dumps near Alencon and southwest of Orleans, and bombed bridges

escort made an assault Sunday evening with these [illegible] pound bombs on the submarine shelters at Lorient, one of the most important in the Brest Peninsula. (PRO)

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Various manœuvres within a broad frame have been necessary to bring it about.

In a contest of wills, the correspondent said, the reactions of the enemy have played their part, but if the American forces are now racing across the Brittany Peninsula, it is because they were always intended to do so by an Allied plan designed to draw German strength against General Dempsey's army.

When the Americans launched their attack on Coutances, it became evident that the enemy hoped to hinge on Caumont, and it was thus to the British that the Caumont offensive fell yesterday after an incredibly swift regrouping of armour, considering the difficulties of the terrain. (PWB)

TENSE NAZI SUPPLY SITUATION IN FRANCE

1ST ARMY HQ, FRANCE, August 7 — The Germans' supply situation in France is «extremely tense», according to a letter written by General Hauser, commander of the Nazi 7th Army.

This letter, which was captured by Allied troops, admitted that there was a breakdown of German supplies. General Hauser urged that «even seemingly useless weapons and equipment be salvaged in an effort to repair damaged material, as few replacement parts are coming through.» (Reuter)

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

ATTLEE RETURNS FROM FRANCE

LONDON, August 7 — The British Deputy Prime Minister Clement Attlee, told a *Daily Herald* reporter about his recent two-day visit to Normandy. He said:

«The whole show in France is going very well indeed. I was greatly impressed by the courage and spirit of the French people. They greeted us with cheers and flags wherever we went, and were anxious to demonstrate their solidarity and inflexible faith in victory.»

Attlee said he was struck by the efficient atmosphere in the liberated area. Allied organisation was first-class, and everyone was full of confidence. (PWB)

ALLIES PLANNED TO TAKE BREST IN D-DAY PLUS 50

SHAEF, August 7 — The next two or three weeks may be the most critical of the war, a senior British general said in an interview with Doon Campbell, Reuter correspondent.

The Allied campaign in Normandy is going almost exactly on the schedule planned in London several months ago. The general said:

«We were supposed to get to Brest on D-Day plus 50. This did not include the complete cleaning up of the Brittany Peninsula — that was expected to take up to D-Day plus 60. That was the plan before February. Today is D-Day plus 62.»

General Montgomery's policy of building up large reserves before cracking through German defenses was backed by the general, who said: «While it meant that earlier stages of the campaign had to be slower, it is hoped that later stages may be quicker than expected. We have made contact with 35 German divisions, and as a result of recent operations, about 13 divisions have been virtually eliminated. From the remaining 22, approximately 11 are facing each army. We believe we have five panzer divisions against us, and about three against the Americans.

«One thing is certain — the Germans have decided to try to hold key points and ports. The enemy is pulling out into fortress areas. From a naval viewpoint, it means a major disaster for him if he loses the operational value of the Brittany ports and the whole of his naval strategy will have to be reoriented.» (Reuter)

RED ARMY CAPTURES BORISLAV AND SAMBOR

MOSCOW, August 7 — The great industrial oil centre of the western Ukraine, the town of Borislav, was today stormed and captured in a fierce battle by troops of the 4th Ukrainian Army, a special order issued by Marshal Stalin announced today.

Borislav is Poland's greatest oil centre, and produces 75 per cent of the country's total oil output. Italy-based heavy bombers of the 15 th USAAF were bombing in the vicinity of the town today, and hit two large synthetic oil refineries.

The order announcing Borislav's fall was the second of the day. An earlier one proclaimed the capture of the large railway junction and important enemy stronghold of Sambor, in the approaches to the Carpathian foothills, in which the last German resistance was crushed today when troops of the 1st Ukrainian Army broke through the defenses after stubborn fighting.

Vistula Bridgeheads Expanded

Sambor, which had a pre-war population of 22,000, stands on the main railway line between Lvov and Uzhorod, capital of sub-Carpathian Ruthenia, and is connected by another rail line to Nowy Sacz, 45 miles southeast of Cracow. The Dniester, which starts 20 miles away, runs through the town, and 20 miles to the northwest is the great oil centre of Drohobicz.

fell after all German resistance had been overcome. The town of Lubana was captured when Soviet forces continued their advance northwest of Rezekne (Rezhitsa), cutting the Dubinye-Lubana rail line and occupying many inhabited places.

There were no material changes on other sectors of the front, stated the communiqué. On all fronts yesterday, the Russians damaged or destroyed a total of 110 German tanks, and shot down 117 enemy planes.

Furious fighting continues in the streets of Warsaw between the Polish Patriot forces and the German garrison. A communiqué from General Bor, the commander of the Polish Underground, stated that patriot detachments have extended their hold on several parts of the city. The women of Warsaw are sharing in the battle. The Poles launched a counter-attack against German forces rushed in to the suburb near the Citadel on the Vistula River. Wilson Square and adjoining streets are held by the Poles, who have captured tanks and are sending them into action. In many parts of the capital, the Underground has installed loud-speakers which broadcast continual reports on the progress of the battle. The Germans have cleared all civilians from the Aleje Jerezolimskie, a traffic artery running west through the city to the Praga district over the Poniatowski Bridge. (Reuter - AP)

RUSSIANS CONSOLIDATING ON EAST PRUSSIA BORDER

LONDON, August 7 — On all active sectors of the Russian front, opposing armies are now locked in grim, exacting battles, said the Moscow correspondent of the London *Times*.

«The prizes at stake,» said the correspondent, «are great. They are: two trapped German armies; the sacred soil of East Prussia; the Polish capital; Cracow and Silesia beyond it, and the Carpathian passes.

«The Germans are going to yield none of these without fierce struggles.

«The summer campaign has probably reached its decisive moment. The Germans have added strength to all fronts except south of Lvov.

«East Prussia is being combed for extra men, and as German women and children stream westward, their menfolk are taken off farms and sent without training eastward to the Insterburg gap.

«The Luftwaffe is operating in great strength, and is taking correspondingly severe punishment from the Red Air Force under the brilliant young General Khriukin.»

The Moscow correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says the Russians definitely do not seem to be in a hurry to begin the invasion of East Prussia. Although it is possible that forward elements have already crossed the Prussian border, the main Soviet forces are consolidating positions a few miles away from German territory, from where Russian artillery and air forces are reported softening up enemy defenses across the frontier. The *Daily Telegraph* correspondent added:

«According to prisoners taken (on this front) the Russian advance beyond the Niemen took the enemy completely by surprise. All preparations for the big push were carried out under cover of darkness. German scout planes frequently flew over the sector, but failed to observe any signs of intended attack... The enemy retreated more than 48 hours before he was able to make anything like a serious stand.» (Reuter)

RUSSIANS WILL KILL GERMAN LOVE FOR SWORD

MOSCOW, August 7 — Germans preparing already for World War III may as well save their breath, Ilya Ehrenburg, Russian journalist, warned them in the newspaper, *Pravda*.

In his article, broadcast by Radio Moscow, he pointed out: «Every Red Army man knows that it is essential for

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In heavy fighting today, Red Army troops expanded their bridgeheads over the left bank of the Vistula. Over 60 inhabited places were taken, including the railway station at Bodola. Soviet troops continue to pour across the river, despite all-out attempts by the depleted Luftwaffe to ston them. The Germans are reported to have been employing some of their best air squadrons in vain efforts to block the ferries. The great Soviet bridgehead was established 100 miles southeast of Warsaw, and has been widened to within 35 miles northeast of Cracow. According to AP reports today, it threatens to crack open the temporarily-stabilized German line in the area. The enemy have been counter-attacking persistantly against the dagger-shaped salient, sometimes as often as seven times in the day, writes a *Pravda* reporter. The crossing of the river by the Red Army was swift. The first Russians to force the ferry reached the banks at the same time as the retreating Germans, after a lightning march of 31 miles.

Elsewhere the Russian armies have continued to press forward on every offensive front. The Germans were forced back west and southwest of Schaulen (Shavli), and the Soviet drive overran the important road junctions of Kurneczaj and Szapkjany, with 50 other inhabited places, stated tonight's Soviet communiqué. Another 40 localities were taken by the Russians northwest of Kovno, and northwest and southwest of Bialystok, the towns of Knyszyn and Lapy

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In his article, broadcast by Radio Moscow, he pointed out: «Every Red Army man knows that it is essential for us to stay in Berlin for a while.

«We want to teach the Germans to forget how to fight. We want to teach those who think that in 1964 they might do better than in 1944.

«We want to cross Germany with the sword in our hands, in order to kill German love for the sword for centuries to come. We want to get to their land, in order that they may never again get to ours.» (Reuter)

ITALIAN FRONT STATIC

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 7 — With 8th Army forces painstakingly mopping up the last pockets of enemy resistance south of the Arno, the Allied advance in Italy has come to a momentary halt along a 70-mile stretch of this outlying water barrier of the enemy's formidable Goth Line.

Although both 5th and 8th Army troops were in active contact with the enemy yesterday, and sharp patrol skirmishes occurred on both banks of the Arno around Florence, no major action occurred anywhere along either front.

German forces still clung grimly yesterday to high ground in the vicinity of the Gonfolina gorges, 10 miles west of Florence, and the high ridges southeast of the

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city, where the Arno twists sharply from the south to the west, but 8th Army forces had cleared most of the river's south banks from the confluence of the Pesa River to east of the city.

Although the communique declared that South African troops were in contact with the enemy on the north bank of the Arno within Florence, detailed reports stated that only reconnaissance patrols had so far crossed the river, and these had all returned to the south bank. The Germans were continuing to shell the Florence sector occupied by 8th Army forces, it was reported, but no indication was given that the Germans are actually subjecting to shellfire the southern part of the city itself, where the famed Pitti Palace and its galleries are located. Allied guns, it was specifically stated, are not shelling any part of the city of Florence whatsoever.

Apparently only small formations of enemy troops, mainly machine gunners spotted along the northern bank of the river, are in Florence itself. It was officially stated here, « There will be no need for the city itself to become a battlefield. »

West of Florence, the towns of Empoli and Montelupo are still noman's-land, with Allied patrols in and out of both localities.

In the Pratomagno Hill masses, enemy shell and mortar fire have slowed the advance of Indian troops. Leading elements are now some eight miles north and northeast of Arezzo, where they have consolidated their gains despite enemy counter-attacks. Further east, patrols entered the towns of Sansepolcro and San Giustino, in the upper Tiber Valley, and reported them clear of the enemy.

On the Adriatic coast, Polish and Italian forces of the 8th Army continued their advance in the face of a widespread enemy withdrawal. Troops of the Corps of Italian Liberation occupied the villages of Montale and Ostra Vetere, while Polish infantry and supporting tank forces have taken Santa Lucia and Ripe, and pushed a mile beyond Senegallia on the coast.

It was reported today that the total of German prisoners taken since the assault on Cassino is now 50,000.

Heavies Hit Silesia

Over 500 Flying Fortresses and Liberators crossed the Alps to hit two synthetic oil plants at Blechhamor, 75 miles southeast of Breslau in Silesia, it was announced today.

Only a few enemy intereceptor planes were encountered, but there was heavy anti-aircraft fire over the targets.

The two synthetic oil plants which are about four miles apart, manufacture high grade gasoline. The southernmost of the two plants is the third largest refinery in Axis Europe.

Other forces of Liberators bombed oil installations northwest of Belgrade on the Danube River, and an airfield northeast of the city.

Southern France Struck

While Tactical Air Force medium and fighter-bombers flew from dawn to dusk in attacks in northwestern Italy and southern France, strong forces of heavy bombers from Italy smashed at 14 military targets in southern France yesterday.

In slashing assaults on the French Riviera and the Rhone and the Var River valleys, which have engaged Mediterranean-based bombers for four days out of the past five, rail bridges, oil storage depots, airdromes, and naval installations have been struck. Throughout yesterday's extensive operations, no enemy aircraft attacked the bomber formations, and only three enemy fighters were encountered by escorting planes.

Both heavy bombers and medium bombers combined their attacks on five key bridges over the Rhone between Lyon and Marseilles, with medium bombers returning four

temperary homes and lived in the most cramped conditions.

Water was supplied from one fountain only, and it was often a full-day assignment for one of the family to stand in line to obtain the family's water supply. Substantial food was almost non-existent and, on the whole, these people were living on the barest minimum. Bread and meat were entirely absent from their diet, and meals consisted mainly of a few vegetables, a little fruit, and pasta.

By general consent, they arranged private cooking facilities in the way of two or three bricks where fires were made.

Health conditions are still fairly good, however, an Italian doctor said, adding that if present conditions were prolonged, there would be cause for concern. (PWB)

20,600 GERMANS KILLED IN YUGOSLAVIA

LONDON, August 7 — Today's Yugoslav communique said that offensive operations continue in Montenegro, eastern and central Bosnia and Croatia.

In the town of Novska, in Croatia, several railway cars were burned and a great quantity of war material destroyed.

An enemy train carrying gasoline and naphtha has been burned as the result of Allied bombing.

In the town of Cracac, in Croatia, an enemy column engaged in stealing the peasants' crops has been turned back by Patriot forces.

Lieut. General A. C. A. Jovanovitch, chief of the general staff of the National Liberation Army, said that German losses covering the period of the seventh German offensive in Yugoslavia were 20,600 dead, 16,000 wounded and 6,500 prisoners. A considerable amount of war material was also captured. (PWB)

AMERICANS MAKE FURTHER ADVANCES ON GUAM

ADVANCE AFHQ, NEW GUINEA, August 7 — Admiral Nimitz announced today the capture of Ukudu and Liguan, towns on Guam Island, as a result of a further advance of two miles by American forces on the left sector of their front. Japanese forces are reported bottled up in the northern tip of the island, three-quarters of which is now under Allied control.

American and British troops in British New Guinea, in a maneuver which threatens to isolate the inland Japanese force around the village of Afua, have cut the main Japanese supply route to the Drinlumor front, said today's MacArthur communique.

The communique also announced the sinking of a 1,000-ton freighter and the damaging of two other ships in an Allied bomber attack Saturday on a Japanese convoy near Amboina Island. On the same day, 73 tons of bombs were dropped on Yap Island, and targets on Palau and Woleai in the Carolines were also hit.

Referring to operations at Sansapor, in Dutch New Guinea, the communique said the Japanese had prepared for an attack against Manokwari, but the unsuspected landing at Sansapor cut their main coastal communications and threw confusion into their plans. This operation of the Dutch New Guinea campaign, which can now be regarded as completed, was accomplished with very small forces and only a handful of casualties.

In the Aitape-Wewak area of New Guinea, the number of Japanese dead counted now totals 5,935. (Reuter)

HEAVY JAP LOSSES IN BONIM BATTLES

PEARL HARBOUR, August 7 — Further details of the two-day battles off Bonim and Volcano Islands, in the West Central Pacific, were given by correspondents cabling today.

On Thursday, it was reported, American planes sank four cargo ships of about 4,000 tons each, three escorting destroyers or destroyer escorts and four barges. They also

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Both heavy bombers and medium bombers combined their attacks on five key bridges over the Rhone between Lyon and Marseilles, with medium bombers returning four times to complete the destruction of the Tarascon rail bridge, where Fortresses achieved only poor results. The other attacks, with the exception of that on the Valence rail yards between Lyon and Avignon, were concentrated along the Riviera coast between Toulon, the naval port, and Nice, near the Italian border.

Enemy rail lines in northwestern Italy were also struck during the day, and the recently-announced Balkan Air Force continued its offensive sweeps over Yugoslavia.

MAAF flew approximately 2,100 sorties, the highest operational figure reached in recent weeks. (PRO)

100,000 REFUGEES IN FLORENCE

WITH THE 8TH ARMY, August 7 — The whole of Florence houses over 100,000 refugees, it was estimated today, and in the southern section of the city which is controlled by the Allies, thousands had sought safety.

Allied authorities found the majority of the refugees herded under any available roof and in the Palazzo dei Pitti, former royal palace, 5,650 men, women and children were living under almost indescribable conditions. They overran courtyards and every room of the high-storied palace. Each family, sometimes with as many as 11 or 12 in the family, appeared to have agreed on boundaries of their own small,

engaged in clearing the [illegible] back by Patriot forces.

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On the same day, American surface vessels sank one large destroyer, a cargo ship, a small oiler, and several barges. One damaged escort vessel escaped.

On Friday, a Japanese escort vessel and two other small craft were sunk, and five barges, a landing craft, and three smaller vessels were damaged. A light cruiser and five smaller vessels were possibly sunk. All six ships were left burning, while a destroyer escort and 10 small craft were also damaged.

On shore, five enemy planes were damaged on the ground, six airborne planes were shot down, and six others were destroyed. The Americans lost 16 planes from enemy aircraft fire, and 19 flight personnel.

Strong Japanese defence positions on the western shore were wiped out, and other enemy positions in the eastern Marshalls were bombed on Friday. Ponape and Wake Islands were attacked on the same day, and from these operations all the Allied planes returned.

In his first proclamation at Guam, Admiral Nimitz revealed all Japanese regulations and set up an American Military Government.

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JAP RESISTANCE IN MANIPUR COLLAPSING

KANDY, CEYLON, August 7 — All Japanese resistance in the Indian border state of Manipur is collapsing as the result of the Allied offensive, front-line correspondents reported here today. Enemy elements remaining in Manipur were being pressed back into the small, southern part of the state, and they were not believed to be in very great strength.

Other Allied troops, battling to drive the Japanese from northeastern India, advanced into northern Burma in pursuit of the retreating enemy, following the capture of Tamu.

Further to the northeast, other Allied troops, operating in the Imphal sector, were reported by the Associated Press to have driven the Japanese back into the mountain exits to the Chindwin Valley in Burma.

The capture of Tamu gave the Allies control of the main advance base from which the Japanese launched their invasion of India. The Allies also control an important airfield.

Dispatches from the Mogaung front in northern Burma stated today that General Joseph Stillwell's forces captured an important hill feature, 12 miles southwest of that town. Allied troops were forced to overcome bitter enemy resistance along the Mandalay railway. Allied aircraft strongly attacked Ehamo on the line of extension of the new Burma Road from captured Myitkyina.

A bitter battle was reported raging today within the city of Hengyang on the Canton-Hankow railway, where the Chinese garrison of 20,000 has been besieged since early last month. A Chinese High Command statement today said that the enemy had penetrated into the city, but were driven out again by a determined Chinese counter-attack.

Japanese forces were reported to have broken out of the Luechow Peninsula and to be threatening Limkeng and Fahsien. The Associated Press said that the enemy drive was launched in two directions, to the northeast and northwest against Chinese positions just across the straits from the Japanese-held island of Hainan. (Reuter - AP)

U. S. ANNOUNCES NEW EXPLOSIVE

WASHINGTON, August 7 — A new explosive, 50 per cent more powerful than any previous type, is now being used by the Allied armies, Colonel A. I. Luke, of the United States Ordnance Department, announced yesterday.

This new explosive is called RDZ and detonates with such a tremendous force that bomb fragments can cut through reinforced concrete fortifications and the blast effect alone can be almost as dangerous as the fragments.

Bombs filled with RDZ have given the Allied air forces destructive power 50 per cent larger, without the addition of a single plane or pilot, Colonel Luke pointed out.

Another new explosive, pentalite, which is 20 per cent more powerful than [illegible]

In Brittany, the French Forces of the Interior, supported by French paratroopers, have been fighting since June 6. They have compelled the enemy to remain in his strongholds, have attacked his detachments, destroyed his columns. Now they are taking part with the American troops in the mopping up, and have killed several thousand Germans in Brittany since the 6th of June. Thousands of Germans have surrendered to our forces.

Every Frenchman realizes that he should take an immediate part in this supreme war effort. Everyone can and should fight. Those who are fit should join the French Forces of the Interior. The others should help cripple the enemy.

Follow the orders of the French Resistance. Those who are free — either in the French Empire or in France — should double their efforts and their devotion.

We shall see the credits, the losses, and the sacrifices. We shall also sum up the mistakes made by us, the French people, or by others, which led France to the verge of catastrophe. We shall then take in due course and with our recovered might the necessary steps to prevent their recurrence.

Today, the outstanding fact is the vital necessity of destroying the enemy on our territory in order victoriously to penetrate afterwards into his own country.

Courage! Unity! Discipline! The decisive days have come...

French People! Rise and fight! (PWB)

INSIDE GERMANY

COMMENTS ON GERMAN INTERNAL CRISIS

LONDON, August 7 — The magnitude of Germany's internal crisis was described in an article in the Soviet trade union publication, *War and the Working Class*, quoted by Radio Moscow Saturday. The broadcast said:

«The crisis enveloping Germany has stepped past the Gestapo's sentries and has penetrated into the narrow circle formed by the leading clique itself.

«The Fuehrer is progressively disappointing all who placed him on the stage of history. He does not lead the German highway robbers towards the glorious times they were expecting from him. He leads them from one defeat to another. He has become the personification of catastrophe.

«Though the attempt made by some circles to eliminate Hitler has failed, in this particular case it is much more important that such an attempt was made at all.

«Hitler has shot many German officers. He may shoot further hundreds and thousands of them, but he cannot shoot the causes which have brought forth the conspiracy. The fact that they are trying to overthrow the Fuehrer shows plainly that the German generals have realized the absolute hopelessness of the Hitler war.»

Officers Denounce Courts

United Press correspondent Joseph Grigg, in a dispatch from London, said today that «well informed observers» in the British capital viewed with particular interest Hitler's emphasis on his claim that «Providence» had saved him, and his assertions that he is «necessary for the nation» because Germany needs a man who will not capitulate in any circumstances.

Grigg said:

«These statements, it was felt, revealed Hitler's deep rooted fear that none of his generals of the Nazi higher-ups could be trusted to continue the struggle against the Allies to the bitter end.»

The United Press also quoted Reichcommissar for Norway

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A bitter battle was reported raging today within the city of Hengyang on the Canton-Hankow railway, where the Chinese garrison of 20,000 has been besieged since early last month. A Chinese High Command statement today said that the enemy had penetrated into the city, but were driven out again by a determined Chinese counter-attack.

Japanese forces were reported to have broken out of the Luechow Peninsula and to be threatening Limkong and Pakhoi. The Associated Press said that the enemy drive was launched in two directions, to the northeast and northwest against Chinese positions just across the straits from the Japanese-held island of Hainan. (Reuter - AP)

U. S. ANNOUNCES NEW EXPLOSIVE

WASHINGTON, August 7 — A new explosive, 50 per cent more powerful than any previous type, is now being used by the Allied armies, Colonel A. I. Luke, of the United States Ordnance Department, announced yesterday.

This new explosive is called RDZ, and detonates with such a tremendous force that bomb fragments can cut through reinforced concrete fortifications and the blast effect alone can be almost as dangerous as the fragments.

Bombs filled with RDZ have given the Allied air forces destructive power 30 per cent larger, without the addition of a single plane or pilot, Colonel Luke pointed out.

Another new explosive, pentalite, which is 29 per cent more powerful than TNT, now is being used for bazooka ammunition and other rocket-propelled projectiles, the War Department stated yesterday. (Reuter)

DE GAULLE SAYS HOUR OF REVENGE HAS COME

LONDON, August 7 — General Charles de Gaulle gave a five-minute broadcast over Radio Algiers tonight, as follows:

The battle of France is gaining ground and speed. In Normandy, the enemy withdraws gradually before the British and American forces. In Brittany, his collapse is almost completed. Moreover, the American armored divisions progressing eastward have crossed the River Mayenne. Very soon a powerful French army — well trained and well equipped — will be engaged on the Allied front.

Lastly, on the Eastern Front, the Russians have reached German territory.

The time of revenge has come!

Meanwhile, numerous brave French troops are fighting at many points of our territory a fierce battle, and thus help most effectively the advancing Armies of Liberation.

East of the Rhone River, more than 10,000 Germans were killed in two months by the French Forces of the Interior, and in the Vercors Mountains alone, two German divisions have been pinned down since the middle of July, destroying the enemy on our territory in order victoriously to penetrate afterwards into his own country.

Courage! Unity! Discipline! The decisive days have come...

French People! Rise and fight! (PWB)

INSIDE GERMANY

COMMENTS ON GERMAN INTERNAL CRISIS

LONDON, August 7 — The magnitude of Germany's internal crisis was described in an article in the Soviet trade union publication, *War and the Working Class*, quoted by Radio Moscow Saturday. The broadcast said:

«The crisis enveloping Germany has stopped past the Gestapo's sentries and has penetrated into the narrow circle formed by the leading clique itself.

«The Fuehrer is progressively disappointing all who placed him on the stage of history. He does not lead the German highway robbers towards the glorious times they were expecting from him. He leads them from one defeat to another. He has become the personification of catastrophe.

«Though the attempt made by some circles to eliminate Hitler has failed, in this particular case it is much more important that such an attempt was made at all.

«Hitler has shot many German officers. He may shoot further hundreds and thousands of them, but he cannot shoot the causes which have brought forth the conspiracy. The fact that they are trying to overthrow the Fuehrer shows plainly that the German generals have realized the absolute hopelessness of the Hitler war.»

Officers Denounce Courts

United Press correspondent Joseph Grigg, in a dispatch from London, said today that «well informed observers» in the British capital viewed with particular interest Hitler's emphasis on his claim that «Providence» had saved him, and his assertions that he is «necessary for the nation» because Germany needs a man who will not capitulate in any circumstances.

Grigg said:

«These statements, it was felt, revealed Hitler's deep rooted fear that none of his generals of the Nazi higher-ups could be trusted to continue the struggle against the Allies to the bitter end.»

The United Press also quoted Reichcommissar for Norway Josef Terboven as saying, in broadcast over Radio Oslo, that the German officers expelled from the Nazi army will probably be tried by the notorious «people's court of honor» next Tuesday.

German officers captured on the Normandy front today denounced Hitler's «court of honor» in statements delivered over Radio London.

One officer said:

«I am a German officer who has fought in the West and in the East, and I am expressing the views of all my comrades in saying that those of the officers who have been turned against Hitler are not the honorless ones. On the contrary, long ago, cool, matter-of-fact thinking has made us realize that the limits of our military capacity have been reached, and even surpassed. Hitler is playing an irresponsible game for power and it is the German people who are going to pay for it.»

An Associated Press dispatch from Stockholm today quoted travellers arriving in the Swedish capital from northeast Germany as saying that Gestapo agents and military police swooped through a number of German military establishments in that area a week ago and seized «some officers,» who were transported to unknown destinations.

The dispatch listed Danzig, Gdynia, Tczew, Marienwerder, and Graudenz as among the points where raids

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

were made. Other raids were reported in Stettin, Rostock, and Lubeck.

The German News Agency put out a statement Sunday night that the attempt on Hitler's life was meant to kill Mussolini as well. Quoting a so-called Italian Government spokesman, the agency said: «The same German military circles which were responsible for the attempt on Hitler managed to insist on Mussolini's coming to Germany a few days earlier than he had planned. They hoped to use the meeting of Hitler and Mussolini to make the attempt.»

In addition to Hitler's own admission that opposition to his rule had been continuous since the Nazis came to power in 1933, other German spokesmen are stressing its comprehensive nature. The radio commentator Hans Fritsche, in a week-end broadcast, said:

«It has now been established that the German Army, the police, the Foreign Office, representatives of German industry, and conservative politicians of the old system all were involved in the revolt against Hitler.

«The participation of the military commander of Nuremburg and of other cities is proof that military units within Germany gave wide support to the revolt.»

German newspapers which have reached Madrid recently carry more and more death notices with the names of Prussian Junkers. Instead of the usual formula «Died for the Fuehrer at the front,» these notices say, «Died unexpectedly.»

Reports reaching Stockholm from Germany state that foreign workers inside Germany are showing signs of unrest. Many, the reports say, have deserted from factories and farms, and are streaming back to their homelands. Some Germans assist them with food and shelter on their way, in the hope of currying favour which will help them in the hour of Germany's collapse. A Munich newspaper carried an appeal to all Germans to do all they can to stop foreign workers from leaving their places of employment and going underground. (PWB)

LONDON «TIMES» ON GERMAN REVERSES

LONDON, August 7 — The *Times* said today that the rulers of Germany have suffered during this past weekend a further contraction of what Prime Minister Churchill has called «the doomed and narrowing circle of their power.»

The Normandy front is rapidly dissolving into exceedingly mobile warfare. While the British and Canadians on the left flank have pinned down the bulk of the enemy's heavy armour, the Americans on the right wing, having burst out of the Cotentin Peninsula, are sweeping on.

As Allied tanks range further into the interior of Brittany, the Maquis will be helping to blaze their trail and the odds will be greatly against the Germans attempting to consolidate their infantry against them. With the tremendous weight behind the American advance, and the Breton Peninsula effectively cut off, the three Atlantic harbors of Brest, Lorient, and St. Nazaire should fall before long.

Disasters of the German defences in Northern France have an accumulative effect, because simultaneous enemy defeats continue on the other European fronts in Russia and Italy.

All this converging pressure, the editorial said, portends the doom of the National Socialist program. The announcement that the army is to be purged «at its own request» is merely a dignified form of words used to cover an ugly process. This ruthless purge, however, only illustrates the true hollowness of party despotism. The fact that the truth is being concealed from the German masses by the skill of Goebbel's propaganda, and the discipline of Himmler's police, will not prevent the inevitable collapse of Germany. (Reuter)

LIBERATED ITALY

AGRICULTURE INSTITUTE SURVIVES IN ROME

ROME, August 7 — The International Institute of Agriculture, founded in Rome in 1905 as the result of the work of the late David Lubin of California, has been able to preserve its staff and properties intact, and is ready to make its contribution to settlement of post-war agriculture problems.

This was learned today at Institute headquarters in the Villa Borghese.

The Institute was able to survive the latter phases of Fascism and nine months of German occupation, chiefly because it enjoys extra-territorial rights. It is the only non-religious or non-diplomatic institution in the city with such rights.

The latest president of the institute was Giacomo Acerbo, who went into hiding last year after he voted, as a member of the Fascist Grand Council, to oust Mussolini. He has subsequently been tried and condemned *in absentia* by the Fascist Republican Special Tribunal.

An attempt by the Fascist Republicans to name one of their number as Acerbo's successor failed a few months before the Allied liberation of Rome. Giuseppe Tassinari, former Minister of Agriculture, was appointed Italian delegate to the institute with the understating that he should become its president. Staff members persuaded him that it would be futile to try to take control. He has since fled northward with the Nazi-Fascists.

Fifty-eight nations had delegates and membership in the institute prior to the outbreak of the present war.

Since the Allied liberation of Rome, the institute staff has established contact with various sub-commissions of the Allied Control Commission notably that for agriculture and the representatives of the American and British foreign offices.

The institute has its own flag, which is a green field with three sheaves of wheat emblazoned on it. This flag flew over the main building, the library, and the statistical workshop throughout the German occupation. The extra-territorial rights derive from the fact that the institute was set up by a formal treaty or convention, signed by the 40 original member nations. (UNN)

RETIRING ROME AREA COMMANDER DECORATED

ROME, August 7 — One of Italy's highest decorations, the Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown of Italy, was today conferred by the Lieutenant General of the Realm upon Major General Harry Johnson, commander of the Rome Area Allied Command since the liberation of the city.

The presentation was made tonight at meeting of the General with his staff on behalf of the Lieutenant General by Lt. Col. Geri Della Rocca de Candal, Wing Commander and flying officer in the Royal Italian Air Force and liaison officer to the Rome Area Command, who expressed the appreciation of his commander-in-chief and that of the people of Rome for the work of General Johnson as military commander of the city.

In accepting the honor, General Johnson said that he did so in behalf of the officers and men of the command who have striven since June 5 to serve the common aim of winning the war and of liberating and restoring Italian life. He looked forward to the day when Italy would be fully restored to the family of free nations when all its citizens would enjoy the rights of a democratic society, he said. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

GREEK PREMIER WILLING TO RESIGN

CAIRO, August 7 — Greek Prime Minister George

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LIBERATED ITALY

SFORZA ASKS DISMISSAL OF 309 SENATORS

ROME, August 7 — Count Carlo Sforza, High Commissioner for Sanctions Against Fascism, today recommended to the High Court of Justice that 309 out of Italy's 420 senators be purged for Fascist activity.

The sweeping clesnup order set forth the rules for judging senators who contributed to Fascism after 3 January 1925.

Count Sforza divided the senators into six groups, according to their degrees of responsibility for Fascism.

The first group included senators who were ministers, undersecretaries of state, presidents, and vice presidents of the Senate, or of the Chamber of Deputies, after 3 January 1925. The second group included those who continued after that date as presidents of senatorial commissions. The third included those whose tenure was not validated by the plenary assembly, as well as those named senators for having been deputies or national councillors after 1929. The fourth group included those not confirmed by the assembly, but imposed after abolition of the validations law. In the fifth group are those who adhered to the Fascist regime in 1943, while the sixth group contained those senators who have individual responsibility for Fascist acts. (UNN)

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UNITED NATIONS

GREEK PREMIER WILLING TO RESIGN

CAIRO, August 7 — Greek Prime Minister George Papandreou told the Greek Cabinet on Friday that he was prepared to resign his position in the interests of national unity, it was learned here last night.

The Prime Minister was replying to a telegram in which the EAM accepted the Lebanon agreement as a whole, but demanded that the Premier should resign on the grounds that he already has acted contrary to the spirit of the Lebanon agreement. The Greek Government here refused to consider this demand.

Premier Papandreou welcomed the decision of EAM to participate in the government, and asked them to send representatives.

He formed the present Greek government on April 27. A month ago it was officially announced here that the EAM had refused to participate in the new administration and to accept in its entirity the Lebanon agreement, an eight-point program for Greek unity formulated at Beirut in May. (PWB)

POLISH LEADERS CONTINUE TALKS IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW, August 7 — The United Press reported today that the Polish leaders met here again today for the second time, and resumed their conversations in an effort to reach an agreement on a single régime for the liberated portions of their homeland. (UP)

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OCCUPIED AREAS

NAZIS TRY TO TERRORIZE PATRIOTS

ROME, August 7 — Numerous accounts of how the Germans are attempting to track down Patriots reach Allied authorities.

One report told how the Germans took 26 young men as hostages from Massa Marittima on June 23, when the Patriots were found to be hampering their movements. All but two of them were taken to Florence and nothing has since been heard of them.

Another account related how German soldiers entered the mines of Niccioletta, intent upon the deportation of the workers to Germany. When a few of them tried to escape, the Germans shot them on the spot.

It was reported that German troops were attacked by Patriots in the Guardistillo sector. In retaliation, the Nazis seized all those who happened to be in the vicinity and machine-gunned or bludgeoned 50 of them. Others who ran to the spot to learn what was occurring were captured by the Germans, adding 25 to the list of murdered leaving 74 dead in all, with heads smashed in with rifle butts. (PWB)

MORE ITALIANS SENT TO CONCENTRATION CAMPS

ROME, August 7 — Italian political prisoners who are confined to the seriously damaged San Vittore prison in Milan are continually being sent to concentration camps in Germany or Poland, it has been reliably learned here.

During the questioning that all prisoners must undergo, the victim, with his hands high above his head and fastened to a chain in the wall, is frequently flogged with heavy oxhide whips by two assistant gaolers. At times scores of prisoners are herded into carefully sealed trucks, where they remain for several days without food, water, or proper sanitation. (PWB)

LUFTWAFFE ATTACKS SWISS VILLAGE

BERNE, August 7 — Two German fighter planes and a bomber, coming from Haute Savoie, machine-gunned and dropped two bombs on the small Swiss mountain village of Morgans, south of Lake Geneva near the French frontier, a Swiss communique announced tonight. The announcement said casualties and damage were caused.

A Reuter report stated that the aircraft were believed to have been taking part in operations against the French Forces of the Interior in a valley just over the border. (Reuter)

NEUTRAL

VON PAPEN LEAVES TURKEY

ANKARA, August 7 — Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey, has left Istanbul for Germany, the Turkish radio reported yesterday. Von Papen left Istanbul following the break in diplomatic relations between Turkey and the Reich.

A regular nightly blackout of Istanbul will begin today, the Turkish radio officially announced. The blackout was described as a precautionary step following the severance of relations.

The same broadcast added that German broadcasts in Turkish have become so vituperative since the break that Turkish authorities have asked restaurants and coffee shops not to tune in on these broadcasts on their public radios. (OWI)

"PRAVDA" COMMENTS ON TURKISH BREAK

MOSCOW, August 7 — The first Russian comment on Turkey's diplomatic break with Germany has appeared

SWISS TO DECIDE ON WAR CRIMINAL ASYLUM

BERNE, August 7 — The Swiss Federal Council will decide major cases involving the right to asylum for persons who may be considered war criminals, the Associated Press said.

Frontier officials will decide minor cases, the dispatch said, in announcing that the right of political refugees to asylum in Switzerland had been officially restated here.

Instructions recently given to Swiss frontier guards mention exclusion of persons on account of their activities, but these were not defined specifically.

In deciding such cases, the Swiss could — but need not — parallel the Allied definition of war criminals, the dispatch pointed out. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

ITALY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 7 — Today's communique:

LAND: Troops of the 8th Army are now firmly established on the south bank of the River Arno, except for pockets of enemy resistance south of Pontassieve and west of Empoli.

South African troops are in contact with the enemy on the north bank of the Arno in the city of Florence.

On the remainder of the front there is no change in the situation.

AIR: Strong forces of heavy bombers yesterday attacked rail communications and oil storage facilities in the Rhone Valley, and submarine pens at Toulon, while fighter aircraft attacked two airfields along the lower Rhone. Others carried out offensive sweeps over the Ploesti and Bucarest areas.

Tactical aircraft attacked military objectives in northern Italy, the battle area, and Yugoslavia, as well as railroad bridges in the south of France.

In these operations, one enemy aircraft was destroyed and 12 of ours are missing.

MAAF flew approximately 2,100 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, August 7 — Today's communique:

LAND: In the Brittany Peninsula, Allied troops continue to strengthen their positions in the vicinity of Brest. Our armor has freed Carhaix, Vannes, and Redon, and other units have reached the Vilaine River at various points from Rennes to the sea. Chateau Gontier and Toussay have been cleared of the enemy. The Mayenne River has been crossed 17 miles south of Laval. Mayenne is in our hands.

Allied armor is in the outskirts of Vire. Foret de Saint Sever is being cleared of light resistance. The strong point of Saint Pois has been taken. Two enemy counter-attacks in that area were unsuccessful. To the northeast, high ground at Mount Pincon was captured yesterday by Allied troops after heavy fighting. Between this area and the Vire, enemy resistance was stubborn, and strong enemy counter-attacks were repulsed.

South of Caen, a local attack on the east bank of the Orne met heavy enemy resistance in May sur Orne.

AIR: Railway bridges at Oissel, Saint Remy sur Avre, Courtelaine, and Beaumont sur Sarthe, and ammunition and fuel dumps in the forests of Blois and Aisne and Perseigne and at Livarot were attacked by escorted medium and light bombers. Other formations attacked panzer division concentrations near Thury Harcourt.

Submarine pens near Lorient were attacked by escorted

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«PRAVDA» COMMENTS ON TURKISH BREAK

MOSCOW, August 7 — The first Russian comment on Turkey's diplomatic break with Germany has appeared in the official Soviet organ, *Pravda*.

The journal recalled Turkish aid to Germany throughout the war, and said the break was dictated first and foremost by the fear of the political isolation of Turkey after the war.

The newspaper also stressed that the break did not signify that Turkey «has joined the ranks of the countries waging a bitter struggle against Hitler's Germany. One must not forget that Turkey has still retained close relations with the satellites, particularly Hungary and Rumania.»

The article said that the previous Turkish policy stemmed from the conviction that a split among the Allies was inevitable, but «the relations among the members of the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition not only did not weaken during the course of the war, but considerably strengthened.» (PWB)

TURKISH SHIP CARRYING REFUGEES SUNK

ANKARA, August 7 — The 150-ton Turkish motor schooner, *Mefkure*, has been reported sunk in the Black Sea by an unidentified submarine while carrying Jewish refugees from Constanza to Turkey.

The ship was en route to Istanbul and carried 290 refugees, including many children from Poland and Hungary. There were 13 survivers. (Reuter)

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Submarine pens near Lorient were attacked by escorted heavy night bombers. Fighters-bombers hit an ammunition train at Belleville, south of Nantes, and tanks near Saumur, and attacked gun positions, rolling stock, and vehicles throughout the day. Rail lines were cut near Chartres, Tours, Le Mans, Saint Cyr, and Orleans.

Four enemy aircraft were destroyed. Eight of ours are missing. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, August 7 — Monday night's communique:

During August 7, northwest of Rezekne (Rezhitsa), our troops continued to advance and captured the town of Lubana, and with fighting occupied several populated localities, including Setrinaiki, Lubeniki, Luza, and Klepet. Our troops cut the railway line of Dubinye-Lubana.

West and southwest of Siauliai, our troops with fighting continued to advance and captured the large highway junctions of Kornishai-Ishaktani, and also with fighting occupied over 50 populated localities, including Smergl, Yanmaitsi, Kurtsovyani, Zavgory, and Gordy.

Northwest of Kaunas (Kovno), our troops in surmounting enemy resistance occupied over 40 populated localities, including Andrushaitsy, Trahutse, Primbye, Promezhdovo, Pushiny, Podryauvtsi, and Zubki.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789621

Northwest and southwest of Bialystok, our troops broke up enemy resistance, and captured the towns of Knysheri and Laty.

West of Sandomir, our troops continued successful operations for expansion of the bridgeheads on the left bank of the Vistula, and occupied over 60 populated localities, including Sosnyechany, Klimonty, Kenary, Dogarye, Shiblo, Pshiguru, and the railway station of Bodola.

Troops of the 1st Ukranian Front, as a result of an impetuous battle, August 7, by storm, captured the important defence point of the Germans in the foothills of the Carpathians, the town and large railway junction of Sambor.

Troops of the 4th Ukrainian Front continued their offensive August 7, and with fighting captured the large industrial oil center of the western Ukraine, the town of Borislav.

There are no material changes on other sectors of the front.

During August 6, our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 110 German tanks.

In air combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 117 enemy planes were shot-down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ROME, August 7 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

On the night of July 25, patriots attacked the Fascist headquarters of Cummino, east of Caporetto. The commander and the second-in-command were executed. All Fascist soldiers were disarmed. On the following night, the attack was renewed, when the enemy lost 10 more killed. Several militiamen deserted. In these actions, Fascist forces totalled 50 men, while the patriots had only seven. One patriot was wounded.

The patriots operating near Arona, having learned that one German SS battalion stationed at Turin was on the way to the Lake Maggiore area, blew up a viaduct on the railway line. The train carrying the German soldiers was wrecked, killing 30 and wounding 200. In reprisal, the German command sent two fresh SS battalions, which for more than 10 days ravaged the entire countryside.

In Tuscany, the patriots seized food and equipment at a German depot, at Pistoia. Fascist soldiers have become immobilized. At Lucca and Apuania, by reason of the intense activity of the patriots, several bridges have been mined and blown up, thereby interrpting German front line communications.

Many Nazi-Fascists have deserted and surrendered to the patriots, among these being some of the security unit organized by the Fascists in the Florence area.

It is now disclosed that 60 SS troops went to the village of Cumiana, in Turin Province, where they searched all houses rounding up personnel for labor battalions. Patriots stationed in nearby mountains came to help the population. In the violent engagement which followed, many Germans were taken prisoner, while others escaped.

After this failure, the village was attacked by a battalion of German and Fascist troops. All men between the ages of 14 and 70 years of age were rounded up, 68 of whom were sentenced to death. When the Fascists refused to execute the prisoners, a German officer killed them one-by-one, shooting them in the back of the head. (UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, August 7 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

West of the Orne, the enemy launched numerous local attacks on a broad front to lock away our forces. West and southwest of the Vire, as well as east of Avranches, the enemy made fierce attacks with about nine divisions and strong air forces, which grew in intensity during the

In Italy, from August 1 to August 5, 1,212 terrorists and saboteurs were killed in action in the course of mopping up operations.

German patrol vessels sank two enemy motor sailing boats and damaged a British motor assault boat off the Dalmatian coast. In the east, strong Soviet attacks were frustrated on both sides of Mielece and north-east of Baranovo. Enemy forces, which had advanced northward, were dispersed. Southeast of Varka, our troops repulsed the Bolsheviks in an easterly direction. Northwest of Bialystok, a Soviet attack which had been launched after a fierce artillery preparation was smashed in fighting at close quarters. Yesterday, north of the Memel, our troops destroying 78 tanks frustrated repeated Bolshevik attempts at breaking through.

In Latvia, grim fighting developed at Birsca and east of the Duena. All attempts at breaking through and attacks were checked, and two enemy regiments were wiped out.

Yesterday, enemy bomber squadrons made terror raids on Berlin, Hamburg, and some localities in the sectors of the Baltic Sea. In the night, some isolated enemy planes dropped bombs on the Rhenish-Westphalian regions. Fifty-seven enemy planes, 45 of which were four-engined bombers, were brought down over the Reich territory.

Submarines sank five ships totalling 31,000 tons, and two destroyers. (Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

German Overseas Stations: On the western front, Canadian divisions are attacking south of Caen, and have been halted at Periers and Tilly la Champagne. Eisenhower's statement that Allied losses since the invasion amount to 117,000 men is challenged by German authorities who quote the 220,000 taken prisoner in June and July. The Soviets continue their diplomatic offensive. It was pointed out to Prime Minister Mikolajczyk in *War and the Working Class* that Poland was expected to accept the viewpoint of the Soviet Union. Turkish policy is regarded with approval as enabling Russia, through the Straits, to establish contact with the rest of the world. The fact that the official Soviet News Agency *Tass* criticised Turkey for having assisted Germany is looked upon as a preliminary to a certain amount of political blackmail. Communist leaflets, said to have been distributed throughout Rome, urge Italians to abandon the Church and discredit the Pope. The greatest political influence in Italy at the moment is Ercoli. The Italian press, discussing the change of status of Italian war internees, notes that the agreement between Hitler and Mussolini on this matter has been speedily put into effect. The German Commander in Norway addressed a mass meeting and declared that the recent attempt on Hitler's life had united and strengthened the Wehrmacht.

Transocean and *DNB*. Fighting in Brittany and in the region between Normandy and the lower Loire is assuming a mobile character. The American 3d Army is expected to undertake a major thrust into the interior of France. Other reports assert that the centre of gravity in Normandy is moving eastward. Although there has not yet been a direct attack on Brest, it is thought that this is imminent. An American attack yesterday on St. Malo was repulsed with heavy loss. It is noticeable that the Americans are bearing the brunt of the campaign, while the British are limited to local thrusts and minor activity. A German military spokesman considers that large-scale Allied landing operations need not be counted on, since four armies are already engaged in the invasion area. When Churchill realised that an advance on Paris would not be practicable, he decided on a breakthrough into Brittany. Strong formations of German fighters and battleplanes attacked American troop concentrations in the western sector of the invasion front. It is officially denied that the French Government has been asked by the Germans to transfer

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

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ROME, August 7 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

On the night of July 25, patriots attacked the Fascist headquarters of Cammino, east of Caporetto. The commander and the second-in-command were executed. All Fascist soldiers were disarmed. On the following night, the attack was renewed, when the enemy lost 10 more killed. Several militiamen deserted. In these actions, Fascist forces totalled 50 men, while the patriots had only seven. One patriot was wounded.

The patriots operating near Arona, having learned that one German SS battalion stationed at Turin was on the way to the Lake Maggiore area, blew up a viaduct on the railway line. The train carrying the German soldiers was wrecked, killing 30 and wounding 200. In reprisal, the German command sent two fresh SS battalions, which for more than 10 days ravaged the entire countryside.

In Tuscany, the patriots seized food and equipment at a German depot. At Pistoia Fascist soldiers have become immopilized. At Lucca and Apuania, by reason of the intense activity of the patriots, several bridges have been mined and blown up, thereby interrpting German front line communications.

Many Nazi-Fascists have deserted and surrendered to the patriots, among these being some of the security unit organized by the Fascists in the Florence area.

It is now disclosed that 60 SS troops went to the village of Cumiana, in Turin Province, where they searched all houses rounding up personnel for labor battalions. Patriots stationed in nearby mountains came to help the population. In the violent engagement which followed, many Germans were taken prisoner, while others escaped.

After this failure, the village was attacked by a battalion of German and Fascist troops. All men between the ages of 14 and 70 years of age were rounded up, 66 of whom were sentenced to death. When the Fascists refused to execute the prisoners, a German officer killed them one-by-one, shooting them in the back of the head. (UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, August 7 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

West of the Orne, the enemy launched numerous local attacks on a broad front to lock away our forces. West and southwest of the Vire, as well as east of Avranches, the enemy made fierce attacks with about nine divisions and strong air forces, which grew in intensity during the day. The enemy succeeded, only after fighting lasting some hours, to penetrate our positions. He suffered heavy losses. The infiltrations were sealed off and counter-attacks make good progress. At Mayenne and Laval, our garrisons are engaged in fierce fighting with enemy motorized forces. Southeast of St. Malo, and within the fortress itself, grim fighting is in progress. All enemy attacks were smashed. Our strong points in Brittany oppose a stubborn resistance to the enemy.

Torpedo planes sank three enemy destroyers off the Seine Estuary. Two light cruisers, one destroyer, and a troop transport vessel of about 4,000 tons were seriously damaged.

In the French rear, 260 terrorists were killed in action. London is being kept under heavy retaliatory fire.

In Italy, the enemy tried several times to cross the Arno in the Florence sector. Weak forces, which had succeeded in crossing the river southeast of the town, were smashed.

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NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

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Fascist Radio: Only patrol clashes are reported from the battlefront south of Florence. The British attempt to cross the Arno was frustrated by German gunners, and a battalion was wiped out. In other sectors, the Allies are regrouping their forces.

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

Interior
AUG 1944

BASIC NEWS

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

Psychological Warfare Branch, I N C., A F H Q — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512

No. 48 — 6 August 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — American forces 18 miles from St. Nazaire: Allied Normandy casualties total 117,000: Red Army 80 miles from Germany proper: Eighth Army liberates southern Florence: Yugoslavs capture more German strongholds.

LIBERATED ITALY — Purge commissions named for Ministry of Interior: Central prosecuting office established: Power regulating agency set up: Granaries of People drive continues.

UNITED NATIONS — UNRRA mission arrives in Italy.

OCCUPIED AREAS — FFI destroy 720,000 liters of German petrol: 70 Allied aircraft drop arms and food to FFI.

WAR FRONTS

AMERICAN FORCES 18 MILES FROM ST. NAZAIRE

SHAEF, August 5 — Field Marshal Rommel tonight faced his gravest crisis since the battle of France began. He was giving up Brittany Peninsula almost without a fight, falling back along practically the whole line from the peninsula to southwest of Caen. No organized resistance was being met by American forces who were rapidly nearing Brest, Lorient, Saint Nazaire, and Nantes.

These lightning tactics brought the Americans to within 55 miles of Lorient, 32 miles of Nantes, and 18 miles of Saint Nazaire. Fighting was reported in the area of Saint Malo, although the port could not yet be claimed as captured. Local garrisons were being cleaned out or were bypassed for supporting infantry to deal with.

Once Brittany ports are in Allied hands, the unloading of troops and supplies will be accelerated. A BBC broadcast late tonight said that the position of the German garrisons in these ports, which include elements of three German infantry divisions and remnants of a parachute division, was hopeless.

A powerful American armored column has thrust beyond Fougeres on the best military road from the west [illegible]

west of Caen, and Evrecy, Esquay, and Hills 112 and 113 have been recaptured.

An official spokesman broadcasting from London last night gave instructions to the people of Brittany. The spokesman emphasised that he was not addressing the French Forces of the Interior. He said that the French civil populations must first get possession of French arms, and he urged them to join the FFI. Persons in official positions, he said, should remain at their posts, but should carry out no orders except those given to them by the resistance movement.

Norman Clark, representing the London *News Chronicle*, said that the Allied armies in France are reaping in full measure the assistance of the French resistance movement. «When you drive into a newly-freed village,» he wrote, «French peasants with their armlets, a carbine seized probably from a German sandbagged in the night, are there to shake you by the hand and to pour out information about the enemy in the neighbourhood. At night, these peasants go on patrol and bring back German pilots who have bailed out.»

Alan Moorehead, of the *Daily Express*, also paid tribute to the French civilians. «French civilians eager to help are coming into every British camp,» he wrote. «They bring news and think nothing of passing through the German lines. The fire brigade in one village actually wanted to go to put out a fire in a hamlet behind the German lines.»

(Reuter)

ALLIED NORMANDY CASUALTIES TOTAL 117,000

LONDON, August 5 — Allied casualties on the western front from D-Day until July 20 totaled just over 117,000, it was announced today at SHAEF.

The figures included British casualties totaling 39,594, of whom 5,646 were killed; Canadian, 6,545, of whom 919 were killed; and American, 75,009, of whom 11,156 were killed.

(BBC)

RENNES CITIZENS GREET ALLIES

RENNES, BRITTANY, August 5 — Waving French and, occasionally, American flags, French people welcomed American troops entering Rennes yesterday.

A correspondent of International News said that German troops trapped inside the city finally came out and surrendered. The walls of Rennes were still plastered with German posters about labor conscription and about the penalty that would be inflicted on any civilians aiding Allied soldiers or paratroops to escape.

Resistance in Rennes collapsed after the Germans had blasted the heart of the city, during which time they ordered the civilian population to remain indoors.

LATE BULLETINS

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A powerful American armored column has thrust beyond Fougeres on the best military road from the west to the French capital.

British Reach Orne

An Associated Press dispatch said that United States forces have cleared the Foret de Saint Sever, formerly one of the main German ammunition dumps in Normandy. The town of Saint Pois, five miles northeast of Brecey, has been captured, and advance troops were in Les Mesnil Gilbert.

In the center of the Normandy front, the Germans were reported to be making an orderly withdrawal from their salient between Mortain and Vire.

On the eastern sector of the Normandy front, British vanguards have reached the Orne River at the village of Le Hom, seven miles southwest of Aunay-sur-Odon and just north of the town of Thury Harcourt, the Associated Press reported. Other British troops have taken Aunay-sur-Odon, and have driven the Germans from all territory east of the town to the River Orne.

General Dempsey's troops advanced at the rate of a quarter of a mile hourly over a heavily-mined and booby-trapped road leading into Villers Bocage, a Reuter correspondent stated. Rommel's men were still offering sporadic resistance south of the city.

German troops were withdrawing along an eight-mile front from Landes to Amaye-sur-Orne, eight miles southeast of Villers Bocage, the correspondent said.

FRENCH PATRIOTS AID ALLIES

LONDON, August 5 — Allied soldiers are receiving the help of French patriots in every way possible, except those given to them by the resistance movement.

Norman Clark, representing the London *News Chronicle*, said that the Allied armies in France are reaping in full measure the assistance of the French resistance movement. "When you drive into a newly-freed village," he wrote, "French peasants with their armlets, a carbine seized probably from a German sandbagged in the night, are there to shake you by the hand and to pour out information about the enemy in the neighbourhood. At night, these peasants go on patrol and bring back German pilots who have bailed out."

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Resistance in Rennes collapsed after the Germans had blasted the heart of the city, during which time they ordered the civilian population to remain indoors.

LATE BULLETINS

AMERICANS IN BREST

SHAEF, August 5 — It was announced tonight that American armored forces are within the city limits of Brest, a Reuter correspondent reported. (Reuter)

AMERICANS DRIVE WESTWARD 30 MILES

SHAEF, August 5 — An American armored spearhead has crossed the Mayenne River, two miles south of Mayenne, in a 30 mile advance from its last reported position at Fougeres, an Associated Press dispatch reported. (AP)

AMERICANS REACH THE RIVER LOIRE

SHAEF, August 5 — American troops have reached the River Loire, it was learned at headquarters tonight. In fanning out in their advance from Avranches, spearhead forces reached Mayenne, 40 miles southeast of Avranches; Vitre, 40 miles due south of the city; and Redon, 40 miles south of Rennes.

The advance to the River Loire is believed to have come from Redon. (Reuter)

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The Germans had huge pillboxes covering almost every street intersection, and might have fought from street to street had they not been completely surrounded.

With the fall of Rennes, Goebbels lost his first main radio outpost in western Europe, said the London *Daily Mail*. The Rennes transmitter has for years been one of the strongest in France, and was also one of the German invasion transmitters giving special programmes for the Wehrmacht. (OWI)

RAF ATTACKS GERMAN EVACUATION AT BREST

LONDON, August 5 — A strong force of Royal Air Force Lancasters today gave direct support to the American forces advancing to the port of Brest when they attacked the German U-boat pens and harassed enemy attempts to evacuate troops from the city.

In another big daylight operation, Flying Fortresses and Liberators of the USAAF struck at an oil refinery 18 miles east of Hanover; an oil storage plant at Neinburg; an aircraft component factory and marshalling yards at Fallerslaben, 13 miles northeast of Brunswick, and war industries and other military objectives in Germany.

The American bombers as well as the RAF planes were escorted by very strong formations of fighter planes. The weather over both target areas was described as excellent. Returning crew members reported that they encountered virtually no fighter opposition, but that the flak barrage was heavy. An Associated Press report tonight said that 2,750 tons of bombs were dropped by the U. S. bombers.

Other RAF bomber formations attacked railway bridges at Etaples, on the main coastal route to Belgium, for the second time within two days.

Aerial reconnaissance photographs of last Saturday's raid by the RAF on the submarine pens at Brest revealed today that three direct hits by six-ton « earthquake » bombs were scored on the shelters. (Reuter)

ATTLEE VISITS NORMANDY

LONDON, August 5 — The Deputy Prime Minister, Sir Clement Richard Attlee, has just returned to England after a two-day visit to British and American troops in Normandy, it was announced here today. During his visit, Sir Clement saw General Montgomery and dined with the French Regional Commissioner for Normandy, Coulet. (Reuter)

RUSSIANS 80 MILES FROM GERMANY PROPER

MOSCOW, August 5 — The Red Army smashed at what was left of the German lines in southern Poland, capturing Stryj, rail and road junction south and slightly west of Lvov in the Carpathian foothills, and moving in a powerful thrust toward Cracow and the German border in Silesia, the latter less than 80 miles from the onrushing Soviet forces.

In taking Stryj, the Red Army forced the River Stryj an order of the day tonight stated, taking the city with a frontal assault which crumbled German defenses bolstered by Hungarian puppet divisions. Red Army panzer destroyer crews smashed Hungarian tanks whose striped camouflage was of no avail when the tanks crawled out of hillside hideouts in the Carpathian sector. In the same sector, Russian Stormoviks blasted Junkers-52 transports out of the air, as the German planes tried to carry supplies to harassed Nazi troops.

The Red Army surged toward Cracow in a manner described by one correspondent as being « like the waters of a turbulent river that broke a dam. » Tank, big guns, and infantry poured through the gap in the German lines across the lower Vistula.

Soviet artillery concentrated on narrow sectors of frontier fortifications while Red Army sappers, blasted German pillboxes one by one in nightlong excursions into the German lines.

One sector of activity is the Suwalki triangle, annexed by Germany to East Prussia in 1939, where the Red Army is closing in on the town of Suwalki, a junction of six roads.

The Germans are losing more than territory and a place to slaughter people in their retreat across Poland toward Germany. They are losing the important Polish oilfields which in 1939, the Nazis boasted, doubled their crude oil resources. (Reuter - AP)

8TH ARMY OCCUPIES SOUTHERN FLORENCE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 5 — South African armoured forces and British Guardsmen yesterday occupied the southern portions of historic Florence, as the 8th Army swept forward toward the Arno River along a 25-mile front.

German forces have demolished five of the six bridges across the Arno, including the famous Ponte delle Grazie, dating from the 13th century, and have posted parachute troops along the river banks within the great renaissance town. It was officially stated here that it is « clear » that the Germans intend to oppose any crossing of the Arno on both sides of the city. All inhabitants have been evacuated from the north bank of the river, according to a message from the Florence Committee of National Liberation, and the enemy has established bristing gun positions on the heights around Fiesole, northeast of the famous city.

Only the ancient, shop-cluttered Ponte Vecchio, with foundations from Roman times, now connects the main quarters of Florence with its southern extension, where the Pitti Palace and the renowned art collection is located. Directly across the narrow bridge, unsuitable for wheeled traffic, are the even more famous Uffizi Galleries, housing one of the greatest art collections of the Renaissance. It is believed that the Germans spared this bridge from destruction only because it is impassable for military traffic. Houses have been demolished at each end of the old bridge, to confront the Allies with road blocks.

Vital Stronghold Captured

The swift advance to the Arno at Florence came only after the South African tanks and British Guards forces, exploiting the New Zealanders' break-through in the German hill positions, pushed across the Ema River to capture the German stronghold of Galluzzo. This village, on Highway 2 just northeast of the confluence of the Ema and the Greve, a tributary of the Arno, and known for its Carthusian monastery, had been built into a strong rear position by the Germans after they had relinquished their forward lines. Once this point had been taken, the 8th Army column swept on past San Gaggio to enter the southern part of Florence in the early morning hours yesterday.

Southwest of Florence 8th Army forces were advancing north from their bridgehead across the Pesa, and were reported to be within a half mile of the town of Signa, on the north bank of the Arno River seven miles from Florence. Forward elements of other 8th Army forces were reported at Scandicci, on the south bank of the Greve River, 2 1/2 miles southwest of Tuscany's chief city.

Southeast of the historic city, British troops and tank forces captured Grassina, three miles distant and on a secondary road along the Ema's course. At the extreme eastern end of the 8th Army's advance, British forces thrust forward to take Bagno a Ripoli, 2 1/2 miles southeast of Florence, and continued their drive to within a half mile of the Arno's banks. The town of Rignano, on Highway 69, was also captured as leading troops approached to within five miles of the important rail center of Pontassieve, eight miles east of Florence. German forces were reported to be

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This break in the German line was a graver threat to Germany than East Prussia because in the Cracow area the objective is industrial Silesia and certainly more vital to the defense of Germany than the East Prussian home of the Junkers.

In the Warsaw area, the Germans were fighting a two-side war — inside and outside the city. Within Warsaw, the Polish Patriot Army seized the Wschondl railway station in the northern part of the city on the Vistula's east bank. While the Germans had their hands full with the terrific pressure of the Red Army outside the city, they had to divert heavy tanks, artillery, and bombers in attempting to check the patriots. But the patriots were persistent, and a radio message from within the city to London stated that the Patriot Army was meeting with «great successes.»

The Red Army was fighting on the East Prussian border against German troops who were put into the line only three days ago. The German Overseas News Agency admitted heavy fighting against Soviet formations which had broken through on the border north of Virbailis, a town southwest of Kaunas and on a direct line east of the East Prussian city of Insterburg.

Soviet tanks, which until recently were in the deep south on the Rumanian front, rolled toward East Prussia. Their crews are from Guards units who have sworn to bring their banners to Berlin.

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Further east, before the Arno River bends west in its long detour around the Pratomagno Mountains, 8th Army forces occupied the town of Subbiano and pushed on two miles further north on Highway 71.

There was little except patrol activity on the Tuscan or the Adriatic coastal sectors.

1st, 5th British Divisions

The 1st and 5th British Infantry Divisions have been in action in Italy, it was revealed here today.

The 1st Division, which first won fame for its exploits in North Africa, has served with both the 8th and 5th Armies in Italy. This division was one of the units in the initial landings at Anzio. They also took part in operations which resulted in the liberation of Rome.

The 5th British Infantry Division first took part in the landings in southern Italy with the 8th Army. They later were shifted to the 5th Army command, and played an important rôle in the crossing of the Garigliano River. The division then was transferred to Anzio, and participated in the operation leading to Rome and beyond. (PRO)

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ROME'S WELCOME REENACTED IN FLORENCE

WITH ADVANCING 8th ARMY FORCES, ITALY, August 5 — The festive scenes of the Rome liberation were reenacted in Florence as Allied troops edged their way through the city. Crowds surrounded the Allied tanks, and men, women, and children cheered and tossed flowers at South African soldiers who appeared rather embarrassed at the warmth of their reception.

But the enemy did not relax his complete grip of Florence without rigorous resistance, and although the first South African troops — a forward patrol consisting of a lieutenant and a handful of soldiers penetrated the city at 0550 hours, many hours passed and still the city remained uncleared of the enemy.

Extraordinary scenes of welcoming crowds, who first gathered about the Allied soldiers and then disappeared behind closed doors and shuttered windows as the cry of « Tedeschi » was heard, greeted the Allies as they entered the city. The Germans left many snipers in various buildings throughout the city, and the first troops had to edge their way forward cautiously.

A United Nations News special correspondent stated that there were countless refugees in the city, and they and the normal population had suffered badly from lack of food. Bread was rationed at 100 grams per person, but had long since disappeared from the market.

The enemy destroyed the water supply system and the city was dependent on a few wells. They also destroyed the supply of electricity. (UNN)

COMMANDO RAID AGAINST DALMATIAN ISLANDS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 5 — Combined Allied land, air, and naval forces have carried out a successful attack on enemy craft and installations on the islands of Korcula and Orebic, off the Dalmatian coast, a special communique issued by Central Mediterranean Forces, AFHQ, declared here today.

The announcement said that « land forces in the Adriatic, » with the aid of Royal Navy and Royal Air Force units, had made the raid on August 2, and had withdrawn without loss after completing their task.

A RAF announcement, made simultaneously with the headquarters communique, stated that the raid had achieved complete surprise, and that British land forces had evacuated the island of Korcula without a single casualty or loss of a single item of equipment.

Spitfires were used to reduce German gun positions on each side of the Peljesacki Channel, through which, apparently, the armada made its way to land. Disembarkation, the RAF reports said, proceeded without interruption, and Allied artillery scored several hits on enemy ammunition supplies.

TAF Strikes Communications

Tactical Air Force medium and fighter-bombers yesterday carried into the third successive day their slashing attacks upon enemy communications in southern France and northwestern Italy.

A rail bridge on the Riviera line, five miles east of the French frontier was hit, as well as bridges over the Var and the Esteron rivers northwest of Nice, France.

Nice harbour was attacked, as well as the Italian port of Imperia, where a 2,000-ton merchant vessel was believed damaged.

Spitfires carried out offensive sweeps over Albania, shooting up 13 motor vehicles and four trains. (PRO)

U. S. ITALY-RUSSIA SHUTTLE FLIGHT

MOSCOW, August 5 — American Lightnings and Mustangs, in a shuttle flight from Italy to Russia, yesterday

quarters reported. The communique credited the success to partisan units fighting in the Sandjak district, who liberated the town of Priboj.

The announcement stated that the enemy had been cleared from the Prijepolje Visegrad sector, running roughly along the Lim River. It was also reported that the capture of the upper Vakuf, stubbornly defended by units of the German Prinz Eugen Division, cut the enemy's main communications from the valley of the Neretva River to Western Bosnia. Partisan troops are now well established in the southern Lim River sector.

The communique said that many soldiers from Italian garrisons are being mobilized into partisan units, and the Italians are bringing along their own automatic weapons.

Concluding, the communique said: « The recent victories of our units have greatly aggravated the already serious situation of the German army in the province of Istria. »

(Free Yugoslav Radio)

JAPS RETREATING IN DUTCH NEW GUINEA

PEARL HARBOUR, August 5 — The Japanese are in full retreat in western Dutch New Guinea and are withdrawing from all their strongpoints in Geelvink Bay, said an Advanced Allied Headquarters communique today.

General MacArthur's communique added that « the effectiveness of the 2nd Japanese army defending New Guinea is approaching its end » and that the enemy will sustain « calamitous losses. »

In British New Guinea, Allied planes bombed and strafed enemy communication routes. At Sansopar in Dutch New Guinea, where American troops made a surprise landing last Saturday, a Reuter correspondent reported the surrender in group of 90 Japanese, this being the first recorded occasion of a Japanese group surrender in the Southwest Pacific.

A communique from Admiral Nimitz' headquarters stated that American forces on Guam were pushing slowly ahead against stiffening enemy resistance on the northern half of the island.

A single American reconnaissance plane bombed Japanese installations on Nauru Island. Continued Allied air attacks were reported on widespread Japanese targets. (Reuter)

CHINESE CONTROL TWO-THIRDS OF WAINGMAW

KANDY, CEYLON, August 5 — Chinese troops crossing the Irrawaddy River south of Myitkyina have captured two-thirds of the town of Waingmaw, as well as the levies east of the river, it was announced here today in Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's communique.

In the Manipur Hills, except for limited gains on the Tiddim Road south of Churanchandpur, where enemy rearguards have fallen back under heavy Allied artillery fire, there have been no new developments.

Conditions inside Hengyang, where Chinese troops have been beseiged for 49 days, still are fairly good, a war correspondent reported today.

General Joseph Stilwell, U. S. commander-in-chief in China, who is visiting here, stated today at a press conference, « The Japanese have been thrown into a terrible tailspin by the Allied attacks on the Burma front. The best of four enemy divisions have been eliminated. Fifty thousand Japanese have been killed.

The general revealed that the victory in the north and the capture of Myitkyina had already permitted transport supply planes to fly at a much lower level and in greater safety. (Reuter)

JAPS PLEAD FOR ARMY-CIVILIAN HARMONY

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MOSCOW, August 5 — American Lightnings and Mustangs, in a shuttle flight from Italy to Russia, yesterday strafed the German airdrome at Focsani, Rumania, and shot up enemy communications.

The shuttle flight was marked by a dramatic rescue episode when 20-year old Flight Officer Richard Andrews landed in a Rumanian meadow and picked up a fellow Lightning pilot, Richard Willsie, who had been shot down. Other Lighinings circled around staving off Messerschmidts while the rescue was effected.

Rescuers and rescued arrived safely at the Russian base. Flight officer Andrews said:

«Willsie is a grand fellow, and that was too far for a fellow to walk home.»

Willsie set fire to his grounded plane, before climbing into Andrew's plane, and seemed more concerned that he had lost the one assigned to his commanding officer than over the hazards he had gone through.

«I tried to make my way back to the Russian lines as I went down,» he said, «but I was mighty happy to see Andrews.» (Reuter)

YUGOSLAVS CAPTURE MORE ENEMY STRONGHOLDS

LONDON, August 5 — A number of enemy strongholds have been captured by Yugoslav Partisan troops in the last few days, today's communique from Marshal Tito's headquarters said.

General MacArthur's communique added that «the effectiveness of the 2nd Japanese army defending New Guinea is approaching its end» and that the enemy will sustain «calamitous losses.»

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The general revealed that the victory in the north and the capture of Myitkyina had already permitted transport supply planes to fly at a much lower level and in greater safety. (Reuter)

JAPS PLEAD FOR ARMY-CIVILIAN HARMONY

WASHINGTON, August 5 — The Japanese Premier, General Kuniaki Koiso, pleaded today for greater harmony between the civil and military chiefs of Japan, the Japanese News Agency, Domei, said.

Simultaneous with this plea, which the agency said was «more important than any other matter,» came the announcement of the formation of a new Supreme War Council, which is supposed to map basic policy for directing the war and to obtain «greater harmony and coordination between fighters and civil services.» (PWB)

FAULTY AMMUNITION CAUSES GERMAN DEATHS

LONDON, August 5 — Many German troops have been killed in accidents caused by faulty ammunition, according to a German High Command document which has fallen into Allied hands.

The document, which is a set of instructions to German officers, revealed further signs of Germany's acute shortage of skilled labor and raw materials, and the effect which Allied airpower has had upon German transport facilities.

German officers are instructed to meet the complaints of their men by explaining the reasons for the sub-standard quality of the ammunition, which, according to the document, are the attempt to increase output with mass production methods without sufficient tooling; an increasing use of sub-

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stitute materials; shortage of skilled labor; and the transfer of plants to "safe" areas, involving loss of efficiency and longer transport hauls. (PWB)

AIR OFFENSIVE REDUCES TRAFFIC IN EUROPE

LONDON, August 5 — A Hungarian news agency announcement said that both passenger and goods traffic on Hungarian railways have been severely curtailed, and added that within the next few days new restrictions will take effect.

These restrictions, and the recently-announced German prohibition of all non-military auto traffic in Belgium and France, reflect the growing strain on the German-controlled European transportation systems as a result of Allied air attacks.

The British Ministry of Economic Warfare announced that during the past two months, rail traffic over the Budapest-Bucharest and Budapest-Ploesti lines has been greatly reduced by the air offensive in that sector, and that Danube traffic has been at an extremely low level. (PWB)

DROTTNINGHOLM TO U.K. WITH INTERNEES

LISBON, August 5 — The Swedish repatriation liner *Drottningholm* sailed for England this morning with 900 British subjects who are returning from Germany in exchange for German subjects, a dispatch from Reuter stated.

The British citizens came from Nazi prison camps in France and Germany, and were exchanged for a similar number of German internees from South Africa. The British were nearly three weeks on their journey through France, due to the dislocation of rail traffic caused by Allied bombings. (Reuter)

INSIDE GERMANY

HITLER'S GENERALS ILL-FATED

LONDON, August 5 — Being a German general is no longer so safe an assignment in the present war as it was during the last one, William Forrest wrote in the *News Chronicle*. He said:

"Von Schleicher, whom Hitler succeeded as chancellor, was shot in the blood purge of June, 1934. In February 1938, Hitler dismissed: War Minister Marshal Blomberg, commander-in-chief General Fritsch, and chief of staff General Beck. Fritsch died mysteriously on the Polish front in September 1939. Blomberg was reported to be in prison soon after the war began.

"Beck was one of the three generals implicated in the recent plot against Hitler. He committed suicide. Of the others implicated, Olbricht was shot and Hoeppner is awaiting trial."

Naming the German generals who have surrendered, Forrest said:

"Arthur Schmidt, defender of Bardia, was the first general to surrender to the British in 1942. Von Arnim surrendered in Tunisia. Paulus of Stalingrad surrendered with 14 subordinate generals. Schlieben of Cherbourg, having sent out a "no surrender" call to his men, came out of a 20-foot deep shelter and gave himself up to the Americans.

"In the past four months, five generals have died "by accident". Dietl of Finland, Hube, Jodl, Grimm and Vahl of the SS. General Korten was killed in the bomb plot.

"The "heroes" of the march into Russia — Leeb, Bock, List, and Kleist — have one by one disappeared in disgrace." (OWI)

GENERALS PURGE SHOWS ROT HAS BEGUN

LONDON, August 5 — Commenting today on Hitler's extraordinary step because rumor, spreading wide since the plot of July 20, has cast suspicion on the whole corps of higher officers. To try to present a clear picture and reestablish the loyalty of the majority of the corps, a generals' court has been set up.

"At the same time, the whole process is fundamentally a purge of the Army by the real dispensers of power in Germany — the inner ring, composed of Party leaders and desperately loyal generals." (OWI)

BATTLES ARE NAZI STRUGGLE FOR TIME

LONDON, August 5 — "It must be left to history to reveal the shortcomings and underlying reasons which led to the mobilization of German reserves at such a late stage," said a Nazi military correspondent quoted Friday by the German News Agency.

"The mobilization of these forces," the quotation continued, "was necessary, and should have been possible long ago. The question arises whether the measures now taken will become effective in time to attain a stabilization on the Eastern Front."

An article from Goebbels' *Voelkischer Beobachter*, broadcast Friday, said:

"Germany's enemies were loath to grant Germany the time necessary for her to complete her program. In view of this, it must be the German Command's temporary aim to postpone the decision until our counter-measures can take effect. Everything that takes place at present on all fronts is a dramatic struggle for time." (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

PURGE COMMISSIONS NAMED FOR MINISTRY

ROME, August 5 — Two purge commissions have been named to examine the personal records of all of the members of the Ministry of the Interior, which has already announced the dismissal of all of the members of the Fascist Honorary Society, The Duce's Musketeers.

In Foligno and Spoleto, 85 Fascists have been removed from office, while the *Corriere di Perugia* announced the dismissal of 110 Perugia City Hall employees. (UNN)

CENTRAL PROSECUTING OFFICE ESTABLISHED

ROME, August 5 — The establishment of a central prosecuting office, under the direction of Captain Sam Gilbreath, was announced today by Colonel Charles Poletti, Regional Commissioner.

This office will have charge of all cases involving offenses against AMG ordinances which are brought before either the AMG or Italian courts. (UNN)

POWER REGULATING AGENCY ESTABLISHED

ROME, August 5 — The Transportation, Communications, and Utilities Division of Region IV of ACC today was designated by the Regional Commissioner as the electrical power regulating unit for those sections of Italy, including Rome, which are part of the ACC region.

The new order makes it an offense against AMG for anyone to use electrical power at any time other than specified hours as regulated by the TCU.

An announcement today from the TCU said that all parts of the city would have a full supply of city water by the end of this month. Emergency pumps have been established in the watersheds of the aqueducts to assure a larger flow of water. Repairs to the aqueduct and pump installations are expected to be finished by the end of

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GENERALS PURGE SHOWS ROT HAS BEGUN

LONDON, August 5 — Commenting today on Hitler's purge of the German generals, the British *Daily Express* said:

"This means more trouble for Hitler. This dissatisfaction among his generals has spread so far that nothing will suffice but an overhaul of the entire Wehrmacht leadership. Dismiss the eyewash in the headquarters statement about the Army's asking for it. Every German general is under suspicion of treason. Will any of them fight the better for that?

"This is only the beginning. The rot will spread. The pattern of German collapse becomes clearer and clearer. The strain on the Nazi organisation mounts as the brains and skill of the Wehrmacht become more and more alienated." (OWI)

PURGE SHOWS MAGNITUDE OF CRISIS

LONDON, August 5 — The news that a field marshal and nine German generals have already been judged guilty of complicity in the anti-Hitler plot, or of desertion, proclaims the magnitude of Germany's crisis, the diplomatic correspondent of the London *Times* wrote today. He said that there are others known to be in the plot who have not been officially named.

Summarizing Hitler's motives in ordering the purge, the *Times* said:

"Germany's enemies were loath to grant Germany the time necessary for her to complete her program. In view of this, it must be the German Command's temporary aim to postpone the decision until our counter-measures can take effect. Everything that takes place at present on all fronts is a dramatic struggle for time." (OWI)

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GRANARIES OF PEOPLE DRIVE CONTINUES

ROME, August 5 — Violators of the Granaries of the People law continue to receive stiff penalties from the courts, it was indicated in reports reaching the capital.

In Matera, the Provincial Tribunal has sentenced a threshing machine mechanic to two years in prison and fined him 100,000 lire for hiding grain destined for the Granaries of the People. A farmer who failed to turn in his portion of grain was sentenced to five years in prison and fined 150,000 lire.

In Sicily, the Tribunal of Caltanisetta sentenced a grain grower to six years in prison and fined him 80,000 lire for withholding 34 quintals of grain.

The Prefect of Palermo, as well as the mayor of the city, together with other government officials, have completed a tour of wheat-growing areas. They addressed a number of farmers' meetings, emphasizing the importance of the wheat harvest through the Granaries of the People. They pointed out that not only the well-being of families, but the honor and dignity of Sicilians depend upon the success of this wheat harvesting plan. (UNN)

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ARCHBISHOP SPELLMAN SAYS MASS FOR QUEZON

ROME, August 5 — A solemn high mass was celebrated today in Rome by Archbishop Spellman of New York in memory of the late Manuel Quezon, former President of the Philippines.

Maestro Lorenzo Perosi, musical conductor of the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican, who directed pontifical choir, performed the special mass he composed on the occasion of the death of Pope Leo XIII. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

UNRRA MISSION ARRIVES IN ITALY

ROME, August 5 — The special United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration delegation headed by S. M. Keeny has arrived in Italy, it was announced today by the Allied control Commission.

In attition to Keeny, the UNRRA unit includes Anthony A. Sorieri and Guido Nadze, of New York, and Major P. B. Webb, formerly with the Middle East Refugee Administration.

The committee will study the functioning of UNRRA problems and details in a theater of operations and later under peace conditions. (UNN)

JORDANA AIDED IN STOPPING EXPORTS TO NAZIS

WASHINGTON, August 5 — Count Francisco Gomez Jordana Sousa, Spanish Foreign Affairs Minister, whose death was announced yesterday, took a leading part in the prompt acceptance by the Spanish Government of the Allied guarantee not to violate Spanish neutrality during the time of the North African landings, the U. S. State Department announced today. The statement said:

"When the Spanish Government failed to obtain equivalent guarantees from the Germans, Count Jordana likewise took the leading part in warning the Germans that Spain would resist any effort on their part to cross Spanish territory in an attempt to close the Straits of Gibraltar to our forces.

"This Government conducted a series of important negotiations with Count Jordana which brought great benefits to the Spanish people, as well as to the United States and its Allies. The recent wolfram negotiations were outstanding in this category.

"With his cooperation, many thousands of Allied and stateless refugees who had escaped from Nazi oppression and entered Spain, were evacuated with American assistance to destinations of their choice."

The State Department also announced that Acting Secretary of State Edward Stettinius, had sent a telegram to the Foreign Affairs Ministry in Madrid, expressing the deep regret of the United States at the untimely death of the Count. (OWI)

BRITISH ENGINEERS AID SOVIET REBUILDING

LONDON, August 5 — British engineers and technicians have made possible the rebuilding of the Dnieper hydro-electric power station, Sam Lesser, a member of the British Engineering Union, said in a BBC broadcast yesterday.

Material valued at four million pounds, for other power plants, has been delivered to the Soviet Union under Lend-Lease through the U. S. government, he added.

Mr. Lesser said that the Dnieper plant will be electrified with British equipment and one of the largest steel foundries in Britain is already at work on the castings for the huge turbo-generators. He stated that British engineers have also developed power units which follow in the wake of the Red Army, and enable Russians to resume public utility services as soon as they have cleared a town of the enemy. (BBC)

Mr. Henderson said that world currency stabilization is imperative. He added that the U.S. should settle foreign trade matters, looking toward lower tariffs, greater access to raw materials, and overall policy on oil, food, shipping, airlines, and communications.

Mr. Henderson spoke at the first of a series of forums sponsored by the newly-formed Liberal Party, which advises the immediate creation of a United Nations Council to check aggression as represented in the political, social, and economic causes of war. (OWI)

OCCUPIED AREAS

FFI DESTROY 720,000 LITERS OF NAZI PETROL

LONDON, August 5 — The Germans lost 720,000 liters of petrol as a result of a daring act of sabotage by the French Forces of the Interior, authoritative French sources reported last night. The action occurred in a tunnel in the railway station of Yvoire.

Four wagons loaded with quick lime were made to run back into the tunnel, crashing into a 36-wagon petrol train, each wagon holding 20,000 liters. The crash derailed the train and overturned some of the wagons, the petrol pouring on to the tracks. The last wagon was loaded with explosives which blew up, setting the petrol on fire and turning the tunnel into a vast furnace.

The fire lasted two days, as early attempts to put out the fire proved disastrous, owing to the action of the water on quick lime. The Germans then used compressed air tubes, but failed to check the fire.

It was estimated that the tunnel will be out of action for at least six weeks.

In the Seine et Loire Department, a detachment of FFI members engaged a German column, killing 20 Germans and capturing 80 machine guns and a quantity of ammunition.

French forces now control the Haute Savoie so thoroughly that on Tuesday morning they were able to hold a grand march complete with a military band, according to the Swiss paper *Journal de Geneve*. All the inhabitants of the district turned out to watch the parade.

In the Morbihan Department, which American troops are now entering, one of the most highly organized areas of Maquis resistance, French forces have killed 1,400 Germans in the past three weeks with a loss to themselves of 300. (OWI)

70 AIRCRAFT DROP ARMS, FOOD TO FFI

GENEVA, August 5 — The *Journal de Geneve* reported yesterday that 70 Allied aircraft flew over Haute Savoie Tuesday afternoon and dropped arms and food to Patriots, who promptly requisitioned all lorries in the district to collect the supplies. (Reuter)

DANISH SCULPTOR MURDERED

LONDON, August 5 — Otto Buelow, the well-known Danish sculptor, has been murdered, it was reported by the Swedish radio. Buelow previously had been interned by the Germans.

The Swedish radio said that Buelow was killed in his workshop at Elsinor Thursday afternoon, adding that workers in Elsinor had gone on strike as a protest against the murder, and all factories and workshops had been closed. (PWB)

NORWEGIAN RESISTANCE

WASHINGTON, August 5 — Fighting is going on in Valdres, Norway, in a mountainous district, between the

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problems and details in a theater of operations and later under peace conditions. (UNN)

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PEACETIME AIR ROUTES PLANNED

LONDON, August 5 — The British war cabinet has authorised Lord Beaverbrook to resume conversations with the United States Assistant Secretary of State, Adolf Berle, on the international civil aviation policy, it was announced in the House of Commons yesterday by Harold Balfour, Under-Secretary for Air.

Balfour told the House that Britain and the United States have made a complete schedule of air routes to be run all over the world after the war, and that for war-type planes of major importance it has been decided that civil aircraft will have equal priority with military aircraft in design and production in England.

Balfour said he hoped that discussions would be held with representatives of Russia and other powers, in preparation for the international conference. (PWB)

RATIFICATION OF MONETARY PROPOSALS URGED

NEW YORK, August 5 — Leon Henderson, former administrator of the U.S Office of Price Administration (wartime economic control agency), urged ratification of proposals adopted at the International Monetary Conference at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire.

the train and overturned some of the wagons, the petrol pouring on to the tracks. The last wagon was loaded with explosives which blew up, setting the petrol on fire and turning the tunnel into a vast furnace.

The fire lasted two days, as early attempts to put out the fire proved disastrous, owing to the action of the water on quick lime. The Germans then used compressed air tubes, but failed to check the fire.

It was estimated that the tunnel will be out of action for at least six weeks.

In the Seine et Loire Department, a detachment of FFI members engaged a German column, killing 20 Germans and capturing 80 machine guns and a quantity of ammunition.

French forces now control the Haute Savoie so thoroughly that on Tuesday morning they were able to hold a grand march complete with a military band, according to the Swiss paper *Journal de Geneve*. All the inhabitants of the district turned out to watch the parade.

In the Morbihan Department, which American troops are now entering, one of the most highly organized areas of Maquis resistance, French forces have killed 1,400 Germans in the past three weeks with a loss to themselves of 300. (OWI)

70 AIRCRAFT DROP ARMS, FOOD TO FFI

GENEVA, August 5 — The *Journal de Geneve* reported yesterday that 70 Allied aircraft flew over Haute Savoie Tuesday afternoon and dropped arms and food to Patriots, who promptly requisitioned all lorries in the district to collect the supplies. (Reuter)

DANISH SCULPTOR MURDERED

LONDON, August 5 — Otto Buelow, the well-known Danish sculptor, has been murdered, it was reported by the Swedish radio. Buelow previously had been interned by the Germans.

The Swedish radio said that Buelow was killed in his workshop at Elsinor Thursday afternoon, adding that workers in Elsinor had gone on strike as a protest against the murder, and all factories and workshops had been closed. (PWB)

NORWEGIAN RESISTANCE

WASHINGTON, August 5 — Fighting is going on in Valdres, Norway, in a mountainous district, between the police and Norwegian youths in concealment from labor mobilisation, the Stockholm paper *Tidningen* said yesterday.

The Swedish newspaper *Aftontidningen* said Friday that the Underground Norwegian Press recently made a strong appeal to all Norwegians to be careful what they say to Germans and quislings searching for youths who are evading mobilisation. The Underground press was also quoted as telling employers to show understanding towards employees who, «owing to their Underground activity, cannot always fulfill their civilian work absolutely perfectly.»

The *Goeteborgs-Posten* said Tuesday that the Norwegian Underground press recently stated, «No good Norwegian should accept promotion within Nazi-managed institutes.»

The *Morgon Tidningen* said yesterday that tension in the Norwegian frontier areas has increased considerably. It added that a high Nazi official in Oslo was reported killed some days ago, and suggested that this was «probably done by Norwegian patriots.»

BALKAN SATELLITES SEE NAZI DIFFICULTIES

LONDON, August 5 — Sweeping changes in the Bulgarian administration were reported yesterday by the German News Agency, DNB. Director-General Bonchev, of the Ministry of the Interior, was succeeded by Constantin Michailov, a Sofia District Court judge, and

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

Mandev, Director of Administration, was replaced by General Manov.

Administrative heads of various Bulgarian towns were also reshuffled, added DNB.

The German Balkan news agency, Transkontinent Press, Friday reported lengthy talks between the Bulgarian Premier, Bagrianov, and the Sobranje president, Kalfov.

A Hungarian comment on Bulgaria's critical situation was transmitted yesterday by the Hungarian News Agency, which quoted a dispatch by the Sofia correspondent of the Budapest *Pester Lloyd* as saying: «The Bulgarian nation, to which history has allotted a position at the crossroads, today faces heavy trials... In this fateful hour, the Bagrianov Government must lead the Bulgarian people on the right road.»

In Rumania, the Bucharest paper *Porunca Vremii* said recently that people have already started to establish alibis to «bridge the gap between the past and the present.»

The paper admitted that the present situation is a very difficult one for the German High Command. It said:

«German troops are now faced by a coalition of gigantic forces. The Reich is faced with the extremely difficult task of stimulating the moral forces of the nation.»

(PWB)

NEUTRAL

TURKEY EXPELS GERMANS

ANKARA, August 5 — The Turkish Government has decided to permit German Jews and anti-Nazis, whose lives might be endangered if they returned to Germany, to remain in Turkey, said a correspondent of the United Press.

The correspondent added that 100 undesirable Germans were ordered to leave Turkey immediately, while an estimated 1,500 Germans still in Turkey have been given until next Saturday to leave the country.

One thousand have already left for Germany, and those who remain behind will probably be interned, the report added.

It was announced yesterday by the Turkish radio that the exchange of Turkish people living in Germany for Germans living in Turkey is now fixed. (Reuter - UP)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

ITALY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 5 — Today's communique:

LAND: Considerable progress has been made by the 8th Army south of Florence. Troops of a South African division, with units of a British Guards brigade having forced the crossing of the River Ema during the night of August 3/4, and taking the enemy strongpoint of Galluzzo, on the far bank the early morning of August 4, were able to press forward to the outskirts of the city. On their left, New Zealand troops which won the high ground two days ago made a considerable advance, which was badly hampered by demolitions.

Farther west, troops of an Indian division advanced north from their bridgehead over the Pesa River, and are now within 1,000 yards of Signa. East of Florence, troops of a British division have taken Bagno a Ripoli and are within 1000 yards of the Arno north of the town, while the enemy is still on the high ground to the east.

Other British troops, driving up towards Pontassieve, have occupied Rignano. North and northeast of Arezzo, limited gains have been made in the Adriatic sector.

southeast of Landivy, and while fighting continues in Mortain, advance troops have reached the area of Barenton. A large part of the Foret de Saint Sever is in our hands.

Esquay and Evrecy have been cleared of the enemy, and leading troops are reported in the area of Vacognes and Amaye sur Orne. Further south, our position has been improved by the capture of Ondefontaine. Determined enemy counter-attacks in the area east and northeast of the Vire have been frustrated.

AIR: Yesterday, escorted heavy bombers attacked in widely separated districts of France, including airfields at Lille and Achiet, and railway bridges at Etaples, a coastal battery at Pas de Calais, and oil storage depots at Pauillac and Bec Dambres, near Bordeaux. Medium bombers attacked railway yards at Montfort and Beauvais, a railway embankment at Epernon, and a concentration of enemy troops south of Aunay. Light bombers went for rail targets in western France and blew up an ammunition train near Bordeaux. Fighter-bombers flew reconnaissance flights beyond the battle area and in northeastern France, in addition to attacking oil dumps at Angers, barges on the Seine, and an airfield near Amiens. In these operations, locomotives, rolling stock, and motor transports were destroyed. A coastal vessel was blown up during an attack by rocket-firing fighters on a convoy off the Dutch coast. During last night, road and rail transport and enemy concentrations were attacked by medium and light bombers. Five enemy aircraft were shot down over Normandy.

(Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, August 5 — Saturday night's communique:

During August 5, northwest and west of Rezekne (Rezhitsa), our troops in the course of their advance, occupied over 60 populated localities, including Vichnye, Salunski, Labanyi, Romuli, Beltunye, Turkevichi, Ozdiena, Rubtsanye, and Sixtuli.

Northwest and west of Kaunas (Kovno), our troops with fighting continued to advance and occupied over 40 populated localities, including Vidzulyi, Kaynishki, Budkishki, Kruki, Ingolo, Stoshki, Begluzhe, Treulne, and Selenushki.

North and northwest of Siedlce, our troops with fighting occupied over 70 populated localities, including Kamyenchik, Dzezhdi, Yablonya, Robuh, Sozhihv, Jaroslavel, Kobusy, Yniari, Yasobodi, and Ninchen-Prozhiv.

In the triangle of the union of the rivers San and Vistula, our troops were successfully fighting for the liquidation of the enemy bridgehead and captured the towns of Rubvadie and Pankobzhek, and also occupied over 30 other populated localities, including Maydan, Skovezhin, Zhavy, Dozhiste, Yeksushe, and the railway stations of Rozvady, Zvenye, Sobu, and Tarnobzhek.

Southwest of Sandomir, our troops continued their operations for expansion of the bridgehead on the left bank of the Vistula, and occupied several populated localities.

Northwest of Zheshuk, our troops, in the course of their advance, occupied over 40 populated localities, including Volku, Rodznyati, Mlodohu, Stranka, and the railway stations of Padyen, Yaeliani, and Hozheluk.

Troops of the 1st Ukrainian Front, continuing their offensive, forced the River Stryj, and today captured by storm the large railway junction and important German strongpoint in the approaches of the Carpathians, the town of Stryj.

There are no material changes on other sectors of the front.

During August 4, our troops damaged or destroyed a total of 128 German tanks. In air combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 85 enemy planes were shot down.

(Radio Moscow)

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Other British troops, driving up towards Pontassieve, have occupied Rignano. North and northeast of Arezzo, limited gains have been made in the Adriatic sector.

In the Adriatic sector, Polish and Italian troops of the 8th Army have advanced their patrol line more than two miles in many places across the Misa River.

Activity on the 5th Army front has been confined to very active patrolling, in which many clashes occurred, and exchanges of artillery fire.

AIR: Tactical aircraft yesterday attacked enemy communications, including rail lines and bridges, highways, transport, and other targets in northern Italy, southern France, and the battle area. Other aircraft were active against military objectives in southern Albania.

There were no heavy bomber operations.

In these operations, three of our aircraft are missing. One enemy aircraft was destroyed, and two of ours are missing from night operations on Aug 3/4.

MAAF flew approximately 700 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, August 5 — Today's communique:

LAND: Allied troops have made rapid progress in Brittany, fanning out to the neighbourhoods of Loudeac, Mauron, Derval, and Chateaubriant. Rennes is in our hands, and Dol has been cleared of the enemy. Our forward troops are already beyond Fougeres. Other forces are advancing

During last night, road and rail transport and enemy concentrations were attacked by medium and light bombers. Five enemy aircraft were shot down over Normandy.

(Reuter)

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There are no material changes on other sectors of the front.

During August 4, our troops damaged or destroyed a total of 128 German tanks. In air combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 85 enemy planes were shot down.

(Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, August 5 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

German units were repulsed by patriots at Valsugana after lively and protracted engagements. The enemy lost 700 men in dead and wounded; 47 vehicles were destroyed and a great deal of war material captured.

Four German batteries have been captured by the patriots in the Lanzo Valley after fierce encounters.

A German garrison, stationed in the Cadore sector, has been made prisoner

At Bussano del Grappa, patriots exploded a powder magazine and destroyed two complete trains bearing war material.

One of the Garibaldi brigades seized the Bobbio-Torriglia road. The Fascist leader of Placenza has been made prisoner. The intense activity of the patriots in this province compelled the Germans to send 10,000 heavily-armed soldiers to this sector. They were stationed in the military arsenal of the 4th Artillery Battery, and in other barracks at Placenza.

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Patriots have given noteworthy support to the Allied troops in the fighting for the liberation of Florence.

Patriots have executed the Fascist S.S. leader, Del Sole.

Colonel Incerpi was shot by the Germans July 20. (UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, August 5 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

In Normandy, the enemy yesterday undertook strong attacks to the north of the Vire, as well as to the northeast and the east of Avranches. The attacks, which were supported by tanks, were repelled after hard fighting; several enemy groups which were encircled behind our lines were annihilated.

In Brittany, the garrisons of our strongpoints resisted stubbornly the enemy motorized formations advancing further to the west and the southwest.

Battle planes participated effectively in the ground fighting; they dispersed enemy columns. At night, localities occupied by the enemy and anti-aircraft batteries were the target of our fighter-bombers and night battle planes.

In the French rear area, 59 terrorists were annihilated.

The V-1 retaliatory fire continues to cover London.

In Italy, our troops were withdrawn to the area to the north of Florence, in order to spare the historic town with its irreplacable art treasures. The enemy shelled the town yesterday all day long with heavy artillery. To the north of Arezzo, violent fighting is going on with the enemy, who has penetrated into our positions.

In the course of mopping up operations on the Ligurian coastal sector, more than 100 terrorists were liquidated.

Italian torpedo fliers sank a freighter of 7,000 tons and damaged two additional ones of 14,000 tons to the north of Benghazi.

In the Carpathians and in the great Vistula bend, numerous attacks of the enemy were nullified immediately in the course of counter-attacks; only in the area of Milec, and to the southeast of Warka, were the Soviets able to gain ground; counter-attacks are here under way.

To the east of Warsaw, tank forces of the Army and of the Waffen SS, as well as the parachute - Hermann Goering - continued their attacks under the command of Field Marshall General Model, against the encircled Bolsheviks who offered stubborn resistance. Enemy relief attacks failed.

Between the central Bug and the Niemen, the enemy attacked again, particularly at both sides of Bialistok and in the Suwalki-Sakiai sector. His breakthrough attempts were generally frustrated after grim fighting; at some points, embittered fighting is raging. In the course of this battle, yesterday alone 119 enemy tanks were knocked out within the sector of a tank army.

At Mitau and Pauske, penetrations from the previous days were eliminated.

To the east of the Dvina, to the northeast of Schwanenburg, and on the Narva Isthmus, strong enemy attacks were either repelled or halted in the course of fluctuating fighting; a large number of tanks were destroyed.

Forty-one enemy planes were shot down in the course of aerial combats, and by anti aircraft artillery.

In the course of a flight of enemy long-range fighters into Rumanian territory, German and Rumanian air defense forces shot down 10 enemy aircraft.

Enemy bombers yesterday attacked several places in northern Germany, especially Hamburg, Bremen, Anklam, and Schwerin; 46 enemy aircraft were destroyed by air defense forces.

At night, some enemy planes dropped bombs in the area of Insterburg and Gumbinen. (Radio Berlin)

NEWS FROM ENEMY SOURCES

German Overseas Stations: It is asserted in Milan that the bomb found in Vatican precincts was placed there by the direction of the newly-formed Atheist movement in Rome. This movement has as its avowed object the undermining of the influence of the Roman Catholic Church. Total mobilisation in Germany is proceeding so fast that it is stated in *Das Reich* that over a million workers will be released for armament production. Practical suggestions to further the war effort are pouring in to the Reich Commissioner from every part of Germany. The *Voelkischer Beobachter*, in reporting the meeting of Reich leaders in Germany, states that unity between the Army, the Party, and the Nation is the basis for victory.

German Home Service: Colonel General Lindeman is said to have no connexion with the General Lindeman involved in the conspiruter of June 20.

Transocean and DNB: The Soviet advance towards the East Prussian border is stated to be due to: numerical superiority in weapons, especially tanks; overwhelming superiority in manpower and the favorable nature of the country to advancing troops. Military circles in Berlin, however, report that the advance has been checked. Only at Varka bridgehead (west of the Vistula), and near Suvalki (east of the Prussian border), are the Soviets still attacking strongly. On the western front, conditions in the past 24 hours remain unchanged. Skirmishes have occurred between German defence units and American scouting detachments, with heavy losses to the latter. The Allies, on August 3 and 4, lost 400 tanks and other armor; the total tank losses represent more than two British tank divisions. Moscow has made no comment on the rupture in Turkish-German relations, and this is regarded in Germany as significant of Soviet disapproval of the fact that no Soviet bases have been granted in Turkey. Commenting on the death of Count Jordana, Foreign minister of Spain, Transocean correspondent René Sayer states that his successor will be expected to pursue his policy of keeping Spain out of the war at all costs. A German newspaper champions Japan against the insulting remarks of Churchill, and states that they represent his anger at Britain's exclusion from the Far East.

Fascist Radio: Fighting is reported to be still in progress south of Florence, with heavy British losses. Serious damage to Florence has been caused by Allied shelling and bombing, and nearly all the bridges over the Arno have been destroyed. Italian torpedo-carrying planes have sunk 10 Allied cargo vessels in the Mediterranean. Artillery duels are reported in the Adriatic Coastal sector.

Late broadcasts give the news that Kesselring has withdrawn troops to the nothern bank of the Arno, and that the suburbs on the southern bank of Florence have been occupied by New Zealanders.

The 22.30 broadcast said that the entire city had been evacuated.

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Interior S.C.

INFORMATION DIVISION

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service **compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, I N C, A F H Q **Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512**

No. 49 **7 August 1944**

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TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Brest Peninsula sealed off; Russians capture Drohobycz in new offensive; Nazis withdraw on Adriatic sector; German shells give Florence people night of terror; New Allied landing on Biak Island; Berlin and Hamburg bombed; Finnish Press warns Government; SS turns on German troops; Russians praise American troops; Heroism of Italian Patriots.

INSIDE GERMANY — History repeats itself in Germany; Nazis appeal to German workers; Hitler calls for «blind obedience»; Underground fights for Warsaw.

LIBERATED ITALY — Epuration plans proceed; ACC regional head becomes honorary president of Naples Union of Patriots; AMG food supplies arrive in Florence.

UNITED NATIONS — Turkey — blow to Satellites; Black markets closed in Normandy; Germans in Turkey want to remain.

OCCUPIED AREAS — Explosion in Denmark kills Nazis; Yugoslav Partisans destroy big oil tank; Swiss report says French asked to leave Vichy.

WAR FRONTS

BREST PENINSULA SEALED OFF

SHAEF, August 6 — Striking out through Brittany in several directions simultaneously, American forces have sealed off the Brest Peninsula by reaching the River Loire, near Saint Nazaire; have smashed into the great port of Brest itself, on the western tip of the peninsula; and have liberated the city of Vannes, about 30 miles east of the port of Lorient.

Another armored column has reached Carhaix, a junction of roads leading east from Brest and north from Quimper. There is still heavy resistance to the Allied drive [illegible] Saint Nole and there is fighting at Chateauneuf

is not known. The British force suffered a small number of casualties.

Armored Thrust

Further east, American forces are pushing steadily ahead against the German salient at Vire, against tough resistance.

They have advanced through the Foret de St. Sever and have entered the village of Chap du Boult. The forest is not entirely cleared of the enemy, however.

Allied armored units are in the outskirts of Vire, while other forces closing in on the city have advanced to La Papillonniere, two miles northwest of Vire. Mont Champ, on the Vire-Aunay road, has been taken.

To the south, forging eastward against enemy panzer units and paratroops, the Americans are in the village of Le Mesnil Gilbert.

American forces have advanced between Villedieu and Mortain, in the area of Cherence la Roussel, against slight resistance. The German strongpoint holding up the Allied push at Saint Pois has been reduced and counter-attacks repulsed.

In the central sector of the American drive eastward, a powerful armored column has thrust beyond Fougeres on the military highway to Paris. Vitre, another vital communications center, about 23 miles east of Rennes, has also been taken.

Other American forces have captured Mayenne, 53 miles northeast of Rennes, and are driving on Laval.

The Allied drive to the east is forming a threat to the flank of the Germans holding below Caen. British forces have entered the road junction of Aunay sur Odon after cleaning up, and Villers Bocage and Evrecy are in our hands. The west bank of the Orne River has been cleared of the Germans as far south as the village of Le Homs, just north of Thury Harcourt.

Canadian troops in the sector east of the Orne and south of Caen improved their positions by gaining ground in local attacks.

The British advance against German positions southwest of Caen was officially described as «significant and satisfactory,» for this area has always been the hinge of the German line and the enemy has fought grimly since D-Day to retain his hold on this line.

Loss of U-Boat Bases

One correspondent states that six of the eight U-boat flotillas in Western France are at St. Nazaire, Brest and Lorient. The loss of the ports will leave the enemy with only two bases on the French Atlantic coast — La Pallice and Bordeaux.

LATE BULLETINS

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The American advances far exceed anything achieved by the Germans during their blitzkrieg break-through in France in 1940. American tanks have covered over 125 miles in their drive to Brest since they were reported at Rennes two days ago.

It was announced in London today that French parachutists landed behind the German lines in Brittany with heavy anti-tank guns and large quantities of explosives. One officer said that the Germans were so terrified that they remained in their barracks, leaving all the railway lines free for use in carrying out their missions. They destroyed German trucks filled with troops and freed large areas from the enemy.

A German convoy and escort numbering seven ships were destroyed early today southwest of Saint Nazaire, the British Admiralty announced. The cruiser *HMS Bellona* and destroyers *HMCS Haida, Tartar, Ashanti* and *Iroquois* encountered the German convoy proceeding southward, and in the action which followed all seven ships were destroyed.

Later another convoy was encountered off Saint Nazaire but escaped into port and the extent of its damage

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To the south, forging eastward against enemy panzer units and paratroops, the Americans are in the village of Le Mesnil Gilbert.

American forces have advanced between Villedieu and Mortain, in the area of Cherence la Roussel, against slight resistance. The German strongpoint holding up the Allied push at Saint Pois has been reduced and counter-attacks repulsed.

In the central sector of the American drive eastward, a powerful armored column has thrust beyond Fougeres on the military highway to Paris. Vitre, another vital communications center, about 23 miles east of Rennes, has also been taken.

Other American forces have captured Mayenne, 53 miles northeast of Rennes, and are driving on Laval.

The Allied drive to the east is forming a threat to the flank of the Germans holding below Caen. British forces have entered the road junction of Aunay sur Odon after cleaning up, and Villers Bocage and Evrecy are in our hands. The west bank of the Orne River has been cleared of the Germans as far south as the village of Le Homs, just north of Thury Harcourt.

Canadian troops in the sector east of the Orne and south of Caen improved their positions by gaining ground in local attacks.

The British advance against German positions southwest of Caen was officially described as «significant and satisfactory,» for this area has always been the hinge of the German line and the enemy has fought grimly since D-Day to retain his hold on this line.

Loss of U-Boat Bases

One correspondent states that six of the eight U-boat flotillas in Western France are at St. Nazaire, Brest and Lorient. The loss of the ports will leave the enemy with only two bases on the French Atlantic coast — La Pallice and Bordeaux.

LATE BULLETINS

U.S. TASK FORCE SINKS 12 JAP SHIPS

PEARL HARBOR, August 6 — A powerful United States task force has sunk 12 Japanese ships, including a large destroyer and five smaller vessels, and damaged 22 others, during a two-day battle Thursday and Friday off the Bonin and Volcano Islands in the west central Pacific, it was announced here tonight. The communique added that a light Japanese cruiser also was probably sunk.

During the two-day battle, the American task force, which included aircraft carriers, damaged airfields, towns and scores of military installations on the two islands.

At least 38 Japanese vessels were reported sunk or damaged in the action. Sixteen carrier-based planes were reported lost. No mention was made in the communique of damage to the United States ships. (Reuter)

AMERICANS CAPTURE LAVAL

SHAEF, August 6 — Allied troops have captured Laval, 42 miles east of Rennes; Mayenne, 56 miles northeast of Rennes; Ambrieres le Grand, seven miles north of Mayenne; and Chateau Gontier, 17 miles south of Laval, it was reported by Reuter tonight.

American forces have taken about 83,000 prisoners since D-Day, 12,000 of whom were taken in Brittany. (Reuter)

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The U-boats, he writes, failed to prevent the concentration of men and materials in the British Isles before the invasion. They failed even to inflict losses upon the vast number of ships engaged. Now the armies which they were to have sunk in their transports before ever they reached land, are hunting them down. The great concrete pens, the supply depots, the repair plants, the accumulations of materials built up at such great expense of labour and material over the last four years, will now have to be abandoned. It is the final stage in the failure of the U-boats which Hitler boasted would destroy the naval power of Britain and the United States and keep the shores of the fortress of Europe inviolate.

Today's SHAEF communique states that the enemy bombed Pontorson and Avranches early yesterday but did little damage.

At midday yesterday Allied heavy bombers struck at the railway bridge at Etaples and submarine pens at Brest. Hits were scored on the pens with 12,000 pound bombs. In the evening, storage depots at Bassens and Blac, near Bordeaux and at Pauillac were attacked by other heavy bombers. Two heavy bombers are missing. Medium and light bombers attacked communications and direct support was given to the fighting troops by fighter-bombers and fighters, which also provided bomber escort.

(Reuter-OWI)

GERMANS WITHDRAW ON ADRIATIC SECTOR

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 6 — On the 8th Army front, interest has switched to the Adriatic coast, where the Germans are withdrawing along the whole sector. Poles and Italians have advanced several miles beyond the Misa river.

On Route 69, 8th Army forward troops have advanced beyond Rignano. In the Pratomagno mass, Loro Ciuffanna has been occupied and patrols are active in the high ground north of Castiglion. Pushing up Route 71, forward elements are beyond Subbiano, and in the hills west of the road we occupy Bibbiano and Monte Grillo, which overlooks the river Salutio valley. East of Route 71, in the Alpe di Catenaia, Monte Altuccia was captured after heavy fighting.

All Senigallia is now in Allied hands and 8th Army troops have advanced against slight shelling beyond the port to Cavallari, Scapezzano and Roncitelli, two miles beyond the Misa river.

Work on repairing port installations at Ancona is proceeding in record time and most of the port is now in use.

Guardsmen who, with South African infantry and armor, have been the leading troops in the advance from Rome to Florence, to commemorate successful and happy association with their Dominion comrades and in honor of good work done together, have incorporated the South African divisional flash with their own.

Pontoon Bridges

British and Dominion troops now hold a line about 1,000 yards south of the Arno on both sides of Florence, from Montelupo to a point four miles from the city's eastern bounds. The Allies occupy a sector of Florence on the south bank of the river, where active patrolling continues.

On the western flank of the 8th Army front, Allied troops patrolled into Empoli. Further east, on Route 67, forward elements found Montelupo occupied and are now 500 yards away at the nearest point on the north bank of Pesa river. German long-range guns in the commanding hills north of Florence are shelling the city south of the Arno with 17 mm. guns. We are not using any artillery against the city. There is considerable sniping activity in the town and lively duels are frequent across the river by Ponte Vecchio from under cover of demolished buildings.

Fifth Army patrols crossed the Arno River to probe enemy positions and returned after several hours behind

River. Forward patrols reached Nevola River. Further northeast, Polish troops also crossed the river to Brugnetto and Monte di Ripe, on the Nevola River, and to San Vito, without contacting the enemy. (PRO)

SOVIETS CAPTURE DROHOBYCZ

MOSCOW, August 6 — The large communication center and regional city of the Ukraine, Drohobycz, was captured by troops of the 4th Ukrainian Front, Marshal Stalin announced in a special order of the day to Colonel General Petrov.

Drohobycz, 40 miles southwest of Lvov, is an important oil center as well as strongpoint of the German defenses covering the approaches to Borislav through the Carpathians.

The capture of Drohobycz follows closely the liberation of Stryj, to the southeast, by Marshal Koniev's 1st Ukrainian Army and indicates a new drive through the Carpathian foothills to Czechoslovakia.

On the western extremity of Marshal Koniev's front, his forces are thrusting westward toward Cracow, trying to keep pace with Marshal Rokossovsky's troops spearheading toward Cracow from the northeast. Marshal Rokossovsky has extended his bridgehead on the western bank of the southern Vistula.

Drive towards Silesia

Streams of Russian tanks and infantry formations are extending the bridgehead thrown across the Vistula northeast of Cracow yesterday and are leaving behind large trapped German forces which are being liquidated, according to latest dispatches from this sector of the front. The surprise push is aimed at the vitally important German industrial region of Silesia. Cavalry patrols are reported to be 30 miles from Cracow and 80 miles from the Silesian border.

First indication of the presence of Russian troops on German soil came last night from the Berlin correspondent of the Swedish paper *Morgentidnigen*. Referring to the fighting around Suwalki, the correspondent said: « Bloody fighting is going on in East Prussian territory. » He said it was impossible to obtain information regarding the depth of the penetration.

The Germans in southern Poland are said to be seized with panic at the drive to southeast Germany by the two Russian army groups. The German command is faced with the choice of attempting to prevent a junction between Rokossovsky's left flank and Koniev's right flank or throwing the whole of their strength into an emergency defence of Cracow. East of this sector, at the base of the salient in southern Poland, Russian forces have mopped up German groups isolated in the triangle between the Vistula and the San.

Heavy Fighting

The battle for East Prussia is reaching a climax, says Duncan Hooper, Reuter correspondent. All along the front west of Kaunas, both sides are exerting maximum pressure. The German high command is hurling tanks, mobile guns, infantry and planes into battle almost on a counter-offensive scale. In a single counter-attack the Germans threw in 50 tanks supported by 2,000 men, but the attack was smashed by Soviet guns.

The latest gains have brought the Red Army within less than 50 miles from the German town of Tilsit, just inside the northern border of East Prussia, and have left the Red flag flying over scores of smashed German strongpoints on the Koenigsberg highway.

In the southern sector of the drive on East Prussia, General Chernyakhovsky's 3rd White Russian Army has advanced in a series of swift maneuvers from one zone to

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fighters, which also provided bomber escort. (Reuter-OWI)

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Fifth Army patrols crossed the Arno River to probe enemy positions and returned after several hours behind the German lines. The enemy continued to attempt patrol infiltrations in the 5th Army sector. A small enemy patrol was contacted in the coastal area and all were killed or captured.

Enemy footbridges across the Arno were destroyed at several points by 5th Army mortar fire. There were scattered exchanges of mortar fire. South Pisa was shelled and mortared by the enemy on August 4.

The Arno, from Florence to the sea, has a wide bed 250 to 600 feet across. In summer, however, there is little flow and the actual water gap may vary from 40 to 340 feet between Florence and Pisa; thence from 400 to 600 feet, to the sea.

Between Florence and Pisa, the Germans were able to ford the Arno at several places and to build causeways as well as pontoon bridges. In Florence and Pisa, the river has steep masonry embankments almost 20 feet high. Elsewhere, the river has natural banks of varying heights from Capraia to the sea. There are floodbanks on one or both sides of the river.

On the Polish front, patrols have contacted the enemy in the Genga area. Between Sassoferrato and Route 76, Italian infantry of the 8th Army have reached Barbara across the river and also Serra di Conte, south of the Misa

Vistula.

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In the southern sector of the drive on East Prussia, General Chernyakhovsky's 3rd White Russian Army has advanced in a series of swift maneuvers from one zone to another and are now within three miles of the border. Using his armored columns in close cooperation with Stormovik dive-bombers, Chernyakhovsky was reported aiming for the border town of Schirwindt, Eydktkau and Wehrkirchen.

Germans Trek to West

The official Communist Party organ *Pravda* stated that no actual Russian crossing of the line into Reich territory has been made. The paper added that German resistance was stiffening as the Red Army threatened German soil.

There is no news of the fighting in the extreme west flank of General Bagramyan's 1st Baltic Front, west of Riga. But on the eastern flank, great gains have been made by Russian forces driving west and northwest of Rezekne, across Latvia. Soviet formations have reached the River Pededze on a broad front and other units in the southwest have advanced from four to six miles, forcing the Rivers Isliana and Odze.

The effect of these Russian advances is to narrow the coastal strip in which German Baltic armies are being trapped.

The German radio yesterday said that 350,000 Germans

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are now returning from occupied Russian territories to their homeland. The report added:

« The nights are filled with rolling wagons as the great trek westward sweeps on. Vehicles are laden with household goods of all kinds. Partisans try to impede the German trek by leading isolated groups to their doom. »

(Reuter - BBC)

NAZIS TOLD RUSSIANS IN REICH

SHAEF, August 6 — Nearly 400,000 leaflets reporting the Red Army invasion of East Prussia were dropped on the German soldiers in France this afternoon by the 9th Air Force. (Reuter)

NIGHT OF TERROR IN FLORENCE

WITH THE 8th ARMY, August 6 — Heavy gunfire was directed into the liberated portion of Florence by the Germans last night. Throughout the hours of darkness bursting shells shook the city, and the people of southern Florence were subjected to a fearful night as the enemy punded residential areas with a wide variety of explosives.

But in the morning the city was calm and the population showed no signs of panic, as the authorities and carabinieri had the situation under control.

Meanwhile, the military position in the city changed little. Allied troops occupy Florence up to the southern bank of the Arno River and enemy snipers and machine-gun nests continue crossfire on approaches to the river.

Allied troops have not yet fired any telling shots into Florence proper, whereas the slightest Allied movement produces a crescendo of small-arms and mortar fire from the enemy installed in the city's buildings. Yesterday afternoon, four enemy armored cars appeared in full view of Allied troops on the opposite bank of the river, but the soldiers displayed great restraint in not shooting at them.

However, there is far from being complete inactivity in the general area. Harassing fire is being concentrated on roads behind Florence and on troop concentrations and supplies to the north. (UNN)

NEW ALLIED LANDING ON BIAK ISLAND

ADVANCE AFHQ, NEW GUINEA, August 6 — A new American push in the Aitape area of British New Guinea has resulted in the death of 441 more Japanese, it is reported here. The trapped Japanese have now lost over 4,311 men in vain attempts to punch through the American lines along the Driniumor river, 17 miles east of Aitape. The Americans are pressing south from positions along the coast east of Driniumor.

A new American landing on Biak Island, in the Schouten group — at the mouth of Geelvink Bay in northwest New Guinea, — is reported. The landing, which was made at Korim Bay on Thursday, has shut off the escape of the Japanese remnants. « Allied planes and E-boats, » it is stated, « continue to harass the Japanese, who are in full retreat from the Geelvink Bay area. »

Referring to attacks on Wewak, General MacArthur's communique says that air bombing and strafing and shelling by Allied surface vessels has resulted in the systematic destruction of enemy lines of communication. His main bivouac areas present a picture of attrition and disaster. It is estimated that 25,000 of his force have been employed on this perilous line of communication with heavy personnel losses.

A Washington communique from Admiral Nimitz states that the American advances on both flanks in the north of Guam have pressed the Japanese back into a section covering about a quarter of the area of the islands. The communique said: « American troops advanced about three miles northward along the eastern shore of Guam on Friday, while Marines on the west coast pushed more than a mile and a half northward. About 22,000 Japanese civilians on [illegible] within the American lines. »

have pushed on rapidly for a considerable distance, announced today's Southeast Asia Command communique.

Along the Tiddim road, Allied forces advancing against slight opposition are nearly 50 miles south of Imphal. Mopping up continues round Myitkyina, and southward across the river, Chinese units have overrun Waingmaw and moved northeast.

Chinese troops storming Tengchung, 20 miles west of the Burma road and 50 miles southeast of newly-won Myitkyina, have occupied all the city's inner defences, it is reported from the Chinese headquarters at Chungking.

In the Kwangtung and Hunan provinces, Japanese assault aimed checked, but the Canton-Hangkow railway have been checked, but the Chinese High Command admits the loss of Anjen, 38 miles east of encircled Hengyang, and reports new enemy offensives in Kwantung's extreme southwest.

Pingyang Recaptured

Pingyang, which has changed hands many times, has been retaken by the Chinese after heavy fighting, and they are still holding out in Hengyang, 90 miles to the south, where, after a six-weeks siege, the enemy have been flung from the town's outer defences and forced to give ground in the south, west and east.

In a widespread air offensive, Allied planes hit at enemy supply lines along the shallow Siang river in Hunan and at troop movements on other waterways and roads. The Japanese report « an all-out air attack » on their forces besieging Hengyang. An enemy airfield at Lashio on the Burma road was heavily bombed. More blows by Allied fighters and medium bombers on ground troops, shipping and airfields are reported from General Stilwell's headquarters. (Reuter)

BERLIN AND HAMBURG AREAS ATTACKED

LONDON, August 6 — More heavy aerial blows were struck against German communications and supply lines today when 1,000 Flying Fortresses and Liberators of the 8th USAAF attacked factories in France, and oil refineries, an airdrome and port installations in the Berlin, Hamburg and Kiel regions. The flying-bomb sites in the Pas de Calais area also were bombed again.

The German army lost a vast quantity of oil yesterday evening when the RAF Bomber Command attacked three more oil storage depots near Bordeaux, an Air Ministry announcement said today.

The oil depots were located at Bassens, at Blaye and at Pauillac, where, on the night before, another oil storage tank had been set on fire.

Yesterday, 9th USAAF Thunderbolts dive-bombed an enemy convoy hiding in the hedgerows southeast of Vire and a troop train and a marshalling yard and locomotives in the Chartres-Orleans area. They destroyed one tank, three armored cars, 12 trucks, four locomotives and three freight cars.

Lightnings, which escorted yesterday's heavy bombers, shot up 15 locomotives and railroad cars and at least five oil tankers. They destroyed also a total of 33 enemy aircraft, 29 of which were shot down in combat. (Reuter)

FINNISH PRESS WARN GOVERNMENT

LONDON, August 6 — Danger of a compromise between the peace advocates and the supporters of former President Ryti was reported yesterday by correspondents in Stockholm, who added:

« It begins to look as if the leaders of the Finnish Government are intent on playing international politics, in spite of the desperate situation in which Finland finds herself. »

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Sixty tons of bombs were dropped on Truk by the 7th Air Force Liberators on Thursday, while more than 25 tons were dropped on Wotje, in the Marshalls, by Corsairs of the 4th Marine Aircraft Wing. (Reuter)

ITALY—BASED BOMBERS ATTACK RHONE VALLEY

ADVANCED AFHQ, ITALY, August 6 — More than 750 Flying Fortresses and Liberators, operating from Italian bases, today attacked rail communications and oil storage areas in the Rhone Valley and the U-boat pens at Toulon, in southern France, it was announced here early this evening.

Only a few enemy interceptor aircraft were encountered by the long-range fighter escort.

Flying Fortresses bombed the rail yard at Valence and an oil storage dump and rail bridge at Le Pouzin.

Liberators bombed the rail yard at Miramas, located 18 miles southeast of Arles. Other Liberators attacked five bridges between Lyon and Arles. (PRO)

ALLIED SUCCESS IN BURMA

KANDY, CEYLON, August 6 — Allied 14th Army troops have crossed the Burma frontier and captured Tamu, in the Kabaw valley, inflicting heavy enemy losses, and from the town's outer defences [illegible] in the south, west and east.

In a widespread air offensive, Allied planes hit at enemy supply lines along the shallow Siang river in Honan and at troop movements on other waterways and roads. The Japanese report « an all-out air attack » on their forces besieging Hengyang. An enemy airfield at Lashio on the Burma road was heavily bombed. More blows by Allied fighters and medium bombers on ground troops, shipping and airfields are reported from General Stilwell's headquarters. (Reuter)

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« It begins to look as if the leaders of the Finnish Government are intent on playing international politics, in spite of the desperate situation in which Finland finds herself. »

The Finnish press, taking a realistic view of Finland's position, is demanding quick action of the Government and an end to all political maneuvering.

A strong warning against such maneuvers appeared yesterday in the Press review of the Finnish radio, which said: « We cannot wait long for the formation of a new government. The Diet groups, who conducted themselves with less dignity last time, will have cause to deliberate upon the matter in its entirety in the light of realities and from no other point of view. Personal, authoritative and sentimental reasons will not be allowed to retard the matter. »

Similarly the Finnish paper *Helsinki Sanomat* as quoted on Friday by the Swedish radio, said, « It is desirable that a speedy decision be reached. In the present circumstances the country's government needs courageous men with a sense of reality and a cool head. Party tactical aims are out of place at the moment. » (UNN)

SS TURNS ON GERMAN TROOPS

LONDON, August 6 — The London radio said correspondents at the front reported today that a German SS division has attacked a German panzer division in the Villers Bocage sector following the retreat of the panzer division before a British attack. (OWI)

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RUSSIAN PRESS PRAISES AMERICANS

MOSCOW, August 6 — *Red Star*, the official newspaper of the Soviet armies, praised Saturday the skillful maneuvering of the United States forces in their drive into Brittany.

The newspaper said: « The manoeuver of the American troops which started the battle for Brittany bears the mark of what we call high class manoeuvering. It is daring and brilliant and at the same time has cold-blooded reasoning.»

Colonel Kolomitsev, in *Red Star* added his praise Saturday. He said: « In beginning the battle for Brittany the Americans have carried the tactics of manoeuver to their highest pitch and have displayed the greatest daring, skill and perfect calculation.»

Red Star also paid special honor to Lieut General Omar N. Bradley, Commander of the U. S. ground forces, for breaking through the narrow corridor south of Avranches. (OWI)

HEROISM OF ITALIAN PATRIOTS

WASHINGTON, August 6 — Dr. John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education, commenting on the achievements of the Italian Patriots, said on Saturday they are hastening the defeat of Germany by their undaunted acts of heroism.

Dr. Studebaker continued: « No one knows better than the Nazis the strength of the blows struck by Italian Patriots. Therein lies the reason for Nazi threats and their terrible deeds perpetrated against innocent bystanders, as at Arezzo.

« By every inhuman device, the desperate, defeated Nazis attempt to intimidate Patriots in a frenzied effort to ease in some measure the terrifying pressure which the constricting circle of war is bringing to bear upon them. The Nazis, as well as the world, know that these devices are doomed to failure.

« Day by day, Patriots strike at the enemy from within his lines, coordinating their effort with those of the victoriously advancing Allied armies. Patriot blows against industrial machinery, Nazi garrisons and supply depots attack the enemy's vitals. Patriot control of small Saint Bernard pass and strategic roadways such as the route from Vado to San Benedetto di Val Sondro directly aids the Allied armies.

« Americans learned with horror of the Hermann Goering Division's massacre of over 100 innocent civilians in a town near Arezzo in retaliation against Italian Patriot activities there. But the undaunted Italians helped Allied troops mop up the enemy on the Pratomagno plateau northwest of Arezzo.

« No vile threats, no dastardly acts designed to intimidate Italian Patriots will dissuade the Underground from pursuing, harrying and attacking the enemy with increased ferocity. By their deeds they will hasten the unconditional surrender of defeated Nazi Germany. » (OWI)

NAZI AIR ACE SHOT DOWN

LONDON, August 6 — The German radio announced last night that Squadron Leader Edwin Thiel, Nazi airman credited with shooting down 76 Allied planes, has been shot down in aerial combat. (Reuter)

GERMANS MISS LUFTWAFFE

LONDON, August 6 — Some of the reasons why the Germans have been driven back some 150 miles from Rome to Florence in 60 days are indicated by statements from Nazi prisoners who surrendered to the Allied troops.

An ex-factory worker from Bremen said: « There is no sense fighting tanks if one has just a rifle and a few bullets

« On the east bank of the Vistula, the Germans are sparing no effort to keep their columns along the east-west thoroughfare and are especially stubbornly defending Alej Jerozolinskie, southward from the Vistula bridge through the center of the city. »

A radio message from Warsaw, received by the Polish Telegraph Agency on Saturday, said that volunteers were reporting daily. It added, « The population of Warsaw is filled with enthusiasm. The whole city is possessed by a burning desire to fight. All political organisations are united in a single Underground army. »

An unnamed delegate of the Polish Government and commander-in-chief of the Underground army has issued a manifesto saying: « Three days' fighting for the liberation of Warsaw has brought great success. Detachments of the Underground army are breaking the enemy's resistance. » (Reuter)

SPECIAL COMMANDOS AT WORK AGAIN

LONDON, August 6 — The Special Air Service, well-known to the Wehrmacht but totally unkown to the public, has been operating in the Normandy front, striking relentlessly at Rommel's communications since D-day Captain Derric Harrison reported in a special dispatch to Reuter.

It is once again doing to Rommel what it achieved in Africa, Sicily and Italy under the guidance of Lieut. Colonel R. B. Mayne, who has so trained his men that they can, while still wearing uniforms, live for months at a time in enemy territory. Colonel Mayne is not only a trained parachutist but is also skilled in demolition engineering and sabotage.

The Special Air Service was instituted in the desert in North Africa when Lt. David Stirling of the Scots Guards and Lt. Jock Lewis of the Welsh Guards were disbanded from the Middle East Commandos in May 1941. Their first attempt to raid behind Rommel's lines was unsuccessful, with a high percentage of casualties.

They learned, however, and a series of fantastic blitz attacks began on Axis-held aerodromes along the African coastal belt and in the interior. Up to 400 enemy aircraft were destroyed by raiding parties.

It was a Special Air Service patrol that first linked the 8th Army and the 1st Army in Tunisia, crossing country considered impassable and blazing a trail for the 8th Army's outflanking movement around the Mareth line.

With the end of the African campaign, the Command became for a time the special raiding squadron. It trained for three months for amphibious landings and made what is believed to be the first in daylight — an opposed assault landing at Augusta, and captured the city. (Reuter)

144 RUSSIAN VICTORY ORDERS IN PAST YEAR

LONDON, August 6 — Marshal Joseph Stalin has issued 144 orders of the day announcing Soviet victories in the past year, said Moscow radio today.

« The Red Army has taken both time and space out of the hands of the Germans, » added the broadcast. (Reuter)

CLERGY RESUME TRAINING IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW, August 6 — The Russian Orthodox Church has reopened the theological institute for higher training of clergy at Moscow's 400-year-old Novvodevichy monastery, states an AP report.

The Institute has been closed since the 1917 revolution (AP)

INSIDE GERMANY

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

achievements of the Italian Patriots, and on Saturday they are hastening the defeat of Germany by their undaunted acts of heroism.

Dr. Studebaker continued: « No one knows better than the Nazis the strength of the blows struck by Italian Patriots. Therein lies the reason for Nazi threats and their terrible deeds perpetrated against innocent bystanders, as at Arezzo.

« By every inhuman device, the desperate, defeated Nazis attempt to intimidate Patriots in a frenzied effort to ease in some measure the terrifying pressure which the constricting circle of war is bringing to bear upon them. The Nazis, as well as the world, know that these devices are doomed to failure.

« Day by day, Patriots strike at the enemy from within his lines, coordinating their effort with those of the victoriously advancing Allied armies. Patriot blows against industrial machinery, Nazi garrisons and supply depots attack the enemy's vitals. Patriot control of small Saint Bernard pass and strategic roadways such as the route from Vado to San Benedetto di Val Sondro directly aids the Allied armies.

« Americans learned with horror of the Hermann Goering Division's massacre of over 100 innocent civilians in a town near Arezzo in retaliation against Italian Patriot activities there. But the undaunted Italians helped Allied troops mop up the enemy on the Pratomagno plateau northwest of Arezzo.

« No vile threats, no dastardly acts designed to intimidate Italian Patriots will dissuade the Underground from pursuing, harrying and attacking the enemy with increased ferocity. By their deeds they will hasten the unconditional surrender of defeated Nazi Germany. » (OWI)

NAZI AIR ACE SHOT DOWN

LONDON, August 6 — The German radio announced last night that Squadron Leader Edwin Thiel, Nazi airman credited with shooting down 76 Allied planes, has been shot down in aerial combat. (Reuter)

GERMANS MISS LUFTWAFFE

LONDON, August 6 — Some of the reasons why the Germans have been driven back some 150 miles from Rome to Florence in 60 days are indicated by statements from Nazi prisoners who surrendered to the Allied troops.

An ex-factory worker from Bremen said: « There is no sense fighting tanks if one has just a rifle and a few bullets left. » Another soldier, a member of a Grenadier regiment, said: « We've cursed the lack of planes many times. » A young Nazi from Berlin, of the 26th Panzer Division in Italy, admitted there had been a serious shortage of ammunition.

On the subject of transport difficulties in Italy the prisoners were very voluble. One said. « There are too few men for the length of the line we have to hold: owing to transport difficulties there is too much marching, especially for a unit supposed to be completely motorized. » Another said his group were « exhausted from over-work and over-marching. » (UNN)

UNDERGROUND FIGHTS FOR WARSAW

LONDON, August 6 — The Polish Government in London published on Saturday the following report of the fighting in Warsaw by the Polish Underground army:

« The battle continues in the whole city. The main north-south thoroughfare, Marszalkowska Street, is in our hands. Grim fighting rages for the possession of the bridges over the Vistula and for the central railway station, which has changed hands several times and is now again in the hands of the Germans. We are keeping firmly the Vilna railway station and the eastern railway station, both in the suburb of Praga.

Harrison reported in a special dispatch to Reuter.

It is once again doing to Rommel what it achieved in Africa, Sicily and Italy under the guidance of Lieut. Colonel R. B. Mayne, who has so trained his men that they can, while still wearing uniforms, live for months at a time in enemy territory. Colonel Mayne is not only a trained parachutist but is also skilled in demolition engineering and sabotage.

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INSIDE GERMANY

GERMANY—HISTORY REPEATING

LONDON, August 6 — Germany's critical period now and exactly 26 years ago are almost identical. Germany's crucial period in the last war was between July 20 and August 8, 1918, when General Erich Ludendorff became aware of the serious cracks in the German war machine and the Allies, under General Foch, broke the German line.

Today, when the Germans have lost so many killed, wounded and captured on three fighting fronts, there are serious cracks both in the German war machine and in Germany.

In 1918, the Press, the people and the army knew the war was lost, but the Kaiser's appeal for victory became more exaggerated and more frequent. On August 18, 1918, the Kaiser was told by Ludendorff that the war was lost.

Today, Hitler knows the war is lost. The German generals responsible for the recent uprising in Germany know the war is lost.

Seventeen of the 27 generals who have surrendered in Russia have asked German soldiers to lay down their arms. Fifty-one German generals have been killed, captured or died in recent « accidents. »

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

Just as in 1918, the Nazis at the present moment when they know the war is lost for them, are increasing their propaganda pleas for a final push against the fated defeat. (UNN)

NAMES OF GERMAN OFFICERS PURGED

LONDON, August 6 — The court which is effecting the purge supposedly demanded of Hitler by the army is continuing to expel officers implicated in the attempt on Hitler's life on July 20.

According to a statement from Hitler's headquarters the following are to be dismissed: General of Infantry Olbricht, Colonel Merz von Quirnheim and Lieutenant Hasften.

The proposal to expel former Colonel General Hoeppner is rendered void by the fact that the was already expelled from the Wehrmacht in 1942, and is no longer a member of the army, the statement continues.

Hitler has consented to the proposals and the officers expelled will be handed over to a peoples' court for judgment. The trial before this court will take place shortly in Berlin.

Following are details on some of the German officers expelled from the army in the purge announced by a German news agency on Saturday: Major General Lindemann, commander of the 361st German Infantry Division, was claimed by the Russians on July 23 to have been captured southwest of Brody in Poland. He was among 15,000 Germans encircled in that neighborhood.

Colonel Merz von Quirnheim belonged to the Bavarian nobility, like Count von Stauffenberg.

Signal Corps General Feligiebel is 57 years old and a professional officer. He was plenipotentiary for technical means of communication in Goering's «four-year plan.»

Count Hans Wolfgang York von Wartenburg is a member of the Nazi Reichstag and a civil servant. He is 41 and belongs to the same family of Prussian aristocrats as General York, who went over to the Russians with his troops during the Napoleonic wars, thus giving the signal for Prussia to join in an alliance against Napoleon.

General Friedrich Olbricht took part in the Polish campaign as divisional commander.

Members of the Court

Details of the members of the court are as follows: General of Infantry Wasther Schroth is a professional soldier and a commander of the Coblenz military district. Lieut. General Karl Wilhelm Specht, also a professional soldier, is inspector general for the training of military leaders. He was appointed last spring «to coordinate military and ideological training of future officers with the Hitler Youth movement.»

General Karl Krebel, 52, another professional soldier whose brother was one of the leading fighters in Hitler's 1923 beer cellar putsch in Munich, was until recently commander of the military district of Munich. (UNN)

FRENCH TO LEAVE VICHY—SWISS REPORT

ZURICH, August 6 — The Germans have ordered the French Government to leave Vichy, according to a frontier report received by the Swiss paper *Tribune de Geneve*. The Germans are said to have suggested either Nancy or Vittel as the new seat for the Vichy government and Laval apparently preferred the latter, the report said. (Reuter)

HITLER CALLS FOR «BLIND CONFIDENCE»

regiments in holding the troops in line. A UP report states that prisoners taken in France said their commanders had been taken to Paris to testify in connection with enquiries into the anti-Hitler movement. (Reuter)

NAZIS APPEAL TO GERMAN WORKERS

LONDON, August 6 — A leading article in the Nazi Party organ, *Voelkischer Beobachter*, tried to force the last ounce of effort out of German workers by emphasising the United Nations' superiority in all fields and underlining Germany' desperate military position. The article said that the Allies are compelling the Germans to relinquish more French territory than Germany likes, and that there is quite a possibility that the Russians may stage a new offensive.

The Allies have indisputable air supremacy, the article continued, and there is no reason to conceal that Turkey's decision has restricted Germany's political and economic freedom of action. The newspaper concluded by attributing the attempt on Hitler's life to «military developments on the fronts.» (OWI)

NEW BERLIN POLICE CHIEF

LONDON, August 6 — German general von Heinberg, chief of the Nazi security police in Copenhagen, has been appointed commander of the Berlin police and will assume his new duties this week, the Danish press service reported tonight.

Colonel Lorge will replace von Heinberg, who because of his harsh conduct during the recent strike in Copenhagen, has been placed on the Danish list of war criminals. (PWB)

LIBERATED ITALY

EPURATION PLANS PROCEED

ROME, August 6 — Special purge commissions for two more Government groups — employees of the Ministry of Colonies and those working for the Senate and Chamber of Deputies — were announced today.

The Assembly of the Italian Bar Association, in its weekly meeting during the morning, decided that persons purged from the civil service or any semi-public agency, including the professions of journalism, will not be allowed to practice law. (UNN)

ACC REGIONAL HEAD HONORED

NAPLES, August 6 — Colonel John W. Chapman, ACC Commissioner for Region III, has been named honorary president of the Naples Union of Patriots. (UNN)

FOOD ARRIVES IN FLORENCE

WITH THE 8TH ARMY, August 6 — Within 24 hours after the Allied entry into the southern section of Florence, care for the needy section of the population was proceeding smoothly. Officials of the Allied Military Government had the welfare of the civilians well in hand and the food supply functioning.

The first convoy of essential foodstuffs consisted of 10 huge trucks containing many tons of flour, sugar, salt and milk. A similar daily supply service and a distribution system providing for the restocking of shops insofar as possible for equitable rationing of the population's needs are planned.

It is estimated that between 80,000 and 100,000 people are living in the liberated portion of the city, and AMG officials have found essential materials scarce.

It is hoped that the water supply from wells will soon be supplemented by partial restoration of the regular sup-

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(Reuter)

HITLER CALLS FOR «BLIND CONFIDENCE»

LONDON, August 6 — Ending a conference with Reich leaders and gauleiters in Berlin on Friday, Hitler said: «I am not afraid of the fight against our exterior enemies. All I need is the conviction that in our rear there is absolute security, blind confidence and faithful collaboration». This statement is quoted by the German news agency today.

Earlier in the speech, Hitler said: «Traitors have continually sabotaged the fight of the nation, not only since 1941, but ever since the seizure of power by the National Socialists. The clique, though small in numbers, was considerable in influence.»

As the Berlin conference was in progress, a meeting of the Free German Committee in Russia was attended by eight of the German generals recently taken on the Central Russian front. General von Seidlitz, the Committee's Vice President, announced that all the Generals would become members.

Statements from German prisoners captured on the western front reveal that Hitler's efforts to crush the movement against him reached beyond army men in the Fatherland to officers in the field ranging from lieutenants to generals. The prisoners' stories indicated general gloom and dissatisfaction in the German army, and stated that officers are beginning to succumb to a defeatist attitude. Up to a few weeks ago they had been supported by SS

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UNITED NATIONS

TURKEY: BLOW FOR SATELLITES

LONDON, August 6 — Turkey's severance of diplomatic relations with Germany in addition to the economic break fell like a bombshell in German satellite circles in Turkey, the correspondent for the *Daily Telegraph* stated on Friday.

«Surprise mingled with consternation,» the correspondent wrote, «and it manifested itself openly with the belated return to Ankara of Hungarian and Rumanian ministers and personnel from resorts.

«The possibility of Rumania's forming a national government came more and more into the limelight. Bulgaria might do the same and Hungary is on the verge of a reported cabinet change.

«The satellites believe now that Turkey is definitely in line with the United Nations and that she will suggest to them that the time has come for them to act, if there ever is to be any co-operation between formrer members of the Balkan entente with Bulgaria after the war.»

(UNN)

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

BLACK MARKETS CLOSED

LONDON, August 6 — Normandy's food supplies are now going to feed the French and are also being stocked for areas in France soon to be liberated instead of being sent to Germany, an Associated Press dispatch from Normandy states.

The correspondent wrote: «The hungriest parts of France are yet to be freed of the Germans. Normandy is rationing itself for them.»

The correspondent contrasted the picture of the Cherbourg housewife shopping at present and a few weeks ago. He added: «When the Germans were in occupation, the shops were bare, as all food had to be sent back to Germany. The French had to buy at fantastic prices from the black market, which has now ceased to exist. French civilians of the Cherbourg area may now buy, at reasonable prices, more butter, cheese and meat legitimately than they could on the black market under German occupation.

«Not only are there increases in the allotment of many foodstuffs, but there is the assurance that the people will get what they are entitled to buy. This they rarely were able to do under the occupation.» (AP)

GENERAL SOSNKOWSKI RETURNS TO LONDON

LONDON, August 6 — General Kasimierz Sosnkowski, commander-in-chief of the Polish Army, returned here yesterday following his recent tour of inspection of the Polish Corps in Italy.

In an official communique issued today it was stated that General Bor, leader of the Polish Underground army fighting within the besieged city of Warsaw, had reported that Polish patriots now control the «Old Town» section of Warsaw and other parts in the suburb of Mokotov.

General Bor also reported that Warsaw has been subjected to constant air attacks by the Luftwaffe. Fires have been started in all parts of the city and the Germans have frustrated all civilian attempts to extinguish the flames. (Reuter)

LASKI SAYS POWER OF NAZIS IN LAST PHASE

CHICAGO, August 6 — Harold J. Laski, noted British political economist, in an article in Friday's Chicago *Sun*, said no one can watch the spectacle of Nazi disintegration without seeing that the power of these gangsters has «entered the last phase.»

The article also said: «It is obvious that the power of the Nazis to retain authority rests now on the inertia of the masses. It is no difficult prophecy to predict that the period is coming when the inertia will be broken by defeat.

«There is not one of Hitler's gangster colleagues who feels safe without his gun at his side; the party will always be looking over its shoulder for fear of conspirators in high places.» (OWI)

GERMANS IN TURKEY WANT TO REMAIN

WASHINGTON, August 6 — Yesterday's press dispatches from Ankara said that a great many of the Germans in Turkey have applied for permission to remain in that country.

One of the dispatches said that 50 per cent of the Germans would prefer internment or closely controlled freedom to returning to the Reich.

Bulgaria, too, seems finally to have realized the critical situation in Germany and has refused to grant permission for German troops to cross Bulgaria for action against Turkey, according to a delayed report from the Turkish capital.

A German News Agency report from Sofia said Premier Ivan Bagrianov of Bulgaria received the Soviet charge (OWI)

EUROPEAN REFUGEES IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, August 6 — Nine hundred and eighty-two European refugees have arrived in New York, it was announced Saturday by a spokesman for the U. S. War Relocation Authority.

The group, which includes men, women and children of 19 nationalities, will be settled in an emergency refugee shelter at Oswego, New York. (OWI)

WHEN THE GERMANS SURRENDER

LONDON, August 6 — The diplomatic correspondent of the London *Sunday Times* wrote today: «The Allies are determined not again to be caught napping as they were in 1918, when the sudden and unexpected collapse of Germany found them unprepared with any cut and dry plans for an armistice.

«All three great powers — Great Britain, Russia and America — have contributed draft plans and the co-ordinated conditions agreed upon cover the whole field of military measures involved when the Germans finally surrender.

«Details of the occupation have already been unanimously agreed upon. The victorious Allied troops will not just stop at the frontiers of Germany but will occupy the whole length and breadth.» (BBC)

GENERAL HUME DECORATED

WASHINGTON, August 6 — Brigadier General Edgar Erskine Hume has been awarded the Oak Leaf Cluster in addition to the Distinguished Service Medal in recognition of his outstanding work as chief of the Allied Military Government of the 5th Army in Italy, the War Department announced here tonight. (PWB)

GERMANY MAKES SAME MISTAKES

LONDON, August 6 — Germany has made the same mistakes in this war that she did in the last, and now is in a more desperate situation than in the autumn of 1918, say Turkish and Swiss papers.

The Turkish paper *Vatan* said recently: «During the last war the Germans, who had prepared for it by organizing their armies and increasing their production, won victories for years. But their persistent propaganda about final victory never came true. In this war they wasted soldiers to no purpose, just as they did in the last war.»

The Swiss paper *Nationalzeitung* of Basle said: «Germany's military situation, particularly on the Russian front, is now far more desperate than it was in the autumn of 1918 in the west. The plot of dissatisfied generals shows that confidence in Hitler as the supreme commander is considerably shaken in large sections of the army.» (UNN)

21 NAZI GENERALS LEAVE STAGE

LONDON, August 6 — Since D-day a total of 21 German generals disappeared from the Normandy front in one way or another. Ten were killed, three seriously wounded, four were captured, and four were relieved of their commands. (AP)

OCCUPIED AREAS

EXPLOSION IN DENMARK KILLS NAZIS

WASHINGTON, August 6 — According to a broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission and an Associated Press report of last night, the Swedish radio said that an «enormous explosion» at Alborg, Denmark,

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A German News Agency report from Sofia said Premier Ivan Bagrianov of Bulgaria received the Soviet charge d'affaires yesterday. (OWI)

U. S. HOPES FOR RUSSIAN-POLISH SETTLEMENT

WASHINGTON, August 6 — The United States government hopes for a satisfactory settlement of Russian-Polish problems as a result of negotiations now taking place in Moscow, Acting Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius said yesterday.

Premier Stanislaw Mikolaczyk of the Polish government-in-exile, who is now in Moscow, has conferred with Premier Stalin and will talk to officials of the Russian-sponsored Polish Committee of National Liberation.

Stettinius said the United States government was happy to note the presence of the Polish Premier in Moscow and naturally hopes that his conversations will result in a mutually satisfactory solution of outstanding questions. (OWI)

AMERICAN SHIPPING OUTPUT

WASHINGTON, August 6 — In the first seven months of the year, shipyards of the United States delivered 990 merchant ships, totaling 9,900,000 deadweight tons, the United States Wartime Commission announced Friday. (OWI)

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EXPLOSION IN DENMARK KILLS NAZIS

WASHINGTON, August 6 — According to a broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission and an Associated Press report of last night, the Swedish radio said that an «enormous explosion» at Alborg, Denmark, the location of a German naval and air station, had killed about 10 persons and injured a number of others.

Five of those killed and the 10 injured were German soldiers.

Another Swedish broadcast yesterday quoted Copenhagen dispatches which told of new anti-Nazi violence in Denmark, in which several Nazi soldiers and Danish Patriots had been shot. (AP)

YUGOSLAV PARTISANS DESTROY OIL TANK

LONDON, August 6 — Partisan units are continuing their offensive operations against the Germans, according to Marshal Tito's communique broadcast yesterday from his headquarters.

In Serbia, fierce fighting continues south of Lebane, where 117 German and Bulgarian soldiers were killed and a large amount of war equipment captured.

In Croatia, an entire train was destroyed on the Zagreb-Belgrade line by partisan units. Two other trains approaching the same location were sighted by Allied planes and destroyed by bombs. A million liters of oil were burnt when partisan units destroyed an oil tank on the Kurilovac airdrome near Zagreb.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759021

In Dalmatia, the enemy is attacking with strong forces, trying to free communications in the north, where more than 500 Germans were rendered harmless in one day in the valley of Cetina.

The Cejle-Maribor railway line in Slovenia was wrecked in several places and on the Gorica-Trieste line, the White Guard garrison from Ribnica, numbering 90 men, came over to the Allies. They brought large quantities of equipment and were at once made members of the National Liberation Army.

In Macedonia, the Germans, attempting to fight their way through from Albania into Debar, are being repulsed by Macedonian and Albanian Partisan units.

In Herzegovina, 510 Germans were killed, many wounded and 20 taken prisoner. All enemy attempts to break through to Vlasenica, in Bosnia, were repulsed and two trains were destroyed near Sjenica. (OWI)

SS GENERAL KILLED BY FFI

LONDON, August 6 — French Forces of the Interior have killed an SS general in the Orne Department, together with 22 German officers and 74 soldiers, it was announced in London today.

Engagements between the French Forces of the Interior and the Germans continue throughout France, the announcement added.

Authoritative French sources report that from July 9 to July 15 only eight of 38 German troop equipment trains were able to leave Besancon.

In the Juras, the French Forces of the Interior are reported to have captured 15 tons of German arms and ammunition and 32 lorries, killing 17 German officers and 300 men. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

ITALY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 6 — Today's communique:

LAND: On both sides of Florence, after a day of clearing pockets of enemy resistance south of the Arno, troops of the 8th Army are now firmly established on the south bank of the river in contact with the enemy.

Farther to the east troops of the 8th Army have captured Monte Altuccia, a dominating feature on the high ground between the Arno and Tiber valleys.

In the Adriatic sector, Polish troops have advanced between two and three miles across the River Misa, and have entered the town of Scapezzano and are in contact with the enemy immediately north of the town.

On the remainder of the front, including the American 5th Army sector, there is no change in the situation.

AIR: Adverse weather restricted operations yesterday. Tactical aircraft attacked roads, railways and enemy positions in the battle area and northern Italy, while other aircraft attacked shipping in the Gulf of Genoa and the Adriatic, and military objectives in Yugoslavia.

Our heavy and medium bombers did not operate.

In these operations, one enemy aircraft was destroyed, and five of ours are missing.

MAAF flew about 500 sorties. (UNN)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, August 6 — To-day's communique:

LAND: In Brittany, an Allied armoured force has driven to Redon. Another force has continued its attack to the northwest of Dol. Vitre and Pontivy have been cleared of

Eight railway bridges and embankments on an arc extending from Elbeus, on the Seine, to Briollay, near Angers, were attacked by medium and light bombers. Other medium bombers attacked the railway yards at Compiegne, Serquex and Verneuil, and flak barges in the harbour of Saint Malo. Locomotives and rolling stock in the Chartres and Orleans area and motor transport were targets for fighter-bombers. Direct support was given our ground forces by fighter-bombers. Fighters provided bomber escort. Two enemy aircraft were destroyed over Northern France during the night.

Dol, in Brittany, is 12 miles due west of Pontorson. Pontivy is 30 miles southwest of Dinan, and 23 miles northwest of the U-boat base of Lorient. Vitre, on the Vilsine river, is 21 miles east of Pennes and the junction for roads leading south to Angers. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, August 6 — Tonight's communique:

During August 6, southwest of Pskov, our troops in the course of their advance have occupied over 30 populated localities, including Shubinki, Latskovo, Laure, Zaharevo, Kustovka, Nezyatovo, Plounermi, Domburi, Mezaikali.

West of Rezekne (Rezhitsa), our troops with fighting occupied over 40 populated localities, including Binkate, Jaundzeli, Voyegrady, Krepanye, Hilgali, and railway station of Nchiem.

North-west of Kaunas (Kovno), our troops forced the river Dubitsa and with fighting occupied over 30 populated localities, including Minushaika, Mankuny, Rozhaihe, Iludaike, Pogovstantsi, Vambulye.

East and south of Sandomir, our troops liquidated the enemy bridgehead on the right bank of Vistula, from the estuary of San to the town of Tarnovzhek.

North-west of Zhezhush, our troops captured the town and railway station of Melet and forced the river Visloka, and on the west bank occupied over 20 populated localities, including Ostruvek, Usichye, Borovo, Gliny-Maliye, Sadkovi-Gory, Surovo, Brady, Bolseslavka, Zhindavyozne.

Troops of the Fourth Ukrainian Front, developing their successful offensive, August 6, by direct assault captured the important communication and strong-point of the enemy defenses, the town of Drogobycz, the regional industrial center of the Ukraine, and also with fighting occupied over 50 other populated localities, including the district center of the Drogobycz Region, the town of Nedenitsa; district center of Stanislav region, the town and railway station of Bolehov.

There are no material changes on other sectors of the front.

During August 5, our troops have damaged or destroyed on all fronts, a total of 151 German tanks.

In air combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 108 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCED HQ, AAI, August 6 — Today's Italian Front Resistance communique:

After bitter fighting, Patriots succeeded: in expelling Nazi-Fascist troops from the Valle del Lys, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. Perosa, situated near Pinerolo, was occupied by the Patriots.

German attacks against pockets of resistance at Sestriere were repulsed in spite of the numerical superiority of the enemy. All accessible roads have been blocked in order to prevent the enemy from sending reinforcements and returning to the attack.

Violent clashes have taken place in the Apennines of Modena. In reprisal the Germans plundered and burned 14

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Authoritative French sources report that from July 9 to July 15 only eight of 38 German troop equipment trains were able to leave Besancon.

In the Juras, the French Forces of the Interior are reported to have captured 15 tons of German arms and ammunition and 32 lorries, killing 17 German officers and 300 men. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

ITALY

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SHAEF, August 6 — To-day's communique:

LAND: In Brittany, an Allied armoured force has driven to Redon. Another force has continued its attack to the northwest of Dol. Vitre and Pontivy have been cleared of the enemy. Rennes, Pontorson and Avranches were bombed by the enemy early yesterday. The damage was slight.

SS, Panzer troops were captured at Dinan, Rennes and Vitre. An Allied task force has engaged the enemy near Saint Malo.

In Normandy, we have moved through the Foret de Saint Sever. The forest is not entirely cleared of the enemy and in approaching Champ de Boult, our troops are encountering pockets of machine guns and small arms resistance. Enemy Panzer units and paratroops are opposing our advance in the town of Le Mesnil Gilbert. Near Vire, our forces are encountering enemy artillery fire. We are 1,500 yards from the center of the town.

Farther north, enemy pockets of resistance left behind by our advance have now been eliminated. Leading troops had entered Aunay sur Ordon. On the west bank of the Orne, our advance southward has continued. All the high ground as far south as the village of Le Homsmile, north of Thury Harcourt, is in our hands.

AIR: At midday yesterday, heavy bombers attacked the railway bridge at Etaples and submarine pens at Brest. Hits were scored on the pens with 12,000 pound bombs. In the evening, oil storage depots at Bassens and Blaye, near Bordeaux, and at Pauillac were attacked by other heavy bombers. Two heavy bombers are missing.

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Violent clashes have taken place in the Apennines of Modena. In reprisal the Germans plundered and burned 14 villages. As a result of the acts of sabotage carried out by Patriots against electric stations and installations in Northern Italy, only 50% of electric power is available to the enemy.

Nazis and Fascists are conducting operations on a vast scale in several provinces in a vain attempt to stem the clandestine fight which is daily extending in scope. A unit of Fascist «Black Brigades», which is thought to be commanded by Alessandro Pavolini, is taking part in these operations. Officers and soldiers perished in the first encounters. Other Fascist traitors have been executed. (UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, August 6 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

The enemy again launched repeated unsuccessful attacks, south of Caen. Also in the area north-east and west of Vire, and east of Avranches, strong enemy attacks supported by tanks had but little success during the entire day. Counter-attacks against enemy forces which had broken in are still in progress in some sectors.

Motorized enemy forces are advancing in a south-easterly direction from the penetration area, south of Avranches. Fierce fighting is raging near Mayenne and

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Laval. There is also bitter fighting going on for some of our strong-points in Brittany.

In France, 57 terrorists were again annihilated in fighting.

Retaliatory fire against London continued day and night.

In Italy, the enemy thus far probed only and made reconnaissance thrusts towards the entire Arno sector. An attempt at crossing the Arno south of Florence was frustrated by our concentrated artillery fire. The enemy achieved a local penetration, north of Arezzo, however he was repulsed in an immediate counter-attack.

East of Warsaw, the 3rd. Soviet Tank Corps which has been cut off since August 1, was annihilated after fierce fighting lasting for several days. The Soviets suffered severe casualties and lost 192 tanks and 45 guns. The enemy continued his attacks at the focal points of fighting, between Vistula and Memel. He was repulsed in grim fighting except for some local penetrations.

North of the Memel, our troops are engaged in fierce fighting aganist strong Soviet forces which had broken in. Within the area of a tank army 62 Soviet tanks were again shot up yesterday. An additional 27 tanks were destroyed by battleplanes. Major Rudel by himself shot up 11 tanks and scored his 300th victory by gunfire.

Bitter fighting continues in Latvia particularly near Mitau and Birsen. Forty out of 50 attacking enemy tanks were destroyed in one sector alone. The Soviets which had broken through at several points between the Dvina and Lake Pskov were checked in a counter-thrust. On the Isthmus of Narva, minor enemy attacks were frustrated. Battleplanes sank one Soviet tanker of 2000 tons and two transport vessels in the Bay of Narva. Two more ships were severely damaged. Enemy bomber formations carried out terror attacks on localities in central Germany. Damage to buildings and casualties were caused particularly in Magdeburg and Brunswick. Thirty-six enemy planes were destroyed by air defense forces.

Last night, a few enemy planes dropped bombs on the Rhenish-Westphalian area and on East Prussia.

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Internal S.C.

INFORMATION DIVISION
ACC
5 AUG 1944

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service **compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, INC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

No. 47 — 5 August 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — U. S. troops 36 miles from St. Nazaire. St. Malo captured; Red Army tanks reach approaches to East Prussia; South Africans gain outskirts of Florence; Elliot heads new Balkan Air Force; Myitkyina taken by Allies. Tengchung assaulted; U. S. war casualties total 277,978.

INSIDE GERMANY — Hitler purges Wehrmacht.

LIBERATED ITALY — Press Secretary ousts 103 Propaganda Ministry officials; 25 Rome University teachers dismissed; AMG begins enforcement of price lists; Dutch open consulate in Naples; More art treasures in Italy saved from Nazis.

UNITED NATIONS — Stalin receives Polish Prime Minister.

OCCUPIED AREAS — Maquis capture ultra-collaborationist and Nazi judge.

NEUTRALS — Von Papen given his passport.

WAR FRONTS

U. S. TROOPS 36 MILES FROM ST. NAZAIRE ST. MALO CAPTURED

SHAEF, August 4 — Latest frontline dispatches from the western sector of the American front locate advance units at a point only 36 miles from the port of St. Nazaire which is at the mouth of the Loire River on the southern side of the Brest Peninsula.

Other American forces driving across the peninsula are reported to have sealed off the great ports of Brest and Lorient. BBC stated earlier today that the port of St. Malo had been captured. German troops, evacuated from the Channel Islands, are now fighting in Brittany.

On the eastern sector of the American front, American patrols early today entered the town of Barenton, six miles [illegible] road leading to Domfront.

Normandy. They overcame very extensive minefields and seized a number of ammunition stacks.

The picture of the battle proceeding on the Caumont front is not yet complete. Doon Campbell, of Reuter, who is with the British forces, reports that strong and persistent German counter-attacks have pushed the Allies back more than 2,000 yards from the villages of La Lande, St. George Daunay and the high ground to the west and northwest of Aunay. Reporting heavy fighting in the area, the official communique states that the enemy counter-attacks have been fierce along the entire front from north and east of Le Beny Bocage. The Germans, says the communique, have reinforced the whole area south of Villers with armor and infantry and are putting new forces into the fight to retain ground.

In the Vire salient, there was heavy fighting on the high ground at Arclais and in the town of Estry, farthest point of the Allied line east of Vire. A Reuter dispatch stated that Vire is surrounded by Allied troops but is not completely held.

Three German strongpoints along the front were standing firm against all assaults. These were Aunay, Villers, and Evercey. The three points prevented the Allies from straightening out their line and sweeping the Germans back to the River Orne.

A BBC reporter here said that to the southwest the big German pocket which stretched from Vire to the northwest has probably almost entirely gone, and that east of Vire itself, British troops were pushing on in a drive which may threaten the whole enemy positions to the north.

30,000 Prisoners Taken

Despite the stern opposition, the past week has gone far to liquidate the German battle army of France. It has now yielded more than 30,000 prisoners, and lost a large proportion of its material. With its resources thus diminished, it has to defend a greatly extended front against Allied armies which have won space to bring into action their superior strength and maneuvring power.

In the territory in which they were retreating in Normandy, the Germans were turning hundreds of French refugees onto the roads with instructions to proceed north, in the hope that they might clog the roads, said a Reuter correspondent. Previously, when the Germans evacuated an area, they forced the refugees to move south to prevent their carrying information to the Allies.

A message from Washington told of a new army breakthrough weapon which is being used in France. It is known as the tankdozer. It has a 3 1/2 ton blade which was used to smash through the hedgerows of Normandy and pave the way for the rapid American advance. The tankdozer is mounted on a M-4 Sherman tank, and has proved its worth.

The weather today over the battle front was brilliant and perfect for flying. The weather was good, too, yesterday afternoon and evening, and Allied fighters and fighter-bombers gave close support to the ground forces.

During last night, coastal aircraft were out attacking a bunch of E-boats, one of which was sent to the bottom

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On the eastern sector of the American front, American patrols early today entered the town of Barenton, six miles southeast of Mortain, on the main road leading to Domfront, but later reports stated that they had withdrawn.

General Dwight D. Eisenhower visited the French front yesterday for the 10th time and conferred with Lieut. General Omar D. Bradley and General Sir Bernard Law Montgomery.

While American armored columns are thundering along the roads of Brittany, still meeting with no signs of organised resistance, and Allied formations east of the Percy-Villedieu road have made advances, very heavy fighting is going on in the area southeast of Caumont.

Americans Advance South of Rennes

In the coastal sector, this morning's communique tells of unbroken success. The Americans have entered Rennes and passed through to the south, while another column, moving more westwards has taken Dol and reached Dinan.

In the centre, The Allies have captured Beaumesil and are now reported to be in the area of St. Sever Calvados. To the south of this, Allied forces have taken Mortain, and one correspondent cables that the indications are that the Germans are pulling out from the area between Mortain and Vire.

American units have occupied the northern third of the Foret St. Sever, one of the chief ammunition dumps in Le Beny Bocage. The Germans, says the communique, have reinforced the whole area south of Villers with armor and infantry and are putting new forces into the fight to retain ground.

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200,000 Nazi Casualties

The German Army in France has suffered almost 200,000 casualties since D-day, an official spokesman stated today.

Over 70,000 Germans have been captured, 20,000 killed and 40,000 wounded on the American front, while on the

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LATE BULLETIN

NEW U. S. THRUST NEAR FOUGERES

SHAEF, August 4 — An American column has penetrated to the vicinity of Fougeres, 23 miles south of Avranches, in a new thrust east of the Brittany peninsula.

British tanks and infantry reached the railway station to the southeast of Villers Bocage. A Reuter dispatch stated that Noyers was in British hands.

Other British troops were also on the outskirts of Evrecy and on the northern slopes of Hill 112.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785121

British front, over 30,000 have been taken prisoner and another 30,000 killed or wounded.

The spokesman said that large groups of Germans are still surrendering after being by-passed by the swift Allied advances. (BBC - Reuter - (OWI)

GERMAN EQUIPMENT DESTROYED

U. S. HQ, AEF, August 4 — Before the start of the present offensive, the American 1st Army had destroyed tanks and equipment equivalent to that of two German divisions, it was announced here today.

The demolished material comprised 163 German tanks, 54 selfpropelled guns, and 51 half-track vehicles. The figures announced do not include guns and vehicles damaged and probably destroyed, but remaining in enemy hands where they might be repaired. (PWB)

ALLIED BOMBERS ATTACK PEENEMUNDE

LONDON, August 4 — More than 1,200 United States heavy bombers today attacked German experimental stations at Peenemunde; a fighter component plant and airfield at Anklam; an aircraft assembly plant at Bostock; port installations at Kiel; and an oil refinery at Bremen. The large bomber formation was escorted by a strong force of fighter planes.

Allied fighters and fighter-bombers ranged over the entire Western Front today in coordinated support of the ground forces, blasting German communications and other targets in front-line positions and in the rear areas.

Operating from airfields in liberated France, the Allied planes took advantage of the excellent weather to attack the enemy without let-up. Every type of enemy target was attacked.

Mosquito bombers of the 2nd TAF last night attacked trains and Seine River traffic. Three trains between Dreux and Le Mans, one of which consisted of 12 carriages, were left burning and stopped after a low-level attack. The Mosquitoes destroyed five enemy aircraft over the Normandy battle area during the night.

Yesterday's big Bomber Command attacks carried out against flying bomb installations in northern France cost the Allies six aircraft, an official announcement said here today. A correspondent at a Canadian bomber base reported that yesterday the RCAF sent up its largest group of planes thus far in the war.

Aerial photographs of Stuttgart, which was heavily bombed on July 24, 25, and 28 revealed widespread areas of devastation and destruction in the commercial and administrative centers of the town.

An Air Ministry announcement today stated that many industrial buildings in Fuerbach, a suburb of Stuttgart, were almost totally damaged. This town is an important center specializing in engineering work.

The synthetic oil plant at Bottrop-Welhiem, in the Rhur, which was producing 6,500 tons of oil monthly, is no longer operating. (Reuter - BBC)

GERMAN GENERAL KILLED

LONDON, August 4 — Lieut. General von Drabich Erachter, commander of the German 326th Infantry Division, was killed on Wednesday in the fighting south of Caumont, the German radio announced today.

The same broadcast reported the death on the western front of Major Wolf Werner (Count von der Schulenburg), commander of a paratroop regiment. He was the son of General Count von der Schulenburg, former Chief of Staff of the Army Group « Crown Prince, » and a senior SS group leader. (PWB)

said yesterday. Hemingway entered Percy with St. Hubert Kimbrough, an Army photographer.

French Patriots told them six Germans were hiding in a cellar, and after taking up positions nearby, the photographer threw a hand grenade into the cellar forcing the Germans out. (AP)

MOBILE POWER STATIONS FOR NORMANDY

LONDON, August 4 — Mobile power stations mounted on railway trains are being brought from the United States to Normandy.

Capable of generating a 5,000 kilowatt current, these units will supply heat and lighting to those towns whose power plants have been destroyed by bombing or by retreating Germans. (Reuter)

RED ARMY REACHES APPROACHES TO EAST PRUSSIA

MOSCOW, August 4 — The huge battle of the Eastern Front continued tonight with increased fury from the Baltic to the Carpathians as the Red Army smashed at Warsaw from the east, north, and south while the Polish Underground carried on another battle within the city.

Red Army tanks reached the immediate approaches of East Prussia at a moment when hundreds of thousands of hands of slave labor worked frantically under Gestapo guns to dig new lines of fortifications. Soviet bombers and fighters combed the air, bombing, strafing, and photographing a landscape which one correspondent described as a « futuristic nightmare with the Germans doing everything to disguise railways short of painting the rails green. »

To the south, Marshal Rokossovsky has opened up new routes into Germany itself with a sensational breakthrough on the western side of the Vistula about 100 miles south of Warsaw. He drove a wedge 15 miles deep in the direction of Tarnow, and it is estimated that he is less than 90 miles from Cracow.

Thus, in addition to the present offensive against East Prussia, the Germans are faced with the strong possibility of fighting in defense of German soil. Cracow is only 62 miles from the German border.

The commander-in-chief of the Polish Underground, General Bor, said in a message sent directly from within Warsaw, that « the general postoffice, Warsaw's skyscraper, and Prudential buildings in Napoleon Square have been in our hands since August 2. »

He added that the main power station and gas works are also in the hands of the Polish Underground, and that Polish flags now are flying from each of the buildings the Poles have captured.

A Polish Government courier, who recently returned from Moscow, said that he had witnessed the increasing demoralization of German troops and had personally purchased 10 machine guns from German non-commissioned officers for 50 pounds.

The radio message from within Warsaw also reported that the Germans are trying to maintain their hold on the main thoroughfares as avenues of retreat. The message said: « We destroyed a number of tanks and took prisoners. The Germans are blowing up public utilities and dwelling houses in the suburbs of Warsaw. The morale of our population is excellent, and large numbers of volunteers are joining our ranks hourly. »

Baltic Trap Tightens

Tonight's Soviet communique told of further advances north and northwest of Kaunas at the north of the line, thus tightening the trap of the German 16th and 18th [illegible] in the Baltic region. A hint of what is in store for

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

large bomber formation was escorted by a strong force of fighter planes.

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FFI DIVERTS GERMAN FORCES

LONDON, August 4 — General Eisenhower announced yesterday that French Forces of the Interior have forced the Germans to use strong forces backed by artillery and bombers in an attempt to maintain their hold on Southern France. (OWI)

PRISONERS IN ARMY ONLY THREE WEEKS

LONDON, August 4 — Hundreds of German prisoners were captured by the Americans in Normandy because their horse-drawn transports were wiped out, the American war correspondent Larry Lescur reported yesterday.

The type of prisoners taken clearly demonstrated, the reporter said, how hard-pressed Germany is for manpower today. Some of them are men just released from hospital and have not yet fully recovered from their wounds. Others had been in the army only three weeks. (BBC)

HEMINGWAY HELPS CAPTURE PRISONERS

WITH THE AMERICAN 1ST ARMY IN FRANCE, August 4 — Ernest Hemingway, American novelist, aided in the capture of six Germans, an Associated Press dispatch

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The commander-in-chief of the Polish Underground, General Bor, said in a message sent directly from within Warsaw, that « the general postoffice, Warsaw's skyscraper, and Prudential buildings in Napoleon Square have been in our hands since August 2. »

He added that the main power station and gas works are also in the hands of the Polish Underground, and that Polish flags now are flying from each of the buildings the Poles have captured.

A Polish Government courier, who recently returned from Moscow, said that he had witnessed the increasing demoralization of German troops and had personally purchased 10 machine guns from German non-commissioned officers for 50 pounds.

The radio message from within Warsaw also reported that the Germans are trying to maintain their hold on the main thoroughfares as avenues of retreat. The message said: « We destroyed a number of tanks and took prisoners. The Germans are blowing up public utilities and dwelling houses in the suburbs of Warsaw. The morale of our population is excellent, and large numbers of volunteers are joining our ranks hourly. »

Baltic Trap Tightens

Tonight's Soviet communique told of further advances north and northwest of Kaunas at the north of the line, thus tightening the trap of the German 16th and 18th armies in the Baltic region. A hint of what is in store for the trapped Germans who have only one escape route by sea came from Stockholm today in an Associated Press dispatch which stated that Russian trucks loaded with speedboats, torpedoes, and mines were speeding up the Soviet corridor to the Baltic Sea west of Riga.

In his push north and northwest of Kaunas, General Chernyakhovsky filled out a large area south of the Nieman River and captured Lukshe, 42 miles east of Tilsit.

A late dispatch tonight from John Evans, Reuter correspondent, stated that the fighting on the Baltic sector was « slaughter. » He added that General Schoerner's isolated divisions « have plenty of miscellaneous ammunition, but are believed running short of large calibre shells and other special supplies. Large scale actions are expected before Schoerner's troops can be liquidated. »

Reuter added that the railway from Rezekne to Krustils lies north of Dvinsk and runs east toward the Baltic coast. Rezekne is about 55 miles northeast of Dvinsk, and Krustils is about the same distance to the northeast.

Berlin yesterday announced that the Russians had broken through at Augustovo toward the adjacent frontier of East Prussia, and allowed publication of the news that German troops between Warsaw and the sacred Prussian soil are « paralysed with exhaustion. » (Reuter)

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

GERMANS WARNED ON TREATMENT PRISONERS

LONDON, August 4 — In a Polish broadcast, the BBC stated that the «Polish Home Army is a part of the Polish armed forces,» and that the Germans would be held responsible for treating any captive members in a manner contrary to international laws. The broadcast said:

«The Polish Home Army forms part of the Polish armed forces, and has remained at war with the Germans since September 1, 1939. Cases have occurred in which soldiers of the Home Army, engaged in regular warfare against the German armed forces, have been shot or handed over to the German civil authorities and put to death.

«The German military and civil authorities are hereby warned - first, that all persons, whether military or civilian, who are responsible for ordering these atrocities, will be tracked down and duly punished by the victorious United Nations. Second, that the German military authorities can not absolve themselves of their responsibility for the safety and proper treatment of captured members of the Polish Home Army by handing them over to German civil authorities.» (OWI)

FINN PARLIAMENT AUTHORIZES APPOINTMENT

STOCKHOLM, August 4 The Finnish Parliament unanimously adopted a bill enabling the president of Finland to be appointed instead of elected, the Helsinki correspondent of the Swedish News Agency reported today.

This means that legal machinery has been created for issuing a decree naming Field Marshal Mannerheim president. (Reuter)

SURPRISES POSSIBLE IN FINLAND

WASHINGTON, August 4 — The formation of a new Finnish cabinet is not yet completed, and surprises regarding the choice of a new premier are possible, said a Reuter dispatch from Stockholm today.

No Finnish-Russian peace negotiations are going on, the dispatch added.

Although the Swedish press Wednesday unanimously expressed the hope that Finland would find a way out of the war even at this late hour, it was acknowledged that tremendous difficulties face the Finnish government.

Svenska Morgonbladet said:

«It is manifest that Finland's leaders consider the country in great peril. The pact with Ribbentrop is now annuled. The sole task of the new government will be to conclude peace.»

Morgontidningen said that the course of events has finally «broken the spell», adding that the sensational form taken by the change in presidents bears witness to the country's position, but also «seems to give promise of a firm decision at all costs to break through the threatening ring of blunders and omissions.» (OWI)

ORDER OF GERMAN GENERAL CAPTURED

MOSCOW, August 4 — Red Army troops captured an order by Colonel General Schoerner, newly-appointed commander of the German northern group of armies which has been pushed back across the Vistula. The order disclosed a feeling of great gloom. The document was published in the supplementary Soviet communique today. The text of the order said:

«In this earnest hour, the Fuehrer has entrusted me with the command of the northern army group. He has ordered us to use all resources at hand for the defense of the Baltic.»

The new commander threatened his soldiers with severe penalties, and declared he would «get at every loafer, and

An average of 175,000 tons of cargo a month is delivered to the Russians, in addition to American and British army supplies carried on the same lines.» (OWI)

SOUTH AFRICANS GAIN OUTSKIRTS OF FLORENCE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 4 — Following yesterday's successful advance by 8th Army troops, South African forces today gained the outskirts of the Tuscan city of Florence, it was announced here tonight.

Forward reconnaissance patrols found five out of the six bridges over the Arno destroyed. The famous Ponte Vecchio was found intact, but houses on either side of the road leading to the bridge were demolished to cause road blocks.

The foremost 8th Army troops pressing northward yesterday passed the village of Giogoli, on a secondary road leading from Cerbaia, where New Zealanders made the original crossing of the Pesa River, which flows westward along this stretch, and the Greve River, a tributary of the Arno.

East of highway 2, the main road from Poggibonsi to Florence, South African infantry and British Guardsmen, supported by Sherman tank forces, pushed north from Impruneta, which was captured yesterday, to take Montebuoni, about four miles south of Florence, and the village of Montecchio, about 4½ miles south of the city. These forces met with the fiercest resistance from German parachute troops, who clung bitterly to the high ground around Impruneta, Dominating the southern approaches to the Arno and Florence. Impruneta, a small town, was reduced to rubble in the savage fighting.

Southeast of Florence, where the Germans were withdrawing more slowly, leading British troops yesterday were still over nine miles from there, although they held high ground dominating the approach road leading through Bagno a Ripoli.

Armoured forces of the 8th Army advancing toward Florence along the Arno Valley have reached a point of Highway 69 just 10 miles from the city. Patrols entered Incisa itself, 11 miles from Florence on Highway 69 to find it unoccupied by the enemy.

The German withdrawal tactics, in which only small yardage at a time is yielded to the enemy, and contact is maintained almost constantly, is proving «very costly», it was reported here. In the 24 days from July 3 to July 27, 8th Army captured 5,000 prisoners, only 2,000 less than the total number taken in the 53 previous days from the opening of the present offensive May 11.

Enemy losses in killed and wounded have been proportionately increased by the new German tactics, which allow little time for the preparation of dug-in positions. As a result, German battalions and even regiments, have been combined to make up their strength, and thousands of reinforcements have been drawn from Germany, including an entire veteran division from the Russian Front.

On the 5th Army sector, an increase in enemy patrol activity was reported. Small enemy forces attempted to cross the Arno in small boats, only to be driven back. At Pontedera, a large enemy column was dispersed by American artillery fire.

Rail Lines Pounded

Medium bombers, including French planes, yesterday continued their savage attacks on enemy rail and road communications in southern France and northwestern Italy.

Road bridges northwest of Nice, a rail bridge near Monaco, and other key spans along the Riviera were struck, in a series of attacks which have now been coordinated with night assaults by RAF heavy and medium bombers, which last night hit the Portes les Valences rail yards.

Eighteen enemy aircraft were destroyed in the course

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«In this earnest hour, the Fuehrer has entrusted me with the command of the northern army group. He has ordered us to use all resources at hand for the defense of the Baltic.»

The new commander threatened his soldiers with severe penalties, and declared he would «get at every loafer, and everyone who dodges battle, in the shortest possible time.»

Finally, the German general begged of his soldiers and officers:

«Each yard of soil in each sector must be defended with flaming fanaticism. We must grow into the soil. You — soldiers of the army group — hold in your hands the fate and the issue of this war.»

The Soviet supplementary communique pointed out:

«The order of General Schoerner exposed with complete obviousness that everything is not well in the northern group of the German Army, pursued by our troops. German soldiers are aware of the fact that they are doomed. They dodge battle and desert. Neither severe orders nor hysterical begging will help the new commander.» (PWB)

RUSSIA-IRAN SUPPLY ROUTE BUSY

WASHINGTON August 4 — An official announcement disclosed that American supplies are reaching Russia through Iran, despite the most unfavorable climatic conditions and seemingly impossible transportation problems.

Praising the hardiness and ingenuity of the engineers and the labor battalions entrusted with the job, the announcement added:

about four miles south of Florence, and the village of Montecchio, about 4½ miles south of the city. These forces met with the fiercest resistance from German parachute troops, who clung bitterly to the high ground around Impruneta. Dominating the southern approaches to the Arno and Florence, Impruneta, a small town, was reduced to rubble in the savage fighting.

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Eighteen enemy aircraft were destroyed in the course of yesterday's operations, which included long range bombing of Friedrichshafen, southern Germany, and vulnerable stretches of the Brenner Pass line into northern Italy.

Danube Traffic Disrupted

RAF mining of the Danube River has caused «widespread dislocation» of traffic along this vital enemy waterway, it was announced here today.

As a result of the disrupted traffic, freight rates and warehousing fees have doubled and in some cases increased tenfold, it was said. Wellingtons, Liberators, and Halifaxes last mined the river on the night of July 31.

DAF at Birthday Party

General Heydrich, commander of the 1st Parachute Division defending Florence, celebrated his birthday last Saturday in a lonely house about 10 miles behind the front, the London *Daily Mail* correspondent reported.

Some days before the party was held, details of all arrangements for it reached forward headquarters of an 8th Army division. The Desert Air Force was instantly informed in a message which read:

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

« General Heydrich is holding a birthday party. The date is July 29, time 2000 hours. The company of the desert Air Force is cordially invited, and it is hoped that tails and decorations will be worn. »

Pilots were specially briefed for the « party » and the location was pin-pointed on a minute map. A force of 26 fighter-bombers, each carrying five 100 pound bombs, attended the celebration.

They knew they were at the right house when very heavy anti-aircraft fire welcomed them. Flying through the flak, they dropped every bomb in the target area, and it is reported that at least two fell on Heydrich's house. (Reuter)

ELLIOT HEADS NEW BALKAN AIR FORCE

LONDON, August 4 — Air Vice Marshal William Elliot has been appointed commander of the Balkan Air Force, a new composite group of the Mediterranean Allied Air Force, created for the centralization of the conduct of air operations in the Balkans, excluding strategic bombings, and for intensification of air operations in the Adriatic.

Vice Marshal Elliot had been commander of RAF operations at Gibraltar, and was previously director of plans.

Air Vice Marshal A. Charles Stevens has been appointed to succeed Elliot as commander of the RAF at Gibraltar. (Reuter)

PRIBOJ CAPTURED BY YUGOSLAVS

LONDON, August 4 — The Yugoslav National Army of Liberation communique, broadcast by the Free Yugoslav Radio, today said that Marshal Tito's forces in Serbia have completely cleared the Pusta-Reka-Jablanica region of the enemy in counter-attacks which inflicted heavy losses on him.

From the Sandjak came reports that partisans have captured the town of Priboj, thus completely clearing the Germans from the communication lines between the towns of Prijepolje and Visegrad.

On the Sjenica sector, partisans broke up an enemy unit, killing 50 Germans and taking one German officer prisoner.

Yugoslav forces in Montenegro dispersed an enemy group guarding communications in that region.

Mopping up operations were in progress in Istria and local battles were taking place on the Gracac-Bihac highway and in other Croatian districts. (Reuter)

JAP ATTACKS EAST OF AITAPE BEATEN BACK

PEARL HARBOR, August 4 — In spite of increased Japanese resistance, United States Marines and Army forces have advanced nearly two miles northwestward on Guam Island and have brought under control the important road junction town of Finegayan, Admiral Nimitz' headquarters announced today.

The communique added that on Wednesday the American flag was formally raised on Tinian Island, in the capture of which more than 5,000 Japanese were killed.

From General MacArthur's headquarters came the news that four separate enemy attacks on the American Afua flank positions east of Aitape, in British New Guinea, have been repulsed. These suicidal attempts to break through the closing trap drawn by Australian and American troops in that sector were supported by artillery, mortar, and machine gun fire, and are in addition to repeated unsuccessful thrusts reported yesterday. These attempts have so far cost the Japanese nearly 4,000 dead.

More Allied air attacks were reported on Timor and Ceram islands and other targets in the southwest Pacific. A 1,000-ton freighter and several small craft were destroyed [illegible] while to the west a direct

During the violent and bloody siege of Myitkyina, which began on May 17, at least 3,000 Japanese were killed, stated an AP report. The capture of the city, which is an essential step in General Joseph Stilwell's drive to link the new Ledod highway with the old Burma Road, came after Allied forces had put to flight enemy formations which had invaded northeast India. Myitkyina had been in enemy hands for over two years. The last remnants of the Japanese garrison were killed in the final mopping-up.

Myitkyina is the largest city in northern Burma. Its capture gives the Allies control of two airfields, and an important road and rail junction on the upper Irrawaddy River, and augurs well for a junction with the Yunnan Chinese forces to the east in a combined effort to open a land route to north China.

Forward Allied troops in north Burma are firmly established only about 21 miles from the westward-driving Chinese forces. After an advance of three miles along the Tiddim road, the Allies are in contact with the enemy five miles south of Churachandpur. The occupation of a hill on the Tamu-Palel road has brought Allied units within seven miles of Tamu.

In western Yunnan Province, Chinese troops have fought their way into the Japanese bastion of Tengyueh, stated UP correspondent George Wang. The advance was made in the wake of a shattering raid by B-25s of the 14th USAAF.

A recent Tokyo broadcast, quoting Domei, said the new Japanese Premier, General Kuniaki Koisi, has warned the Japanese people that « the Allies might attempt a landing on the Japanese mainland. » The broadcast added: « The offensive against the fortress of Asia is being carried on from east, west, south, and north, » and expressed concern about Allied Pacific successes.

American fighter-bombers have raided Hengyang airfield, targets on the Yellow River, Suiween in South China, and French Indo-China, stated a communique from General Stilwell's headquarters. River shipping in the Tungtin Lake area was bombed, and 14th USAAF planes destroyed 200 trucks and inflicted casualties on the Japanese elsewhere. None of the American aircraft was lost. (AP - Reuter - UP)

LEDO ROAD GROWS BEHIND MOGAUNG DRIVE

KANDY, Ceylon, August 4 — As General Joseph Stilwell's Chinese-American forces drive down the Mogaung Valley, the Ledo Road, under the hands of American engineers, is growing in their wake. It is being built by the same specialists who constructed the Alaska-Canada Highway.

The Ledo Road has already been completed as a two-lane highway to within 34 miles of Myitkyina, it is reported today. The New York *Times* Friday described the road as « destined to open a new major front against Japan, » and cited General Stilwell's recent appointment to full, fourstar General as emphasizing the growing importance of the Burma war theatre. The paper pointed out that Japan's hopes of invading India are now no more than a memory. Her abortive attempt at invasion had cost her 50,000 men. (PWB)

FAR EAST AIR FORCES NEVER LACK FUEL

WASHINGTON, August 4 — Aviation gasoline and other petroleum products are being delivered so successfully to the Allied forces in the New Guinea campaign that Far East air forces never lack fuel, stated the War Department yesterday.

American ingenuity, willingness, and cooperation between the various services made possible this achievement, said a War Department spokesman, who went on to describe how ingeniously-improvised means brought aviation fuel to American forces on Wakde and the Admiralty Islands.

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More Allied air attacks were reported on Timor and Ceram islands and other targets in the southwest Pacific. A 1,000-ton freighter and several small craft were destroyed off the north coast of Ceram, while to the west a direct hit was scored on a destroyer. Enemy airfields and fortifications were attacked at many places, and from all these operations only two Allied planes are reported missing. (OWI)

MYITKYINA TAKEN, TENGCHUNG ASSAULTED

KANDY, CEYLON, August 4 — As Allied forces completed the capture of the north Burma town of Myitkyina, which for 12 weeks has been the scene of some of the bitterest fighting of the Burma campaign, Chinese troops, little more than 80 miles to the southeast, were battering their way into the walled city of Tengchung, a key point on the overland route to China.

A battle with the Japanese garrison of Tengchung is now in progress, stated a Chinese High Command communique. In the Hunan Province, added the communique, fierce battles are raging, with the Chinese still holding out in encircled Hengyang. Chinese relief columns are trying to force a way through the Japanese lines to aid the city's defenders. Allied warplanes struck hard at enemy air power nests at Hankow and Canton. Fires were visible from miles away as medium bombers streaked for home after attacking two Canton airdromes. Good results were reported from the Hankow raid.

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GENERAL TANAKA ON JAPANESE WAR COUNCIL

LONDON, August 4 — General Shizuichi Tanaka, former Japanese commander-in-chief in the Philippines, has been appointed a member of Japan's Supreme War Council, said a Domei report.

General Tanaka left the Philippines in May, 1943, and on his return to Japan was appointed to the Army General Staff. (Reuter)

U-BOAT SUNK AFTER 90 MINUTE BATTLE

WASHINGTON, August 4 — A German submarine has been sunk in the Atlantic after a 90 minute battle with three destroyer escorts, the U. S. Navy Department announced yesterday.

Twelve German survivors, including the U-boat's captain, were captured. (PWB)

U.S. WAR CASUALTIES TOTAL 277,978

WASHINGTON, August 4 — Total casualties of all U. S. armed services since the war began and through July 13 are 277,978, it was announced yesterday by the War and Navy Departments.

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

Army casualties, as released by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, are: killed, 39,720; wounded, 97,000; prisoners, 41,234; missing, 40,519; total, 218,473.

Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard casualties released by the Navy Department are: *Navy:* killed, 15,944; wounded, 6,602; prisoners, 2,524; missing, 8,604; total, 33,674.

Marine Corps: killed, 5,526; dounded, 9,106; prisoners, 1,945; missing, 869; total, 17,446.

Coast Guard: killed, 346; wounded, 175; missing, 230; total, 751.

The total casualties for all services are: dead, 62,766; wounded, 118,950; prisoner of war, 45,703; missing, 50,559; total, 277,978.

The announcement added that casualties for the battles of Guam and Tinian totalled 7,634 for all services.

(OWI)

NAZIS HAD PLANNED TO SEIZE URUGUAY

NEW YORK, August 4 — German agents planned to seize Uruguay without waiting for Hitler's intended invasion of the Americas from Dakar, J. Edgar Hoover, director of the U. S. Federal Bureau of Investigation, wrote in an article in the *American* magazine. He wrote:

« The Axis had made definite plans to invade South America from Dakar and the situation had become alarming. The German population was to have worked toward the plan which would have crushed Uruguay in 15 days and spread into Brazil and Argentina.

« When the country had been taken over, German agents intended to liquidate all Jews and Freemasons, confiscate banks and lands, and set up a Nazi government. But before the leader could complete his plans, he was arrested and sent to prison for 13 years. »

Telling how the Axis espionage and sabotage system in South America was smashed, Hoover said that over 7,000 Axis agents and sympathizers had been expelled, interned, or moved to residences where they could do no harm. More than 250 highly-trained enemy spies and saboteurs were neutralized, and 29 secret shortwave radio stations, used for transmitting information about the United States to Germany, had been eliminated. (OWI)

FOUR CITIES SHATTERED NAZI HOPES

LONDON, August 4 — Four cities of Europe have shattered the Nazi onslaught, an editorial in the London *Evening Standard* said today.

They stood at each point of the compass: Leningrad in the north, London in the west, Stalingrad in the east, and Malta's Valetta in the south. Today, they are no longer beleaguered cities, but the sallying points of conquering armies.

Through two winters the citizens of Leningrad lived like Arctic explorers, starving, shelled, but working as never before in the history of the city, the article commented.

Stalingrad, it said, was the grave of a German army and of German hopes. If Malta had fallen, no force in the world could have prevented the junction of the Nazis with the Japanese.

In the west, London defied Nazi threats. It suffered, and is still suffering, but it now has the certainty of victory and the knowledge that the West is saved. (PWB)

TRANSATLANTIC RECORD BROKEN

NEW YORK, August 4 — Brigadier General Lawrence Fritz today said the North Atlantic division of the Army Air Transport Command has broken the transatlantic air traffic record by moving more cargo, mail, and passengers in the first six months of this year than in all of 1943.

Transport Command officers reported that successful

A statement from Hitler's headquarters said that the Army, in order to vindicate its honor, had requested Hitler to carry out a ruthless purge to cleanse it of the last criminal who took part in the attempt on July 20, and thereby re-establish the honor of the Army.

Those who were found to have taken part in the revolt against Hitler would then be turned over to the « people's justice », which implies that punishment will be at the ruthless hands of the Gestapo, rather than the Army itself.

The statement read: « The court of honor is to inquire into the antecedents of field marshals and generals to learn who took any part whatever in the attempt. Those who had part in the attempt should be expelled from the Army or, being under suspicion, should be dismissed temporarily. »

Hitler has reserved the right personally to exercise the final decision over the proposals of the court.

« The following who were shot under sentence of court on the strength of the results of its investigations, were submitted to Hitler today:

« Expelled from the Army: General Field Marshal von Witzleben; Signal Corps General Fellgiebel; Lieut. General von Hase; Major Generale Stieff; Major General von Treschkow; Colonel G. Hansen; Lieut. Colonel G. Bernardis; Major Habessen Captain Klausing; Lieutenant Count von der Schulenburg; Lieutenant D. R. von Hagen; and Count York von Warthenburg. All are under detention. »

(General Fellgiebel was plenipotentiary for technical means of communication in Goering's four-year plan.)

« The following who were shot under sentence of court martial on July 20 are also to be expelled: Infantry General Olbricht, Colonel Count Stauffengerg, Colonel Mertz von Quirnheim, and Lieutenant Haeften.

« Also, the traitors who acknowledged their guilt themselves by committing suicide: Colonel General Beck, Artillery General Wagner, Colonel Freytag-Loringhoven, and Lieut. Colonel Schrader.

« Also, the deserters to the Bolshevists: Artillery General Lindemann and Major G. Kuhn.

The proposal to expel former Colonel General Hoeppner is rendered void by the fact that he was already expelled from the Wehrmacht in 1942, and is no longer a member of the Army.

« The Fuehrer has consented to the proposals, and the persons expelled will be handed over to the people's court for judgment. The trial before the people's court will take place shortly. »

The members of the court of honor, who were appointed by Hitler, are: General Field Marshal Keitel, Field Marshal von Rundstedt, Colonel General Guderian, Infantry General Schroth, and Lieut. General Specht. The deputies are: Infantry General Kreibel and Lieut. General Kirchheim.

(Reuter - OWI)

BACKGROUND ON FIELD MARSHAL WITZLEBEN

LONDON, August 4 — Field Marshal Erwin von Witzleben, former German commander in France and Italy, proclaimed himself German chief of state on the evening of July 20, according to an official statement made the following day by SS General Gauleiter August Eigruber in Linz, in upper Austria.

The account of the statement was printed in a Nazi-Austrian newspaper which has just arrived here. Eigruber said:

« Colonel General Fromm, commander of the reserve army, and two other generals were accomplices of Witzleben.

« There is a small clique of noble generals in Soviet Russia, including General von Seydlitz and Count Einsiedl, who were captured at Stalingrad. The clique placed itself at the disposal of Stalin, and called itself the National Committee of Free Germany. These reactionaries established

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article in the American magazine

« The Axis had made definite plans to invade South America from Dakar and the situation had become alarming. The German population was to have worked toward the plan which would have crushed Uruguay in 15 days and spread into Brazil and Argentina.

« When the country had been taken over, German agents intended to liquidate all Jews and Freemasons, confiscate banks and lands, and set up a Nazi government. But before the leader could complete his plans, he was arrested and sent to prison for 13 years. »

Telling how the Axis espionage and sabotage system in South America was smashed, Hoover said that over 7,000 Axis agents and sympathizers had been expelled, interned, or moved to residences where they could do no harm. More than 250 highly-trained enemy spies and saboteurs were neutralized, and 29 secret shortwave radio stations, used for transmitting information about the United States to Germany, had been eliminated. (OWI)

FOUR CITIES SHATTERED NAZI HOPES

LONDON, August 4 — Four cities of Europe have shattered the Nazi onslaught, an editorial in the London *Evening Standard* said today.

They stood at each point of the compass: Leningrad in the north, London in the west, Stalingrad in the east, and Malta's Valetta in the south. Today, they are no longer beleaguered cities, but the sallying points of conquering armies.

Through two winters the citizens of Leningrad lived like Arctic explorers, starving, shelled, but working as never before in the history of the city, the article commented.

Stalingrad, it said, was the grave of a German army and of German hopes. If Malta had fallen, no force in the world could have prevented the junction of the Nazis with the Japanese.

In the west, London defied Nazi threats. It suffered, and is still suffering, but it now has the certainty of victory and the knowledge that the West is saved. (PWB)

TRANSATLANTIC RECORD BROKEN

NEW YORK, August 4 — Brigadier General Lawrence Fritz today said the North Atlantic division of the Army Air Transport Command has broken the transatlantic air traffic record by moving more cargo, mail, and passengers in the first six months of this year than in all of 1943.

Transport Command officers reported that successful flying over the North Atlantic route during the winter of 1943/44 was accomplished without the loss of a single transport. Flying by this route saved more than 14,000 bomber-days for the 8th USAAF in England. (OWI)

INSIDE GERMANY

HITLER PURGES WEHRMACHT

LONDON, August 4 — The Wehrmacht has requested Hitler to carry out a purge in the army the German News Agency reported from Hitler's headquarters tonight. A court of honor has been set up to inquire into the attitude of field marshal and generals.

The German report also stated that one field marshal and four generals had been expelled from the Wehrmacht at the first sitting of the court today.

Military observers in London pointed out that Hitler is attempting to make it appear that the German Army, instead of the Nazi Party, instituted the current purge. They recalled that the original purge, sponsored by Goering, Himmler, and other Party leaders, began immediately after the attempt on Hitler's life.

Major Habessen Captain Hasting, Schulenburg; Lieutenant D. R. von Hagen; and Count York von Warthenburg. All are under detention. »

(General Fellgiebel was plenipotentiary for technical means of communication in Goering's four-year plan.)

« The following who were shot under sentence of court martial on July 20 are also to be expelled: Infantry General Olbricht, Colonel Count Stauffengerg, Colonel Mertz von Quirnheim, and Lieutenant Haeften.

« Also, the traitors who acknowledged their guilt themselves by committing suicide: Colonel General Beck, Artillery General Wagner, Colonel Freytag-Loringhoven, and Lieut. Colonel Schrader.

« Also, the deserters to the Bolshevists: Artillery General Lindemann and Major G. Kuhn.

The proposal to expel former Colonel General Hoeppner is rendered void by the fact that he was already expelled from the Wehrmacht in 1942, and is no longer a member of the Army.

« The Fuehrer has consented to the proposals, and the persons expelled will be handed over to the people's court for judgment. The trial before the people's court will take place shortly. »

The members of the court of honor, who were appointed by Hitler, are: General Field Marshal Keitel, Field Marshal von Rundstedt, Colonel General Guderian, Infantry General Schroth, and Lieut. General Specht. The deputies are: Infantry General Kreibel and Lieut. General Kirchheim. (Reuter - OWI)

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« There is a small clique of noble generals in Soviet Russia, including General von Seydlitz and Count Einsiedl, who were captured at Stalingrad. The clique placed itself at the disposal of Stalin, and called itself the National Committee of Free Germany. These reactionaries established contact with their accomplices in the Reich, and wanted to conclude an alliance with Bolshevism.

« For this purpose, the Fuehrer was to be removed and, after his death, the executive power was to be assumed by the German Army, as was ordered yesterday, by the Army High Command. » (Reuter)

HITLER DEMANDS « LAST CARTRIDGE »

LONDON, August 4 — Hitler and Himmler recently held a conference of army officers at Hitler's headquarters, said the German telegraph service for the front yesterday. Both Himmler and Marshal Keitel, chief of the High Command, addressed the officers, who are styled « leading National Socialist officers. »

It is recalled that some months ago, Hitler and Keitel stressed that only a politically trained officer would be able to demand the necessary sacrifices from the German soldiers. One such demand for sacrifices was made by Hitler a few days after D-day in an order to officers on the Normandy front, which has now come into the possession of the Allies.

This order requires officers to make it their soldiers' task « to deny the enemy entry into Europe in any

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circumstances. » It says « every commander of a str[illegible]a point, of an island, of a fortification, and of a ship is responsible on his honor never to capitulate, to carry on the fight to the last gun and the last round of ammunition. »

The order concluded by asserting that the Allies will not succeed in getting a firm hold on the coast protected by the Germans, and that victory will therefore be Germany's.

German soldiers, prisoners in Allied hands, have their own comments to make on this order. One of them said, « sounds easy, but Hitler should have been there. Then he would have seen how high were our losses. » Another said, « Ridiculous: everybody knew that when the Allies landed we should not be able to hold them. » (PWB)

PRISONERS TO MAN GERMAN FLAK BATTERIES

LONDON, August 4 — A Reuter dispatch from Zurich said that Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, French, Polish, Czech, and Russian prisoners of war are to take over flak batteries inside Germany in replacement of 200,000 German soldiers who will be sent to the war fronts.

Commenting on the report, a Londoner said that this news will give Allied airmen greater confidence, since anti-aircraft guns manned by non-Germans can be much less accurate. (Reuter)

LIBERATED ITALY

PRESS SECRETARY OUSTS 103 OFFICIALS

ROME, August 4 — Under Secretary Spataro of the Press and Information office of the Government announced today that 103 officials of the former Ministry of Popular Culture have been suspended from office, pending final examination of their cases by the proper purge commissions.

Included in the list are four inspector generals, six division heads, two section heads, and nine councillors. (UNN)

25 ROME UNIVERSITY TEACHERS FIRED

ROME, August 4 — The Minister of Public Instruction announced today that 25 members of the faculty of the University of Rome have been removed from office, pending examination of their cases for final disposition by the Fascist purge commission. (UNN)

AMG BEGINS PRICE LISTS ENFORCEMENT

ROME, August 4 — An AMG Summary Court today fined three jewelers a total of 35,000 lire for failing to put price marks on items for sale in their shops.

A barber who failed to post the approved scale of prices for his services was fined 5,000 lire.

The Court explained that these mild sentences were given in view of the novelty of the price enforcement system under AMG ordinances, but stiffer sentences, including jail terms, may be expected by later violators. (UNN)

DUTCH OPEN CONSULATE IN NAPLES

LONDON, August 4 — The first Dutch consulate on liberated European territory has been opened in Naples, according to the United Nations Information Bulletin. (UNN)

MINISTER SPEAKS FOR GRANARIES

CATANIA, August 4 — Continuing his tour through Sicily, Minister of Agriculture Fausto Gullo yesterday spoke here before a large crowd in support of the Granaries [illegible] the people. Other speakers were the prefect of the

today, after seeing how works of art had been carefully hidden to keep them away from the Nazis' clutches.

Some of the works saved included The *Madonna* by Giotto, 14th century; the *Madonna* by Cimabue, 13th century; The *Battle Scene* by Paolo Uccello, 14th Century; Botticelli's *Primavera* and his *Adorazione Dei Magi; Santa Anna* by Masaccio; two paintings by the Lippis, father and son — the *Coronation of the Virgin* by Filippo Lippi, the Father, and the *Descent from the Cross* by Filippino Lippi, the son; *Portrait of a Knight* by Reubens; The *Madonna* by Andrea Del Sarto; and The *Madonna with a Group of Saints* by Fra Bartolomeo.

The list of rescued art pieces was confirmed by Professor Cesare Fasole, curator of the Library of Fine Arts in Florence, who said that most of the pieces came from the Uffizi Gallery and the Accademia Gallery.

However, not all of the paintings came through unscathed, and some of them were stolen by the Nazis. One of the places where the paintings were hidden was in charge of a priest who was forced to flee when the Germans suspected him of having sympathized with the Italian Partisans.

Professor Fasole said: « Luckily, the paintings left there were not the most important. When I arrived ,there was nobody in the place and the Germans were wandering about at will among the collection. The most precious pictures there were The *Crucifixion* by Perugino, 14th century, and *The Master* by Raphael. These are safe and undamaged. However, it is certain that some of the paintings have been stolen or damaged, but as far as I can tell, only the smaller pictures suffered. »

Professor Fasole praised Allied officials for the care and solicitude they have shown for the works of art. At present, the masterpieces which escaped the Nazis' hands are under the guard of Allied soldiers.

Prince Andrea Corsini, whose family possesses a fine collection of china, tapestries, furniture, and paintings, showed where the Germans had damaged six paintings leaning against a wall by plunging a bayonet through them. Old prints in his villa were ruined by bayonet holes. The Germans also broke all of the mirrors in the Prince's villa. (UNN)

ITALIAN CHAMPION TO FIGHT

ROME, August 4 — Civilian and Allied prize fight fans will have a chance to see Italy's middleweight champion, Italo Palmarini, in action Sunday night at the boxing program to be held for the benefit of the widows and orphans of Italian Patriots.

Domenico di Stefano, a leading challenger for both the middleweight and welterweight championships, will be pitted against Palmarini in the contest to be held at the National Stadium in Via Flaminia. The match with Di Stefano will be a non-title bout.

Three preliminary bouts and a semi-final bout will precede the main event of the program. The opening fight will start at 1730 hours. (PRO-RAAC)

UNITED NATIONS

STALIN RECEIVES POLISH PREMIER

MOSCOW, August 4 — Marshal Stalin received the Polish Premier, Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, at the Kremlin last night. With Mikolajczyk were the Polish Foreign Minister and the Speaker of the Polish National Council. On the Soviet side there was the Russian Foreign Commissar, Molotov.

The talks lasted more than two hours. Afterwards the [illegible]

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NAPLES COMMUNISTS CONTRIBUTE MILLION LIRE

NAPLES, August 4 — The Communist Party in Naples has raised and contributed one million lire for the benefit of Patriots, it was announced today. The fund was turned over to the Committee of National Solidarity in behalf of the Patriots. (UNN)

FONTINE MARSH WORKS TO COST 100 MILLION LIRE

ROME, August 4 — A survey just completed by the Regional Engineering Office of the Italian Government estimated that 100 million lire will be required to restore about 23,000 acres of land in the Pontine Marsh area. The Germans flooded this land reclamation project last winter. (UNN)

MORE ART TREASURES IN ITALY SAVED

WITH THE 8th ARMY, ITALY, August 4 — Irreplaceable masterpieces of art have been saved from the Germans, a correspondent of the United Nations News Service reported were not the most important. When I arrived there was nobody in the place and the Germans were wandering about at will among the collection. The most precious pictures there were The *Crucifixion* by Perugino, 14th century, and *The Master* by Raphael. These are safe and undamaged. However, it is certain that some of the paintings have been stolen or damaged, but as far as I can tell, only the smaller pictures suffered.»

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The talks lasted more than two hours. Afterwards the Polish Premier said he might make a statement tomorrow. (BBC)

POLES ENTERTAINED IN MOSCOW

WASHINGTON, August 4 — W. Averell Harriman, U. S. Ambassador to Russia, yesterday invited Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk and Foreign Minister Tadeus Romer, of the Polish Government in exile, to luncheon at his official residence in Moscow, said an Associated Press dispatch received here yesterday.

The Polish officials had already been entertained by the British Ambassador, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, and both the American and British envoys have had individual discussions with them regarding their mission in Soviet Russia, the report added. (AP – OWI)

SOUTH AFRICAN AIR CONFERENCE

LONDON, August 4 — The South African Government will shortly issue invitations, to the United Kingdom and government representatives of British territories in East, Central, and South Africa, to attend a conference on air services and matters concerning civil aviation, stated a Reuter dispatch. (Reuter)

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OCCUPIED AREAS

MAQUIS CAPTURE ULTRA-COLLABORATIONIST

LONDON, August 4 — The Maquis have captured Admiral Platon, the man who was so pro-German that he denounced Pierre Laval to Hitler as "lukewarm," and the German Reichsrichter, Judge Kunst, is being held as a hostage, it was announced today.

Platon, French ex-Minister for Colonies, who had previously been expelled from the Vichy government for plotting against Laval, was seized by the Maquis at his home in Dordogne. Recently, with Marcel Deat and others, he sent a letter to Hitler denouncing Laval's "lukewarm" collaboration and asked the Nazi Leader forcibly to intervene to obtain more energetic support from France.

Kunst was taken by French Forces of the Interior near Lyons. The German authorities were informed that he is being held as a hostage. (PWB)

ITALIAN PATRIOTS TO ASSIST NAZI SURRENDERS

ALGIERS, August 4 — Italian Patriots in the areas north and east of Spezia were instructed to receive German soldiers carrying surrender leaflets, said a broadcast by Radio Sardinia on Wednesday.

Patriots who speak German were asked to reassure the deserting soldiers that their lives will be spared, and that they will be treated according to international law.

The radio said that it was reported that the Germans in Spezia Province are losing 30 to 40 soldiers daily. (OWI)

BULGARIAN OFFICIALS DISMISSED

LONDON, August 4 — It was announced last night from Sofia, said the BBC, that the chief directors of the Ministry of the Interior, of National Health, and the director of Administration have been dismissed.

The news of Turkey's rupture with Germany has caused tension and anxiety throughout Bulgaria. The Bulgarian Cabinet met yesterday.

Last night, added the BBC, Radio Sofia stressed Bulgaria's friendship with Russia and Turkey. (BBC)

NEUTRAL

PAPEN GIVEN HIS PASSPORT

ANKARA, August 4 — Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey, today was officially notified of the severance of relations between Turkey and Germany and handed his passport during a brief audience with Foreign Minister Sarajoglu. (Reuter)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

ITALY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 4 — Today's communique:

LAND: Following limited progress which has been made day by day against stubborn enemy resistance during the last week, further significant gains have been made by troops of the 8th Army who have forced the enemy to contract their defences south of Florence. The enemy's original defensive line having been made untenable, he has been forced to withdraw to about the line of the River Ema and the high ground to the east, where a further defence south of the Arno is still practicable.

During the day, troops of an Indian division of the 8th Army have increased their bridgehead over the River

Rail and road bridges in the Nice area, as well as military installations in Yugoslavia and Albania, were also attacked.

Last night, our bombers attacked railyards at Portes les Valence, in southern France.

In these operations, 18 enemy aircraft were destroyed, and 15 of ours are missing.

Two enemy aircraft were destroyed during night operations on August 2/3.

MAAF flew approximately 1,500 sorties. (UNN)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, August 4 — Today's communique:

Allied forces have reached Rennes and have elements south of the town. Another column has advanced through Dol and, moving westward along the north side of the Brittany Peninsula, has reached the area of Dinan.

Other Allied formations east of the Percy-Villedieu road have captured Beaumesnil, and are now in the area of Saint Calvados. Further south, our forces have captured Mortain.

In the area southeast of Caumont, Allied troops have made progress towards Villier Bocage and Aunay, where there has been some fighting. We hold Bois de Buron. There has been a series of enemy counter-attacks along the entire front from north and east of Le Beny Bocage.

Bridges near Paris, Orleans, Chatres, and Rouen were bombed with satisfactory results by medium and light bombers yesterday. Other formations attacked ammunition dumps at Maintenon.

Three mashalling yards and an oil dump in Alsace Lorraine, objectives near Paris and Brussels, and a synthetic oil plant and storage depot near Douai were hit by strong forces of heavy bombers. Accompanying fighters attacked rolling stock, power stations, and other targets.

Rail communications were attacked during the night by our light bombers. One of a formation of five E-boats was sunk by a direct bomb hit by coastal craft in an attack off the Channel Islands. A force of enemy E'boats was intercepted yesterday morning west of Cap de la Havre by light naval coastal forces. In the short action which followed, one of the enemy was sunk and another damaged before he made good his escape towards Le Havre. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, August 4 — Friday night's communique:

During August 4, west of Rezekne, our troops with fighting continued to advance and occupied over 40 populated localities, including Okagaly, Radzheri, Torbull, Raksova, Gromolki, Krokini, and the railway station of Mezhare.

North and northwest of Kaunas (Kovno), our troops in the course of their advance occupied over 200 populated localities, including Shitlovo, Zhohone, Dormanyi, Piatigola, Polihi, Udziany, Vierkola, Yavoro, Cheslishki, Lekasso, Novosudy, Kolube, and Potoshe.

Southwest and south of Mariampol, our troops, surmounting the enemy, with fighting occupied over 100 populated localities, including Vatilche, Boglogalye, Urgigory, Trakomi, Shiprishko, Koletnik, Novodeysk, Krasnopol, Remenki, and the railway stations of Trapishki, and Kolesnik.

Southwest of Sandomir, our troops continuing fighting operations of enlarging the bridgehead on the left bank of the Vistla (Vistula), occupied over 100 populated localities, including Shipa, Vechenoki, Sopnitsa, Passanu, Borislavitsa, and Norvykorchink.

Northwest and west of Zhichug, our troops continued their offensive and with fighting occupied over 50 populated localities, including Babulye, Podliate, Dobrinin, Podtseka,

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During the day, troops of an Indian division of the 8th Army have increased their bridgehead over the River Pesa, and advanced to the high ground about Inno. New Zealand troops in the sector southwest of Florence have captured the high ground about Pian dei Corri, and are advancing toward the River Greve, and are now less than four miles from the city. South African and British troops on their right have similarly made important gains and are approaching the line of the River Ema four miles from the city. During these advances, the towns of Impruneta and Montebuoni have been captured.

In the Arno Valley to the east of Florence, British troops have made considerable progress, entering the town of Incisa, and are within five miles of the important town of Pontassieve.

In the American 5th Army sector and on the remainder of the front, there is nothing to report.

AIR: Strong forces of escorted heavy bombers yesterday attacked industrial plants and other military objectives in southern Germany and bridges and lines in northeastern Italy.

Fighter aircraft conducted an offensive sweep over the Belgrade area.

Enemy communications, harbour installations, shipping, and airdromes in northern Italy, off the east and west coast of Italy, and in the battle area, were attacked by tactical aircraft.

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Northwest and west of Zhichug, our troops continued their offensive and with fighting occupied over 50 populated localities, including Babulye, Podliste, Dobrinin, Podtseka, Sandipu, Rohchitse, Zabuzhitse, and the railway stations of Zhohuzh and Sendishu.

Northwest and west of Kaluzh, our troops, in the course of their advance, occupied over 40 populated localities, including Rudniki, Bezhev, Peysaru, Useptiki, Mahinye, Sefu, Sokoloy, Jakubok, and the railway stations of Byatichno.

There are no material changes on other sectors of the front.

During August 3, our troops on all fronts have damaged or destroyed a total of 53 German tanks. In air combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 30 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, August 4 — To-day's Italian Resistance Front communique:

Five hundred Fascist soldiers who advanced towards Varzi and Brallo to carry out acts of reprisal against the civil population were met and routed by patriots. Seventy Fascists were killed and as many wounded. Some vehicles and a considerable number of arms were captured. German motorized units, coming from Voghera, are at the present

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time moving against the patriots as reinforcements of the defeated and dispersed Fascists.

In the Valley of the Nure, a strong enemy attack against patriot units was repulsed with the effective support of Allied Air Forces. The enemy suffered heavy casualties in men and materials.

Owing to reverses of the last few days, the Germans have been compelled to send reinforcements to the Spezia sector in an effort to intensify operations against the patriots. Another heavy contingent of German troops are preparing to renew their attacks against the patriots in the Abetone sector, where they have already suffered heavy casualties. In addition to the killed and wounded, whose number has not yet been verified, the Germans lost 250 men in prisoners to the patriot forces. Many enemy vehicles were destroyed.

A violent clash took place between patriots and German soldiers, which resulted in German losses of 60 dead and many wounded.

Eight thousand Nazi-Fascists have been sent to the north of Bobbio to attack groups of patriots who for some time have carried on an active and coursgeous fight.

Clashes have also taken place in the Province of Parma.

Tuscan Patriots, reinforced by units from other regions, continue to make a noteworthy contribution to the Allied war effort by harassing enemy troops. (UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, August 4 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

In Normandy, southeast of Caen, local enemy attacks were frustrated. In the Coulvain sector, fierce fighting was in progress throughout the whole day, but no considerable change was brought about in the general situation. Southwest of Coulvain and in the Vire sector, the Germans succeeded in repelling the enemy who had punched a gap into our lines in a counter-attack and in closing the front line. Fifty enemy tanks were destroyed. A strong enemy group is encircled and is subjected to concentrated attacks.

Northeast and east of Avranches, many enemy attacks supported by tanks were frustrated with heavy losses for the enemy. In the eastern part of Brittany, motorized enemy troops who, via Avranches, had broken through in a southerly direction, advanced south and westward and, at several points, were engaged by the garrison of German strongpoints in this sector.

One cruiser, three destroyers, two corvettes, five freighters, and a special ship totalling 36,000 tons were sunk in the waters off the invasion front. Numerous other ships, totalling more than 56,000 tons, were torpedoed. The loss of a big part of these ships may be reckoned with. On Thursday night, German motor assault boats sank a British artillery speedboat in the eastern part of the Seine Estuary.

London and its outskirts continue to be kept under heavy fire with « V-1 ».

In Italy, our troops withdrew to a narrow bridgehead just south of Florence. Enemy attacks on this position were frustrated. The historical town, with its irreplaceable cultural values, is being kept under heavy enemy artillery fire.

On the northeastern borders of the Carpathians, an enemy attempt at breaking through toward the pass road crossing the Beskides was frustrated. The 271st Soviet Rifle Division was encircled and destroyed during this operation. Several other Soviet divisions suffered heavy losses in men and materiel. From July 31 to August 3, 181 guns, 13 tanks, and numerous infantry weapons, as well as lorries, were destroyed or captured in this sector. West of Reichhof (Rzeszow), repeated Bolshevik attacks were frustrated. West of Baranov, mobile guns destroyed 23 enemy tanks. On the remaining Vistula front, fierce fighting is in progress east of Sandomirz, on both sides of Pulawy and east of Warka.

Northeast of Warsaw, Soviet forces were cut from their communications and compressed in a narrow area by counter-attacks of German tanks; 76 enemy tanks were destroyed. On the front running form Warsaw to the area west of Kauen, all Bolshevik attacks were repulsed.

In several sectors of the Latvian front, enemy attacks were repelled with bloody losses for the enemy. Local infiltrations were sealed off or narrowed down in counter-attacks. In the Narva Isthmus, the Soviets again attacked with nine rifle divisions and four tank units. They again suffered heavy losses and achieved no successes.

On Wednesdaw morning, an enemy attempt at landing on the Dalmatian Island of Korcula, which was supported by English destroyers and numerous fighter-bombers, was frustrated by the garrison of the island after a short, fierce fight.

Enemy bomber squadrons, violating the Swiss air space, launched terror attacks on localities in southern and southwestern Germany particularly on Friedrichshafen, Saarbruecken, and Kempten. Air defense forces brought down 43 enemy planes, 40 of which were four-engined bombers. (Radio Berlin)

ENEMY BROADCASTS

German Overseas Stations: On the western front, Kluge has brought up his reinforcements, with the object, it is said, of frustrating Churchill's plan to end the invasion campaign by October. The front line continues to run obliquely from south of Caen between the Cotentin Peninsula and Britanny. The situation on the Italian front remains unchaged. The Eighth Army on Wednesday launched several attacks on Florence from the south and west, with heavy losses to the New Zealand and Indian formations concerned. The rupture of relations between Germany and Turkey is regarded by the Swiss press as a victory for Stalin. The Japanese Information Office states that Turkey has given up her neutrality at the dictation of Great Britain and the United States. The Allies have lost 217 planes (which means the loss of 2,000 airmen) in attacks on Hungary within the past four weeks.

Transocean and DNB: With reference to the fighting on the western front, it is suggested that the Allies are adopting Soviet tactics in eastern Brittany. It remains to be seen whether these will meet with success. On the Italian front, continued bombardment of Florence is reported. The pleasure surtax, initiated by Mussolini and now levied in the Italian Fascist Republic, will help in the relief of fugitives from Allied-occupied Italy and devastated Italian towns. It is reported from Venice that Italy, following the example of Germany, is mobilising all efforts for total war. Measures inaugurated in the Trieste region are meeting with enthusiasm everywhere.

Fascist Radio: Following the withdrawal of German troops from some sectors of the Arno, the battle for Florence has entered a new phase. British fighter-bombers have joined in the attack on the city, with resulting damage to monuments and buildings. Limited activity only is reported from other sectors of the Italian front. The Duce has issued a decree for the institution of a Women's Volunteer Corps for auxiliary service with the Republican Armed Forces.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789521

Parma.

Tuscan Patriots, reinforced by units from other regions, continue to make a noteworthy contribution to the Allied war effort by harassing enemy troops. (UNN)

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NEWS SUMMARY

Public Relations Office

PENINSULAR BASE SECTION NUMBER 296-FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1944

AMERICANS HALF WAY ACROSS BREST PENINSULA: SHAEF, August 4--American armored columns driving more than 100 miles south of Cherbourg have taken the important town of Rennes and are pushing on south of Rennes to cut off the Brest peninsula at its base. Advance elements are already reported to be half way across the peninsula. The swift American advance has reached the town of Dinan and is threatening the twin towns of Saint Malo and Saint Servans on the coast.

The capture of Rennes was announced personally by War Secretary Stimson and caused the Germans to make the remark that "the Americans have broken the lock on the door to the western front." It is an important airfield town and a road and rail junction from which five main arterial roads radiate. Its capture cuts the main line to Brest.

General Montgomery was enthusiastic: "Progress is excellent. We are hitting the Hun a good crack. It is all going very well. I am satisfied and delighted with the whole thing. We have taken a lot of prisoners of war and the Allied total is now approaching 100,000--quite apart from those we have written off." German forces have left big pockets to be cleaned up by American infantry racing through Brittany in the wake of the tank forces. As armored columns raced toward Rennes ffom the north 1000 Germans marched in under their own officers to surrender.

An eastward thrust near Avranches has brought the capture of Mortain and the German salient to the north, further threatened by this thrust, has begun to withdraw rapidly. A considerable advance has been made by the Americans in the area southeast of Villedieu and Tessy sur Viro.

British and Canadian forces had tough going yesterday. The Germans have shifted the main weight of their forces from south and east of Caen to the Villers Bocage -Aunay region. Every advance by the British is bitterly contested. They are on the outskirts of both Villers Bocage and Aunay but German resistance, if anything, is even stiffer than before.

WARSAW PATRIOTS BEGIN STREET FIGHTING IN POLISH CAPITAL: London, August 4--Warsaw's patriot forces, driven under ground for nearly five years, have come out into the open again to join in the battle to free their city. As Russian armies close in on the Polish capital from the north, east, and south, the patriots have risen against the German garrison. Heavy fighting is now going on in the streets and already the patriots have seized parts of the center of the city as well as some of the northern, southern, and western districts. They are in touch with the Russian forces outside the city and have sent an urgent appeal for anti-tank guns. Meanwhile, the German radio commentator last night said that Soviet troops have already outflanked Warsaw and are "headed straight to the west." Another German radio commentator said last night that German troops on the sector west of Bialystok were suffering from "paralyzed exhaustion."

For the first time last night's Soviet communique mentioned a bridgehead across the Vistual River. The Germans had spoken of Soviet forces across the river several times previously but it had never been mentioned by the Soviets. The new bridgehead is 20 miles long and 15 miles deep and is located southwest of Sandomierz, a town 115 miles southeast of Warsaw and 90 miles northeast of Cracow.

In the frontal push toward Cracow the Soviets have captured another 200 localities, including two railway stations. The Soviet advances is also continuing north and west of Kaunas and west of Rezekne. In the area northwest of Kaunas many mobile forces are racing forward to cut the Siauliai (Shavli)-Tilsit road. German resistance on the approaches to East Prussia has stiffened considerably but the German radio yesterday reported that German positions defending East Prussia near Augustovo had been broken through.

(Continued)

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TWO-MILE ADVANCE ON GUAM: Washington, August 3--American forces advanced nearly two miles northwest in yesterday's drive on Guam Island, it was announced here today. The American flag was formally raised in the Tinian Islands on August 2.

Japanese dead on Tinian are estimated at more than 5000. Approximately 4000 civilians were interned. The Japanese dead on Guam number 7893 and about 7000 civilians have sought American protection.

There was no mention in today's communique of the landing on Rota Island which was reported by the Tokyo radio.

LITTLE BY LITTLE TOWARD FLORENCE: Allied Headquarters, August 3--South of Florence Eighth Army units have made a further advance across the River Greve and have captured the bitterly contested town of Strada. The Eighth Army men are still edging forward against the most determined resistance and the heavy assaults of the German

The Germans issued a report tonight that the Allies had been shelling Florence heavily since noon. Late dispatches from the front indicated that the Germans may have had enough at last. It is still too early to determine whether they have begun a real withdrawal but there were some signs evident. British troops have now edged up to within three miles of the city's outskirts.

U.S. AIRFORCES IN BRITAIN DROPPED A TON A MINUTE DURING JULY: London, August 3--It was announced tonight that the United States Strategic Airforce dropped more than 73,000 tons of bombs on Germany and German dominated Europe during July. Eighth Air Force Liberators and Fortresses averaged more than one ton every minute day and night throughout the month. Losses were 1.5 per cent of the heavy bombers and .7 per cent of the fighters. Together with RAF totals already announced, British based bombers last month dropped a grand total of 118,333 tons on Europe.

Communiques received today indicated that there has been no let up in the air war. Heavy forces of RAF bombers last night blasted flying bomb depots and warehouses in the area north of Paris. Today more than 1000 Eighth Air Force heavy bombers attacked a variety of German installations throughout the afternoon and evening. Rail yards at Strasbrug, Saarbrucken and Mulhouse, an oil storage dump at Merkwiller, and additional military installations in France were among the chief targets in the afternoon. Strong forces of Flying Fortresses and Liberators attacked flying bomb launching sites in the Pas de Calais region during the evening while other forces hit oil plants and oil storage areas in the region of Paris and Brussels. From all operations seven bombers and six fighters are missing.

GERMANS CLAIM TOLL OF ALLIED SHIPS IN ESTUARY: London, August 3--The German radio was busy tonight laying claim to a "disaster" said to have been inflicted on Allied shipping lying in the Seine estuary. According to the Germans one cruiser, two destroyers, two corvettes, and seven transports, freighters or landing ships were sunk "by a new weapons of the German Navy often mentioned of late." The Germans were presumably referring to the one-man torpedo. There has been no confirmation of this story.

HITLER PROMOTES SS GENERALS: London, August 3--The German news agency tonight announced that Hitler has promoted General Dietrich and Paul Hausser to the rank of colonel generals of the SS (Black Guards). The two generals are corps commanders in Normandy? The agency added that eleven lieutenant generals have been promoted to full generals. Colonel general is the highest rank held by any SS leader. The SS was recently given the role of assuring Hitler's and Himmler's control over the armed forces.

RUMOR DEPARTMENT: Stockholm, August 3--"Usually well informed circles" report that Finland concluded an agreement with Germany before she changed her president. It is believed that Germany agreed to Finland's making a separate peace with Russia.

Interior S.C.

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BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service **compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, FNC, AFHQ **Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512**

No. 46 **4 August 1944**

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Americans race forward south of Rennes; 19 Canadian soldiers murdered by Nazis; Polish Underground in Warsaw joins in vast Eastern Front battle; Mannerheim may repudiate Nazis; New Zealanders again five miles from Florence; King George, back in London, says Germans were outgeneraled and outfought in Italy; Chinese troops enter Tengchung; 53,747 British civilians killed during war.

INSIDE GERMANY — Germans not told of break with Turkey; Hitler promotes two SS generals.

LIBERATED ITALY — More high-ranking Fascists sent to concentration camp; Purge commissioner appointed for each ministry; Keats, Shelley relics returned to Memorial House.

UNITED NATIONS — Polish Prime Minister sees Molotov; USSR to recognize Lebanon independence.

NEUTRAL — Turkey grants amnesty to Allied political prisoners.

OCCUPIED AREAS — Italian Patriots capture grain destined for Germany; French Patriots abduct admiral.

WAR FRONTS

AMERICANS RACE FORWARD SOUTH OF RENNES

SHAEF, August 3 — American troops have reached the area of Dinan and other forces are reported to be rolling unchecked south of the recently-captured city of Rennes.

In the Brest Peninsula, American armored forces have

ters in an apple orchard which had been evacuated by the Germans 72 hours before. He said: «We have taken a lot of prisoners of war and the Allied total is now approaching 100,000 men — apart from those killed.»

Press dispatches reported a new attack below Caen by Canadian troops. The new drive east of the Orne River was aimed at Tilly la Campagne, a German strongpoint. The assault was preceded by heavy air and ground bombardment.

«Rommel's entire French front from Villers Bocage to the south is disintegrating under the powerful blows of General Montgomery's armies, says William Stern, Reuter correspondent.

There is still no sign of a co-ordinated stand or a prepared line, adds Stern.

On the British sector, a force has hammered its way to Vire, nerve-center of the German positions on the central front. The capture of the town of Saint Pois widened the Allied corridor east of Avranches to 14 miles, and there seemed to be no organised resistance.

Between St. Pois and Vire there is now only a narrow escape corridor for the Germans who are trying to pull out of Tessy, Percy, and the Villedieu pocket. From Vire right up to just west of Villers Bocage, the British were making full use of the best tank country they have so far met in Normandy. The British spearhead had thrust more than six miles east from Vire and was approaching the town of Vassay.

Further north, another armored column had outflanked the strong German group round Villers Bocage. Other Allied troops stood on the outskirts of Villers Bocage.

South of Caen also, the British troops attacked and came up against the 1st Panzer SS Division. (Reuter - OWI)

ALLIES THREATEN GERMANS AT CAEN

WASHINGTON, August 3 — The rapid advance in France in the last nine days is «the most satisfying accomplishment since the successful Allied landings on the French beaches,» Secretary of War Stimson said in a press conference today.

Summarizing the accomplishments of American troops in the Normandy offensive, Mr. Stimson said that they had made an advance of over 37 miles and had liberated more than 900 square miles of French territory. Twenty thousand prisoners were captured and heavy losses in enemy tanks and artillery were inflicted. Mr. Stimson said that so many enemy vehicles were destroyed on the roads by Allied planes, that American advance columns were actually slowed up by the abandoned German equipment.

Though the Americans have made the most spectacular advances, Mr. Stimson said, the British and Canadian attacks were timed to follow the American breakthrough and enabled the Allied forces to advance 18 miles south of Caumont to Vire.

He commended the coordinated operations of the British and Americans, and said «all share in the success so far achieved.»

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

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SHAEF, August 3 — American troops have reached the area of Dinan and other forces are reported to be rolling unchecked south of the recently-captured city of Rennes.

In the Brest Peninsula, American armored forces have captured Dol, 12 miles due west of Pontorson, and are apparently by-passing St. Malo. Elements of four German divisions have been identified in Brittany, the 266th and 343rd Infantry divisions and the 2nd Paratroop Division.

Another thrust southeast of Brecey has brought American forces to the area of Mortain, and have captured St. Pois to the north.

German forces have left big pockets to be cleaned up by American infantry who are racing through Breton country in the wake of tank forces, a Reuter correspondent reported. The number of prisoners continued to mount and as the armored forces raced toward Rennes earlier today, 1,000 Germans led by their officers marched in orderly columns to surrender.

There were indications that the Germans had intended to defend the city of Rennes, which is a communication center for the whole of the Brest Peninsula and is the junction of four railway lines and many main roads. Rennes also serves as a clearing house for all naval stores supplying U-boats based along the coast of St. Malo.

The appearance of the Luftwaffe over the battlefield strafing American columns indicated that the military situation in the peninsula is worrying the German High Command, and they are throwing in all available guns, tanks, and planes to halt the unexpected advance.

«Progress along the Normandy front is excellent.» General Sir Bernard Montgomery stated at his headquarters in the south is disintegrating under the powerful blows of General Montgomery's armies, says William Stern, Reuter correspondent.

There is still no sign of a co-ordinated stand or a prepared line, adds Stern.

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He commended the coordinated operations of the British and Americans, and said «all share in the success so far achieved.»

The Secretary of War viewed this latest achievement of the American armored forces as the «first large-scale test in France» which they had passed with flying colors.

LATE BULLETINS—

NAZIS LEAVING VILLEDIEU-PERCY-TESSY SALIENT

SHAEF, August 3 — There are indications that Germans are withdrawing from the Villedieu-Percy-Tessy salient. The Germans are also withdrawing south of Vire and Mortain.

British troops are now within 2,000 yards of Villers Bocage and 1,500 yards from Aunay. The Germans have brought fairly strong armored reinforcements to this area from south of Caen, and there is very heavy fighting, particularly around Aunay. (Reuter)

61,000 TONS OF BOMBS ON GERMANY

WASHINGTON, August 3 — More than 61,000 tons of bombs were dropped on targets in German-occupied Europe by the U. S. Strategic Air Force between June 6 and July 30, the War Department announced today. (OWI)

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« Strategically, the United States successes mean the breaking of our confinement in the Cherbourg Peninsula and the opening of territory in which mobile warfare may be waged and the growing Allied strength be put to full use. As a result of these Allied victories, the German positions at Caen, hinging on the Villers Bocage defenses, are in danger. » (OWI)

HEAVY BOMBERS ATTACK SAARBRUECKEN

LONDON, August 3 — A strong force of Fortresses escorted by fighters today attacked railway marshalling yards at Saarbruecken, Mulhouse, and Strasbourg, and oil and storage dumps at Merkwiller. The weather was reported as excellent.

RAF Bomber Command planes operated on a 24-hour night and day schedule during the month of July in carrying out attacks against the enemy, a British Air Ministry announcement said yesterday.

These operations included repeated attacks on German centers of production and oil supplies, three massive attacks in support of the 2nd Army in Normandy, and a sustained offensive against enemy flying-bomb and rocket installations.

The Air Ministry announcement said the aggregate tonnage of bombs dropped during the past month established a new record — 57,000 tons, of which more than 13,000 tons fell on targets in Germany. Five heavy attacks were made on the important German industrial centers of Stuttgart, Kiel, and Hamburg, over which nearly 8,000 tons of bombs were dropped.

Mosquitoes took part in eight attacks on Berlin and in the raids on synthetic oil production centers.

The main attention of the British air defenses has been directed against flying bombs and their launching sites, the announcement said, adding that during last night and this morning more civilians were killed and injured and further damage was done to residential property in raids by flying bombs over southern England counties and the London area.

The *BBC* said Allied bombers from Britain yesterday attacked naval vessels in the Le Havre harbor, river traffic in the Seine, and fuel and ammunition dumps in northern France. Bridges near Paris and railway installations leading to the battle area were also attacked. (Reuter - BBC)

RENNES LARGEST LIBERATED FRENCH CITY

WASHINGTON, August 3 — Rennes, Brittany capital with a population approaching 75,000, is the largest city yet liberated by the Allies in France.

It is the chief town of the Department of Ille et Villaine, and stands at the confluence of the rivers from which the department derives its name.

Its principal industries were iron founding, tanning, flax spinning, and the manufacture of tenting and other coarse cloth. It has a large trade in farm produce. (OWI)

NEW GERMAN WEAPON

LONDON, August 3 — The latest German air weapon — a Junkers bomber filled with explosives and operated by a pilot in a Messerschmidt joined to the top of the Junkers to form a composite plane — has been destroyed over Normandy.

The bomber has all the forward guns removed and the space in the nose is filled with explosives. When fire or fighters prove dangerous, the pilot in the Messerschmidt can set the bomber on its fixed course and then break away to make his escape. (Reuter)

19 CANADIAN SOLDIERS MURDERED BY NAZIS

LONDON, August 3 — [illegible]

General Crerer's message to his troops said:

« It is because I realise the anger you will feel that I want a definite guidance from me to reach all ranks at this time. The universal and natural determination of Canadian soldiers to avenge the death of our comrades must not, under any circumstances, take the form of retaliation in kind.

« Instead, Canadian anger must be converted into a steel-hard determination to destroy the enemy in battle, to hit harder, to advance faster, and above all never to stop fighting while life remains.

« If any reminder were needed by us concerning the issues we are fighting for and the evil forces we are fighting against, this has surely been provided. »

An interim report is now being considered by the British, Canadian, and United States governments.

A United Press correspondent wrote that since the earliest days of the landings there had been reports of German shootings of prisoners, particularly in sectors where the SS troops were operating. It is reported that the shooting order was given by a German major because the men refused to give the enemy any information. (UP - Reuter)

BISHOP OF COUTANCES PRAISES ALLIES

CHERBOURG, August 3 — The Bishop of Coutances and Avranches in a statement broadcast by Radio Cherbourg in liberated France today praised the kindness of the Allied forces and compared it to « the great sufferings » inflicted on his people by the Germans.

The Bishop said: « I am treated with a respect and consideration to which I had become unaccustomed after four years of occupation. I can hardly believe in all the kindness, because I still labor under the terrible impressions of the great sufferings which have been inflicted on my unfortunate flock. »

Speaking of what it was like in France under Nazi occupation, he said: « Religious institutions were thrown on to the roads with hundreds of sick and suffering. But God had pity and mercy upon us, for He is giving us back an earth full of consolation and reparation. » (PWB)

« MYSTERY GENERAL » DREW NORMANDY PLANS

LONDON, August 3 — The man who drew up the plans for the landing in France — Lieutenant General Frederick Edgeworth Morgan — is one of the « mystery men » of the war, said the British *Daily Express* today, remarking on Churchill's disclosures yesterday.

For 16 months, from March, 1943, General Morgan, who is Deputy Chief of Staff, has been head of the planning staff.

When assigned to his great task, Morgan, with two senior officers and a band of young officers, set up his secret planning headquarters on floors over a famous London store.

His plan was accepted practically without alteration by General Eisenhower.

It is contained in a book the size of a family Bible. (OWI)

GRENADE DEVICE FROM SPOON, MESS-KIT

LONDON, August 3 — A device which has helped American grenade throwers clean up French hedgerows is made from scraps of metal from a GI spoon and bits of aluminum from a cast-off mess kit.

It is reported to increase the effectiveness and firepower of grenade launchers by improving accuracy and timing. It causes the grenades to explode just over the heads of the enemy.

Its inventor is Tech Sergeant J. B. May of Dallas, Texas.

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

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Its principal industries were iron founding, tanning, flax spinning, and the manufacture of tenting and other course cloth. It has a large trade in farm produce. (OWI)

NEW GERMAN WEAPON

LONDON, August 3 — The latest German air weapon — a Junkers bomber filled with explosives and operated by a pilot in a Messerschmidt joined to the top of the Junkers to form a composite plane — has been destroyed over Normandy.

The bomber has all the forward guns removed and the space in the nose is filled with explosives. When fire or fighters prove dangerous, the pilot in the Messerschmidt can set the bomber on its fixed course and then break away to make his escape. (Reuter)

19 CANADIAN SOLDIERS MURDERED BY NAZIS

LONDON, August 3 — Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden announced in the House of Commons yesterday that Great Britain would lodge a strong protest through the Swiss government against the German government for the murder of 19 Royal Canadian soldiers by Nazi SS troops after they had been taken prisoner in Normandy. The Swiss government has been asked to demand an immediate and searching investigation and punishment of those persons responsible.

In the Canadian House yesterday, Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King disclosed that a Canadian court of inquiry would be launched to conduct an investigation into the details of the murder.

Two days after the landing in France, the 3rd Canadian Division fought south across the Caen-Bayeux road and reached an area where a number of prisoners were lost to the enemy. It was later discovered that 19 of them had been shot dead after being taken to the rear.

The bodies, which had been buried, were exhumed and an exhaustive pathological investigation was made. The investigation proved that the 19 men had been shot deliberately.

Only when the evidence was found to be incontrovertible was the decision made to reveal what is one of the biggest atrocities committed by the Germans against opposing troops in western Europe.

CHERBOURG, August 3 — The Bishop of Coutances and Avranches in a statement broadcast by Radio Cherbourg in liberated France today praised the kindness of the Allied forces and compared it to «the great sufferings» inflicted on his people by the Germans.

The Bishop said: «I am treated with a respect and consideration to which I had become unaccustomed after four years of occupation. I can hardly believe in all the kindness, because I still labor under the terrible impressions of the great sufferings which have been inflicted on my unfortunate flock.»

Speaking of what it was like in France under Nazi occupation, he said: «Religious institutions were thrown on to the roads with hundreds of sick and suffering. But God had pity and mercy upon us, for He is giving us back on earth full of consolation and reparation.» (PWB)

«MYSTERY GENERAL» DREW NORMANDY PLANS

LONDON, August 3 — The man who drew up the plans for the landing in France — Lieutenant General Frederick Edgeworth Morgan — is one of the «mystery men» of the war, said the British *Daily Express* today, remarking on Churchill's disclosures yesterday.

For 16 months, from March, 1943, General Morgan, who is Deputy Chief of Staff, has been head of the planning staff.

When assigned to his great task, Morgan, with two senior officers and a band of young officers, set up his secret planning headquarters on floors over a famous London store.

His plan was accepted practically without alteration by General Eisenhower.

It is contained in a book the size of a family Bible. (OWI)

GRENADE DEVICE FROM SPOON, MESS-KIT

LONDON, August 3 — A device which has helped American grenade throwers clean up French hedgerows is made from scraps of metal from a GI spoon and bits of aluminum from a cast-off mess kit.

It is reported to increase the effectiveness and firepower of grenade launchers by improving accuracy and timing. It causes the grenades to explode just over the heads of the enemy.

Its inventor is Tech Sergeant J. R. May of Dallas, Texas, a member of the 2nd Infantry Division, now in France. (AP)

SOVIET LEADERS THANK POLISH UNDERGROUND

LONDON, August 3 — Soviet commanders in the Vistula sector have expressed their appreciation of the help given by the Polish Underground Army units to the Soviet armies in capturing the crossings of the Vistula, a military spokesman of the Polish General Staff said yesterday.

He added that a report had been received from the headquarters of the commander-in-chief of the Polish Underground Army stating that, in addition to units of the 27th Polish Infantry Division, which had been fighting successfully in the district of Lublin, units of the 3d Infantry Division had taken part in the recent battles. (PWB)

POLISH UNDERGROUND IN WARSAW JOINS VAST EASTERN FRONT BATTLE

MOSCOW, August 3 — The 1,000-mile Eastern Front was ablaze tonight with one of the greatest battles in history. The Germans are throwing in raw reserves and carefully-rationed aircraft with little effect on the onrushing Red Army.

There was a terrific battle on the East Prussian frontier, while Red Army big guns poured shells into German territory.

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

The Germans admitted that Soviet forces had outflanked them in Warsaw at a moment when the Polish underground, which had been waiting its chance for five years, flung themselves into the battle for the Polish capital. In the meantime, the Russians thrust westward to within 70 or 80 miles of Cracow.

To add to the mounting German desperation, the Russians drew tighter the trap on about 350,000 German troops, caught in the Baltic pocket with but one escape route, by sea.

The Soviet offensive showed no sign of weakening. On the contrary, more and more reserves appear magically along with huge quantities of arms and supplies, which are catching up with the advancing troops. As an indication of the speed of the Red Army's advance, a Reuter correspondent said that without counting the gains on the Finnish front, the Red Army has liberated territory equal in area to three-quarters of the area of Germany proper.

Polish underground reports reaching London said that the Polish underground in strength had pitched into the battle against the Germans on Tuesday. Polish units are fighting in the northern, western, and southern sections of the city, and are in touch with each other and with Russian commanders. The largest district in Warsaw — Saxon Gardens — was reported in complete control of the Polish underground. Meanwhile, the Red Army is striking west, presumably from a sizeable bridgehead forced across the Vistula.

The Germans admitted last night that the Red Army had broken through Nazi defenses at Augustov, the last defense line before the East Prussian border and only eight miles from German territory. The Red Army is moving on East Prussia from at least six directions. The Germans are retreating so fast they have no time to blow up bridges or destroy abandoned equipment. Hundreds of abandoned German trucks and guns in working order have been found along the road by the advancing Russians.

The tightening of the trap on the 16th and 18th armies in the north resulted from the firm grip the Red Army has on the shore of the Riga Gulf, less than 20 miles from the city. Soviet outposts moved about 25 miles beyond Narva. Now, the Germans are faced with another major disaster unless they can extricate themselves by sea.

In the south, General Konev's troops are advancing on Tarnov, road and rail junction en route to Cracow. Tonight's Soviet communique said that the Red Army has established a bridgehead over the Vistula, southwest of Sandomierz, which is in the direction of Cracow. This puts the Red Army less than 120 miles from German Silesia, heart of Germany's industrial area.

Summing up the multi-pronged thrust at Germany, the Russian newspaper *Izvestia* said: « The Red Army is preparing to tear open the steel locks of Hitler's innermost fortress... Germany's hour is striking. » (Reuter - AP)

POLISH ADMINISTRATORS FOR FREED POLAND

MOSCOW, August 3 — Polish civil administrations and municipal governments are to be set up in the province of Lublin and other liberated Polish territories between the Bug and the Vistula, it was reported today.

An information bulletin from the Union of Polish Patriots said that local peoples' councils and representatives of the Polish Committee of National Liberation have already taken steps to this end. Local leaders and officials have been recruited from the ranks of the underground organizations, which fought the Germans, and from prominent, local, patriotic citizens. (PWB)

MANNERHEIM MAY REPUDIATE NAZIS

LONDON, August 3 — The first step which Field Marshal Carl von Mannerheim will take when he officially [illegible] Finland will be to repudiate

to their doom, or whether to choose the only way out — to cease hostilities — thus saving the lives of hundreds of thousands of German men for Germany.

« At this hour, loyalty to the people bids you to refuse obedience to Hitler. The life and personal welfare of your comrades are your responsibility and those of your commanders. Do not let them be sacrificed to senseless military enterprizes. He who fights on is a gravedigger to the German people.

« Whoever hesitates incurs guilt and sin.

« You divisional chaplains must now make that clear to your generals, seriously counselling them. Turn against Hitler, who misused the confidence of the German soldier and who has betrayed the armed forces. »

The appeal was read by Chaplain Drummacher, who, the broadcast stated, was an official in the foreign office of the Protestant Church in Berlin. (OWI)

KIWIS AGAIN FIVE MILES FROM FLORENCE

ALLIED FORCE ADVANCE HEADQUARTERS, ITALY, August 3 — New Zealand forces of the 8th Army yesterday captured the height of La Poggiona on the western rim of the German semicircle of hill defenses south of Florence, to approach, for the second time in six days, within five miles of the historic city.

The New Zealanders battled their way to the ridge top and seized a neighbouring hill feature to the west, as the 8th Army launched a whole series of assaults on the hill perimeter south of Florence, to which the Germans have clung fanatically for nearly two weeks.

As a result of the New Zealanders' gains yesterday, a key segment of the German defenses in the Chianti Hills has been ripped from their grasp, and a down-grade, cross-country route into the city has been opened up across the Greve River Valley. New Zealand forces had broken through enemy lines to gain a foothold on these key hill positions in a spectacular night advance on July 27. To repair this breach in their positions, the Germans had launched five savage counter-attacks in four days, in the course of which the New Zealanders yielded some two miles of their gains. Twice in this period of heavy fighting, German Tiger tanks penetrated the village of San Michele, where the New Zealanders stabilized their line, seven miles southwest of Florence.

British and Indian troops of the 8th Army yesterday forced a second crossing of the Pesa River north of the original New Zealand bridgehead to drive a wedge one mile deep and two miles wide into the German defenses in this sector. The forward edge of this new bridgehead across the Pesa in the vicinity of the village of Ginestra is approximately eight miles southwest of Florence.

Second Pesa Crossing

The situation along the northern stretches of the Pesa River, near where it joins the Arno River, was not clear in the official reports available here. Several enemy counter-attacks « east of Empoli » are reported to have been repelled yesterday, which would indicate that the enemy is present in some strength on the western banks of the river. Empoli is four miles west of the Pesa River, and its capture by the British and Indian troops fighting in this area had not been announced, although the communique of July 31 announced that this area had been cleared « except for a few small pockets of enemy resistance. »

In attacks due south of Florence, Guards forces and South African troops of the 8th Army yesterday captured the villages of Strada in Chianti and Poneta, both within eight miles of Florence along a secondary road leading through the Ema River Valley. The Germans were reported to be relying upon their self-propelled guns, placed well forward and masses of field artillery, to slow the 8th

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

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MANNERHEIM MAY REPUDIATE NAZIS

LONDON, August 3 — The first step which Field Marshal Carl von Mannerheim will take when he officially assumes the presidency of Finland will be to repudiate the Ryti Government's recent pact with Germany, committing Finland against making a separate peace, according to a Stockholm report quoted by the BBC today.

Reuter correspondent Bernard Valery reported that Stockholm observers state it is practically confirmed that the Germans are evacuating southern Finland. German warships were sighted off the Aaland Islands between Finland and Sweden, according to Finnish reports received in Sweden. There are other reports that there is a concentration of German shipping in the Finnish port of Abo.

Observers also point out that 24 hours after the election of Mannerheim, the Germans had not taken any counter-measures, although it is clear with every hour that the chances of a successful coup are decreasing. (OWI - BBC)

CAPTURED GERMAN CHAPLAINS CALL TO TROOPS

WASHINGTON, August 3 — Six German army chaplains captured on the Eastern Front have appealed to divisional chaplains in the German Army to urge their commanders not to prolong the war further. The appeal was made in a broadcast today from Moscow.

The broadcast said, in part: "Divisional chaplains on the Eastern Front! Your troops and officers and commanders are facing great decisions on whether to lead your troops

miles of the historic city.

The New Zealanders battled their way to the ridge top and seized a neighbouring hill feature to the west, as the 8th Army launched a whole series of assaults on the hill perimeter south of Florence, to which the Germans have clung fanatically for nearly two weeks.

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On the eastern rim of the hill ring south of Florence, troops of a British division pushed two miles beyond Monte Maggio and have now established a line just southeast of Incisa, 11 miles southeast of Florence and on Highway 69. The enemy was also being pushed slowly northward through the Arno gorges further east, where the serpentine river doubles back after detouring to the south of the Pratomagno Mountain mass.

Enemy forces crossed the Arno at least two points along the 5th Army's 30-mile-long line yesterday, but in both instances were repulsed. Nearly 200 enemy infantrymen got across the river near Pontedera, 12½ miles southeast of Pisa, on Tuesday evening, but were dispersed by artillery fire before a strong 5th Army combat patrol could contact them. The other crossing was made near Cascina, eight miles southeast of Pisa, and at the junction point of the Arno River and the drainage canal which flows into the Ligurian Sea south of the river's natural mouth. These troops withdrew after a sharp clash with American forces.

Fanatical Resistance

In fierce efforts to prevent armored reconnaissance penetration of their positions south of Florence, the Germans are standing up single-handed against three-inch howitzers,

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

the commander of a New Zealand armored vehicle [illegible]orted today.

The New Zealanders' armored car was first attacked by a German infantryman, who leapt onto the car as it was moving forward, and attempted to wedge grenades into the top.

When this assailant was brushed off as the car accelerated, another German armed with a bazooka stood in front of the oncoming vehicle even though it was armed with a three-inch howitzer levelled directly at him. Before the German could fire, the armored car had obliterated him with a single shot.

Aircraft Factory Blasted

Up to 750 heavy bombers flew across the Alps today to bomb an aircraft factory near Friedrichshafen and bomb the Avisio viaduct on the Brenner Pass line into southern Germany, an announcement said here this afternoon.

Liberators attacked the Manzell aircraft factory producing Dornier bombers, while Flying Fortresses bombed rail and other targets in the Friedrichshafen area.

Lightnings and Mustangs escorted the heavy bombers, but only one group of Liberators and their escorts met enemy opposition.

Communications Hit

Medium bombers of the Tactical Air Force, including French planes, yesterday concentrated heavy attacks on road and rail bridges in northwestern Italy and in southern France.

Marauders piloted by French crews struck a road bridge over the Esteron River, 15 miles northwest of Nice, in one of their first attacks against military objectives in their homeland. Three flights of the French planes bombed the bridge, at Gilette, and reported a good concentration of bomb bursts.

Other Marauders attacked another road bridge across the Esteron River, just east of Gilette, and railway tracks paralleling the river were cut. In other attacks, Marauders hit the Levenzo road bridge over the Var River northwest of Nice, and the Taggia River rail bridge between San Remo and Imperia on the Italian Riviera.

Mitchel bombers, in their first flights over France, struck heavily at three key road bridges across the Var River, 10 miles north of Nice. Each of the structures was covered with hits according to preliminary reports. The bridges are part of the highway system linking the south coast road with the great Rhone Valley, further west. In a late daylight attack, the east Alessandria rail bridge on the main line to Turin was bombed.

It was announced today that a torpedo factory at Valence had been one of yesterday's targets in southern France. Photo reconnaisance showed that the main workshop and three smaller buildings were damaged.

In other operations, coastwise shipping in the Adriatic and a power station in Yugoslavia were attacked.

King Compliments Fleet

Admiral Sir John Cunningham, Mediterranean naval commander-in-chief, today conveyed the appreciation of the King for «the efficiency and appearance» of the Allied ships and establishments in the Mediterranean.

The British soverign ordered all British ships to «splice the mainbrace» — the traditional issue of double portions of rum to all hands — at his departure. (PRO)

NAZIS OUTGENERALED, OUTFOUGHT, KING SAYS

LONDON, August 3 — «It is true to say that the enemy has been out-generalled and outfought,» King George VI

The dispatch also said that the transfer of wounded soldiers to Germany, which began on a small scale some weeks ago, has now reached larger proportions. At least 4,000 have been hastily evacuated from Chamonix, where all hotels had been transformed into hospitals, and similar measures were being taken in other cities in the Vosges Mountains district, in Lorraine and in Haute Savoie.

Because of the insecurity of railway communications, the Germans are transporting their wounded over highways in long convoys of motor ambulances, the report added. (OWI)

WAR DRAWS NEARER TO BERLIN

WASHINGTON, August 3 — The shortest distances to Berlin from the three major battle fronts in Europe show how rapidly the noose is being drawn around the Germans.

From the Russian front, the shortest distance to Berlin is only 322 miles.

From the Italian front, it is 607 miles.

From the French front, it is 623 miles. (OWI)

ALLIES GAIN ON GUAM, DUTCH NEW GUINEA

PEARL HARBOR, August 3 — American troops have advanced 1 1/2 miles east of the Driniumor River in their offensive against approximately 40,000 Japanese trapped in the Aitape-Wewak area of British New Guinea, said General MacArthur's communique issued here today.

The Japanese made repeted attempts to break through the trap sealed off by American and Australian troops, the communique added, and the last one, made Sunday, aiming to turn the American flank at Afua, was repelled with heavy losses to the enemy.

Admiral Chester Nimitz' communique announced the capture of the strategically important Tyan airfield and three more towns on Guam, one of the key islands in the Marianas. This advance was made in the face of stiffer Japanese resistance. A Navy communique issued yesterday said more than 7,000 Japanese had been killed on Guam up to August 1.

American troops in the Sansapor area, in Dutch New Guinea, were expanding their beachhead positions and consolidating gains previously made, says today's Allied Advanced Headquarters communique. Patrol activity on Biak island, off the northwest Dutch New Guinea coast, has accounted for 354 Japanese dead, while on Noemfoor Island U. S. ground forces reported the destruction of scattered remnants of the enemy garrison there.

Night air patrols operating over the Molucca Sea sank a 5,000-ton Japanese transport, said General MacArthur's communique. It also mentioned the carrying out of daily attacks on Palau, in the Carolines, on New Ireland, on New Britain, and on Bougainville in the Solomons.

Mopping-up operations on Tinian Island, where organized resistance ended Monday night, are continuing. (OWI)

CHINESE TROOPS ENTER TENGCHUNG

CHUNGKING, August 3 — Chinese forces have entered the city of Tengchung, 20 miles west of the Burma Road, which is one of the main obstacles blocking the Chinese advance toward Myitkyina in North Burma, it was announced today.

Ten Japanese attacks on the outskirts of Hengyang have been thrown back by Chinese troops, and five points south of the city were recaptured, the Chinese communique announced today.

Aircraft of the 14th USAAF continued to hammer at the Japanese supply lines in the Hengyang-Tungting Lake area, destroying or damaging 60 motor vehicles. Other aircraft struck at Japanese headquarters, supply bases, and military targets in wide sweeps.

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NAZIS OUTGENERALED, OUTFOUGHT, KING SAYS

LONDON, August 3 — «It is true to say that the enemy has been out-generalled and outfought,» King George VI said in a message to General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean.

The message stated:

«This brilliant campaign in Italy has added much to the glories of the British dominions and the Allied armies. Please convey to all under your command my best wishes and confident belief that final victory will be theirs.»

(Reuter)

YUGOSLAV PARTISANS CAPTURE VAKUF

LONDON, August 3 — The town of Vakuf in Bosnia was captured by Yugoslav Partisans after a 16-hour battle, it was announced in today's communique from Marshal Tito's headquarters. Heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy, the communique added.

Terrific battles are now being waged on the Jablanica sector, south of the town of Leskovac. Five enemy strongholds were also captured in various parts of Yugoslavia. (BBC)

NAZIS FEAR NEW LANDINGS

WASHINGTON, August 3 — New York *Times* Correspondent G. H. Archambault said in a dispatch from Berne that the Nazis are in constant fear of new Allied landings which would add more peril to the present plight of German forces in the west.

vanced 1 1/2 miles east of the Driniumor River in their offensive against approximately 40,000 Japanese trapped in the Aitape-Wewnk area of British New Guinea, said General MacArthur's communique issued here today.

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It was announced from Southeast Asia Command headquarters that British troops, pursuing the fleeing Japanese into northeast India, have lost major contact with an enemy force retreating from hill positions seven miles northwest of Tamu, near the Burma border.

RAF heavy bombers in unfavorable weather struck for the second time this week at the railway from Mandalay to India, main Japanese supply route to northern Burma. (Reuter - OWI)

U. S. MILITARY OBSERVERS IN CHINA

CHUNGKING, August 3 — A Chinese government spokesman revealed yesterday that a large party of American military observers has arrived in China by air to collect information in north China, in order to aid American airmen in long range bombings. (PWB)

53,747 BRITISH CIVILIANS KILLED

LONDON, August 3 — The number of civilians killed as a result of enemy action in Great Britain from the outbreak of war to June 30, 1944, was 53,747, Herbert Morrison, Minister of Home Security, announced in the House of Commons today.

The number of injured and detained in hospitals was 67,796 (Reuter)

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KING GEORGE BACK IN LONDON

LONDON, August 3 — His Majesty the King returned to London today after an inspection tour of the Italian war front. He arrived by air early this morning.

The King's first visitor at Buckingham Palace was Prime Minister Churchill. (Reuter)

GERMANS THREATEN NEW U-BOAT

LONDON, August 3 — The German-controlled Radio Paris, quoting an official Berlin announcement today, said that new U-boats will soon be introduced, and that this time « they will be a sensation. »

In connection with this work, said the broadcast, Hitler has awarded the Knight's Insignia to the Iron Cross to Doctor Friedrich Schuerer, creator of the modern German U-boat and naval construction expert attached to the German Naval Staff.

The broadcast said that the new U-boat construction program was well under way, and new types of vessels were being built. (Reuter)

U. S. NAVY DEVELOPING NEW DIESEL FUEL

WASHINGTON, August 3 — A new high-octone diesel fuel which gives promise of having revolutionary effects in naval engineering and design is now undergoing intensive tests, according to a statement issued here yesterday by Admiral Edward L. Cochrane, chief of the U. S. Bureau of Ships.

Explaining that the new product is obtained from the distillation of cetyl alcohol, the Navy release said that tests are being conducted to determine the value of the fuel for combat service. (OWI)

ALLIED REPRESENTATIVES TO MEET

LONDON, August 3 — The British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, said in the House of Commons yesterday that a meeting between British, United States, and Soviet government representatives would take place within a fortnight to discuss future war organisation. (Reuter)

REPORT LINER REX REFLOATED BY GERMANS

WASHINGTON, August 3 — The Germans have refloated the Italian luxury liner *Rex*, lying in the Trieste, harbor, in order to dismantle it and send the derived scrap metal to Germany, according to an article in the Swiss paper *Popolo e Libertà*.

The article did not indicate how or when the vessel had been sunk.

A report from Italy last October said the Germans had captured the ship in Trieste, and had converted it into an aircraft carrier. (OWI)

SIX U. S. LABOR LEADERS TO VISIT ETO

WASHINGTON, August 3 — Six leaders of American labor will visit the European theater of operations to see American-made weapons and war equipment in action, the United States War Department announced Tuesday.

The group is made up of three members selected by William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, and three named by Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The representatives will be shown the need for constant replacement to sustain the Allied offensive, the War Department said adding that the labor leaders will also discuss the supply problems and performance of equipment with army personnel. (OWI)

The Canadian government built a chain of strategically situated airports from Edmonton to White Horse, in Yukon Territory, which today is the northwest staging route. It was used by Canadian-American airmen in 1942 to clear the Japanese from the Aleutians. The route resembles a mighty aerial parade, especially during the weekends, when traffic is heaviest.

At the same time, it was announced that a northeast route also was established to protect the northeast back door of America when the Germans were in Greenland, and when the German surface and undersea fleet menaced Allied shipping. The route served also to permit the transport of short-range bombers and fighters to Europe.

This route was never fully required, as the submarines were defeated and the North Africa landings opened the South Atlantic ferry route. (OWI)

O'DWYER NOMINATED BRIGADIER GENERAL

WASHINGTON, August 3 — The nomination of Colonel William O'Dwyer to be a temporary Brigadier General was sent to the U. S. Senate by President Roosevelt today.

Colonel O'Dwyer is at present chief of the economic section of ACC in Italy, and is District Attorney of King's County (Brooklyn, New York), on leave of absence to the army. (PWB)

NOBLEMAN WITH RAF KILLED

LONDON August 3 — Squadron Leader Lord David Douglas-Hamilton, youngest brother of the Duke of Hamilton, Scotland's premier peer, has been killed on active duty.

He commanded the 603 (City of Edinburgh) Squadron, and took part in the defense of Malta. (Reuter)

INSIDE GERMANY

GERMANS NOT TOLD OF BREAK WITH TURKEY

WASHINGTON, August 3 — The German people today still were not informed of the Turkish Government's severance of economic and diplomatic relations with Germany at least 24 hours after the Ankara announcement of the decision.

Although both the German home radio and the home press service of the Nazi news agency DNB, have concealed the news, the Nazi propaganda machine devoted a large portion of its output for foreign consumption to the break.

A dispatch to the German press today by DNB confined itself to reporting that the parliamentary group of the Turkish People's Party held an all-night session beginning Tuesday evening. (OWI)

HITLER PROMOTES TWO SS GENERALS

LONDON, August 3 — The German News Agency tonight reported that Hitler had promoted two SS generals, Dietrich and Hausser, to the rank of colonel general of the SS. The two are corps commanders in Normandy. The news agency said that 11 lieutenant generals of the SS have been promoted to full generals, thus assuring Hitler's and Himmler's control over the armed forces. (Reuter)

NAZI LABOR CHIEF FEARS FOREIGN WORKERS

LONDON, August 3 — A stern warning to the Germans to beware of foreign workers on German soil has been issued by Reich Labor Chief Zalko. These foreign workers are

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

U. S. NAVY DEVELOPING NEW DIESEL FUEL

WASHINGTON, August 3 — A new high-octone diesel fuel which gives promise of having revolutionary effects in naval engineering and design is now undergoing intensive tests, according to a statement issued here yesterday by Admiral Edward L. Cochrane, chief of the U. S. Bureau of Ships.

Explaining that the new product is obtained from the distillation of cetyl alcohol, the Navy release said that tests are being conducted to determine the value of the fuel for combat service. (OWI)

ALLIED REPRESENTATIVES TO MEET

LONDON, August 3 — The British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, said in the House of Commons yesterday that a meeting between British, United States, and Soviet government representatives would take place within a fortnight to discuss future war organisation. (Reuter)

REPORT LINER REX REFLOATED BY GERMANS

WASHINGTON, August 3 — The Germans have refloated the Italian luxury liner *Rex*, lying in the Trieste, harbor, in order to dismantle it and send the derived scrap metal to Germany, according to an article in the Swiss paper *Popolo e Liberta*.

The article did not indicate how or when the vessel had been sunk.

A report from Italy last October said the Germans had captured the ship in Trieste, and had converted it into an aircraft carrier. (OWI)

SIX U. S. LABOR LEADERS TO VISIT ETO

WASHINGTON, August 3 — Six leaders of American labor will visit the European theater of operations to see American-made weapons and war equipment in action, the United States War Department announced Tuesday.

The group is made up of three members selected by William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, and three named by Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The representatives will be shown the need for constant replacement to sustain the Allied offensive, the War Department said adding that the labor leaders will also discuss the supply problems and performance of equipment with army personnel. (OWI)

SECRET ALASKAN AIR ROUTE TO RUSSIA

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, August 3 — A Canadian dispatch revealed the existence of a secret Canadian-Alaskan-Siberian air ferry route over which more than 5,000 fighter-planes and bombers have been flown from American factories to the Russian fronts during the last three years in a joint United States-Soviet operation.

Since October, 1941, nearly 10,000 Lend-Leased planes have been sent to Russia, via Canadian and other routes.

The United States Air Transport Command ferry pilots take the planes from Great Falls, Montana, through Edmonton to Fairbanks, Alaska, where Soviet flyers take over and relay the planes to Nome, cross the Bering Straits to Siberia, and proceed to the fighting fronts by secret routes. Many Russian women pilots have made the flight over the wastes of the northwestern American wilderness.

This Canadian Northwest staging route permits the passage of the fastest fighters and the heaviest bombers and provides landing fields, radio facilities, and servicing depots comparable with those of the main United States air lines. This aerial short-cut to Russia was pioneered by daring Canadian airmen and engineers who, in pre-war days, blazed the trail over Canada's wilderness, paving the way for the United States aircraft moving to Alaska and the Aleutians today.

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NAZI LABOR CHIEF FEARS FOREIGN WORKERS

LONDON, August 3 — A stern warning to the Germans to beware of foreign workers on German soil has been issued by Reich Labor Chief Zalko. These foreign workers are estimated at 14,000,000.

Many of them, stated Zalko, have taken advantage of Allied raid damage and the ensuing confusion to disappear inside Germany. (PWB)

GESTAPO TO ARREST OFFICERS FLEEING TO SPAIN

GIBRALTAR, August 3 — The Gestapo has been given orders to arrest — if possible in cooperation with Spanish authorities — all German anti-Nazi officers who might attempt to flee to Spain, according to dispatches received from the French-Catalan frontier. (AFP)

LIBERATED ITALY

MORE FASCISTS TO CONCENTRATION CAMP

ROME, August 3 — An admiral of the Italian Navy who served the Nazi-Fascists, the director general of the Italian State-owned movie industry, and a procurator of the Fascist Special Tribunal for the Defense of the Fascist State were among high ranking Fascists leaving today for a concentration camp. They had all been arrested some time ago. (UNN)

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

LAWYERS ON EPURATION OF BAR

ROME, August 3 — The Assembly of the Italian Bar Association today asked that only licensed attorneys and solicitors be appointed to the commission which will purge Fascism from the ranks of lawyers.

It was also announced during the day that the Minister of Justice is studying proposals to abolish distinctions between attorneys and solicitors in the Italian legal profession. The proposed new law, it was said ,will assure the profession greater independence from political control and influence. (UNN)

DEMONSTRATORS APPEAR IN AMG COURT

ROME, August 3 — Nine civilians charged with participating in a demonstration last week against the fruit and vegetable vendors tax levied by the City of Rome appeared in the Allied Military Government Superior Court today. They are charged with taking part in an unauthorized public assembly, which is contrary to AMG ordinances. The case was adjourned until August 11, so that additional testimony may be obtained. (UNN)

FILM STORY OF ROME UNDER NAZIS

ROME, August 3 — The horrors of the German occupation of Rome and the work of Patriot resistance groups opposing the Nazi-Fascists will be made into a film to be started shortly, it was announced here today.

Many of the participants in this underground fight against the oppressors will enact their own real life roles in the movie. The film will be produced here. (UNN)

NAPLES LEGISLATIVE BODY SET UP

NAPLES, August 3 — The Provincial Deputation of Naples has taken office and is now functioning under the presidency of Prof. Enrico Altavilla. The eight members were appointed under the pre-Fascist law concerning local self-government. (UNN)

TWO MORE DOCUMENTATION CENTERS OPENED

ROME, August 3 — Two additional Documentation Centers have been established in Rome for the benefit of civilians desirous of learning of the work of the United Nations and Italy itself in the present fight for freedom.

The initial center in the capital was established in Piazza Colonna. The new ones are at 110 Via Veneto and at 174 Via Cola di Rienzo. The educational centers, featuring posters, photographic displays, and a large collection of reading matter in Italian, are under the direction of PWB. (UNN)

PAPAL NUNCIO TO ITALY VISITS MINISTER

ROME, August 3 — The Most Reverend Msgr. Borgongini Duca, Papal Nuncio to the Italian Government, today called upon the Minister of Justice, with whom he held a long and cordial conversation.

PURGE COMMISSIONER FOR EACH MINISTRY

ROME, August 3 — High Commissioner Carlo Sforza today announced appointment of a purge commissioner for each of the ministries in the Bonomi Government, in accordance with the recently approved law for the application of sanctions against Fascism.

Count Sforza urged immediate and speedy action by the purge commissions within each ministry of the government, holding that their work should be accomplished within a period of weeks, not months. (UNN)

SPELLMAN OPENS CATHOLIC CLUB

KEATS, SHELLEY RELICS RESTORED TO ROME

ROME, August 3 — Priceless relics of Keats and Shelley, taken from war-time Rome to Montecassino and miraculously saved in the destruction of that sanctuary, were yesterday ceremoniously restored to the safekeeping of the Keats-Shelley Memorial House, Rome, in the presence of Mr. Alexander Kirk and Sir Noel Charles, pre-war members of the Memorial Committee and now United States and British representatives to the Allied Advisory Council for Italy.

The relics included ashes of Shelley taken from the funeral pyre of the drowned poet on the shores of Viareggio; irreplaceable first editions of Keats; manuscript poems; and the famous wash-drawing of Keats' head done by Severn as he watched by the death-bed of the poet in the house in Piazza di Spagna, where yesterday's ceremony took place.

Signora Cacciatore, custodian of the Memorial and of the library which competes with the British Museum in its collection for the study of Keats, Shelley, and Byron, told the story of how its treasures survived the war and the German occupation. The American members of the Committee carried on after the British had to quit Rome, and, when the Americans in turn had to leave Italy, an improvised group of friendly Italians and neutrals saved the historic site and library from Fascist and Nazi vandalism.

When Piazza di Spagna came under German shellfire, on September 19, 1943, the most precious of the portable relics were packed in two boxes and smuggled through the German lines into the Monastery of Montecassino by Prince Filippo Caffarelli. When Montecassino, in turn, became a prospective battlefield last December, the boxes were once more successfully smuggled past the Nazis, who were already looting and dispersing art and literary masterpieces.

One morning, on the outskirts of battle-torn Cassino, a dusty figure in priestly robes «thumbed» a ride on a German truck into Rome. He had with him a dilapidated suitcase and a box. The box contained the camouflaged Keats-Shelley relics, and the priest was Don Mauro Iguanez, the Maltese librarian of Montecassino, who thus brought them to further sanctuary in a monastery in Rome.

Restored to their resting place yesterday, the boxes were officially unsealed, their contents found intact, and consigned to the care of the Memorial House. In the name of the Anglo-American Committee and of all lovers of English literature, Sir Noel Charles thanked those who had been concerned with the hazardous task of guarding the Memorial and its heritage with such conspicuous devotion and happy success. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

POLISH PRIME MINISTER SEES MOLOTOV

LONDON, August 3 — The Prime Minister of Poland has seen the Soviet Foreign Commissar, Molotov, said the BBC today, quoting dispatches from Moscow. The Polish Prime Minister, Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, told correspondents last night that the interview lasted half an hour and that the atmosphere was very friendly. He added that he expected to see Marshal Stalin shortly, and also hoped to meet some of the leaders of the Polish Liberation Committee. (BBC)

USSR TO RECOGNIZE LEBANON INDEPENDENCE

BEIRUT, August 3 — The Soviet Minister in Beirut, M. Novikoff, will call on the Lebanese Prime Minister and Foreign Minister tomorrow to inform them that the Soviet Government recognizes Lebanon independence.

The Lebanon Government is giving a party in the Russian Envoy's honor in the evening. (PWB)

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SPELLMAN OPENS CATHOLIC CLUB

ROME, August 3 — Archbishop Francis J. Spellman, Military Vicar of the Armed Forces of the United States, opened today a Catholic Club for Allied soldiers, near the basilica of St. Peter, and containing a chapel donated by Pope Pius XII.

At the opening reception at the club rooms, located on 1 Via Conciliazione, Archbishop Spellman welcomed soldiers and chaplains of British, Polish, and American forces, as well as notables such as Mr. Myron Taylor, personal representative of President Roosevelt to the Vatican; Prince Filippo Doria Pamphili, Mayor of Rome; Major General Harry Johnson, commander Rome Area Allied Command; and Bishop Joseph Gawlina, Chaplain General of Polish Forces in Italy.

The club is being conducted by the National Catholic Community Service, and is headed by Monsignor Walter S. Carrol, of Pittsburgh, attache of the Papal Secretary of State. (PRO)

HALF OF WHEAT QUOTA FROM FOGGIA

ROME, August 3 — Agricultural Sub-Commission officials announced today that Foggia Province has now turned in more than 50 per cent of its quota to the Granaries of the People. (ACC)

ed group of friendly Italians and neutrals saved the historic site and library from Fascist and Nazi vandalism.

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STETTINIUS COMMENTS ON ARGENTINA

WASHINGTON, August 3 — Edward Stettinius, U. S. Under Secretary of State, said of Prime Minister Churchill's comment on Argentina:

«The statement by Mr. Churchill in the House of Commons in which he expressed regret that the Argentine Government has chosen to dally with evil and has not seen fit to declare herself wholeheartdly, unmistakably, and without reserve and qualification on the side of freedom, is truly of great importance. The statement goes to the very heart of the Argentine problem.» (PWB)

CHINA AND MEXICO CONCLUDE AMITY TREATY

CHUNGKING, August 3 — A treaty of amity has been concluded between China and Mexico. The new treaty replaces one made at Washington in 1899. (PWB)

MEXICO TO FOUND REFUGEE CENTER

MEXICO CITY, August 3 — The Mexican government has decided to establish a colony for the duration of the war for Jewish refugees «suffering persecution in their place of origin,» it was announced today.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787021

As in the American haven at Fort Ontario, New York, the refugees will return to their own countries when the «persecution by totalitarian regimes» ceases. (OWI)

NEUTRAL

TURKEY GRANTS AMNESTY TO PRISONERS

WASHINGTON, August 3 — A report from Ankara said the Turkish National Assembly yesterday rushed through all its stages a bill granting amnesty to political prisoners, and others accused of breach of Turkish security laws, who are nationals of Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and the United States.

George Pavloff and Leonid Kornilloff, imprisoned last February for an alleged attack on Von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey, will be released tomorrow, the report stated.

It was announced that over 100 Germans engaged in intelligence work have been rounded up in Turkey.

The German Overseas News Agency said that Von Papen left Ankara by plane yesterday afternoon. The Turkish chargé d'affaires in Berlin, the agency added, will leave for Turkey on Saturday. Other members of the respective missions in Berlin and Ankara will be exchanged later.

It is estimated that the number of Germans in Turkey is about 100,000, while the number of Turkish subjects in Germany is, by comparison, very small. (OWI)

TURKISH MESSAGE TO BRITISH PARLIAMENT

LONDON, August 3 — A message has been sent by the Turkish National Assembly to the British Parliament after Turkey's severance of diplomatic and economic relations with Germany.

According to a Turkish radio broadcast today, the message said: «The Turkish National Assembly feels proud to send to the British Parliament its greetings and its expressions of friendship.» (PWB)

COUNT JORDANA DIES IN LISBON

LISBON, August 3 — Count Jordana, Spanish Foreign Minister, died of a blood clot on the brain, it was confirmed here today. (Reuter)

OCCUPIED AREAS

ITALIAN PATRIOTS CAPTURE GRAIN

ROME, August 3 — Italian Patriots, attacking and routing the local garrison at Borgotaro, on the Spezia-Genoa coastal sector, have captured quantities of grain that had been earmarked for transportation to Germany, according to a special bulletin from the Italian Resistance Front to-day.

At Chiavari, situated in the same sector, patriots also captured large depots of arms, munitions, and supplies. A brigade occupied Montefiorino midway between Modena and Spezia. (UNN)

CANADIAN FIGHTER-BOMBERS AID PARTISANS

ALLIED FORCE ADVANCE HEADQUARTERS, ITALY, August 3 — Royal Canadian Air Force fighter-bombers of the «City of Windsor» Squadron dive-bombed German troop concentrations in two small towns within the past weeks to aid Italian Partisan forces fighting far behind the

It said that whoever knew of such acts and did not denounce his fellow patriots would be automatically considered an accomplice and accordingly punished.

The decree directed the burgomasters of Italian communities to call upon their townspeople for «calm and order.» (PRO)

FRENCH PATRIOTS ABDUCT ADMIRAL

ZURICH, August 3 — Admiral Platon, former Vichy Colonial Minister and onetime Secretary of State to Laval, has been abducted as a hostage by Partisans, said reports in the *Gazette de Lausanne* to-day. (Reuter)

GERMANS KILLED 7,500 BELGIANS

LONDON, August 3 — In Belgium, 7,500 people have been shot or hanged by the Germans, 100,000 put into prisons or concentration camps, 500,000 deported, and 75,000 made prisoners of war, disclosed the Belgian Prime Minister, Ubert Pierlot, today.

«Soon,» he added, «the war will be on our national soil, and will find Belgians worthy of the blood shed for their liberation.» (PWB)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

ITALY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 3 — Today's communique:

LAND: To the south of Montelupo, troops of an Indian division have crossed the River Pesa on a wide front and advanced over a mile. Southwest of Florence, heavy fighting still continues. In the valley of the River Greve, to the south of Florence, important gains against strong opposition have been made. On the east bank of the upper Arno to the southeast of Florence, further local advances have been made. On the rest of the 8th Army front and in the American 5th Army sector, patrols have been active and artillery duels continue.

AIR: Medium forces of escorted heavy bombers yesterday attacked enemy communications, a torpedo factory, and other objectives in southern France. Other heavy bombers attacked harbour installations at Genoa.

Tactical aircraft attacked enemy supply lines and other targets in north-central Italy and the battle area, as well as shipping in the Adriatic. Offensive sweeps were carried out over Yugoslavia.

In these operations, two enemy aircraft were destroyed, and nine of ours are missing. One enemy aircraft was destroyed and one of ours is missing from night operations on August 1/2.

MAAF flew approximately 1,500 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, August 3 — Today's communique:

Little change was reported from the front during the night. Southeast of Brecey enemy opposition was overcome at Le Mesnil, and fighting continues a few miles southeast of Percy. Fighting was also heavy in the neighbourhood of Villers-Bocage and at Aunay. The advance beyond Pontorson continues.

Bridges and armored vehicles, ammunition and oil dumps, road and rail transport, and enemy shipping were primary targets for Allied aircraft which ranged from Belgium to the Bay of Biscay, and swept into southern France in varying easterly directions yesterday.

Railway bridges at Lisle, Nantes, Epone-Merziers, Mainvilliers, Noyen, and Cinq Mars were attacked with good results by escorted medium bombers. Barges on the Seine

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CANADIAN FIGHTER-BOMBERS AID PARTISANS

ALLIED FORCE ADVANCE HEADQUARTERS, ITALY, August 3 — Royal Canadian Air Force fighter-bombers of the « City of Windsor » Squadron dive-bombed German troop concentrations in two small towns within the past weeks to aid Italian Partisan forces fighting far behind the enemy lines, it was announced here today.

The Canadian fliers, whose Spitfire planes have only recently been refitted as fighter-bombers, carried out the attacks at the special request of the Italian Patriot forces, it was said. The bombardment was aimed at driving out the enemy forces from both villages. » (PRO)

GERMANS THREATEN TO BURN VILLAGES

ALLIED FORCE ADVANCE HEADQUARTERS, ITALY, August 3 — German military authorities have threatened to « raze by fire » Italian villages in which German soldiers are attacked by patriots, according to the text of a notice posted in San Ubaldo Monastery near Gubbio, and released here today.

The proclamation, posted on the walls within which German troops kept 300 women and children as hostages, stated that certain villages had already been destroyed and a number of male inhabitants « summarily shot according to law, » as a result of German soldiers' having been ambushed and shot.

The proclamation also stated that the inhabitants of each village are « collectively responsible that there will take place... no acts of sabotage and no attacks on individual German soldiers. »

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Fuel dumps at Sens Saint Ouen and Genevilliers were targets for escorted heavy bombers which also attacked bridges in Paris and the Loire Valley areas, and other tactical targets in northern and central France.

Escorted heavy night bombers struck by day at naval vessels in Le Havre. Railway yards were attacked by fighter-bombers, which also destroyed locomotives, munitions cars, and motor transports and rails over a wide area. Throughout the day, fighters and fighter-bombers provided close support for our armies over the entire front. Ten enemy aircraft were destroyed during these operations. Seventeen of ours are missing. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, August 3 — Thursday night's communique:

During August 3, west of Rezekne (Rezhetsa), our troops continued to advance, in the course of which they occupied over 30 populated localities, including Buzany, Barkava, Ispurets, Vauri, Zabari, and railway station of Atasheli.

Northwest and west of Kaunas (Kovno), our troops with fighting continued to advance, and occupied over 200

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populated localities, including Tornarvo, Teluhovo, Maitigaila, Lebedze, Teluntsi, Bernakoviche, Subezhishki, Roglivtsi, Sutki, Lukshe, Grishka-Buda, Tarze, Zhendelye, Vilgraki, and Pertnik.

Southwest of Sandomir, our troops forced the River Vistula, and captured the bridgehead on the left bank 30 kilometers in frontage and 20 kilometers in depth, and captured over 50 populated localities, including the towns of Kashish, Kokshevnitsa, Polonets.

West and southwest of Jaroslav, our troops continued their offensive, captured the town of Stanok, and also with fighting occupied over 200 other populated localities, including Buka-Komarovskaya, Hoiny, Nevistka, Pomasu, Raskovise, Dombrovo, Gurna, Shuhlerovo, Vistevo, Yebzhigol, Yablonitsa-Polska, Zhezhuh, Rochkovo, and the railway stations of Svilcha, and Stanok.

There are no material changes on all other sectors of the front.

During August 2, our troops, on all fronts, damaged or destroyed a total of 76 German tanks. In air combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 81 enemy planes were shot down.

(Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE, HQ. AAI, August 3 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

Some days ago, the Allied Command received an appeal from Italian Patriots asking the support of the Allied Air Forces in a battle they were fighting against the German forces.

Thousands of German soldiers, supported by 100 tanks and heavy artillery, were engaged by an inferior number of badly-equipped patriots. Owing to the number of forces involved the battle was the fiercest yet fought between patriots and Germans in the Apennines.

Allied Air Forces, five hours after receiving the request for help, sent 50 bombers to attack enemy targets. Following the information supplied by patriots, the intervention of the Allied Air Force was very effective — the battle is raging southeast of Florence.

Other patriot groups are fighting side by side with the Allied troops.

In the Provinces of Imperia and La Spezia, the patriots have interrupted nearly all communications. The fight is as violent as in the past days. The courage of the patriots increases in proportion to the ferocity of the Germans.

In Val Canonica, Nazi-Fascist reprisals, which began on the mountains are carried out in the lower valley. Villages have been plundered and set on fire by the Germans who are now threatening with more terror acts. Nevertheless, there is no let down in sabotage acts against roads and telephone and telegraph lines.

In the battle in Val D'Ossola, which lasted 2 1/2 days, the Germans lost about 50 dead and wounded. Considerable losses were also suffered by the patriots.

According to Allied estimates, during the struggle against the retreating Germans, from May 12 to June 24, 8,300 Italian Patriots were killed and 7,500 were taken prisoner.

(UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, August 3 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Throughout yesterday, in Normandy, the enemy supported by fierce artillery fire and numerous fighter-bombers continued his grim attacks in the center and on the western part of the beachhead.

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In France, 118 terrorists were killed in action. Since June 6, the bandits lost about 7,500 in killed and 4,700 prisoners in the course of mopping up operations.

Greater London continues to be kept under heavy retaliatory bombing by « V-1 ».

In Italy, yesterday, our troops again frustrated all enemy attempts at breaking through toward Florence with heavy losses for the enemy. West and a few kilometers south of the town, our troops continued to oppose with grim resistance to the enemy.

On the northern slopes of the Carpathians, numerous Soviet attacks, supported by tanks, were frustrated. Particularly east of the pass road crossing the Beskides, the enemy was repelled by counter-attacks. West of Baranov, in the big Vistula bend, the enemy reinforced his pressure. Further northeast, numerous Bolshevik attacks were smashed with heavy losses for the enemy. Northeast of Warsaw, bitter fighting was in progress. The town of Radzymin was recaptured by our tanks in a counter-attack. On the central reaches of the Bug and south of Augustovo, repeated enemy attacks were frustrated. In the Seinen-Vilkovishken sector and at Mitau, grim fighting is in progress. In the Birsen sector, our grenadiers captured several villages in counter-attacks. East of the Duena and in the Narva Isthmus, fierce Soviet attempts to break through were frustrated in fierce fighting.

In the course of July, 3908 enemy tanks were destroyed by the troops of the Army and the Waffen S. S. alone, during the great defensive battle between the Carpathians and the Gulf of Finland. Another 250 enemy tanks were destroyed by the Luftwaffe. The Soviets further lost, 1,329 planes in dog fights and through the fire of anti-aircraft batteries during the same period.

(Radio Berlin)

ENEMY BROADCASTS

German Overseas Stations: On the western front, General Montgomery is making a determined effort to conclude the invasion by October, in accordance with instructions from Churchill. After a campaign of over eight weeks, only 1 1/2 French departments, out of 96 (sic), are in Allied hands. The Channel Islands west of the Cotentin Peninsula are still held by the Germans, who thus dominate the Gulf of St. Malo. Turkey, by breaking off relations with Germany, has illegally violated the German-Turkish treaty of friendship. The Turkish Plenipotentiary in Berlin has been asked to leave Reich territory. The Croat Foreign Minister, discussing the rupture of relations between Turkey and Germany, regards this decision as having been dictated by Stalin, Great Britain, and America. The Rumanian press considers that Turkey has now lost all freedom of action. Political circles in Berlin have discussed Churchill's speech. He admits that Allied losses in the invasion have been very high, and reveals that the invasion plan was submitted to Stalin for approval. Churchill advised eastern European countries to acknowledge Moscow's interests and to follow the example of Turkey. He gave statistics with regard to « V-1 » attacks on London and promised a solution.

Transocean and DNB: The right wing of the British 2d Army in Normandy tried yesterday to advance south and south-east over Highway 175. The British are subjecting the town of Vire to artillery fire. The situation on the western part of the invasion front continues to be critical for the Germans, but German counter-thrusts between the Vire and Orne are meeting with some success. Allied warships and freighters have been sunk in the Seine Bay. The Russians are bringing up reinforcements towards the East Prussian border. In the Warsaw area, the Germans have recaptured Radzymin. Official German figures reveal that during July, the Soviets lost 3,908 tanks altogether. On

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The enemy having mostly been repulsed in grim fighting suffered heavy losses, and was successful only at a few points, which are the objectives of German counter-attacks.

Southwest of Villedieu, German tank units proceed in a counter-attack in a westerly direction. The enemy forces which with their spearheads had advanced south and westward via Avranches toward Rennes and Dinan were repulsed. Bombers dispersed enemy columns south of Avranches, and destroyed a great number of tanks, guns, and vehicles.

Over Normandy and the occupied western territories, 18 enemy planes were brought down.

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Fascist Radio: On the Italian front, there is no change in the situation. The hardest fighting is south of Florence, where the Allies have made no progress. Florence has again been shelled. The Allies have been held up at the Arno River near Pontassieve. No break-through, and only slight local Allied successes, are reported from the Adriatic sector.

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Interior S.C.

INFORMATION DIVISION
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File
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BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service **compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, I N C., A F H Q **Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512**

No. 45 **3 August 1944**

TODAY'S HEADLINES

POLITICAL — Winston Churchill gives optimistic review of war: Turkey breaks with Germany: Finns may sue for peace.

WAR FRONTS — Red Army traps 350.000 Nazi troops: Americans turn German flank in Brittany: 8th Army fightens grip on Florence: Resistance ends on Tinian.

INSIDE GERMANY — Nazi tanks short of gasoline: Germans admit Rommel injured.

UNITED NATIONS — Rising tide of Allied offensive: Importance of Italian fighting.

OCCUPIED AREAS — Nazi soldiers refuse to go to East front.

LIBERATED ITALY — Italian war Minister visits front: Violators of harvest laws punished.

POLITICAL

CHURCHILL OPTIMISTIC IN WAR REVIEW

LONDON, August 2 — On every one of the world's battle-fronts, the armies of Germany and Japan are recoiling before the «grand alliance» of the United Nations, Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons today in his first review of the war in two months.

«I have on the whole,» Mr. Churchill began, «a good report to make tho the House today.

«In the air, on the sea and under the sea, our well-established supremacy increases with steady strides. U-boat losses since the beginning of 1944, compared with former years, are almost negligible. The vast fleets of the Allies have sailed the seas and the oceans from January to June with less than half the losses we have inflicted upon the dwindling and largely immobile naval resources of the

Mr. Churchill said Allied successes in the Pacific had opened up the prospect of a speedy climax in the Far East and added:

«Reverberations of these events in Japan have produced the fall of Admiral Tojo, chief war leader of Japan, whose accomplice and close colleague, Admiral Yamamoto, declared at one time that he would dictate his peace terms to the United States in Washington.

«It is not easy for us here to measure the character, the size and the force which have produced the remarkable political and military convulsion within Japan. But they can hardly arise from the conviction among Japanese that Admiral Yamamoto's program is being realized as fully as he and Admiral Tojo had thought.

«I must repeat that I am increasingly pleased to feel that the interval between the defeat of Hitler and the defeat of Japan will be shorter, perhaps, much shorter, than I at one time supposed.

«At Quebec last autumn, we planned the advance into northern Burma with the object of giving greater security to the immense American air highway to China. Admiral Mountbatten and his commanders have fought a successful and vigorous campaign. The Japanese everywhere have been driven back, sustaining losses far exceeding our own. India has been successfully defended from invasion for another year and the air line to China has been strengthened and maintained.

«Treacherous Power»

«In addition, Admiral Somerville has shown enterprise in his attacks on Sabang, Sourabaya, and other Japanese outposts in the Dutch East Indies. Our fleets in eastern waters will be greatly strengthened by the end of this year. The Japanese navy will have its time fully taken up by the United States Navy, which is already double the size of the fleet of that presumtious, ambitious and treacherous oriental power.»

Mr. Churchill then proceeded to describe the arrangements for crossing the English Channel and landing the armies of liberation in France.

«At Teheran,» he said, «we promised Marshal Stalin that we would put this plan, or something like it, into operation at the end of May or the beginning of June and he promised on his part that the whole Russian armies would be thrown, as indeed they have been, in the general battle in the east.

«In January of this year, the commanders were appointed. The Mediterranean became a British command under General Wilson and General Eisenhower assumed command of the expeditionary forces gathering in Britain.

«No man has ever labored more skillfully and more intensively than General Eisenhower. For more than a year past, American stores, equipment and men have been moving steadily into this island and we, ourselves, had selected [illegible] British armies here the expeditionary force which was

NSS

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« It is always possible that there may be a return of U-boats. There is talk of the Germans trying to make faster U-boats. There also is various talk, and it is well never to discount these matters. There is always the possibility that the German may gain some relative advantage in their aircraft. »

After recalling that at Washington in January, 1942, it was decided that Germany was the prime enemy and that only minimum forces necessary for safeguarding vital interests should be diverted to operations against Japan, the Prime Minister said:

Increased Resources

« Our joint resources, British and American, however, increased so rapidly that it became possible to wage war simultaneously with offensive vigor. In the Pacific, immense armadas of the United States are equipped with aircraft and every conceivable form of craft needed on the sea for amphibious warfare, all on the largest scale and led with commanding skill both on the sea and land under both Admiral Nimitz and General MacArthur, who commands not only American, but also powerful Australian and New Zealand forces and we have gained important and expanding success. »

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« No man has ever labored more skillfully and more intensively than General Eisenhower. For more than a year past, American stores, equipment and men have been moving steadily into this island and we, ourselves, had selected from British armies here the expeditionary force which was practically as large as that of the United States in the opening stage.

« I do not believe, myself, that this vast enterprise could have been executed earlier. We did not have the experience and we did not have the equipment. But before we launched the attack in 1944, we had made five successful, opposed landings in the Mediterranean, and wonderful craft of all kinds had been devised by our services and by our United States colleagues on the other side of the ocean.

« The bulk of this had to be constructed in the United States, since our yards were strained and glutted to the utmost.

Powerful Army

« In less than a month, harbors had been created compared with which Dover seems small. My the end of June, in spite of the worst June gales for 40 years, a solid base had been created which gave us the certainty of being able to conduct an offensive campaign on the largest scale against any force which, according to all calculations, the enemy was likely to bring.

« These operations were protected and supported by a considerable part of the British fleet and assisted by a

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strong detachment of the American fleet, under Admiral Ramsay.

«In spite of the gales, in spite of the mines, in spite of the more than 100 German submarines waiting in the Biscay ports, and swarms of E-boats and other marauders, ceaseless traffic has been maintained over the 100-mile stretch along the channel; and General Eisenhower with his lieutenant, General Montgomery, now stand at the head of a very large and powerful army equipped as no army has ever been equipped before.»

In paying tribute to the combined British-American air forces, the Prime Minister stated:

«These deeds of the air forces were not done without losses which, in killed and in proportion to their number of flying personnel, far exceed those of any other branch of the services. If we take April 1 as the opening of the air campaign, from then on until June 30 over 7,000 men of the home commands of the RAF alone have been killed or are missing. United States losses also are most severe.

Constant Battle

«The devotion of pilots and air crews of both countries was sublime. Since these days, we have been in a constant battle. General Omar Bradley clearing Cherbourg Peninsula and General Dempsey occupying the area around Caen. We have inflicted losses on the enemy which are about double those which we have suffered.

«Now at last, we are beginning to gain that space to deploy which is necessary for the size of the armies we are using. I must confess that the latest news seems to me extremely good.

«The first American army advancing down the Atlantic coast has reached a line on the River Selune and may well be approaching the important railway center of Rennes, about halfway across the base of the Brest Peninsula. We are largely superior to the enemy in men, armor and in the air, and I had little doubt in the mobility once the front was opened out.

«It is the wish of General Eisenhower that the battle in Normandy be viewed as a whole and as one set of single operations conducted by Allied forces linked in brotherhood and intermingled in every manner that may seem convenient.

«But lest our enemies should suggest on their wireless that the burden of struggle has been unfairly shared or make invidious comparisions of any kind, let me say that the losses of the British and Canadian forces together are about equal to those of the larger United States army in proportion to their relative strengths. It has been share and share alike in good fortune and bad all along the front.

Glorious Story

«So far as this has gone, this certainly is a glorious story not only liberating the fields of France from atrocious enslavement, but also uniting in true bonds the comradeship of the great democracies of the west and the English-speaking peoples of the world.»

After making a vigorous defense of the British tanks, Mr. Churchill said that the German Tiger and Panther tanks are essentially weapons of defense, whereas the Cromwell and Sherman belong to the offensive type. The Churchill the Prime Minister observed, can be either defensive or offensive as the circumstances may require.

Mr. Churchill said that the Germans had brought forward no new tank weapon or type of ammunition so far, whereas the Allies had put into action the Sherman tank mounting 17-pounders, the latest Churchill tank and the new Cromwell tank, together with a number of «interesting variants of very great ingenuity.»

«I am going to make public a word of praise for the War Office. In all the 40 years years I have served in this

«There are South Africans, and there are French and there are Poles who have distinguished themselves greatly and, of course, playing a most important part are the gallant Indians. There are also powerful Canadians. It is a most extraordinary party of all nations advancing to cleanse the soil of Italy.

«It is the Russian Army which has done the main work of tearing out the guts of the German Army. (Cheers) In the air and on the ocean and on the seas we can maintain ourselves, but there was no force in the world which could be called into being except for several more years that would have been able to maul and break the German Army and subject it to such terrible slaughter and manhandling as has fallen upon the Germans by the Russian Armies.

«Corporal Hitler»

«I salute Marshal Stalin (cheers), that great champion of his country, and I firmly believe that our 20 years' treaty with Russia will prove to be one of the most lasting and durable factors in preserving the peace and order and progress of Europe. It may well be that the Russian successes have been somewhat aided by the strategy of Corporal Hitler. Even military idiots find it difficult not to see some faults in some of his actions. Here he now finds himself with perhaps 10 divisions in north Finland and 20 or 30 cut off in the Baltic states, all of which three or four months ago might have been brought with their materials and weapons to stand between Germany and the Russian advance.»

The Prime Minister discussed the flying-bomb menace to England, stating that London and surrounding counties have been under almost continous bombardments for seven weeks. Mr. Churchill said:

«The latest figures available show that 5,340 of these robots have been launched upon us and have killed 4,735 persons, with 14,000 more or less seriously injured. There are also many slightly injured. The result has been a sad tale of human sorrow and suffering and wholesale destruction at home.

«We are sure that our defenses are gaining in power. We are pressing to the utmost our counter-offensive measures. I fear greatly raising false hopes, but I no longer feel bound to deny that victory may come — perhaps soon. If not, we must go on until it does.

«Every effort in manpower is being made to prevent and mitigate the effect of these bombardments. Hundreds of the most expert braths have been constantly riveted upon the problem, but I do not guarantee that it will be completely solved until we have occupied the regions from which these bombs are launched.

«It is by no means certain that the enemy has solved the difficult technical problems connected with rockets. None the less, I do not wish in any way to minimize the ordeal to which we may have to be subjected except to say that it is not one which we will not be able to bear.

«The weight of flying bombs launched upon this country from the evening of June 15 to the evening of July 31 is estimated to be some 4,500 tons. During the same period, the Allied air forces dropped about 48,000 tons of high explosive bombs on Germany.»

Close Empire Association

Since I last spoke on the general situation to the House, marked improvements have occured in several quarters. Among the first of these is the very great improvement in the relations of the French National Committee, headed by General De Gaulle, with the government of the United States. In the last four years, I have had many differences with General De Gaulle, but I have never forgotten and can never forget that he stood forth, the first eminent Frenchman to face the common foe, in what seemed to be the hour of ruin of his country and possibly the ruin of ours;

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« When I last saw General Montgomery in the field, he used these words which he authorized me to repeat if I chose. He said, "I doubt if the British War Office has ever sent oversea so well equipped an army as the one now fighting in Normandy." I must say I think it is a well justified statement. »

Italian Campaign

Turning to the Italian campaign, Mr. Churchill said that the whole scene has now changed, and added:

« It (the Allied Army) has flung its claws around Rome, protecting the city from all danger. General Alexander's armies have rolled forward rapidly, pushing the enemy before Florence. We can hope that the operations will be continued with the utmost vigor by General Alexander throughout the autumn. It is an extraordinary army. There has never been anything like it. This is a war of the United Nations. With the British and the Americans we have many other troops. There are Japanese-American troops fighting with great vigor; Greeks are coming — some are already there — and a force is beginning to take its place in the field.

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« Our landing in Normandy shows quite clearly that we shall presently once again have to deal with the problems of France and Germany along the Rhine and from that discussion France can by no means be excluded.

« I look forward to the closest association of the British Empire, the United States and Russian and French representatives in the settlement of these important European problems.

« Im my opinion, this is a hopeful moment for Poland for whose rights and independence we entered the war against Germany (cheers). We, therefore, did our best to promote the visit of Mikolajczyk, the Polish Prime Minister, and other members of his cabinet to Moscow, where Marshal Stalin was willing to receive them.

« The Allies would welcome other generals rallying Polish forces, both those who are working with western powers, and those with the Soviets.

« We have several gallant Polish divisions fighting in the west, and there are others fighting in Russia. Let them come together. We desire this. It would be a marvelous thing if this foundation could be laid at the moment when the

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famous capital of Poland, which so valiantly defended herself against German invasion, had been liberated by the bravery of Russian arms.

Yugoslavia

«Conditions in Yugoslavia have sensibly improved since I last dealt with this topic in the House. The lawful King of Yugoslavia has gathered around him a government which is in friendly contact with Marshal Tito. Representatives of the fighting administration of Partisans have taken their seats in this new government, and we have here General Velebit, who is the liaison between the King's government and the forces led by Marshal Tito. We are working for unity here for one purpose alone, here as else-where, namely the gathering together of the whole united strength of Yugoslavia.

«The Foreign Secretary made a statement to the House last week about Greece which had the full assent of the War Cabinet and marks the line we are taking. The government of Papandreou is broadly representative of all the main forces in Greece.

«I have the authority of the Turkish Government to announce that on the basis of an Anglo-Turkish alliance Turkey has broken off all relations with Germany. (Cheers) This act infuses new life into the alliance we made with Turkey before the war.

«No one can tell whether Germany or Bulgaria will attack Turkey. If so we will make common cause with her, and shall take the German menace as well as we can in our stride. No one can expect to enter this conflict and not suffer. Turkish cities may receive the kind of bombardment we have never shrunk from here. I can take no responsibility in those matters.

«It was the policy of Mustapha Kemal to bring about close unity between Russian and Turkish peoples. I hope that this new step will contribute to the continuity of the friendship of Turkey and Russia.

«A great many statements have been made about the future organization of the world by most eminent people. I personally would prefer to hear opinions of other powerful nations before committing our country to too many details.

«Cannot we be content with the broad declarations on which we are all agreed — that there is to be a world council to preserve peace, which will in the first instance be formed and guided by the major powers who have gained the war, and that thereafter other powers and eventually all powers will be offered their part in this world organization.

«In the meanwhile, as the House will be aware, important discussions on an official level are shortly to begin in Washington. When these are completed we shall all of us have a very much better idea where we stand.»

(Reuter)

TURKEY BREAKS WITH GERMANY

ANKARA, August 2 — The Turkish radio announced today that Turkey has broken off diplomatic and economic relations with Germany.

Prime Minister Sarajoglu told the Turkish Grand National Assembly that Turkey's entry into the war would depend on Germany. The Assembly approved the Government's decision to break with Germany.

Prime Minister Sarajoglu said: «Our friend and ally Britain has requested us, within the limits of our agreement, to break off diplomatic and economic relations with Germany. The United States government has supported the British request. After closely studying the question, the Government approved the request and decided to present the positive answer to the Grand National Assembly for acceptance.

«In order to meet difficulties which would arise from this decision, economic and financial help and war equipment were asked for. Following a positive answer to this

Departure from Turkey of the several-hundred-strong German diplomatic mission together with the closure of the German Embassies at Ankar and Istanbul, and the closure of the German consulate at Adana, which has long been known as the German «forward observation post» for the Middle and Near East and India;

The closing of the German consulate at Smyrna from which the Germans have been able to keep an eye on territories facing the northern group of Dodecanese Islands;

The expulsion of a large number of German agents not officially attached to the Embassy but closely working with the military attache's department, and the departure or placing under surveillance of hundreds of German civilians engaged in business throughout Turkey;

The withdrawal of Turkish diplomatic representatives from Germany and German-occupied countries, although German diplomats may be expected to remain in Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary, with which diplomatic relations will be maintained;

The total suspension of Turkish exports to Germany including copper, cotton, oilseeds, tanning materials and seafish;

The tightening of trade relations between Turkey and the Allies, who are believed to have already agreed to fill gaps in Turkish national economy.

List of Germans

It was reported from Ankara to Reuter today that Switzerland would be the protecting power for Germany in Turkey after severance of relations between the two countries.

Turkish authorities are reported to be drawing up a complete list of German subjects in Turkey. The Turkish government has already ordered all Turkish ships in Bulgarian and Rumanian ports to return to Turkish waters without delay. Some Turkish vessels due to have left home ports yesterday are still at anchor in the Bosphurus.

A last-minute effort to prevent the breaking off of German and Turkish diplomatic relations is understood to have been made by von Papen, the German Ambassador, during a 45-minutes interview with President Inonu yesterday.

M. Sarajoglu, the Turkish Prime Minister, was present at the interview, which was granted at Papen's pressing request.

The Istanbul government has ordered all Turkish ships to return to Turkish waters without delay. (Reuter)

FINNS MAY SUE FOR PEACE

LONDON, August 2 — Last night's news from Helsinki suggests that Finland has learned her lesson and is about to sue for peace, wrote Randal Neale, Reuter's diplomatic correspondent, today.

Marshal Mannerheim is probably the only Finn with broad enough shoulders to carry the responsibility for accepting Russia's terms, said the article. It remains for him to form a new government with which the Russians would talk. The news is ominous for Germay, falling on the eve of Turkey's expected break.

«The rot has set in with a vengeance,» Says Neale.

Early today the German News Agency quoted a Helsinki report which said that the Finnish Parliament met five times in secret session on Tuesday. A tabled motion was read twice, which means that only a third reading is required to make it law.

According to Finnish constitution this third reading can take place only in three days' time. The third reading will decide whether the motion should become law in its present form. No alterations are possible.

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

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«In order to meet difficulties which would arise from this decision, economic and financial help and war equipment were asked for. Following a positive answer to this request given by our British allies, our Government informed the British Ambassador that the Government will pass to the National Assembly the decision taken by the Cabinet to break off economic and diplomatic relations with Germany.

Proof of Friendship

«Two days later, the British Ambassador in a signed letter to the Foreign Office, stated this positive decision of the Turkish cabinet was real proof of friendship and agreement between Britain and Turkey and expressed also the importance of Turkey's position in the decisions she is about to take.

«The decision you are about to make is not a decision for war. This will depend on the attitude taken by the opposite side. I am sure the decision which will be taken by the Assembly, which has the fate of Turkey in its hands, will be a great and historical decision and will be useful for the future happiness of the country.»

Following the speech the bill was put to the vote and was unanimously passed.

Robert Bigio, Reuter's correspondent in Ankara, forecast the following as the immediate consequences of the rupture between Turkey and Germany:

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The Finnish newspaper *Social Demokraten* remarked on Monday on the «lightning advance westward» of the Red Army and asked: «How far will the Russians advance? The Finnish man in the street can hardly take such speed into account.

«Lately the front has been moving forward at the rate of 25 to 30 miles a day. It can only be a question of days before the Russians reach the Baltic.» (Reuter)

TENSE SITUATION IN FINLAND

LONDON, August 2 — Risto Ryti, president of Finland since 1940, has resigned and Marshal Baron Karl Gustav von Mannerheim, aged commander-in-chief of the Finnish Army, has taken his place.

Ryti's resignation was announced by Premier Linkomies at a meeting of the Finnish Diet yesterday. At the same time Linkomies submitted to the Diet the draft of a law by which Marshal Mannerheim could succeed to the office of president in disregard of normal constitutional procedure.

The Finnish radio announced the change late yesterday in an official communique, which advanced the reason that in the present «increasingly difficult and fateful political conditions» it is desirable that the supreme military and civil powers should be combined in one person.

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It is explained that these powers are indeed constitutionally combined in the person of the president, but that Ryti had previously delegated his powers as commander-in-chief of the armed forces to Mannerheim.

The communique says that there is a great amount of worry because Ryti's health is failing as a result of many years of heavy responsibility and hard work. The radio further said that Marshal Mannerheim, in taking over the post of president at this fateful hour at great personal sacrifice, would have the full support of Finland's people.

Acceptable to Russia

Marshal Mannerheim has long realized the futility of Finland's military resistance against Russia, said an NBC correspondente in Stockholm today, adding that in view of Mannerheim's attitude it is likaly that a new attempt will be made immediately to get Finland out of her suicidal war against Russia.

It is known that Mannerheim is acceptable to the Russians as a negotiator, said the correspondent.

The Stockholm correspondent of the London *Times* said today: « The upheaval beyond dubt means that Finland is making a final attempt to conclude peace with Russia before the German collapse. » He then explained that the change in the presidency would enable Finland to seek peace with Russia in spite of her pledge to Germany, less than five weeks ago, that no attempts to sue for a separate peace with Russia would be made. This pledge to Germany was made by President Ryti.

The *Times* today also revealed that yet another protest against the Ryti-Ribbentrop pact of June had been made by Finnish Social Democrats, which, however, was hushed up by the government.

According to unconfirmed reports reaching Stockholm from many sources, German troops are being evacuated from southern Finland and are being shipped to East Prussia. (PWB - SHAEF)

WAR FRONTS

RED ARMY TRAPS 350,000 NAZI TROOPS

MOSCOW, August 2 — The Red Army has trapped the German 16th and 18th Armies totaling about 350,000 enemy troops in the Baltic area. Only the Baltic Sea remains as an escape route for the isolated Germans.

What appears to be another German disaster in the making was achieved by Soviet forces in a brilliant, speedy drive to the sea. Riga was by-passed and the Red Army captured Tukums, due west of Riga, advancing to within 10 miles of the coast. Bottled up in this area, roughly 250 miles long and 130 miles wide, the major part of the two Soviet republics of Estonia and Latvia, are thousands of tons of irreplaceable heavy German equipment in addition to the tens of thousands of troops.

Tonight's Soviet communique states that the town of Varaklane, west of Rezekne and southeast of Riga in Lithuania has been captured by the Red Army. The communique also announced the capture of Kedainiai, north of Kaunas. A total of 600 inhabited localities were taken, it was added.

Another menace to the Germans is the Soviet air force and their deadly, cannon-shooting Stormoviks, which hold the mastery of the skies from three directions.

While this major setback faced the Germans, they are being smashed at from a strong, steel arc closing in on Warsaw. At the same time, Soviet big guns are already shelling East Prussia.

Now that the battle has reached German soil, there are indications that the Germans will put up their fiercest resistance of the current Soviet summer drive. A German officer, taken prisoner with his men during the battle of the Niemen crossing in southern Lithuania, said that Hitler's

acknowledged by the fleeing of thousands of German officials and business men during the last seven days.

In mopping up between and Bialystok, the Russians captured General Franck, commander of the 73rd Infantry Division, with his staff. He is the 27th German General to surrender since the Red Army began its summer offensive. (Reuter)

AMERICANS TURN GERMAN FLANK IN BRITTANY

SHAEF, August 2 — American armored forces are today rolling into Brittany, smashing back all enemy resistance, and turning the German left flank. This morning spearheads of the Allied force were reported to be in Pontorson, nine miles south of the river Selune, and still advancing.

Behind them, other forces have recaptured Tessy, on the Vire river, and are clearing the Germans from Villedieu.

To break into Brittany, the American armor skirted the coast at Pontaubault, crossed the river and sped on through the town of Grey. Pontaubault itself has fallen and the latest reports place the American spearhead 16 miles southwest of Avranches.

In the 24 hours up to last night, more than 7,000 Germans surrendered on the American front. North of Avranches, 4,000 Germans have been killed or captured and 500 vehicles, including tanks, have been captured or destroyed. In the past week the Americans have advanced more than 50 miles.

One correspondent states that the Selune River was crossed at several points, and that one town captured in the advance is Montgothier, eight miles southeast of Avranches.

Spectacular Drive

Moving east of Avranches, another American force captured Brecey, nine miles away, and is now advancing along the River See in that area. The forces driven out of Tessy by the Americans are now being attacked from both sides by the Americans and the British and Allied tanks are pushing them slowly south. The main enemy force is now reported to be a little more than a mile south of Terigny.

The spectacular American drive from Avranches, which seized Pontaubault and Ducey, was co-ordinated with the attack which took Brecy and the River See, some eight miles east of Avranches. In addition to seizing two Selune River dams, the Americans captured bridges across the river. If the dams had been broken by the Germans they would have flooded large areas, delaying the advance for at least a week.

The thrust south of Avranches has gathered in a good springboard for continued drives. As the Allied troops moved into Brittany, reconnaissance showed little sign of German movement, and correspondents have already reported that Rommel earlier drew much of his strength from Brittany to meet the American drive south from Cherbourg.

Some of Germany's best divisions have been practically wiped out by the advance of General Bradley's men. These include the 2nd SS Panzer, the 17th SS Panzer, the Lehr Panzer, the 5th Panzer and four infantry divisions.

Easy Targets

Northeast of Caumont, the British captured the village of Anctoville and La Beny Bocage. They have established a firm bridgehead across the river Souleuvre and are driving on through good tank country towards the important road junction at Vire.

Allied bombers, fighter-bombers and fighters yesterday ranged behind the German lines in Normandy to attack airfields, bridges, road transport and dumps. American heavy bombers attacked German airfields in the Paris area. French Forces of the Interior have held up German troop and ammunition trains, making them an easy target for Allied

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Now that the battle has reached German soil, there are indications that the Germans will put up their fiercest resistance of the current Soviet summer drive. A German officer, taken prisoner with his men during the battle of the Niemen crossing in southern Lithuania, said that Hitler's personal orders were to throw the Russians back across the river at any cost. The Red Army lost count of the number of counter-attacks launched there by the Germans, but some Soviet units withstood as many as six to eight thrusts in force. The enemy paid a toll in thousands of men.

Street Fighting

Reuter reported that endless streams of German reinforcements are arriving from East Prussia to meet the Red Army advance onto German soil. The fiercest clashes are now taking place along the Augustow Canal in the Suwalki triangle.

When Kaunas fell, the Germans paid for that loss with 8,000 of their men killed and 1,200 lost as prisoners in addition to a large quantity of war material. The town's outskirts were the scene of bitter street fighting after the Red Army broke through the outer defenses.

In the Battle for Warsaw, the Germans are thowing in three divisions of tanks and latest reports from that sector stated that two additional divisions — one from Rumania and the other from Italy — have also been thrust into the fight to save the city for the Germans. That the Nazis were not too sure they could save the city was

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Airfields at Chateaudun, Orleans Bricy, Tours, and Chartres and bridges over the Seine were attacked by heavy bombers. Railway bridges over the Loire and a fuel store at St. Malo were also bombed. (Reuter)

8TH ARMY TIGHTENS GRIP ON FLORENCE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 2 — Despite fanatical German resistance, 8th Army troops are slowly forcing the enemy back and tightening their grip on the German semi-circle of hill defenses south of Florence, it was announced here today.

Troops of an Indian division in heavy fighting yesterday occupied the village of Castiglioni, nine miles southwest of Florence and on the south bank of the Pesa River. New Zealand troops in the sector east of Castiglioni hold a line from the Pesa River to San Michele, thence to La Romola and Sant'Andrea. In action along this five-mile front yesterday, two Tiger tanks were knocked out and 30 prisoners taken.

East of Highway 2, the main road from Poggibonsi to Florence, patrols and guards forces reached two points, a mile and a half and two miles south of Strada in Chianti,

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while other British troops occupied the village of Sezzate, two miles southeast of Strada, without much enemy opposition.

Still further east, 8th Army forces made an advance of a mile to capture Monte Maggio, north of Monte Scalari, highest point in the Chianti Mountains, and savagely contested by the enemy even after its capture on Sunday.

In advances toward Florence along Highway 69, main road from Arezzo, leading elements yesterday pushed to within three miles of Incisa, 11 miles southeast of Florence. These troops advancing along the southwest banks of the Arno River are now two miles northwest of Figline in Vald'Arno, on the opposite banks of the stream. Other forces are working through the mauntains east of Figline and closing in on this town.

Slight gains were made in the upper Tiber Valley, northwest of Anghiari, where enemy resistance is slackening. On the coastal flanks of the Allied battle line across Italy there was little to report. (PRO)

RESISTANCE ENDS ON TINIAN

PEARL HARBOR, August 2 — After only eight days of fighting, all organized resistance on Tinian, in the Marianas, ended Monday night, Admiral Nimitz' communique said today. U.S. forces are now engaged in mopping-up operations.

A previous report stated that Japanese forces on the island had been cut off from escape.

Tinian Island, which lies four miles south of newly-won Saipan, is about 10 miles long by five miles wide and has two big airfields, which are already being used by American fliers, and excellent terrain for at least three more. It was mainly used by the Japanese as a staging base for planes from Japan proper to the Carolines.

In typical nipponese fashion, the Japanese threw in all their remaining strenght in an attempt to prevent complete American control of the Island. Three hundred Japanese soldiers charged the Marines' lines on the eastern side of the Island just before dawn, but only a few of them got through the outer American defenses and the majority of those who did blew themselves up with hand grenades. Earlier attacks, under cover of darkness, were made by smaller groups but none gained any ground.

From Allied headquarters in New Guinea comes the report that Allied forces have crossed the lower Driniumor River, in British New Guinea, on a 5-kilometer front and are driving eastward through the jungle. The communique adds that the forces in the northern Vogelkop area are expanding their positions and are now in control of a ten-mile stretch of coast line.

An Allied communique from Dutch New Guinea says that American penetration from the bridgehead at Sansapor has been extended to a depth of ten miles.

HOW MONTGOMERY TURNED GERMAN FLANK

LONDON, August 2 — How General Montgomery, by attracting the weight of the enemy armor against Caen, «the hinge of the door into France,» was able to push open «the door» by an American thrust against the west flank of the Germans in Normandy, is revealed in a Ministry of Information circular issued today.

On the 90-mile Normandy front on July 24 there were at least 20 Allied divisions, consisting of 14 infantry, three airborne infantry, and three armored divisions officially specified. This does not preclude the presence of other divisions whose numerals have not been divulged. Of these, eight British divisions, officially announced as belonging to the British 2nd Army, were holding some 50 miles of front from Caumont east to the sea. They comprised five attacke[illegible] east of the Orne at dawn on July 25. The German General Hausser reacted not only by engaging four divisions in immediate counter-attacks, but absorbed further German forces to the west in two days' vain counter-attacks against the British bridgehead across the Odon.

Broke Through

Allowing only six hours for the Caen attack to absorb the German forces fully, General Montgomery ordered the west flank to attack at 1200 hours on July 25 with two American armored columns west of Saint Lo. After the American infantry had smashed a four-mile gap into the German defences and armor had broken through at the rate of nearly one mile an hour, the Americans opened a new armored thrust southward from Periers, which joined the first thrust at Coutances. Simultaneously, two other armored columns moved southwest from Saint Lo. These thrusts, as planned, met German artillery, including many obsolete guns, but few German tanks. And the German command began immediately transferring troops westward from the central sector.

General Montgomery then ordered British forces in the center, which had just relieved American troops at Caumont, into their July 30 attack, which is going on at this moment.

The American 1st Army was acting, in the words of a *Times* correspondent, as the hammer to the British and Canadian anvil in the joint effort to break up the German army in Normandy. (PWB - MOI)

PORT OF ANCONA IN SERVICE AGAIN

ANCONA, August 2 — Ancona, ten days after its capture by the 2nd Polish Corps, is proof that, in the words of a British port restoration officer «you can't destroy a port.»

Vital supplies for the Allied armies pushing up to the Goth Line on the Adriatic side of the Italian peninsula, are pouring ashore from dockside berths and from a stream of amphibious ducks at this bomb-blasted port, only 10 days after it was liberated by Polish troops.

A British port restoration unit, under command of Major D. S. Curtis, moved into Ancona on July 18 with the first Polish infantrymen to enter the city.

They found the town and especially the port and railroad marshalling yards a heap of rubble and booby-trapped wreckage. «I was slightly depressed when I saw the initial clearance problem,» Major Curtis said. This is the 13th port he has cleared since the battle of El Alamein. «Except for Tripoli, I never saw a port so banged up,» he added. The Mediterranean Allied Air Forces had done their work well. The Germans had not been able to use Ancona for more than a month before they lost the town.

COMBINED OPERATIONS IN BALKANS

ROME, August 2 — The combined land, naval and air force attack on the Albanian coast at Himare was «one of the biggest combined operations of the Allies in the Balkans,» according to Carey Longmire, combined British American war correspondent, who accompanied the British assault forces.

The attack, made just after dawn on July 29, was carried out with the assistance of Albanian Partisan forces, who blocked coastal roads leading into the town and engaged German troops to the north and south of the garrison point. The attack «wiped out or captured» most of the German garrison forces. (PRO)

LIBERATORS FROM ITALY

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HOW MONTGOMERY TURNED GERMAN FLANK

LONDON, August 2 — How General Montgomery, by attracting the weight of the enemy armor against Caen, «the hinge of the door into France,» was able to push open «the door» by an American thrust against the west flank of the Germans in Normandy, is revealed in a Ministry of Information circular issued today.

On the 90-mile Normandy front on July 24 there were at least 20 Allied divisions, consisting of 14 infantry, three airborne infantry, and three armored divisions officially specified. This does not preclude the presence of other divisions whose numerals have not been divulged. Of these, eight British divisions, officially announced as belonging to the British 2nd Army, were holding some 50 miles of front from Caumont east to the sea. They comprised five British infantry, one Canadian infantry, one British airborne infantry, and one British armored division.

The remaining divisions included in the American 1st Army were holding some 40 miles of front westward to the sea. They comprised eight infantry, two airbone infantry, and two armored divisions.

Canadians Launched

Facing the Allied front was the German 7th Army comprising at least 22 and probably 23 divisions, made up of 11 infantry, two airborne infantry, one Panzer Grenadier (motorized infantry), one German Air Force, and eight armored divisions. The German infantry strength was spread fairly evenly over the whole front but of the eight armored divisions no less than six were concentrated against the British sector, leaving only two in the western sector.

General Montgomery was thus faced with an almost reverse situation. This, of course, is judging only from published details. In the east, the British 2nd Army, containing one identified armored division, absorbed over 85 percent of the German armored strength while in the west, the American 1st Army containing two identified armored divisions faced almost entirely infantry.

Choosing the west, therefore, for his surprise breakthrough, General Montgomery first launched Canadian infantry, supported by British armor, into a holding

The American 1st Army was acting, in the words of a *Times* correspondent, as the hammer to the British and Canadian anvil in the joint effort to break up the German army in Normandy. (PWB - MOI)

PORT OF ANCONA IN SERVICE AGAIN

ANCONA, August 2 — Ancona, ten days after its capture by the 2nd Polish Corps, is proof that, in the words of a British port restoration officer «you can't destroy a port.»

Vital supplies for the Allied armies pushing up to the Goth Line on the Adriatic side of the Italian peninsula, are pouring ashore from dockside berths and from a stream of amphibious ducks at this bomb-blasted port, only 10 days after it was liberated by Polish troops.

A British port restoration unit, under command of Major D. S. Curtis, moved into Ancona on July 18 with the first Polish infantrymen to enter the city.

They found the town and especially the port and railroad marshalling yards a heap of rubble and booby-trapped wreckage. «I was slightly depressed when I saw the initial clearance problem,» Major Curtis said. This is the 13th port he has cleared since the battle of El Alamein. «Except for Tripoli, I never saw a port so banged up,» he added. The Mediterranean Allied Air Forces had done their work well. The Germans had not been able to use Ancona for more than a month before they lost the town.

COMBINED OPERATIONS IN BALKANS

ROME, August 2 — The combined land, naval and air force attack on the Albanian coast at Himare was «one of the biggest combined operations of the Allies in the Balkans,» according to Carey Longmire, combined British American war correspondent, who accompanied the British assault forces.

The attack, made just after dawn on July 29, was carried out with the assistance of Albanian Partisan forces, who blocked coastal roads leading into the town and engaged German troops to the north and south of the garrison point. The attack «wiped out or captured» most of the German garrison forces. (PRO)

LIBERATORS FROM ITALY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 2 — Up to 500 Liberators and Fortresses flew from Italian bases to attack railway yards and oil storage depots 100 miles in from the Mediterranean coast of France today. The planes bombed railway yards at Port les Valences, oil storage plants at Le Pouzin, and communications and military installations at Avignon.

Harbor installations at Genoa were also struck by heavy bombers today. (PRO)

GERMANS EVACUATE BALTIC STATES

STOCKHOLM, August 2 — The Germans have begun to evacuate the Baltic states by sea to German Baltic ports, according to reports received here from usually reliable sources.

A Baltic port in Estonia is said to be one of the main centers of evacuation. (Reuter)

BOMBERS POUND ROBOT DEPOT

LONDON, August 2 — United States Air Headquarters announced that medium forces of heavy bombers of the Eighth Air Force escorted by fighters tonight attacked a supply depot for the flying bombs at Meyu on the Oise River, north of Paris; fuel dumps at Sens Saint Ouen and

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

Gennevilliers in the Paris area; several bridges in the Loire Valley and other tactical targets in Normandy and central France.

During the day, strong forces of U. S. Liberators and Flying Fortresses attacked a variety of military objectives in France included enemy airfields at Chateaudun, Orleans, Bricy, Tour, Melun and bridges over the Seine and Marne Rivers. Targets in the Paris region, flying bomb platforms in the Pas de Calais area and an oil dump at Rouen were also hit.

AMERICANS ACROSS SELUNE RIVER

LONDON, August 2 — Prime Minister Winston Churchill disclosed in his war review before the House of Commons today that the American First Army had crossed the Selune River, southwest of Saint Hilaire du Harcouet.

« The American may well be approaching the important railway center of Rennes, about half way across the base of the Brest Peninsula, » Mr. Churchill said. (UNN - Reuter)

UNDERGROUND FIGHTS IN WARSAW

LONDON, August 2 — Polish Underground forces in Warsaw are engaging the Germans in open battles in the center of the city, the Polish Government announced to night.

The Polish forces, under the Command of General Bor, are operating in liaison with Russian forces now in the suburbs of Praga, the communique announced. (Reuter)

INSIDE GERMANY

NAZIS SEARCH FOR CONSPIRATOR

LONDON, August 2 — The Germans have offered a reward of 1,000,000 marks for knowledge of the whereabouts of Dr. Karl Friedrich Goerdeler, former mayor of Leipzig, who is described by the German radio as « one of the conspirators in the attempt on Hitler's life. »

Goerdeler was a close personal associate of Dr. Schacht, former president of the Reichsbank, who has been reported executed in the present Nazi terror. He was for a time Reich Commissioner for Food Production.

Reports have reached Sweden that Colonel General Ernst von Busch, who was replaced on the eastern front by Field Marshal Model, has committed suicide after undergoing third-degree questioning at Hitler's headquarters. He had previously been reported missing from the White Russian front. (PWB)

NAZI TANKS SHORT OF GASOLINE

WASHINGTON, August 2 — Germany is now consuming 100,000 tons more gasoline than she produces every month, Senator Wallgren, a member of the military Affairs Comitee, said today in Washington, indicating that the Nazis are cutting heavily into their fuel supplies.

Quoting official Swiss reports, Wallgren said that after August 31 the operation of all civilian vehicles using gasoline or alcohol will be suspended in occupied France. He added: « The shortage is severely hampering the mobility of German mechanized units in Normandy, where the Allies have found enemy tanks in good condition abandoned because of lack of fuel — not even enough to set them on fire.

« The Ploesti refineries have been put out of action, while Hungarian, Yugoslavian, Austrian and Polish refineries have been severely damaged. » (OWI)

NEW CALL ON GERMAN WOMEN

LONDON, August 2 — German authorities will demand heavier sacrifices from the women of Germany, a German political commentator told the already fully mobilised German people.

Speaking over the German radio, the commentator referred to the new call-up of German women between 45 and 50, and said: « It will be surprising to hear, during the next few weeks, how many women in Germany are still slumbering in a peace-like fashion. It is not as though the competent authorities were trying to squeeze out a sucked lemon. On the contrary, the lemon still contains a large amount of juice. »

The Stockholm *Tidningen* on Friday said: « Many women in the German war machine are tired and ill as a result of unbalanced nutrition and long working hours. »

Recent German press reports reaching London have shown a sharp rise in the rate of absenteeism among German women workers. Among these reports is that of a 15-year- old German girl in Hamburg who set fire to a farmhouse because she was tired of working and wanted to return home.

UNITED NATIONS

RISING TIDE OF ALLIED OFFENSIVE

WASHINGTON, August 2 — The U. S. Press and radio are still commenting on the rising Allied tide and Germany's inability to erect a barrier against it.

According to a Tuesday New York *Times* editorial: « Both the Russian and Allied armies in the west are now dashing forward with a daring and a disregard for risk that appear possible only against troops who know they are beaten. And the growing number of prisoners on all fronts confirms this impression. Hitler may still boast that he is yielding space to organize for total defense, but his soldiers on the battlefield are beginning to accept the idea of unconditional surrender. »

An Istanbul daily recently said that the « war is in its last stages, » and that « the Nazi regime is in a state of desperate but hopeless convulsions. » (PWB - OWI)

IMPORTANCE OF ITALIAN FIGHTING

MOSCOW, August 2 — The importance of the fighting in Italy was stressed in a broadcast today by Free German Committee in Russia. Despite reinforcements, Kesselring will have to withdraw further to the north, the report said, and Allied air forces will have shorter routes to the war production targets in southern Germany and Austria, as well as eastern and southern France.

This will mean a complete disorganization of all tranport, and Rumania's oil production will be completely paralysed. (PWB)

FOUR POWER SECURITY CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, August 2 — Under Secretary of State Edward Stettinius, Jr., told the Press yesterday that four-power conversations of an exploratory nature on post-war peace and security organization are to begin in Washington on August 14.

At the end of the conversations, representatives of the United States, British and Chinese governments will hold similar talks, since Russia's relations with Japan make it necessary that the United States and Britain conduct separate negotiations with China.

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«The Ploesti refineries have been put out of action, while Hungarian, Yugoslavian, Austrian and Polish refineries have been severely damaged.» (OWI)

LUFTWAFFE TO PROTECT NAZIS

WASHINGTON, August 2 — Representative Andrew May, from Kentucky, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, said that Goering had been forced to take a bitter, degrading action in placing the Luftwaffe at the disposal of Himmler.

«Goering,» he said, «opposed the manufacture of flying bombs at the expense of real planes. He was overruled. He was overruled also in his plan to use the Luftwaffe to protect the German ground troops.

«Much of the Luftwaffe has been ordered back to Germany, ostensibly for the defense of the German homeland but actually to protect the Nazis against the growing peace movement within Germany.» (OWI)

GERMANS ADMIT ROMMEL HURT

LONDON, August 2 — The German news agency, DNB, quoted in a Reuter report, announced tonight that Rommel, had met with a car accident as the result of an Allied air raid on July 17.

The German report said that Rommel suffered injuries and concussion but his life is not in danger. (Reuter)

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Sir Alexander Cadogan, British Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, will head the British delegation. Stettinius will lead the American delegates, which include military and naval men, thereby indicating that a discussion on the use of force as a means of maintaining peace will be one of the items on the agenda. (Reuter)

ADMIRAL CECIL KILLED

WASHINGTON, August 2 — Rear Admiral Charles P. Cecil, who commanded the American cruiser sunk in the battle of Kula Gulf, was killed in a plane crash in the Pacific theatre on Monday, it is reported officially. (Reuter)

WAR LOAN OVERSUBSCRIBED

WASHINGTON, August 2 — The U. S. 5th War Loan has passed the 20,600 million dollar mark, Treasury Secretary Henry J. Morgenthau, Jr. announced today.

This figure is 4,500 million dollars over the goal set by the Treasury and, according to Morgenthau, has established a world record for a war-financing operation. (PWB - OWI)

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

OCCUPIED AREAS

MAQUIS DRAWS OFF MORE GERMANS

LONDON, August 2 — The constant threat of the Maquis inside France continues to draw considerable strength from the Germans. A communique from SHAEF Command Post says that German artillery, aircraft and parachute troops were held up 56 hours on June 22 in Vercors in southwest France.

In the Dordogne and Haute Vienne, French forces of the Interior have thrown back several attacks and Germans have suffered severe losses in engagements in Indre and Loire-et-Cher and in Lot and Ain. Attacks on railways continue to disorganize German military traffic to the Normandy front. (Reuter)

NAZIS REFUSE TO GO TO FRONT

STOCKHOLM, August 2 — Machine guns had to be placed outside Danish barracks to compel 400 German soldiers to leave for the eastern front, reported the Danish New Service.

The incident happened at Viborl, in central Jutland, on Saturday afternoon.

When they were told that they were going to be sent to the front 400 men refused to go. The German commander called for help from a nearby garrison, posted machine guns, and after threats and negotiations finally persuaded the soldiers to carry out his orders. (Reuter)

SWEDISH SEA CAPTAIN'S ACTION

LONDON, August 2 — The handing over of escaped British prisoners of war to the Germans by a Swedish sea captain was strongly condemned by Foreign Minister Anthony Eden in the House of Commons today.

He said this action is contrary to all well-established rules and customs of international law and had reason to believe the Swedish government did not approve of the action. Eden continued that he was happy to see that the captain was reprimanded by a Swedish newspaper.
(UNN-Reuter)

WORK FOR ALL IN FRONT TOWN

JESI, Ancona Province, August 2 — Jobs are available in this front-line town for every citizen willing and able to go to work, an Allied Military Government officer said today.

The town has been liberated less than a fortnight by troops of the Italian Corps of Liberation. In the first week 1,113 men found jobs through the Allied Labor Office established in the town by AMG, and plans call for hiring 3,000 men in the next three weeks.

Classifications of available jobs embrace many types of work from divers (for clearing ports) to taxidermists.

The AMG office, besides paying the workers' daily wage, provides transport from and to their homes and a substantial midday meal. (PWB)

LIBERATED ITALY

ITALIAN WAR MINISTER VISITS FRONT

WITH THE ITALIAN LIBERATION CORPS, August 2 — War Minister Alessandro Casati on Sunday closed a tw[illegible] visit to the Italian Liberation C[illegible]

The Justice Department Purge Commission comprises Councillor of Cassation Pagano, Director General of Personnel Ferranti and Achille Battaglia, who was named directly by High Commissioner Carlo Sforza. (UNN)

VIOLATORS OF HARVEST LAWS PUNISHED

ROME, August 2 — Reports from Liberated Italy continue to show that courts are realing severely with violators of the recently promulgated laws effecting the Granaries of the People.

From Sicily it is learned that the Tribunal of Caltanisetta has given Palletta Ignazio seven years in prison for illegally withholding 3,400 kilograms of wheat from the Granaries. In Trapani the Tribunal fined Sciacca Antonio 120,000 lire and sentenced him to one year in jail for withholding 599 kilograms.

From Naples it is learned that the Prefect has revoked the licenses of six flour millers for illegal milling of wheat. (UNN)

WARNING TO FASCISTS

ROME, August 2 — Fascists north of the present Allied line have been warned against further collaboration with the Germans in a radio speech delivered here last night by Count Carlo Sforza, High Commissioner for the Application of Sanctions Against Fascism.

Count Sforza told a nation-wide radio audience that the Fascist purge will now be carried out with speed and promptness, as a warning to all persons in Nazi-occupied Italy to foreswear any aid to the invaders.

"If we hesitate to punish where punishment is necessary," Count Sforza said, "we ourselves, become responsible for the violent acts with which Fascist spies are still helping their German accomplices in the martyring of our enslaved brethren." (PWB)

POLETTI PRAISES ROMAN POLICE

ROME, August 2 — Regional Allied Control Commissioner, Col. Charles A Poletti, speaking tonight over Radio Rome, praised the Rome police force which, "purged of the Fascist and unfaithful in its own ranks," now offers an effective and continuing safeguard of law and order in the city.

The speaker said that 20 years of Fascism had led many citizens to regard policemen as enemies but that the new Rome police force may be safely regarded as a friend. (UNN)

FORMER BANK GOVERNOR ARRESTED

ROME, August 2 — Vincenzo Azzolini, governor of the Bank of Italy who was removed from office by the Allies shortly after their arrival here has been arrested and jailed by Italian authorities.

Azzolini is charged with having collaborated with the Germans by turning over the gold reserve sof the bank to them on September 20, 1943. He will be brought to trial before the High Court of Justice. (UNN)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

ITALY

ADVANCE AFHQ, August 2 — To-day's communique:

LAND: Heavy fighting continues in the sector southwest of Florence, where troops of an Indian division belonging to the 8th Army have occupied the town of Castiglioni.

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LIBERATED ITALY

ITALIAN WAR MINISTER VISITS FRONT

WITH THE ITALIAN LIBERATION CORPS, August 2 — War Minister Alessandro Casati on Sunday closed a two-day visit to the Italian Liberation Corps on a mountain front south of the approaches to the Goth Line.

The War Minister arrived by car from Rome and was met by the Commander of the CIL. Count Casati inspected all units of the Italian Corps, visited hospitals and spoke with officers and men of all ranks.

The War Minister's son, Sotto Tenente Alfonso Casati, is serving as a grenadier with one of the regiments and greeted his father in the front lines.

Minister Casati said he was deeply impressed by the morale of the Italian troops. He was particularly touched during a tour of hospitals to find men who, though gravely wounded, expressed their determination to return to the line as soon as they recovered their strength.

The inspection trip was the Minister's first visit to the Liberation Corps. (UNN)

PURGE COMMISSIONS NAMED

ROME, August 2 — The Minister of Justice has named the first departmental purge commission, that for his own ministry. This was done, it was explained, in view of the fact that many members of the magistracy and other officials of the Justice Department will be required to serve on the various epuration commissions.

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WAR COMMUNIQUES

ITALY

ADVANCE AFHQ, August 2 — To-day's communique:

LAND: Heavy fighting continues in the sector southwest of Florence, where troops of an Indian division belonging to the 8th Army have occupied the town of Castiglioni.

In the upper Tiber Valley important local gains have been made against strong opposition.

On the remainder of the front activity continues to be confined to active patrolling and artillery duels.

AIR: Tactical aircraft yesterday continued to concentrate their attacks against enemy communications in northern Italy and the battle area. Rail lines, roads, bridges, transport, shipping and other targets were attacked. In Yugoslavia, attacks were carried out against supply lines and transport. There were no heavy bomber operations.

In these operations which were restricted by adverse weather, one enemy aircraft was destroyed and two Allied planes are missing. The MAAF flew about 1,000 sorties. (PRO)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ., AAI, August 2 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

Patriot activity has increased in Piedmont where their forces have blown up two bridges, one north of Ivrea and the second, more important, on Highway 21 near Cuneo. In southern Piedmont four locomotives have been destroyed.

Attacks against the enemy's communications have been accomplished in other regions of occupied Italy. Near Pon-

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tasieve five trains were derailed and another one destroyed. In the same zone two wagons loaded with wine and one with cereals, requisitioned by the Germans, have been destroyed by Patriots. 17 Germans were killed and several wounded during an attack against a train transporting war material.

At Pontelagoscuro a German boat was sunk.

In the Valdarno, the Patriots have assaulted enemy barracks and an observation point, capturing seven guns and one machine gun. The Germans have suffered severe losses in dead and wounded.

Leghorn's Patriots efficently contributed to the liberation of the town. It is calculated that about 500 Germans and Fascists were put out of battle before the arrival of the Allied troops.

In Venezia, 20 Nazi-fascists were killed and 50 wounded in the crash of the Giustiniani palace caused by the Patriots.

In the provinces of Novara and Vercelli, the Fascists supported by tanks and artillery, are actively engaged against the Patriots. The operations, directed by Rodolfo Graziani in person, have up to the present, yielded very few results because of the extreme mobility of the Patriot forces which nullify the enemy's superiority in men and material.

In Moncalieri, the Fascist leader and some of his henchmen of the Black Brigades have been executed by the Patriots. (UNN)

WESTERN FRONT (I)

SHAEF, August, 2 — Today's communique:

LAND: In the Avranches sector Allied armored forces continued to push forward to the south and east of Villedieu. Further progress has been made. Tessy has been captured after heavy enemy resistance. Our hold on Le Beny Bocage and crossing over the river Souleuvre have been strengthened.

AIR: Enemy vehicles, ammunition dumps and other battlefield targets were attacked by fighter-bombers in close support of our ground forces yesterday. Better weather during the afternoon made it possible to speed up the Allied air offensive and large-scale attacks were launched against enemy bridges and airfields. Airfields at Chateaudun, Orleans, Bricy-Oricans, Bricy-Tours, Chartres and Melun, bridges on the Seine and Marne rivers, and oil dumps at Rouen were attacked by heavy bombers. Rail bridges crossing the Loire and other rail bridges in the Le Mans-Chartres-Dreux areas were bombed. A fuel store at Saint Malo and an ammunition dump southeast of Caen were targets for medium bombers. (PWB - Reuter)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, August 2 — Wednesday night's communique:

Allied formations have continued their way forward during the day and have now reached Vire and the road from Vire to Conde. The village of Estry has been taken and progress continues. In the Caen area bitter fighting continued against enemy armored formations in the region of Tilly La Campagne. There is also heavy fighting in the area of Ondefontaine. Our troops are approaching Aunay.

In the western sector Allied armored formations have progressed beyond Ponforson, while other forces are approaching Saint Pois, and advancing southeast of Brecey. The town of Villedieu has been captured and further progres made south of Torigny. Our air operations were limited by weather. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, August 2 — Tonight's Soviet Communique stated:

During August 2, west of Rezekne, our troops in the course of their advance have captured the city of Varaklava, and also occupied over 30 other populated localities.

North of Kaunas (Kovno), our troops with fighting continued to advance and captured the district center of the Lithuanian S. S. R., the city and railroad station of Hednincy, and also occupied over 100 other populated localities.

Northwest and south of Mariampol, our troops continued their offensive, captured the city of Vilkoviskis, the city of Kalvarija, and also occupied with fighting over 100 other populated localities.

North and west of Siedlice, our troops with fighting occupied over 200 populated localities.

West of Jaroslaw, our troops surmounted enemy resistance, captured the city and railway junction of Zhechuk, and also with fighting occupied over 150 other populated localities.

There are no material changes on other sectors of the front.

During August 1st, our troops on all fronts have damaged or destroyed 63 German tanks.

In air combat and by anti-aircraft fire, 76 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ENEMY BROADCASTS

Transocean and DNB: Fierce fighting is in progress along the entire front in Normandy, as a result of the major offensive launched by the Allies. Eisenhower is ruthlessly bringing up reserves in his determination to make a breakthrough. From Berlin it is announced that Reich Marshal Goering has appointed Lieut. General Werner Kreipe successor to Colonel-General Koerten, who was killed in the assassination attempt. The Reich Government has asked the Turkish charge d'affaires to leave Berlin, following the rupture of Turkish relations with Germany. On the eastern front, Soviet forces are exerting pressure in almost all sectors. The Germans are using newly-arrived tank formations with good effect. On the Italian front, Florence is being subjected to Allied fire, and much damage is reported. Marshal Graziani has been appointed commander-in-chief of the new combined army of German and Italian divisions. Mussolini has declared the Fascist Party to be a defence organisation — an auxiliary corps of active squadrons and Fascist militia.

German Overseas Stations: On the invasion front, the British yesterday resumed their offensive on Calvados. The British and Canadians have been repulsed along the line from Bourguebus to St. Martin. In all, the Allies have lost 220,000 men during the eight weeks of fighting in Normandy. Despite reinforcements southwest of Florence, General Alexander has failed to accomplish any advance on the Italian front.

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SHAEF, August 2 — Today's communique:

LAND: In the Avranches sector Allied armored forces continued to push forward to the south and east of Villedieu. Further progress has been made. Tessy has been captured after heavy enemy resistance. Our hold on Le Beny Bocage and crossing over the river Souleuvre have been strengthened.

AIR: Enemy vehicles, ammunition dumps and other battlefield targets were attacked by fighter-bombers in close support of our ground forces yesterday. Better weather during the afternoon made it possible to speed up the Allied air offensive and large-scale attacks were launched against enemy bridges and airfields. Airfields at Chateaudun, Orleans, Bricy-Orleans, Bricy-Tours, Chartres and Melun, bridges on the Seine and Marne rivers, and oil dumps at Rouen were attacked by heavy bombers. Rail bridges crossing the Loire and other rail bridges in the Le Mans-Chartres-Dreux areas were bombed. A fuel store at Saint Malo and an ammunition dump southeast of Caen were targets for medium bombers. (PWB - Reuter)

WESTERN FRONT

SHAEF, August 2 — Wednesday night's communique:

Allied formations have continued their way forward during the day and have now reached Vire and the road from Vire to Conde. The village of Estry has been taken and progress continues. In the Caen area bitter fighting continued against enemy armored formations in the region of Tilly La Compagne. There is also heavy fighting in the area of Ondefontaine. Our troops are approaching Aunay.

In the western sector Allied armored formations have progressed beyond Pontorson, while other forces are approaching Saint Pois, and advancing southeast of Breecy.

There are no material changes on other sectors of the front.

During August 1st, our troops on all fronts have damaged or destroyed 63 German tanks.

In air combat and by anti-aircraft fire, 76 enemy planes were shot down. (Radio Moscow)

ENEMY BROADCASTS

Transocean and DNB: Fierce fighting is in progress along the entire front in Normandy, as a result of the major offensive launched by the Allies. Eisenhower is ruthlessly bringing up reserves in his determination to make a breakthrough. From Berlin it is announced that Reich Marshal Goering has appointed Lieut. General Werner Kreipe successor to Colonel-General Koerten, who was killed in the assassination attempt. The Reich Government has asked the Turkish charge d'affaires to leave Berlin, following the rupture of Turkish relations with Germany. On the eastern front, Soviet forces are exerting pressure in almost all sectors. The Germans are using newly-arrived tank formations with good effect. On the Italian front, Florence is being subjected to Allied fire, and much damage is reported. Marshal Graziani has been appointed commander-in-chief of the new combined army of German and Italian divisions. Mussolini has declared the Fascist Party to be a defence organisation — an auxiliary corps of active squadrons and Fascist militia.

German Overseas Stations: On the invasion front, the British yesterday resumed their offensive on Calvados. The British and Canadians have been repulsed along the line from Bourguebus to St. Martin. In all, the Allies have lost 220,000 men during the eight weeks of fighting in Normandy. Despite reinforcements southwest of Florence, General Alexander has failed to accomplish any advance on the Italian front.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789502

Interior S.C.

INFORMATION DIVISION
ACC
2 AUG 1944

BASIC NEWS

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

Psychological Warfare Branch, INC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

No. 44 — 2 August 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — President Ryti of Finland resigns: Kaunas falls to Red Army, as battle for Warsaw rages: Allied advance in Normandy continues: Five Nazi divisions defend Florence: Japanese still reorganizing government.

INSIDE GERMANY — Major Goerdeler « wanted for murder »: German Forces Radio admits situation « very grave. »

LIBERATED ITALY — Italian Government asks Lend-Lease aid: Purge commissioner named: Teachers reinstated: Italian State Railway purged.

UNITED NATIONS — Four-power conference this month: Polish emissaries in Moscow: President Quezon dies.

OCCUPIED AREAS — Russian mission in Greece: Nazis seize harvest in Italy.

NEUTRALS — Turkish ships ordered to return home.

WAR FRONTS

PRESIDENT RYTI OF FINLAND RESIGNS

STOCKHOLM, August 1 — It was officially announced from Helsinki that President Ryti has resigned, and that he has been succeeded by Marshal Mannerheim.

Mannerheim was appointed by decree and not elected, as is customary. Linkomies, who will take over a great portion of the functions of the president, proposed a resolution in Parliament that Mannerheim should be president.

It was announced earlier today that the Finnish cabinet will meet tomorrow to « consider important matters. »

(Reuter)

KAUNAS FALLS TO THE RED ARMY AS BATTLE FOR WARSAW RAGES

in southern Lithuania, the Red Army is actually seven miles inside of East Prussia, these towns being in the Suvalki triangle which Hitler annexed to East Prussia in 1939.

Duncan Hooper, Reuter correspondent, said that the Soviets are moving up their heaviest guns to attack border communications along the East Prussian border. He added that the fall of Kaunas will release more men and machines, and swell the Red Army force which threatens to sweep over the East Prussian frontier to the Baltic.

Another grim headache for the German High Command is the knowledge that while Soviet Armies are sweeping forward in the field, behind the lines preparations continue to keep the Red Army at maximum strength. Young Russian reservists can be seen marching and training at every Red Army center in the Soviet Union.

At the southern anchor of the line, south of Przemysl, the Red Army is pushing a long spearhead into the Carpathians, threatening to cut off the rail junction of Sambor, and the oil center of Drohobycz, and the rail junction of Stryj, all within 30 to 40 miles of the Czecoslovakian mountain border.

Jelgava, only 20 miles from the sea, and 22 miles from Riga, fell to the troops of the 1st Baltic Front, who stormed into the town from several directions, smashed the fierce German opposition, and killed more than 2,000 of the enemy. A large number of prisoners and much war material were taken.

Baltic Armies Trapped

The capture of Jelgava, junction of five rail lines, cut the last rail link of the Germans in Estonia and Latvia with their main forces in East Prussia and Poland. One correspondent said that General Bagramyan had swung the gate shut on the huge German armies of the Baltic in an operation which may almost rival that of Stalingrad.

Among the officers honored in the capture of Jelgava was Colonel Vasily Stalin, son of the Russian supreme commander.

On the extreme eastern flank of this sector, Russian troops waged a successful offensive in action west and southwest of Pskov, pressing further into Estonia and enlarging their hold on Eastern Latvia.

Correspondents stated that all classes of German soldiers are being used up in the attempts to stop the Soviet drive — Veterans of the last war, the Wehrmacht grenadiers, and the Hitler Youth. The bodies of German soldiers of all ages are described by one correspondent as « floating down the green waters of the Niemen towards the Baltic. »

For provisioning the Red Armies in their speedy advance, the Russian commissariat can find plenty of food in the Ukraine and White Russia at this season of the year. The Germans are being driven back too fast to destroy or move it. All along the line of the march, said a BBC commentator, the Russians will find great dumps of German food and supplies intact, and the scale of this kind of booty is rising. Furthermore, the source of the great military strength of the Russian soldier is his simple mode of living. [illegible] him to make forced marches for days. (Reuter)

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KAUNAS FALLS TO THE RED ARMY AS BATTLE FOR WARSAW RAGES

MOSCOW, August 1 — Kaunas (Kovno), pre-war capital of Lithuania, was captured by the Red Army, giving the Soviets an important railway springboard into East Prussia. The taking of Kaunas, after most of the Germans there had been killed, was announced in an order of the day to General Chernyakovski by Marshal Joseph Stalin, who was revealed as personally directing the troops by phone from Moscow.

A Soviet war correspondent said that any general on the front may get a telephone call at any time and a voice will say, « This is Moscow — Stalin speaking. »

The Red Army is advancing all along the line and at the moment is attacking Warsaw. One dispatch said there was fighting in the suburbs of the Polish capital. An *Izvestia* dispatch from the Warsaw front said, « The Germans in impotent rage, are burning and blowing up buildings in the Polish capital. » Russian flyers saw the demolition blasts going off and huge dense clouds of smoke are rising from the city.

The correspondent for the London *Daily Herald* said that Warsaw's fate will probably be settled by a tank battle. The dispatch stated: « The Germans aren't relying on Warsaw's own defense. They've brought up the three best tank divisions in the German Army to try to save the city. »

In the meantime, the attack on East Prussia is now moving forward on a 100-mile front. The London *Daily Mail* pointed out that by capturing Seiny and Mariampole

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ALLIED ADVANCE IN NORMANDY CONTINUES

SHAEF, August 1 — All day today, the American and British armies have been surging forward unchecked below the Cherbourg Peninsula. General Omar Bradley's U. S. forces have been funning out from liberated Avranches to reach Pontaubault, four miles to the south, and Ducey, five miles to the southeast. The British 2d Army, under General Miles Dempsey, have advanced more than four miles in the Caumont sector, where the Allied bulge is reported nearly doubled.

Earlier, it was officially announced that in the western sector of the 80-mile Normandy front the Americans have

LATE BULLETIN

BRITISH CIVILIANS ARRIVE IN LISBON

LISBON, August 1 — Two out of three trainloads of British civilians expected here — part of the second group, to be exchanged for German prisoners, arrived this morning. (PWB)

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cleared the town of Granville, and driven ahead on a broad front to cut the main Percy-Avranches road a mile north of Villedieu, which according to the BBC fell this afternoon.

From here, the whole road is in Allied hands as far as Percy, where street fighting is going on. An important gain has been made north of Percy, where an American spearhead has thrust to within 1,500 yards of the Caen-Villedieu road. Another gain has been made west of Tessy. The important town of Brecey, about 10 miles east of Avranches, was taken by American troops today.

Southeast of Avranches, the Americans advanced nearly 10 miles to take two key dams on the Selune River, which separates Normandy from Brittany. One armored column crossed the river at Pontaubault, and another made the crossing at Ducey. The speed of their advance, and the chaotic state of the enemy retreat, indicated that bridges may have been captured intact, stated a UP report.

In advancing beyond Avranches, the Americans have spanned the last great natural barrier opposing a breakthrough to the south and are emerging from the hedgerow and grove country which has slowed their progress, an AP correspondent reported. Reuter pointed out that although there are many possible defensive lines south of the Selune, there is no major natural barrier until the Loire is reached. Along the Villedieu-Percy road, the Germans have fallen back to a strong defensive line, and are making a determined resistance. They are fighting back hard round Tessy-sur-Vire, and American patrols which had been holding the town have withdrawn. The German counter-attack here was earlier stated to be «well in hand.»

East of the Vire River, General Bradley's forces have taken Torigny, and in heavy fighting advanced beyond it to link up with the British drive southwest of Caumont and the Forest Leveque, which is in Allied hands.

Eleven Mile Advance

The steadily-advancing British forces have taken the village of St. Martin des Besaces and Hill 309. To the east, after a fierce struggle, they have cut the Avranches Villers highway and the railway from Vire to Villers. They have pushed forward southeast of Caumont to take St. Germain d'Ectot and Cahagnes. Two miles west of the German stronghold of Le Beny-Bocage, they advanced 11 miles south of the point from which they started their drive on Sunday. This brought them 22 miles inland from the English Channel, their deepest penetration since «D» day. The bridgehead over the Soleuvre River, forced after an advance of 10 miles in 24 hours, has been extended to a width of 11/2 miles, stated a spokesman here today.

After 12 hours of heavy fighting, the Canadians were firmly holding the ridge overlooking the village of Tilly la Campagne. Striking from west and north, they actually forced their way into the town, but a strong enemy counter-attack was flung in, and the Canadians withdrew to the railway just west of the town. Simultaneously, other Canadians moved from the north onto the commanding ridge.

Since the launching of the American drive last Tuesday, the capture of nearly 11,000 prisoners was reported, and front line correspondents estimated that the total will probably run close to 20,000 with the elimination of many small pockets of resistance far behind the rapidly-advancing front line. Prisoners taken by them in the 24 hours ending midnight last night totalled 7,812, stated a late report from Reuter. It was estimated that in the same period, 500 German vehicles were destroyed and 500 Germans killed in the second pocket formed southeast of Coutances.

Most of the Normandy correspondents pointed out that the Americans are moving so fast that they are entering towns almost untouched by war, and with cafes and restaurants still open. «Our tanks are racing ahead of our infantry,» wrote a UP correspondent, «and it looks as if

U. S. HEAVIES HIT CENTRAL FRANCE

LONDON, August 1 — «Strong forces» of Flying Fortresses and Liberators today attacked airfields at Chateaudun, Orleans-Bricy, and Melun, and other military targets throughout central France.

40,000 Tons of Bombs

Concluding July's operations, the 8th USAAF struck Munich and Ludwigshafen Monday, bringing the bomb total dropped within 31 days on enemy industry and communications to 40,000 tons.

In yesterday's attack, Munich alone felt the blast of 3,000 tons, said the United Press. This attack was the 13th made on German targets in July.

Most of the targets were engaged through cloud by means of instruments, though some strikes were visible to aircrews. Twelve hundred bombers took part and were covered by 1,000 fighters. The escorting Lightnings, Thunderbolts, and Mustangs attacked airfields and transportation, destroying 18 German planes on the ground, and shooting up locomotives, trucks and railroad cars.

The Germans did not send up any interceptors.

From this operation, 16 bombers and four fighters are missing.

RAF bombers Monday night attacked flying-bomb sites in northern France. A small number of flying bombs fell in southern English counties and in London. Damage and casualties were suffered.

Unofficial July summaries show that during the month 8th USAAF bombers and fighters shot down 318 German planes on bombing missions. Of this number, 235 were shot down in the 13 attacks on Germany which cost the United States 203 heavy bombers and 54 fighters.

General Doolittle's bombers, during the month, engaged strategic long-range targets and some of the aircraft joined in the assaults on flying-bomb platforms in Pas de Calais. This area received 12,750 tons.

On two occasions 8th USAAF bombers gave direct support to Allied armies in Normandy. They paved the way for the British push around Caen on July 18, and broke up German lines south of Saint Lô on July 25, when General Omar Bradley began his offensive.

American fighters escorting bombers over Germany recently reported encounters with small numbers of German rocket-propelled planes. These craft differ from jet-propelled planes in that the oxygen which helps to power them is carried aboard in a chemical combination with other elements, instead of being taken from the air through which the plane passes. The Germans were first reported to have used rocket-propelled planes during the air battles over the Reich in January.

CORRESPONDENTS SEND ELATED DISPATCHES

LONDON, August 1 — Dispatches reaching the British press from the Normandy front today were of an optimistic and elated nature following the successful advances in both British and American sectors.

«German units have been routed and smashed in the southern Cherbourg Peninsula on a scale I can only compare, in a smaller way, with the end in Tunisia,» wrote the *Daily Express* correspondent with the American forces.

On one road, the correspondent saw a column of 70 German vehicles, every one knocked out. The column comprised the whole of the headquarters of an SS division. The vehicles were ambushed at night. An American combat tank got into position at the end of a road. With its second shot it knocked out the leading German vehicle, and sealed

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Along the Villedieu-Percy road, the Germans have fallen back to a strong defensive line, and are making a determined resistance. They are fighting back hard round Tessy-sur-Vire, and American patrols which had been holding the town have withdrawn. The German counter-attack here was earlier stated to be « well in hand. »

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Most of the Normandy correspondents pointed out that the Americans are moving so fast that they are entering towns almost untouched by war, and with cafes and restaurants still open. « Our tanks are racing ahead of our infantry, » wrote a UP correspondent, « and it looks as if there is nothing to halt them. They go wherever they like. »

The Germans are surrendering everywhere before the American drive, even to French civilians. A correspondent who saw some German prisoners walking to the rear without guards, said that they were first-rate troops: Germany's best parachute units, SS divisions, and crack panzer formations.

Allied planes have continued to hit at the fleeing Germans and at any sign of transport on the roads ahead of the Allied drive. An Air Force officer said that destruction from the air during the past few days has been so heavy that in some sectors the advance was slowed down by knoked-out enemy vehicles cluttering the roads. H. R. Knickerbocker, of the Chicago *Sun*, flying over recently-taken territory, said he saw below him « a snake of burning vehicles nearly two kilometers long, » with vehicles in double and sometimes treble rows, hub-to-hub and bumper-to-bumper, with practically every one on fire. Another correspondent said that there must be upwards of 1,000 wrecked enemy guns and tanks on the roads of the battle-field. (AP - Reuter - UP)

52,000 GERMAN PRISONERS TAKEN

LONDON, August 1 — Over 52,000 German prisoners have been taken by the Allies in Normandy and Italy in the thirty days preceding July 26, Sir James Grigg said in the House of Commons today. These include two generals and one admiral captured in Normandy. (Reuter)

From this operation, 16 bombers and four fighters are missing.

RAF bombers Monday night attacked flying-bomb sites in northern France. A small number of flying bombs fell in southern English counties and in London. Damage and casualties were suffered.

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« The result was the most horrible destruction I have seen in two years of war reporting, » wrote the correspondent. « Four hundred Germans lay dead in the fields. About 60 lay dead along the roadside, beside the vehicles. Seventy vehicles, — half-tracked tanks, guns, trailers, and even the German general's caravan, — lay smoking in ruins on the road. »

Although the Germans outnumbered the Americans, they were annihilated. By surrounding the German force completely, the Americans prevented the Germans from going backward or forward, or manoeuvring in any direction.

As well as the ruins of military equipment, said the correspondent, there was so much property lying about that the column had evidently been « a loot column. »

All over the road were women's fur coats, dresses, underwear, shoes, hundreds of boxes of cigars, thousands of cigarettes; scores of bottles of wine, stacks of wool, bottles of perfume, and other stuff stolen from the civilians.

« The general's caravan, » wrote the correspondent, « was neatly fitted out with drawers crammed full of shirts, socks, ties, and other personal clothing. There was his private library and liquor store. There were cigars, radios, field

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glasses, maps, documents, and everything else, just as he had left it when he dived out of the caravan for cover.»

Much military equipment was captured from vehicles that were still intact.

The *Daily Telegraph* correspondent on the British front wrote: «This, in many ways, is the most encouraging day I have known for some weeks. Our attack south of Caumont shows every sign of gaining momentum, rather than declining after the first few hours, as has sometimes been the case in this theater. But, more important than the actual distance covered, is the fact that our forces are now established in increasing strength on a height known as 309, which forms one of the northern peaks of the Pincon feature.»

This success, said the correspondent, was due to the daring initiative of a local tank commander in switching from the maze of fields and hedges to the main road and driving straight at the hill.

«Ordinarily, you don't send tanks to attack hills, but for operations in hilly country we posses a tank which has no equal. That is the Churchill. It's low outline does not make it an easy mark, and in country of this nature that is invaluable. This was shown over and over again in Tunisia, where Churchills climbed to positions out of reach of the normal anti-tank gun, thereby putting the infantry on the hill at their mercy.»

By the afternoon, the Churchills had established themselves securely on the crest of 309. They were still a good deal exposed and dependent on long lines of communication for ammunition and fuel. Ordinarily, it would have been customary to withdraw the tanks to harbor some distance back, since the infantry had not arrived to consolidate. But the tanks remained around the summit. Meanwhile, the infantry were rushed up in trucks through moonlight. When dawn broke, the British were firmly in control on the hill. (Reuter)

FRENCH REPORT ROMMEL WOUNDED

LONDON, August 1 — The wounding of Field Marshal Rommel in an Allied fighter sweep was described by a National Broadcasting Company correspondent, who quoted members of the French Underground.

The Nazis denied that Rommel has been wounded.

The correspondent, in a broadcast yesterday, said that on July 17 Rommel and his staff were driving toward the front line on the Doumvers road, when they were over-run by an Allied fighter sweep. The fighters dived to attack, and Rommel was too late to escape. One of the bursts of machine-gun fire hit him, and his body was thrown by the blast into the ditch.

«The Field Marshal,» said the correspondent, was then hurried off to the German surgical hospital at Lernay, and the pick of the German 7th Army surgeons worked on him for several hours. The Underground were not able to say how the operation fared.» (OWI)

FIVE NAZI DIVISIONS DEFEND FLORENCE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 1 — Eighth Army forces yesterday stood off renewed German counterattacks south of Florence, and in stubborn fighting again advanced to within six miles of the city.

With five German divisions, including the 4th Parachute and the 3rd and 29th Panzer Grenadier divisions, massed in a 28-mile semicircle across the ridges south of the city, the 8th Army's progress has been slow, but constant pressure has dislodged the enemy from successive strongpoints.

German tank columns again struck heavily at the New Zealand lines southwest of Florence, and again Tiger tanks forced their way into the village of San Michele, only to be flung back. New Zealanders are once more in possession of the village, and in counter-thrusts, 8th Army Mo[illegible]ins, British forces are closing in on Figline in Val d'Arno, with main enemy forces withdrawing to strong positions north of the Riesco River, a tributary of the Arno just north of this town. The village of Faella, northeast of Figline, has been reported clear of the enemy, but German machine gunners still guard the exits from Castelfranco.

North of Arezzo, where the Arno first twists around the Pratomagno Mountains, 8th Army forces yesterday pushed along Highway 71 to a narrow gorge just three miles south of Subbiano, a town 7 1/2 miles north of Arezzo. Between the Arno and the Tiber, troops of an Indian division, supported by tanks, were picking their way through extensive minefields toward the village of Prato. The villages of Fraccano, Passerina, and Lama in this sector were reported clear of the enemy.

Both the Adriatic and the Ligurian coastal sectors were quiet yesterday.

30 Enemy Fighters Downed

Mustang and Lightning fighters escorting Italy-based bombers in yesterday's attack on oil refinery and storage areas in Bucharest shot down 30 out of 85 enemy aircraft which attempted to attack the tight bomber formations, it was announced here today.

Not a single enemy aircraft was able to get past the Allied fighters.

Although medium bombers were grounded yesterday by unfavourable weather, fighter-bombers and fighters slashed at enemy road and rail lines in the Po Valley and between Bologna and the battle lines around Florence. Gun positions and troop concentrations were struck in close cooperation with Allied ground forces.

RAF medium bombers struck harbor installations at San Remo, in northwest Italy, 25 miles northeast of Nice, France.

Speedy Nazi Defeat

Major General Nathan Twining, commander of the 15th AAF, told the men of his force today that by continuing to strike at the enemy's few remaining industrial centers, they could assure the «speedy and complete defeat» of Nazi Germany.

General Twining's message was sent on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the United States Army Air Force, founded in 1907.

French With MAAF

French-flown aircraft operating with Mediterranean Allied Air Forces have been credited with five rail cuts and road blocks, one bridge destroyed and one damaged, in 168 sorties in the past week, it was announced here today.

Devers Decorates Anders

Lieutenant General Jacob Devers, deputy supreme allied commander, Mediterranean theater, today presented Lieutenant General Wladislaw Anders, commanding the Polish Corps in Italy, with the Legion of Merit, in behalf of the President of the United States, in ceremonies held at Rome.

The citation stated that General Anders' «outstanding leadership and tactical ability» had been a «primary contribution» to the success of Allied forces in the Italian campaign.

General Sir Harold Alexander, commander of the Allied Armies in Italy, attended the ceremonies. (PRO)

YUGOSLAVS CAPTURE 13 TOWNS

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hill at their mercy.»

By the afternoon, the Churchills had established themselves securely on the crest of 309. They were still a good deal exposed and dependent on long lines of communication for ammunition and fuel. Ordinarily, it would have been customary to withdraw the tanks to harbor some distance back, since the infantry had not arrived to consolidate. But the tanks remained around the summit. Meanwhile, the infantry were rushed up in trucks through moonlight. When dawn broke, the British were firmly in control on the hill. (Reuter)

FRENCH REPORT ROMMEL WOUNDED

LONDON, August 1 — The wounding of Field Marshal Rommel in an Allied fighter sweep was described by a National Broadcasting Company correspondent, who quoted members of the French Underground.

The Nazis denied that Rommel has been wounded.

The correspondent, in a broadcast yesterday, said that on July 17 Rommel and his staff were driving toward the front line on the Doumvers road, when they were over-run by an Allied fighter sweep. The fighters dived to attack, and Rommel was too late to escape. One of the bursts of machine-gun fire hit him, and his body was thrown by the blast into the ditch.

«The Field Marshal,» said the correspondent, was then hurried off to the German surgical hospital at Lernay, and the pick of the German 7th Army surgeons worked on him for several hours. The Underground were not able to say how the operation fared.» (OWI)

FIVE NAZI DIVISIONS DEFEND FLORENCE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 1 — Eighth Army forces yesterday stood off renewed German counterattacks south of Florence, and in stubborn fighting again advanced to within six miles of the city.

With five German divisions, including the 4th Parachute and the 3rd and 29th Panzer Grenadier divisions, massed in a 20-mile semicircle across the ridges south of the city, the 8th Army's progress has been slow, but constant pressure has dislodged the enemy from successive strongpoints.

German tank columns again struck heavily at the New Zealand lines southwest of Florence, and again Tiger tanks forced their way into the village of San Michele, only to be flung back. New Zealanders are once more in possession of the village, and in counter-thrusts, 8th Army forces captured the hamlet of La Romola, two miles east of San Michele and six miles southwest of Florence along the road leading from Cerbain to join Highway 2 just south of the city.

In another enemy counter-attack, also of considerable strength, German forces also lost ground after making preliminary penetration of 8th Army positions. The force of the German attack through the hills west of Highway 2 was broken and as the enemy column withdrew, 8th Army forces followed to seize the village of San Andrea, only 5 3/4 miles south of Florence.

The enemy also counter-attacked against British positions on Monte Scalari, southeast of Florence, one of the highest points in the hills ringing the city. Five enemy assaults were repulsed yesterday in this sector, yet 8th Army forces continued to move slowly forward. Patrols reached the village of San Martino, just west of Highway 69, the main Arezzo-Florence road along the Arno Valley, and 12 1/2 miles from Florence.

The enemy are reported to be using a new type of booby-trap to counter these Allied patrol thrusts. Trip wires are spread between trees at a level to catch the radio aerials of reconnaissance cars, and explode grenades which cause considerable damage to vehicle and crews.

On the east bank of the Arno River, where it winds south between the Chianti Hills and the Pratomagno

Allied fighters.

Although medium bombers were grounded yesterday by unfavourable weather, fighter-bombers and fighters slashed at enemy road and rail lines in the Po Valley and between Bologna and the battle lines around Florence. Gun positions and troop concentrations were struck in close cooperation with Allied ground forces.

RAF medium bombers struck harbor installations at San Remo, in northwest Italy, 25 miles northeast of Nice, France.

Speedy Nazi Defeat

Major General Nathan Twining, commander of the 15th AAF, told the men of his force today that by continuing to strike at the enemy's few remaining industrial centers, they could assure the «speedy and complete defeat» of Nazi Germany.

General Twining's message was sent on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the United States Army Air Force, founded in 1907.

French With MAAF

French-flown aircraft operating with Mediterranean Allied Air Forces have been credited with five rail cuts and road blocks, one bridge destroyed and one damaged, in 168 sorties in the past week, it was announced here today.

Devers Decorates Anders

Lieutenant General Jacob Devers, deputy supreme allied commander, Mediterranean theater, today presented Lieutenant General Wladislaw Anders, commanding the Polish Corps in Italy, with the Legion of Merit, in behalf of the President of the United States, in ceremonies held at Rome.

The citation stated that General Anders' «outstanding leadership and tactical ability» had been a «primary contribution» to the success of Allied forces in the Italian campaign.

General Sir Harold Alexander, commander of the Allied Armies in Italy, attended the ceremonies. (PRO)

YUGOSLAVS CAPTURE 13 TOWNS

LONDON, August 1 — Marshal Tito's communique announced today the capture of 13 towns and villages in various parts of Yugoslavia.

In Macedonia, southern Yugoslavia, Partisans captured the town of Debar, thus cutting off communications between Albania and the upper Vardar Valley. The town of Plav was captured in Montenegro, while the whole territory to the Albanian frontier was liberated.

The communique announced that Partisans defeated parts of the Prince Eugen Division defending the Zenica-Zepca line, while in Dalmatia the important enemy stronghold of Vrilka, northeast of Split, was captured. (Reuter)

ALLIES CAPTURE SANSAPOR

PEARL HARBOR, August 1 — The Navy Department announced today that United States Marines have captured practically the whole of Guam Island.

There is still some sporadic resistance in the southern half, the announcement said, where United States ground forces are being given support by warships firing from both sides of the island. Over 6,000 Japanese have been killed in the operation.

From Allied headquarters in New Guinea, General MacArthur issued a communique announcing the capture of

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the northwest New Guinea coastal area of Sansapor and the nearby islands of Amsterdam and Middleburg, following a surprise thrust against the Japanese in that sector.

The Japanese base at Manokwari, pivot for the defense of the Vogelkop Peninsula, has been by-passed and the only escape route open to the enemy is over the hazardous swampy terrain to the south, the communique said, adding, «Allied air bases are now established from Milne Bay along the entire coast of New Guinea.»

The Japanese are no longer able to operate in the southwest Pacific except beyond the Halmahera-Philippines line, which has now become the defense line for their conquered empire. Should this line fail, their conquests to the south of China would be imperilled, and in grave danger of flank envelopment.

Two large Japanese forces are trapped by General MacArthur's troops. One is in the Aitape-Wewak sector of British New Guinea, where some 45,000 Japs suffered heavy losses in trying to break out of an Australian-American trap. Another force of more than 40,000 is surrounded in badly battered Rabaul.

Allied aircraft, beside covering the new landings, once more bombed Woleai in the Carolines, New Ireland, Bougainville, and Rabaul.

After a preparatory barrage of more than two hours by bombers and naval guns, the Marines have resumed their advance on Tinian, where dwindling enemy forces, despite difficult fighting terrain, were driven into small pockets at the tip of the island, the Navy announcement said.

Seventy-five additional tons of bombs were dropped on Truk Island. One Japanese interceptor was destroyed, one probably destroyed, and two were damaged. Four American planes were damaged. (Reuter - BBC)

JAPANESE DEFEATS IN BURMA

LONDON, August 1 — Today's communique from the Southeast Asia Command stated that the troops operating against the supply line of the Japanese in retreat down the Tiddim road struck far in the enemy rear and threaten to cut his main escape route.

In first clashes, the Japanese lost transport and more than 120 dead. To the north, Churachandpur had been strongly occupied but fell without a fight. Storms and swollen rivers which swept away bridges were delaying the Allied advance on Tamu.

A New Delhi message stated that five Japanese divisions, or more than half the Japanese garrison in Burma, have been totally defeated and largely destroyed in the Allied offensive on the whole Burma front in the last three months.

Japanese casualties were 50,840 killed and wounded, excluding losses by bombing, shellfire, fever, and starvation.

Air Chief Marshal Peirse, in a letter to General Giffard, G.O.C. 11th Army Group, said the Japanese defeat on the Assam front was probably the costliest reverse the Japanese Army has yet suffered.

Allied casualties in Burma were given by the War Minister, Sir James Grigg, in the House of Commons to-day, as 5,918 killed and wounded and 2,594 missing. These figures include casualties suffered by British, Indian, and West African forces. (Reuter)

JAP PREMIER ADMITS SITUATION SERIOUS

WASHINGTON, August 1 — According to a Tokyo broadcast, Premier Koiso said at a press conference today that air attacks on Japan were «certainly unavoidable,» and admitted that the war situation in the Pacific had grown more serious.

The broadcast stressed the fact that 800 American planes had attacked the Carolines during July 25, 26, and 27, and

NEW U. S. FIGHTER ANNOUNCED

WASHINGTON, August 1 — The Kingcobra, a faster and longer range fighter, is now replacing the P-39 Airacobra on the battlefronts, according to the War Department.

The new plane is known as the P-63, and has a speed of nearly 400 miles an hour and a ceiling of 35,000 feet. The plane is armed with a 37-millimeter cannon and four 50-caliber machine guns. (OWI)

GERMAN BATTLESHIP REPAIRED

LONDON, August 1 — The 35,000 ton German battleship, *Tirpitz*, has been repaired and has made a trial run in the Alten Fiord, said a Stockholm correspondent of the BBC today.

The battleship may not be fully repaired, as proper docking facilities are not available in the Fiord. (Reuter)

RESTORATION UNIVERSITY PROPERTY URGED

LONDON, August 1 — The British Association for the Advancement of Science urged today that enemy powers be required to make full restoration of university property stolen or destroyed in war areas.

In a report on post-war education reviewed in the London *Times*, the Association stressed education for international cooperation as a necessary part of the university curriculum, and the rehabilitation of universities destroyed or damaged by the war. (PWB)

IMPROVEMENT IN TREATING CASUALTIES

WASHINGTON, August 1 — Returning from a recent tour of the European battlefields, Major General Norman Kirk, Surgeon General of the U. S. Army, said at a press conference yesterday:

«The tremendous advances made in preventing Allied battle casualties is due to efficient administration, a medical corps consisting of people who have known how to execute large-scale plans, and the unfailing spirit to do the task.

«One day after D-day an entire field hospital was sent to France; three days after D-day, two surgical companies were operating in hospital tents on one beach. Four days after D-day, 40 per cent of the Allied casualties were evacuated by air.

«The striking prevention of casualties was due primarily to advances in surgery supplemented by the use of sulfa drugs and penicillin, which have outstripped anything ever done before.» (PWB)

STILWELL MADE FULL GENERAL

WASHINGTON, August 1 — Lieutenant General Joseph Stilwell, commander of ground troops in the China-Burma-India theatre, was appointed full general by President Roosevelt today.

Lieut. General Malin Craig, former Chief of Staff who was recalled from retirement to head the Army Personnel Board, has also attained the rank of full general. (OWI)

USAAF CELEBRATES 37TH BIRTHDAY

WASHINGTON, August 1 — The United States Army Air Force today celebrated its 37th birthday.

Now a striking force with over two million officers and men and more than 80,000 aircraft, the USAAF was born 1 August 1907 with one officer and two enlisted men, and no planes, as the aeronautical division of the Army Signal Corps.

The Air Corps' commanding general, Henry Arnold, was

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The broadcast stressed the fact that 800 American planes had attacked the Carolines during July 25, 26, and 27, and emphasized the seriousness of the American landings on Guam, Saipan, and Tinian in the Marianas. (PWB)

B-29 ATTACK BLOW TO JAPANESE MORALE

WASHINGTON, August 1 — Dispatches from the Far East today re-emphasized the impact on Japanese morale of the recent B-29 attack on Japanese-occupied Anshan, in Manchuria, while a Tokyo broadcast expressed concern about the adequacy of home air defense preparations.

The Chungking newspaper *Ta Kung Pao* said the assault would boost Chinese and Manchurian morale, and added, « The thunder of the bomb explosions presages liberation and a new dawn. » (OWI)

JAPS STILL REORGANIZING GOVERNMENT

WASHINGTON, August 1 — Japan is still in the process of attempting to reorganize its government.

The German Overseas News Agency reported from Tokio today that the newly appointed Japanese Minister of the Interior, Shiego Odachi, has replaced 18 of the 46 Japanese provincial governors. (PWB)

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The Air Corps' commanding general, Henry Arnold, was one of the first three army officers to wear USAAF wings when the rank of aviator was created in the U. S. Army. (PWB)

INSIDE GERMANY

MAJOR « WANTED FOR MURDER »

LONDON, August 1 — The name of another conspirator in the attempt on Hitler's life was revealed today in the following announcement from the German radio:

« Wanted for murder: Major Karl Goerdeler. For conspiracy against the life of the Fuehrer. Reward of one million marks. » (Reuter)

NAZI INTELLIGENCE CHIEF TALKS

MOSCOW, August 1 — Wilhelm Zimmerman is one of the most interesting prisoners captured by the Russians during the past few days. Correspondents say he has served on a number of German staffs on the Soviet-German front, and was latterly chief of intelligence to one of the staffs- the notorious « S » Department. Shortly before that, he was

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in charge of the radio intelligence of the German Army, and he knows many of the leading German generals personally.

Zimmerman told the Russians that he was dissatisfied with Hitler. «All that the High Command demands from the staffs of army units,» he said, «is that they stand to the death. Hitler spares neither soldiers nor generals in carrying out his operations. That is what occurred in 1942. I witnessed the historic talks between von Bock and Hitler. Bock was opposed to a simultaneous advance on Stalingrad and the Caucasus. Hitler removed him.

«I know also that generals in Berlin upheld Von Paulus' proposal to withdraw from Stalingrad before it was too late. But Hitler was adamant.

«Now the same thing has happened on the central front. We were ordered to defend a tremendous front. We were told not to retreat — to sacrifice everything down to the last man. Our propaganda about breaking away from the enemy and straightening out the line was deliberately false. On the contrary, we were told to stand firm at all costs.»

A similar story was told to the Russians three weeks ago by General Gollitzer, who was taken prisoner at Vitebsk. (OWI)

SITUATION «VERY GRAVE»

LONDON, August 1 — «It would be criminal to deny that the situation has become grave, very grave,» said the German Forces Radio yesterday, quoting an article in Goebbel's Wehrmacht newspaper. «We need better weapons, more fanatical fighters, superior leadership, and, above all, more firmly knit war morale,» wrote the author.

The article continued:

«It will do no harm if we get a clear picture of what would happen if the dreamers in Germany took it into their heads that this war could be given up now, only to be resumed later.

«For us, there are only two alternatives... we fight until we win or we lose. Otherwise, not only the class-leading National Socialists are lost, but all Germans will lose everything.

«There is no honourable capitulation for us in this war. There is only a struggle to the last breath. It is up to us to live through the coming weeks and months with gritted teeth, and to fight to the last scrap of energy. If we lose our nerve now, it means we fall in the midst of a crisis and will go under for good.» (Reuter)

GOEBBELS' MOBILISATION IS LAST EFFORT

LONDON, August 1 — Commenting on Goebbels' latest measures for total mobilisation, a Ministry of Economic Warfare spokesman said Monday: «It is the last desperate effort to try to stop the overwhelming power of the Allied attacks, with complete disregard for the ill effects on the whole of Germany. These ill effects may prove fatal before long.»

The spokesman pointed out that the mobilisation decree last January had for all practical purposes exhausted the supply of German labor. No more could be released without impairing the efficiency of industrial production.

But Goebbels said he may seize as many as half of these deferred workers as his only remaining source of manpower, and use them to prepare Germany literally for the last ditch — to erect fortifications and to dig trenches.

Goebbels in his speech Monday said that the armament production industry requires great reserves of manpower. This, said the Ministry of Economic Warfare spokesman, was in itself a confession that the armament industry cannot stand any further dilution with unreliable foreign labor.

SATELLITES NERVOUS

WASHINGTON, August 1 — Dispatches received here indicate that the spectacle of crumbling German might is causing fear in Germany's satellite partners.

The Bucharest pro-Nazi daily, *Porunca Vremii*, said in a recent issue: «Danger is knocking at Germany's door. All the continents are united to defeat Germany: the tremendous resources of England, the gigantic technical superiority of America, the limitless reserves of Russia. Germany is haunted with the simultaneous combination of several dangers. What is going to happen? No one knows.»

A Budapest dispatch to the Turkish news agency, *Anatolie*, on Thursday showed that Hungary is no less nervous over the outcome of the war. The dispatch pointed out the current crisis in German leadership, adding, «The generals' antagonism to Hitler reached its climax during recent months, particularly after the opening of the Western Front.»

The dispatch then asserted, «More important military leaders than the rather obscure General Ludwig Beck are involved in the movement.» (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT ASKS LEND-LEASE AID

WASHINGTON, August 1 — Edward Stettinius, U.S. Acting Secretary of State, said today that the U.S. Government had received a request from Signor Bonomi, Italian Prime Minister, for Lend-Lease aid to liberated Italy. Mr. Stettinius said the matter was under consideration. (Reuter)

PURGE COMMISSIONERS NAMED

ROME, August 1 — Following yesterday's announcement of the four assistant High Commissioners, the same number of commissioners for the four sections of the Fascist purge machinery were announced today by the Italian Government. They are Giuseppe Di Vittorio, Crimes of Fascism; Saverio Brigante, Epuration of Administrative Offices; Oreste Lizzadri, Recapture of Profits of the Fascist Regime; Celeste Negarville, Liquidation of Fascist Properties.

Four other commissioners for special missions are Ugo Battaglia, Renato Brugner, Nino Massotti, and Domenico Uras. (UNN)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE PERSONNEL NAMED

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REINSTATEMENT OF TEACHERS

ROME, August 1 — Minister of Public Education de Ruggiero has ordered the immediate reinstatemen of all officers, employees, and teachers who were dismissed by the Fascists for political reasons.

The Minister called attention to the so-called racial laws of Fascism, which are «contrary to the true Italian tradition,» and he emphasized the need for eliminating the effects of their application. (UNN)

COMMISSIONER THINKS PURGE WILL SUCCEED

ROME, August 1 — Mauro Scoccimarro, a director of the Italian Communist Party who recently was named Vice High Commissioner for the Purging of Fascism, today predicted success for the new purge laws provided «they are applied with rapidity, justice, and severity.» (UNN)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Sec. 3.3/NND No. 789121

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The spokesman concluded:

«The new arrangements will definitely not solve the German manpower problem, and may be hardly worth the effort.»

Among measures Goebbels announced were the releasing of numerous workers for front-line duties, the suspension of public services, and the placing of 80 million people «exclusively under the hard law of total war.» (BBC - OWI)

HIMMLER USED FOREIGN SS UNITS

WASHINGTON, August 1 — Radio Moscow yesterday said that Himmler, new head of the German home army, employed foreign SS formations quartered in the Reich to suppress the generals' revolt.

The broadcast said: «These formations of SS troops were sent from their stations to several large German cities, and took part in the raids and arrests of officers who were suspected of the conspiracy.

«The foreign SS troops were also used to guard concentration camps where the arrested officers are confined. Himmler thanked these troops for their loyalty to Hitler and made several awards.» (OWI)

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STATE OPERATION OF PAPER MILL

ROME, August 1 — The State Printing Agency has resumed operation of its paper mill at Foggia, although on a reduced scale, it was announced today. Its two printing plants in Rome have likewise resumed operation, to care for the more pressing needs of governmental departments. (UNN)

CROWN PRINCE VISITS 5TH ARMY FRONT

Lib - 5

ROME, August 1 — The Lieutenant General of the Realm, Crown Prince Umberto, on July 28 visited the 5th Army Front to inspect Italian troops, it was announced today. (UNN)

ITALIAN STATE RAILWAYS PURGED

ROME, August 1 — The management of the Italian State Railways announced today that some 400 officials of the system have been suspended from office, pending final judicial settlement of their cases under the new laws providing sanctions against Fascism. (UNN)

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

LEGISLATORS VISIT CROWN PRINCE

ROME, August 1 — The President of the Italian Senate, Marquis Pietro Tomasi Della Torretta, and the President of the Chamber of Deputies, Vittorio Emanuele Orlando, today paid courtesy calls upon the Lieutenant General of the Realm, Prince Umberto. (UNN)

SICILIAN RAILWAY RESTORATIONS

ROME, August 1 — The Minister of Communications announced today that the rail line from Fiumefreddo to Taormina in Sicily has been reopened to traffic. This is on the line from Messina to Catania, of which only 12 kilometers are yet to be repaired before the entire line is once more in operation. (UNN)

FASCIST PALACE OPEN TO PUBLIC

ROME, August 1 — Palazzo Venezia, long carefully guarded to keep the rank and file of citizens out of this headquarters of Fascism, is soon to be open again to both the Italian public and Allied troops on leave in Rome.

An art show assembled from the museums of Rome, Naples, and Montecassino will be opened shortly, it was announced today, in the former Duce's palace. The paintings will include some of the finest art works of the Renaissance period. (UNN)

GRANARIES GUARD JAILED

BARI, August 1 — A guard who failed to prevent thieving from a public grain threshing center of the Granaries of the People was arrested here today, together with 13 farmers charged with conspiring with him to divert large amounts of wheat from the Granaries of the People.

Authorities have been able thus far to recover 1,201 quintals of wheat, 1,116 quintals of barley, and 330 quintals of oats, all of which had been diverted by the accused with a view to disposal in the Black Market. (UNN)

COOK IN TORTURE HOUSE ARRESTED

ROME, August 1 — Guglielmo Polidoro, cook in the house of torture maintained by the Nazis and Fascists in Via Tasso, was today behind bars and will be asked to explain how he happens to have in his possession so many belongings of victims of the Gestapo. (UNN)

FASCISTS ROBBED ENCYCLOPEDIA FOUNDATION

ROME, August 1 — Angelo Zottoli, Commissioner of the Italian Encyclopedia Foundation, revealed today that Guido Mancini, named by the Fascist Republicans to administer this organization, misappropriated 29,000,000 lire of its trust funds when he fled northward with the Germans. Of this sum, 18,000,000 lire were in treasury bonds. (UNN)

OPERA TO OPEN SUMMER SEASON

ROME, August 1 — The Royal Opera House of Rome will inaugurate a summer season next Thursday with a performance of Boito's *Mephistopheles*.

Other operas to be rotated during the two months'

UNITED NATIONS

FOUR-POWER CONFERENCE THIS MONTH

WASHINGTON, August 1 — The Four-power conversations are to begin here on August 14, Edward Stettinius, U. S. Undersecretary of State, announced today. (Reuter)

POLISH EMISSARIES IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW, August 1 — Emissaries from the Polish Government in London, Premier Stanislav Mikolajcyk and Foreign Minister Tadeus Romer, reached Moscow Monday and conferred with Soviet officials, United States Ambassador Averell Harriman, and British Ambassador Sir Archibald Clark Kerr.

Romer was the last Polish Ambassador to the Soviet Union. (OWI)

BRITISH POLICY ON EVACUATION OF CHILDREN

LONDON, August 1 — The United States and British governments have always been anxious to facilitate the reception by neutral countries of Jewish children from any part of Nazi Europe, Dingle Foot, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Economic Warfare, told the House of Commons today.

Mr. Foot said the Government had been informed by the International Red Cross of the offer by Admiral Horthy, Regent of Hungary, to permit Jewish children to leave the country.

The British Government had replied to the Red Cross saying it was willing to do all in its power to see these children evacuated as soon as possible.

«It has not been the fault of the neutral governments that evacuation schemes have not operated long ago,» he said. «It has been the reluctance of occupied authorities or enemy governments to let the children go.»

The Swedes and the Swiss, he said, had always shown willingness to receive refugees from German-occupied Europe.

Mr. Foot added that neutral countries had been informed of Britain's offer to sanction an increased importation of supplies through the blockade for the benefit of these children. He understood a similar assurance had been given by the United States. (Reuter)

PRESIDENT QUEZON DIES

SARANAC LAKE, NEW YORK, August 1 — Manuel Quezon, President of the Philippine Commonwealth Government, died here today after a long illness resulting from tuberculosis. His death came at a time when Allied forces were within striking distance of the Philippines, which General MacArthur vowed he would retake from the Japanese.

President Quezon, head of the Philippine Government since 1935, escaped with other members of the Government with General MacArthur just before the fall of Corregidor, and established headquarters of the Philippine Government in Washington.

Vice-President Sergio Osmena who is in the U. S. will succeed President Quezon as head of the Government. (PWB)

OCCUPIED AREAS

RUSSIAN MISSION IN GREECE

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

headquarters of Fascism, is soon to be open again to both the Italian public and Allied troops on leave in Rome.

An art show assembled from the museums of Rome, Naples, and Montecassino will be opened shortly, it was announced today, in the former Duce's palace. The paintings will include some of the finest art works of the Renaissance period. (UNN)

GRANARIES GUARD JAILED

BARI, August 1 — A guard who failed to prevent thieving from a public grain thrashing center of the Granaries of the People was arrested here today, together with 13 farmers charged with conspiring with him to divert large amounts of wheat from the Granaries of the People.

Authorities have been able thus far to recover 1,261 quintals of wheat, 1,116 quintals of barley, and 330 quintals of oats, all of which had been diverted by the accused with a view to disposal in the Black Market. (UNN)

COOK IN TORTURE HOUSE ARRESTED

ROME, August 1 — Goglielmo Polidoro, cook in the house of torture maintained by the Nazis and Fascists in Via Tasso, was today behind bars and will be asked to explain how he happens to have in his possession so many belongings of victims of the Gestapo. (UNN)

FASCISTS ROBBED ENCYCLOPEDIA FOUNDATION

ROME, August 1 — Angelo Zottoli, Commissioner of the Italian Encyclopedia Foundation, revealed today that Guido Mancini, named by the Fascist Republicans to administer this organization, misappropriated 20,000,000 lire of its trust funds when he fled northward with the Germans. Of this sum, 18,000,000 lire were in treasury bonds. (UNN)

OPERA TO OPEN SUMMER SEASON

ROME, August 1 — The Royal Opera House of Rome will inaugurate a summer season next Thursday with a performance of Boito's *Mephistophelis*.

Other operas to be rotated during the two months' season include *Rigoletto*, *Aida*, *Il Trovatore*, *Boheme*, *The Girl of the Golden West*, *Barber of Seville*, *Francesca da Rimini*, and *Manon Lescaut*. (UNN)

MINES KILL 20 HARVESTERS

ROME, August 1 — Twenty farmers attempting to return to their wheat fields for harvesting in Littorio Province after the Germans were driven northward were blown to bits in one day by German land mines, it was announced here today by the Italian Resistance Front.

The announcement, made in the nightly program, *Italia Combatte*, over Radio Rome, dealt with the great destruction of the whole Pontine Marshes reclamation project by the Germans. Patriots near the similiar projects in Ravenna and Ferrara provinces were urged to impede the Germans in like destruction there. (UNN)

FORMER U. S. AMBASSADOR VISITS SFORZA

ROME, August 1 — Former United States Ambassador to France, William Bullit, today called upon Count Carlo Sforza, High Commissioner for the Sanctions Against Fascism. (UNN)

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OCCUPIED AREAS

RUSSIAN MISSION IN GREECE

LONDON, August 1 — Considerable interest was aroused in Greek circles in Cairo by news of the arrival of an official Russian military mission in the mountains of the Epirus, said the Cairo correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*.

The mission is believed to be headed by a Red Army colonel. It is thought also that its objective is to bring in line recalcitrant EAM leaders with a view to strengthening the Allied war effort in that sector. (Reuter)

NAZIS SEIZE HARVEST IN ITALY

NEW YORK, August 1 — A recent dispatch from Berne to the New York *Times* says that German and neo-Fascist authorities in occupied Italy have ordered the immediate harvesting of the grain crop, adding that the Nazis intend to seize more than half of it for shipment to Germany.

Similar German action in Rumania, according to a Geneva report, has resulted in « unwillingness of the peasants to bring in the harvest » (PWB)

TURKISH TALKS HEIGHTEN BALKAN TENSION

LONDON, August 1 — As the Red Army marches westward and news of strained Turkish-German relations is broadcast from Ankara, crisis mounts in Bulgaria, Rumania, and Hungary, the BBC reported today.

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In Bulgaria, the Directorate of the National Propaganda Service has been abolished, and 200 propaganda officials have been dismissed.

In Rumania, the opposition groups have refused to join Antonescu's Government.

The Budapest correspondent of the Turkish Anatolian Agency report that the Hungarian Premier is trying to re-shuffle and broaden his cabinet. The extremist Minister of the Interior, who has been associated with the expulsion of Jews, is expected to be dismissed. (BBC)

SS TROOPS PARADE IN BUDAPEST

LONDON, August 1 — Reporting a cabinet crisis in Hungary, BBC said today that all Hungarian Army leave has been cancelled, and that SS troops are parading in Budapest. (BBC)

RESISTANCE TO JAPAN IN SIAM

WASHINGTON, August 1 — The recent resignation en bloc of Premier Marshal Songgram's Government of Thailand, Japan's only satellite, is considered by Far Eastern experts here as evidence of the strength of the resistance movement in that country.

The view is taken that those Thais who long opposed the appeasement of, and collaboration with, Japan have now succeeded in ousting the man who with Japanese support became dictator of a once independent and democratic country.

In June, 1940, Songgram signed a «non-aggression» pact with Japan. In December of the following year, the Japanese Ambassador delivered an ultimatum, demanding passage through the country. While the Tailand cabinet was still debating, the Japanese entered the capital, Bangkok, and Songgram became the head of the collaborationist government.

Sani Pramoj, Thailand's minister to Washington, who has refused to recognize the Songgram dictatorship, said last October that the Thais soon realized that under Japanese domination they would be subjected to economic strangulation. (OWI)

NEUTRAL

TURKISH SHIPS ORDERED TO RETURN

ISTANBUL, August 1 — The Turkish Government has ordered all Turkish ships in Bulgarian and Rumanian ports to return to Turkish waters without delay. (Reuter)

GERMAN-TURKISH BREAK FORESEEN

ANKARA, August 1 — Diplomatic circles here believe that German-Turkish relations will be severed within the next 48 hours, Reuter reported today. (Reuter)

TURKEY WARNED BY NAZI AMBASSADOR

ANKARA, August 1 — A German news agency here last night reported as follows:

«The German Ambassador told the Turkish Premier in very serious terms that a rupture of relations, as planned under pressure of Britain, would deprive Turkey finally of her freedom of action, which up to now has been jealously guarded by her as a proud nation.» (Reuter)

SWISS MOBILIZATION MAY BE NECESSARY

tactical aircraft. In sweeps over Yugoslavia, our aircraft attacked motor transport and rail targets.

In these operations, 32 enemy aircraft were destroyed, and 16 of ours are missing.

MAAF flew approximately 1,700 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT (I)

SHAEF, August 1 — Today's communique:

In the western sector, Allied forces which entered Granville have now cleared the town. Strong enemy resistance continues northwest of Tessy. We have made substantial gains in the Torigny-Saint Martin area. Isolated pockets of resistance throughout the area are being steadily eliminated.

Escorted heavy bombers attacked naval vessels at Le Havre and the railway center at La Roche, last night, as our air forces kept up their pounding of enemy supplies and communications.

Medium bombers hit rail bridges crossing the Seine at Mantes, Gassicourt, and Le Manoir, and over the Loire at Nantes, Tours, and Le Ponts de Ce. Fuel dumps in the Foret de la Guerche and at Tours, and ammunition dumps south-east of Caen, were bombed effectively.

Fighter-bombers on armed reconnaissance attacked railway rolling stock, airfields, and motor transport over a wide area. (Reuter)

WESTERN FRONT (II)

SHAEF, August 1 — Tonight's communique:

Allied progress in the western sector continues. Armored forces pushing from Avranches have captured Dams, south-east of Ducey and near Vezine, while others have taken Brocey and reached the River See in this area.

Fighting is going on south of Villedieu, though the town itself has not yet been taken. Our forces have driven farther forward in the Tessy area, and are now within a mile of the town.

There has also been some progress south of Torigny sur Vire. In the area south of Caumont, Allied troops, after clearing Foret Le Eveque, have crossed the River Souleuvre and taken Lebeny Bocage.

Poor visibility limited air activity from midnight to noon. During the morning, Normandy-based aircraft attacked targets in advance of our troops. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, August 1 — Tuesday night's communique:

During August 1, west and southwest of Pskov, our troops, with fighting continued to advance, in the course of which, they occupied over 80 populated localities, including Perovenki, Shelchovo, Belas, Yaunama, and the railway station of Likante.

Northwest and west of Dvinsk our troops, continuing to develop their offensive, occupied with fighting over 200 populated localities, including the towns of Livani, Dignaya, Sintusk, Rudne, Assare, Garsente, Rodishki, Soovishki, and the railway stations of Ignaya, Rodishki, and Yenjaultay.

Northwest and west of Jelgava, our troops captured district center of the Lithuanian S.S.R., the town and railway station of Petinsk, the town and railway station of Dodelye, and also occupied with fighting over 100 other populated localities, including Klapkans, Zhuksedermuya, and the railway stations of Pravinu, Slampe, Zhukse, Budak, Lipsberzhe, and Brashki. Thus, our troops cut all the roads leading from the Pre-Baltic to East Prussia.

Troops of the Third White Russian Front broke the

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SWISS MOBILIZATION MAY BE NECESSARY

BERNE, August 1 — On the Swiss national holiday, today, the Commander-in-Chief of the Swiss Army, General Henri Guisan, warned against any relaxation of precautions, saying, «The hour of a new call to arms may strike tomorrow.»

In an order of the day he added, «Total mobilization might even become necessary.» (Reuter)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

ITALY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, August 1 — Today's communique:

LAND: Southwest of Florence, heavy fighting still continues for the possession of the high ground. Troops of the 8th Army continue to make slow but methodical progress. On the rest of the front, including the American 5th Army sector, active patrolling and artillery duels continue.

AIR: Oil installations in Bucharest and the Ploesti area yesterday were attacked by medium forces of escorted heavy bombers.

Enemy communications, supply lines, and other objectives in northern Italy and the battle area were attacked by fighter-bombers. Bridges at Orbetello, Ponte della Badia, Ponte de la Guerche and at Tours, and ammunition dumps southeast of Caen, were bombed effectively.

Fighter-bombers on armed reconnaissance attacked railway rolling stock, airfields, and motor transport over a wide area. (Reuter)

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Poor visibility limited air activity from midnight to noon. During the morning, Normandy-based aircraft attacked targets in advance of our troops. (Reuter)

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MOSCOW, August 1 — Tuesday night's communique:

During August 1, west and southwest of Pskov, our troops, with fighting continued to advance, in the course of which, they occupied over 60 populated localities, including Perevenki, Shelehovo, Belas, Yaunana, and the railway station of Likante.

Northwest and west of Dvinsk our troops, continuing to develop their offensive, occupied with fighting over 200 populated localities, including the towns of Livani, Dignaya, Sletask, Rudne, Assare, Garsente, Rodishki, Soovishki, and the railway stations of Ignaya, Rodishki, and Yenjaulay.

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Troops of the Third White Russian Front broke the stubborn resistance of the enemy, and by direct assault captured the strategically important communication center and stronghold of the German defenses, the city and fortress of Kaunas (Kovno), and also occupied with fighting over 300 populated localities, including Panusevichi, Venzegola, Antogini, Boksi, Azeresk, Ura, Bogate, Dedvizhe, Gizhe, Susniki, and railway stations of Bolsnyani, and Mazhutse.

West and southwest of Bielsk, our troops continued to advance, in the course of which they occupied over 100 populated localities, including Getskovo, Topchevo, Glinniki, Gryaz, Rutta, Lengitse, Talniki, and Rogichen.

West of Siedlice, our troops captured the town of Kaiushen, and also occupied with fighting over 30 other populated localities, including Nevska, Zemaki, Chernovons, Senno, Sluhotsin, Drozizki, and the railway stations of Koshevnitse and Smrodi.

Lieutenant General Frankes, commander of the 73d German Infantry Division, with his full Staff, was captured by our troops.

There are no material changes on other sectors of the front.

During July 31 our troops damaged or destroyed on all fronts a total of 37 German tanks. In air combats and by anti-aircraft fire, 28 enemy planes were shot down.

(Radio Moscow)

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ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE MQ, AAI, August 1 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

Italian Patriots are supporting Allied troops in mopping up operations on the hill of Pratomagno, north and northwest of Arezzo.

Important supply depots which belonged to the Todt Organisation in Val d'Aosta have been attacked by the Patriots and completely emptied.

In the La Spezia zone, frequent fighting is taking place, with the Germans losing 30 or 40 men a day.

It is now reported that in the mining town of Morgnano near Spoleto, a German detachment, encircled by Patriots, had found shelter in a local Fascist house and two nearby buildings.

The Germans, in order not to be overwhelmed, threatened to shoot 150 hostages. The Patriot leader decided to continue the attack, although without firing, until his forces should be within assault distance.

Under cover of darkness, the circle was closed except for a small escape route purposely left. The Germans, taken by surprise at a sudden assault, rushed for their lives into the opening, leaving their hostages behind. Then the intense fire of the Patriots forced the Germans to surrender.

As reprisal against the village of Stia, near Arezzo, which supported the Patriots, the Nazi-Fascists have shot 100 hostages. Among the victims are 500 women and 22 minors. (UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, August 1 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

In Normandy, our troops withstood all severe attacks of the enemy between Hottot and Vire, in heavy fighting. Subsequently, in some sectors they detached themselves a few kilometers towards the south. In the new positions all the attacks of the hard-pressing enemy were repulsed. Also in the section northeast of Percy, enemy attacks supported by strong tank forces and fierce artillery fire, failed. The enemy, who had penetrated deeply into our positions on the western wing, was held up in a counter-attack just south of Avranches. Heavy fighting was still under way along the whole front during the evening hours.

In the eastern sections of the beachhead, the enemy increased his artillery fire in the course of the night to drumfire. During the night, heavy fighter-bombers made effective attacks on enemy troop concentrations and deployments in the area northwest of Avranches. Torpedo-carrying airplanes damaged in the Seine Bay two merchantmen, totalling 15,000 gross register tons.

In the French hinterland, 60 terrorists were killed.

The V-1 retaliation fire on London was continued by day and night.

In Italy, the enemy resumed his attempts to break through towards Florence. They again collapsed against the unshakeable resistance of our panzer grenadiers and parachute troops, with heavy losses for the enemy. Insignificant local penetrations were sealed off. Fighting, which is still progressing on both sides, is waged with the greatest fiercely.

On the northern slopes of the Carpathians, enemy forces are pushing forward towards the Beskidi Pass road. Counter-attacks are under way. Between the region of the sources of the Dniester and the big Vistula bend, our tank divisions repulsed the Soviets in several sectors and destroyed a large number of enemy tanks. At the big Vistula bend, all enemy attempts to cross the river were frustrated, with the exception of one penetration for which fighting is still

In the successful defense against big Soviet attacks during the last few days, the 3d Germanic SS Panzer Corps, commanded by SS Upper Group Leader and General of the Waffen SS Steiner, with the Germanic Volunteer Divisions SS Nordland and SS Niederland; the 20th Estonian Volunteer Division; the 11th East Prussian Infantry Division; as well as units of the Navy employed on land; formations of Army Artillery and mortars; have particularly distinguished themselves.

In the Gulf of Finland, two Soviet minesweepers and one patrol ship were destroyed by mines. In the same waters, 10 Soviet bombers were downed by patrol vessels of the Navy and by fighters. Battleplane squadrons took part, with telling effect, in the fighting at focal points, and destroyed more than 300 enemy vessels.

North American bombers yesterday attacked Bucharest and the Ploesti area. Eleven enemy airplanes were brought down by German and Rumanian air defense forces.

Under cover of thick clouds, North American bombers carried out terror attacks on the towns of Munich, Mannheim, Ludwigshafen and Frankenthal. In spite of the difficult defense conditions, 15 enemy airplanes were shot down.

The Army, Navy, and the Air Force have sunk during the month of July 25 merchantmen and transport ships totalling 149,000 gross register tons; 20 more transport ships, totalling 110,000 gross register tons. Moreover, four cruisers, 11 destroyers, one frigate, one minesweeper, two patrol ships, and 11 speedboats were sunk. One battleship, four cruisers, 11 destroyers, one torpedo boat, two special landing boats, and several speedboats suffered partly serious damage by bombs, torpedoes, and artillery hits.

The anti-aircraft fire of Naval forces, merchantmen, and the navy artillery shot down 196 enemy airplanes in the period from July 1 to July 31. (Radio Berlin)

ENEMY BROADCASTS

German Overseas Station: The Allies have launched major attacks in the sector between Caumont and the western coast of Normandy. Their losses in the sectors of St Lô and Caen have been so heavy that nine divisions of the Patton Army group have been brought over from England. The Americans have attempted, by the bombing of the German lines, followed by infantry attacks, to weaken the German defence, but without success. On the Italian front, the British are carrying out re-grouping movements and bringing up reinforcements in preparation for a large-scale offensive south of Florence. In order to save Pisa from destruction, the German troops have evacuated the historical parts of the city. The Allies claimed that the «Leaning Tower» was being used as a German artillery observation post, but this, as well as other historical monuments, was not in military occupation. The German Chief of Staff, General Guderian, stated that the strategical retreat on the eastern front is the last phase of defensive fighting there, and a preparation for a major offensive. It is reported that the Japanese Government has protested to the American Government at the conduct of American soldiers who entered the apartments of the Japanese Ambassador to the Vatican in violation of international law.

Transocean and DNB: On the eastern front, successful counter-measures are the prelude to the expected offensive. In the area of Przemysl, German panzer divisions are in operation. It is reported from the Finnish front that fighting there has slowed down. On the Italian front, the British continue their major offensive south and southwest of Florence, without making headway. Despite the efforts of London and Algiers propaganda, the population in southern France, with the exception of local terror attacks in some districts, has not responded to exhortations to rise against the

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At Warsaw, strong enemy pressure continues. Between the middle of the Bug and Augustovo, local detaching movements were systematically carried out, despite strong enemy pressure and after numerous Soviet attacks.

West of Kaunas (Kovno), the enemy attacked without success on both sides of the Niemen. At Mariampole (Marianpel), heavy street fighting is raging. Also in the town of Jelgava (Mitau), there is heavy fighting going on. In the area of Birzai (Birsen), the enemy, who had broken through, was thrown back in counter-attacks.

In the Narva Isthmus, the enemy, owing to heavy casualities suffered on the previous day, did not continue his large-scale attack. Weaker attacks failed.

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Allied air raids are reported over northern Italy. The Palazzo dei Diamanti in Ferrara and two churches in Modena have been damaged.

Fascist Radio: Fierce fighting is going on south of Florence and to the east of the city, which has been bombed by the Allies, in spite of the German declaration that it was an open city. The island of Rab has been occupied by Yugoslav Partisans.

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WAR FRONTS

ITALY

New Zealand tank and infantry forces yesterday repulsed renewed German counter-attacks aimed at breaking the tightening 8th Army arc around Florence. On the left flank of the 8th Army forces, troops of an Indian division were reported to have cleared the area south of the Arno River and between the Elsa and Pesa tributaries. On the southeastern approach to Florence, 8th Army forces yesterday consolidated their positions on Monte Scalari, 10 miles from the city, after repelling an enemy counter-attack. East of the Arno, 8th Army forces were reported to have crossed the Figline-Castelfranco road. Italian patriots are helping British forces clear the enemy from the Pratomagno Mountains northwest and north of Arezzo. Patrols which penetrated to the village of L'Apia, six miles northwest of Arezzo, found it unoccupied. Northeast of Arezzo, patrols thrust north of the Arezzo-Anghiari road, and main forces were 2 1/2 miles from Sansepolcro. Along the western stretches of the Arno River, where the 5th Army now holds a 30-mile front, the enemy used flares Saturday night to illuminate the stream and its banks throughout the hours of darkness. Little change was reported from the Adriatic front.

FRANCE

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RUSSIA

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787021

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PACIFIC

United States Marines have captured the town of Tinian, on Tinian Island in the Marianas, it was reported yesterday. Enemy resistance to the Marine's advance is increasing, the announcement said, but the Japanese troops have now been shut into an area of about five square miles at the southern tip of the island. Allied ground forces in the Aitape-Wewak areas, in British New Guinea, continue to mop up scattered Japanese parties in the wester sector. Allied aircraft attacked enemy concentrations south of Yakamua and supply lines east of Wewak. Further raids were made on Wolei, Satuawa Island, and Rabaul in New Britain. The coastal sectors of Bougainville, aerodromes in Timor and Ceam, and villages on the east coast of Moroti Island, were also pounded. Activity on Guam yesterday was limited to clearing local pockets of resistance and to patrolling. Allied aircraft have taken off from Orote Peninsula airfield to strafe Japanese small craft in Truk, and bomb Ponape and remaining positions in the Marshal Islands.

CHINA AND BURMA

According to an Associated Press dispatch, the Chinese High Command stated yesterday that the Japanese had broken into Hengyang proper, and that brisk fighting was in progress both inside the city and in its outskirts. Fighter and fighter-bomber attacks against Japanese road and river transport in Hunan Province were reported in yesterday's communique. The Southeast Asia Command communique yesterday announced that Allied troops captured their objective in the southern sector of Myitkyina. On the Tiddim road, Indian troops are established at Churachandpur, 40 miles south of Imphal.

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More than 1,200 Flying Fortresses and Liberators of the 8th USAAF attacked military objectives in the Munich area and other points in central Germany yesterday, it was announced at American Air Force headquarters. While American bombers were carrying out the Munich operation, other Allied tactical air units bombed fuel dumps and road transport behind the Normandy battle zone. From 1,000 Allied planes who struck at the Caumont area yesterday, only one heavy and one medium bomber failed to return. Seven German planes were shot down yesterday in a fierce air battle, in which a RAF Polish Mustang Squadron was outnumbered three to one, stated a British Air Ministry communique today. Lancaster and Halifax heavy bombers of the RAF bombed three exceptionally strong points in the German defense lines between Caumont and Villers Bocage, it

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DISTRIBUTION

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Interior S.C.

INFORMATION DIVISION
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2 AUG 1944

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service **compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, I N C, A F H Q — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512

No. 43 — 1 August 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Red Army captures Mitava, Mariampole, Siedlice, Minsk-Mazowiecki, and Lukov; U. S. troops in Avranches and Granville; 1,200 heavies hit Munich area; Enemy counter-attacks south of Florence beaten back; Yugoslavs launch offensive; U. S. Marines capture town of Tinian.

INSIDE GERMANY — Goering, Doenitz, Keitel at Koerten funeral.

LIBERATED ITALY — Purge trials to begin in August.

UNITED NATIONS — U. S. submarine program cut; Allies fight for small nations, says Danish leader.

OCCUPIED AREAS — Nazis to withdraw from Black Sea ports.

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WAR FRONTS

RED ARMY CAPTURES MITAVA, MARIAMPOLE, SIEDLICE, MINSK-MAZOWIECKI, AND LUKOV

MOSCOW, July 31 — Mitava (Jelgava), Latvia, 30 miles southwest of Riga; Mariampole, south of Kaunas; Minsk-Mazowiecki, 23 miles east of Warsaw; by-passed Siedlice, further east, and Lukov, 15 miles south of Siedlice, have been captured by the Red Army in its great drive westward, it was announced tonight in three orders of the day by Marshal Joseph Stalin.

While the speeding Red Armies continued their unbroken advance, the German radio admitted the loss of by-passed Kaunas (Kovno), in southern Lithuania, and added that the Red Army has launched the battle for borderland country east of the Massurian Lakes. Soviet units fought their way to within 34 miles of the East Prussian frontier town of Eydtkuhnen.

The supplement to Sunday's Soviet communique stated that Soviet troops reached a point eight miles south of Kovno. It said also that southwest of Lvov, the Russians fought their way across the rivers Strwionz and Dniester and captured the village of Karnalowici, 12 1/2 miles from Drohobycz.

Regarding the fighting northwest and north of Shavli, the supplement said that the railway station of Platone, eight miles from Mitava, was captured. Eighteen tanks, an armored train, and 120 lorries were destroyed. Three railway trains were among the booty captured.

North and south of Alytus, one Soviet formation alone knocked out 45 German tanks, 33 guns, and 160 lorries, and the booty included 20 tanks, 11 self-propelled guns, and a quantity of rolling stock.

West of Brest-Litovsk, the Germans were hastily bringing up reserves and sending them straight into battle. In one sector, units of the SS Goering Tank Division launched a desperate counter-attack but were forced to retreat, abandoning 29 disabled tanks and about 500 dead soldiers.

Reports this morning of the fighting in the outskirts of Warsaw stated that the Germans were bringing up all the men they could from the rear to strengthen the garrison. (Reuter)

ADVANCE DUE TO TRANSPORT SYSTEM

MOSCOW, July 31 — In a dispatch to the London DAILY EXPRESS, Alaric Jacobs gave some of the reasons for the exceptional speed of the Red Army's advance. He wrote:

"Russian tanks are kept supplied with petrol by feeder dumps sent forward by rail. Petrol is also sent forward by transport aircraft, which dump it by parachute to tanks operating in the German rear. The Red Army is no longer short of locomotives or of rolling stock. Repair to tracks and trains are carried out with great speed.

"Vast numbers of trucks are available, both from the Allies under Lend-Lease, and from Russian workshops. Petrol is abundant. And there are also thousands of horse-drawn vehicles." (BBC)

U. S. TROOPS IN AVRANCHES AND GRANVILLE

SHAEF, July 31 — American tanks were tonight fighting in the streets of Avranches and Granville, stated a Reuter correspondent.

Gavray and Torigny were surrounded in a general advance along the middle and eastern sectors of the American front.

LATE BULLETINS

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

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While the speeding Red Armies continued their unbroken advance, the German radio admitted the loss of by-passed Kaunas (Kovno), in southern Lithuania, and added that the Red Army has launched the battle for Warsaw from a perimeter six miles from the Polish capital with heavy fighting near Praga, Warsaw suburb.

At the same time the Germans also acknowledged they were throwing in great numbers of reserves as the Soviet forces moved toward East Prussia. At one point near the town of Augustinevo, the Russians were only eight miles from the East Prussian border.

Alexander Werth, in a dispatch to the Allied Newspapers in London, said the Russian offensive is continuing on such an immense scale that it is almost impossible to say which sector of the front is the most important, adding:

"Two things are clear: The battle for Warsaw is in full swing, and the battle for East Prussia has begun... One of the most remarkable features of the swift Russian advance is that with the Germans retreating in the greatest disorder, they have been unable to evacuate or deport the bulk of the population in either Lithuania or Poland, and the destruction of towns and villages is relatively small."

In the south, Marshal Koniev's forces have advanced at two points west of Delatyn (entrance to Yablonica) right up through the Carpathian passes, it was admitted by the German Forces radio.

General Chernyakhovsky's cavalry and tanks struck deep into the Suwalki triangle, 21 miles from the East Prussian border and 9 1/2 miles from Suwalki itself, in the eight miles from Mitava, was captured. Eighteen tanks, an armored train, and 120 lorries were destroyed. Three railway trains were among the booty captured.

North and south of Alytus, one Soviet formation alone knocked out 45 German tanks, 33 guns, and 160 lorries, and the booty included 20 tanks, 11 self-propelled guns, and a quantity of rolling stock.

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LATE BULLETINS

FIGHTING IN HENGYANG REPORTED

CHUNGKING, July 31 — According to Associated Press, the Chinese High Command stated today that the Japanese had broken into Hengyang proper, and that brisk fighting was in progress both inside the city and in its outskirts. (AP)

AVRANCHES FIRMLY IN ALLIED HANDS

SHAEF, July 31 — The badly-battered town of Avranches is firmly in Allied hands after bitter fighting, stated a Reuter front-line dispatch tonight. (Reuter)

AMERICAN LOSS OF TWO TOWNS REPORTED

SHAEF, July 31 — Reuter stated that American troops no longer hold the towns of Tessy and Percy, around which there is fierce fighting.

A large pocket of German resistance near Saint Denis le Gast, seven miles southeast of Countances has been cleaned up, the dispatch added.

The capture of Turigny in the Caumont sector makes the Allied salient at least 2,000 yards wide. (Reuter)

4079

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

This American drive through rapidly-weakening German defenses has broken another possible defense line by reaching the estuary of the River See, and thus outflanking the German positions.

The total number of prisoners captured since the breakthrough is now about 10,500, including an additional 4,600 brought in yesterday.

According to an Associated Press report, about six German divisions, totalling perhaps 60,000 men or more, have been virtually knocked out of existence in the course of the latest American offensive.

The Germans are also reported to have withdrawn south of Caumont to St. Martin des Besaces, six miles to the southwest on Highway 175 — the main road from Caen across the base of the Cotentin Peninsula.

A communique this morning stated that an Allied armored column moving south from Brehal is within three miles of Granville, but with the capture of Avranches, Granville has lost all tactical importance.

If Rommel could have held Avranches, or made a stand just south of it, he might have established a line running along the high ground through Villedieu and Percy to Tessy. By taking Avranches, the Allies have cut off the coastal anchor of this line, and the Germans now run the risk of having their flank turned.

Avranches is at the juncture of the Brest and Cherbourg Peninsulas. Once past there, the Allies will be out of the restricted confines of the Cherbourg Peninsula, and the wide spaces of northwest France will lie before them. Through Avranches run the main railway line from Brittany to the north, and at least six roads, fanning out in all directions. The town has about 7,000 inhabitants, and stands on a hill dominating the estuary of the river See.

Heavy fighting continued, according to this morning's communique, in the areas of Gavray, Percy, and Tessy-sur-Vire.

British Advance Continues

In the Caumont sector, the British advance made further progress and the high ground east of Saint Martin des Besaches was captured. The enemy attack in the Noyers area was beaten off yesterday evening after hard fighting.

Doon Campbell of Reuter cabled last night that the momentum of the British advance south of Caumont had not slackened all day, and showed no signs of slackening. The Germans were being pushed back despite all their efforts to hold on. East of Caumont, said Campbell, the advance was slower but satisfactory.

General Montgomery yesterday expressed very great satisfaction with the progress of the battle on the Allied front. He said the British attack in the Caumont sector was made with great energy and determination, and added that operations were proceeding according to plan.

Prisoners taken by the British in the first few hours of their attack were relieved to be out of the war. One of them mumbled gloomily: « There's no future in it. There is not much use going on now, anyway: if we fire one round of artillery, we get 100 back: if we fire one mortar shell, we get 100 back. What can you do against odds like that? »

Many of the prisoners taken by the Americans surrendered voluntarily because, they said, their German officers abandoned them with plenty of ammunition, but no food.

Prisoners in the double thrust are estimated at about 10,000, including 2,000 taken yesterday. Several pockets of enemy resistance were being steadily eliminated by following troops. The Germans trapped behind the American lines made at least three unsuccessful efforts to break out yesterday in the areas of Lengronne and St. Denis le Gast. More than 30 enemy tanks were knocked out in the course burned out and smashed wreckage of German transport, after the devastating attacks by British and American planes.

About 1,000 planes supported the opening of the British attack in Caumont. Weather was unfavourable, but the total sorties over the whole battlefront for the day exceeded 2,500.

Lancaster and Halifax heavy bombers of the RAF bombed three exceptionally strong points in the German defense lines between Caumont and Villers Bocage, the Air Ministry reported. As the British line was only a few thousand meters away, great care had to be taken on the mission and bombers flew at less than 1,000 meters from the ground. Some of the crews who had their aircraft damaged said it was from the bursting of their own bombs, and not from German fire.

Fighter-bombers and fighters attacked targets in close support of the ground forces also. Road transport and rail targets in the region of Blois and Orleans were also hit. Six enemy aircraft were destroyed, and eight Allied aircraft are missing. (Reuter - OWI)

MOOREHEAD WATCHES BRITISH ADVANCE

LONDON, July 31 — Telegraphing from Caumont of the new British attack southward from there, Alan Moorehead of the London DAILY EXPRESS says that it was only yesterday morning that General Dempsey saw his chance.

The Americans were making their great breakthrough and beginning to draw off some of the toughest Germans from Caumont. Dempsey, said Moorehead, had to move with speed. In secrecy, and with the greatest organization of roads, he whipped his divisions across to the center. Advance units going ahead signposted the way and marked fields into which hundreds of units deployed.

The attack was ordered for this morning, whether the weather was suitable for bombers or not. It was fairly suitable, however.

« Whether the Germans expected this new blow or not, » Moorehead went on, « does not matter. Much depends upon what is happening. For the first time, the Allies are on the inside looking out. The Germans always had that advantage before in nearly every battle from Africa to Europe. We have been running round the outside looking for weak spots, while the Germans sat right in the center and conserved their strength. Now, it is Montgomery who can play about with his divisions, switching from one side of the bridgehead to the other. The Germans keep racing round outside, and it is not easy to move in the daytime when all parts of Normandy swarm with Allied fighter-bombers.

« Here, in Caumont, we have a wonderful view. On our side of the valley there is a tremendous commotion of unseen guns barking out of woods and hedges. Over on the German side you can practically trace the front line, where the infantry are advancing, by a long line of burning houses and barns and shell smoke that keeps rising across the horizon.

« That big blue line of hills ahead they call "the Pincon feature." It is a 3,000 foot high hump of ground that straggles away down to the Atlantic, and dominates all the southern approaches to the bridgehead. Whoever sits on Pincon looks across the bridgehead to the sea and southward into the country they call "Swiss Normandy." Not unnaturally, the Germans want to hold that line of hills.

« Clearly, the enemy was caught a bit off balance today, mostly because he had to draw off troops to meet the Americans. Tonight, probably, he will send in reinforcements to plug this new gap, and all these lower slopes of Pincon that I can see, with their roofless villages, are going to be an arena of savage battle.

« It is a fearful country for tanks. We can see them edging up to the front-line smoke across the open fields. »
(Reuter)

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American troops also repulsed a German counter-attack in the area of Tessy-sur-Vire, which was staged by elements of the German 2nd Panzer Division. An enemy counter-attack in the Noyers area was also beaten back yesterday evening after heavy fighting.

William Stringer, Reuter correspondent with the Americans, said that the American attack was carried out by six divisions, two of them armored. It may be recalled, said Stringer, that the German radio claimed that about 24 United States divisions — 12 tank and 12 infantry — were making the attack.

A despatch from an American correspondent said that, although the British attack did not compare in scale or force with the American assault further west, it was important because it was protecting the long flank which the Americans created in their drive down the west coast.

Correspondents have been estimating the German casualties. In addition to two panzer divisions which have been practically wiped out, the 17th SS, the 5th Parachute, the 353rd Infantry, the 77th Infantry and the 244rd Infantry divisions have been pretty well destroyed.

The Germans south of the Americans were abandoning large amounts of equipment as they retreated, including, in one instance, four completely undamaged tanks. The roads in the path of the American advance were littered with the

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LONDON, July 31 — More than 1,200 Flying Fortresses and Liberators of the 8th USAAF attacked military objectives in the Munich area and other points in central Germany today, it was announced at American Air Force headquarters.

Airfields in France also received attention.

The bombers were escorted by strong forces of fighters.

This attack on Munich was the city's sixth this month by an air armada of over 1,000 planes. Munich has five trunk railways, one through the Brenner Pass into Italy, and aircraft and chemical works used in the manufacture of flying bombs.

While American bombers were carrying out the Munich operation, other Allied tactical air units bombed fuel dumps and road transport behind the Normandy battle zone. From 1,000 Allied planes who struck at the Caumont area yesterday, only one heavy and one medium bomber failed to return.

Seven German planes were shot down yesterday in a fierce air battle, in which a RAF Polish Mustang squadron was outnumbered three to one, stated a British Air Ministry communique today. The battle was fought within sight of the Norwegian coast. More than 500 miles from their base, the Poles encountered 15 to 22 German planes

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

off Norway's southwest [illegible], and, despite the odds against them, shot down seven enemy aircraft without loss to themselves.

Mitchell bombers of the RAF 2nd Tactical Air Force attacked a fuel dump north of Argentan yesterday afternoon. Allied reconnaissance patrols were flown as far eastward as Amiens, Paris, and Chartres.

Early yesterday morning, bombers attacked several small groups of German shipping between Dieppe and Ostend. Darkness made it impossible to assess the results, but several vessels appear to have been hit. No planes were lost. (Reuter)

80 GERMANS SURRENDER TO CAPTURED SOLDIER

NORMANDY, July 31 — The story of a captured U. S. private in Normandy, who in turn took 80 Germans prisoner, was told in a dispatch from an AP correspondent in France today.

The private was taken by a German patrol at St. Denis le Gast, and transported north towards Roncey, in which area a column of the 17th SS Division was planning to break through the ring of armor surrounding them and flee south.

The private said: « There was a German officer standing in the road giving directions to the column. He had red tabs, and was a general of some kind, but was apparently very drunk. Then 9th USAAF fighters and fighter-bombers attacked. They raced up and down the column with cannon blazing and bombs falling until the whole area was just a tangle of bodies and wrecked vehicles. After they moved off, there was a great quiet. But then about 80 Germans picked themselves up from here and there and came over and asked me to take them prisoner. They had had enough. » (AP)

SPERRLE HEADS NAZI AIR FORCE IN FRANCE

LONDON, July 31 — A 100 per cent Nazi and the terror of his subordinates, Field Marshal Hugo Sperrle, has been given command of the German Air Force in northern France, the Low Countries, and northwest Germany, Reuter reported today.

Sperrle was directly responsible for the insensate saturation bombing of Rotterdam in 1940, and the blood of thousands of Dutch civilians is on his head.

He commanded the German air fleet during the Spanish Civil War, and was air commander during the London blitz in 1940. (Reuter)

CHERBOURG NAVAL INSTALLATIONS IN USE

CHERBOURG, July 31 — Louis Jacquinot, French Commissioner of the Navy, said Sunday in a broadcast from Cherbourg that the naval installations of the great seaport are already in use.

At a press conference following his inspection of the port, Jacquinot was asked whether naval units would participate in the liberation of French Indo-China. He replied: « The French Navy will go into action in the Pacific when the time comes. » (BBC)

LONDON TIMES ON NORMANDY OFFENSIVE

LONDON, July 31 — The London TIMES said that General Montgomery is giving the enemy no respite; although the attack on the left had been brought to a standstill for the time being the attack on the right flank was moving swiftly ahead.

« Now he has delivered a third blow, in the center, where once again British troops have taken the offensive. Substantial progress is reported, and the prospects are all the more encouraging because the positions against which it

The [illegible]al weakness disclosed in the recent internal crisis sugge[illegible] that patches in the shaken structure could scarcely withstand a fresh crack.

« The crisis in Russia may compel the Germans to call in forces from the outposts in Norway, Denmark, and the Balkans, and even a few from the south of France, but they cannot afford to weaken western France. »

(Reuter)

MONTGOMERY WANTED TO MEET ROMMEL

LONDON, July 31 — « I have always said how much I would like to meet Rommel after the war, just to check up on him, » said General Montgomery to a BBC correspondent in Normandy, after hearing that Rommel had been wounded.

« It would be very interesting, but perhaps I won't be able to do that now, although I do not know that I am sorry, » he continued.

When asked what he thought about the Germans, the general replied: « I never underestimate the Germans. »

Montgomery showed his bedside book. It is called « Hitler's Generals. » (Reuter - BBC)

NAZIS DENY MARSHAL ROMMEL WOUNDED

LONDON, July 31 — The German News Agency today denied that Marshal Rommel had been wounded in Normandy. (Reuter)

COUNTER-ATTACKS FROM FLORENCE BEATEN BACK

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, July 31 — Heavy guns and fighter-bombers of the Desert Air Force backed up New Zealand tank and infantry forces yesterday to throw back with heavy losses renewed German counter-attacks aimed at breaking the tightening 8th Army arc around Florence.

The German attacks, carried out by big Tiger tanks and motorized infantry, slashed savagely into New Zealand positions southwest of Florence, and penetrated the village of San Michele, seven miles from the city, Saturday night. At daylight yesterday, fighter-bombers roared over the Chianti Hills to subject the German columns to a heavy pounding, and British and New Zealand guns opened up with a decimating barrage. Although the enemy attacks were renewed throughout the day, the main spearhead of the German forces withdrew to its hill positions north of San Michele, after suffering heavy losses.

The overwhelming Allied air superiority was also called on to strike at the German forces concentrated at Impruneta, seven miles south of Florence, and in the hills midway between the main Poggibonsi-Florence road and the secondary route through Strada in Chianti. Some enemy outposts east of Highway 2, manned by paratroopers of the 4th German Parachute Division, were captured by 8th Army forces, including one in the village of Santa Lucia, 7 1/2 miles south of Florence. Both along the Greve River Valley and south of Strada, 8th Army positions remained unchanged.

On the left flank of the 8th Army forces, troops of an Indian division were reported to have cleared the area south of the Arno River and between its two southern tributaries, the Elsa and the Pesa, with the exception of a « few small pockets of resistance. » Enemy forces were said to be resisting strongly, although 8th Army troops were well established across the railroad line running along the Arno Valley from Empoli, just east of the Elsa River, to the vicinity of Montelupo, just east of the Pesa River. The enemy had made numerous efforts to entrench themselves on this railroad embankment.

Edges of Empoli

There was no specific information in the official reports available here about Empoli itself, although since its capture

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789521

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«Now he has delivered a third blow, in the center, where once again British troops have taken the offensive. Substantial progress is reported, and the prospects are all the more encouraging because the positions against which it was directed are already threatened by the advance of the Americans on their western flank. There are indications that Rommel is about to abandon the little he holds of the Cotentin Peninsula.

«Generally speaking indeed, the Americans have had the worst of the ground since the outset of the campaign. During a great part of the period they have been fighting amid marshes and inundation. Often the only alternative to advancing along roads like causeways, through water and swept by concentrated hostile fire, was to wade. They have shown great determination and tactical skill, which was all the more remarkable since the majority of their formations went into this campaign without previous experience of active operations.

«On the other hand, the greatest concentration on the German side, especially in armored forces, has faced the British south and southeast of Caen, this being from the point of view of hostile strategy a vulnerable flank.

«The object of the enemy's concentrations of some of his best troops in Normandy does not require much explanation. His whole Eastern Front down to the Carpathians is in the process of dissolution, and may collapse completely almost any moment. In Italy, his situation is extremely unfavorable, and holds out no hope of improvement. A break in the Normandy front would turn to defeat and catastrophe.

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Edges of Empoli

There was no specific information in the official reports available here about Empoli itself, although since its capture has not been announced, it may be presumed that Allied troops still are only in the edges of this important road and rail town.

On the southeastern approach to Florence, 8th Army forces yesterday consolidated their positions on Monte Scalari, 10 miles from the city, after repelling an enemy counter-attack.

East of the Arno, 8th Army forces were reported to have crossed the Figline-Castelfranco road, and to have established close contact with enemy troops in this sector. Tanks were being employed to deliver a heavy fire on German forces, and in one position the defenders hoisted a white flag to surrender.

Italian patriots are helping British forces clear the enemy from the Pratomagno Mountains northwest and north of Arezzo. Patrols which penetrated to the village of L'Apia, six miles northwest of Arezzo, found it unoccupied. Northeast of Arezzo, patrols thrust north of the Arezzo-Anghiari road, and in advances from the latter Tiber River town main forces were 2 1/2 miles from Sansepolcro, important road center at the northeastern corner of the Val Tiburin.

Along the western stretches of the Arno River, where the 5th Army now holds a 30-mile front, the enemy used

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flares Saturday night to illuminate the stream and the bank throughout the hours of darkness. Official reports stated that the enemy showed «increased sensitivity» to patrol action, as if fearful of an attempted crossing of the water barrier.

Little change was reported from the Adriatic front. More than 900 prisoners have been taken, and at least 800 enemy killed in action on this sector since July 17, it was announced today.

Oil Installations Hit

Up to 500 escorted heavy bombers of the 15th USAAF today attacked five oil installations at Bucharest and Ploesti, to complete a record month of operations from Italian bases.

The targets were the Prahova oil refinery and the Morgasala fuel depot at Bucharest, the Creitul Minier refinery, the Targeviste tank farm, and a third, unidentified target covered by a smoke screen at Ploesti.

None of the formations encountered any enemy fighters, but escorts engaged German interceptor planes over Bucharest to score several victories.

Aerial Bombs

Enemy fighters used aerial bombs to attack 15th AAF Liberators which carried out a heavy assault on one of Hungary's most important oilfields yesterday.

The unusual interceptor tactic, which has been mainly employed in German attempts to stave off attacks on the great industrial centers of the Rhineland, failed to prevent bombers' causing several explosions and heavy fires in the target area, at Lipse Budafapuszea, in southern Hungary.

Tactical Air Force planes yesterday concentrated on northwestern Italy, striking at least seven rail and road bridges, especially in the coastal stretch between Genoa, Savona, and Alessandria. French Marauders attacked the Castale Monferrato rail bridge. One span in the Po Valley was hit, at Ferrara.

Fighter-bombers put 23 locomotives out of action in strafing attacks in the Zagreb, Yugoslavia, area.

RAF heavy and medium bombers carried out mining operations along the Danube in night missions. The operations were described as 100 per cent successful. The last mining by air about two months ago closed the river for some weeks. (PRO)

MALTA HAS ANOTHER ALERT

MALTA, July 31 — Malta had its 3,340th alert last night, when hostile aircraft were reported approaching the island. They turned away without crossing the coast after night fighters had gone up. (Reuter)

YUGOSLAVS LAUNCH OFFENSIVE

LONDON, July 31 — A Yugoslav offensive in the mountains some 30 miles northwest of Belgrade was reported in Marshal Tito's communique today.

Bitter fighting continues in Montenegro, and the Germans are concentrating forces in Dalmatia. In the Nevine sector of Montenegro, a defeat was inflicted on the enemy. Casualties were suffered by the Germans, and much German equipment was captured.

In other sectors, the Yugoslav forces have cut railways, stores and bridges.

Actions have taken place and the wheat, which German forces had plundered from peasants, has been restored to its owners.

The Soviet Union has presented Marshal Tito with a sword in recognition of his great work. The sword is inscribed with the motto of the Yugoslav Army of Liber-

Italians in particular are being drafted to the Vercelli district, between Turin and Milan.

General Graziani, who has assumed command of these troops, seems determined not to send Blackshirts to the front.

Furthermore, to avert large scale desertions, he is avoiding using them too near neutral frontiers. (Reuter)

U. S. MARINES CAPTURE TINIAN

PEARL HARBOR, July 31 — United States Marines have captured the town of Tinian, on Tinian Island in the Marianas, stated Admiral Nimitz's communique today. Enemy resistance is increasing as the Marines advance, but the Japanese troops have now been shut into an area of about five square miles at the southern tip of the island.

General MacArthur's communique today reported that ground forces in the Aitape and Wewak areas, in British New Guinea, continue to mop up scattered Japanese parties in the western sector. An additional 1,385 Japanese dead were found.

Allied aircraft attacked enemy concentrations south of Yakamua and supply lines east of Wewak. Further raids were made on Woleai Satuawa Island (160 miles southeast of Truk), and Rabaul in New Britain. The coastal sectors of Bougainville, aerodromes in Timor and Ceam, and villages on the east coast of Moroti Island were also pounded.

A Pacific Fleet announcement stated that activity on Guam yesterday was limited to clearing local pockets of resistance and to patrolling. Enemy dead counted on Guam so far number 3,543, while 44 have been taken prisoner. American casualties on Guam, up to Saturday number 958 killed, 4,739 wounded, and 290 missing.

Allied ships are now using Apra harbor, on the west coast of Guam, the site of a former American naval base. Allied aircraft have taken off from Orote Peninsula airfield, strafed Japanese small craft in Truk, and bombed Ponape and remaining positions in the Marshal Islands. (PWB)

BITTER FIGHTING AT HENGYANG

CHUNGKING, July 31 — The Chinese communique last night reported grim fighting at Hengyang, the important Hunan city on the Kenkow-Canton railway, which the Chinese have been defending against the Japanese attacks for 35 days. This defence has been made possible by transport planes feeding the Chinese forces. On July 26, 22 tons of ammunition and supplies were dropped to them.

General Stilwell's communique today reported successful fighter and bomber attacks against Japanese road and river transport in Hunan Province. Large fires were started among Japanese installations near Leiyang, and incendiaries started fires along the entire length of island opposite Changsha.

In all operations, only one Allied aircraft was lost. Five enemy fighters were destroyed and six were damaged.

The Southeast Asia Command communique today stated that Allied troops, in an advance of 500 yards, captured their objective in the southern sector of Myitkyina. In the southeast, other Chinese units south of the railway gained 250 yards. Other Chinese troops fighting inside Tengchung, the key to the completion of the Ledo-Burma road, were driving ahead to contact General Stilwell's forces in the Myitkyina area.

On the Tiddim road, Indian troops are established at Churachandpur, 40 miles south of Imphal. (Reuter)

SUPER-FORTRESS RAID ON ANSHAN DESCRIBED

NEW YORK, July 31 — Clyde Farnsworth, Associated

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

Liberators which carried out a heavy assault on one of Hungary's most important oilfields yesterday.

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Actions have taken place and the wheat, which German forces had plundered from peasants, has been restored to its owners.

The Soviet Union has presented Marshal Tito with a sword in recognition of his great work. The sword is inscribed with the motto of the Yugoslav Army of Liberation: « Death to Fascism; Freedom for the people. »

(BBC - Free Yugoslav Radio)

BEST NAZI TROOPS LEAVE YUGOSLAVIA

LONDON, July 31 — Germany has withdrawn all first-line troops from Yugoslavia, it was reported by Associated Press yesterday.

Out of 17 divisions in the country on July 1, only 10 now remain, and all but one of these are inferior troops. Only one division is composed of Germans, the others being made up of Poles, Czechs, Silesians, and Sudeten Germans.

The force now opposing Marshal Tito totals less than 350,000 men, even on a liberal estimate.

German commanders of Dalmatian coast garrison between Fiume and Kuter have received instructions to cancel all contracts for the use of buildings and warehouses, and to operate henceforth on a day-to-day basis. (AP)

NAZIS USE ITALIANS AGAINST PARTISANS

ZURICH, July 31 — German-trained Italian divisions now arriving in North Italy are being used exclusively against partisans, according to a Reuter report quoting the BASLER NACHRICHTEN.

Bougainville, aerodromes in [illegible] and Gasmata on the east coast of Moroti Island were also pounded.

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On the Tiddim road, Indian troops are established at Churachandpur, 40 miles south of Imphal. (Reuter)

SUPER-FORTRESS RAID ON ANSHAN DESCRIBED

NEW YORK, July 31 — Clyde Farnsworth, Associated Press correspondent, in a dispatch from « Aboard the Super-Fortress *Monsoon* over Japanese-occupied China, » described Friday's Super-Fortress attack on Anshan in Manchuria.

Farnsworth said:

« We 12 aboard the Monsoon have just witnessed a masterpiece of destruction, and 11 of us had a hand in it.

« We saw a great part of Japans facilities for manufacture of iron and steel and related production crumble in a holocaust of smoke in the first daylight precision test of the B-29 Super-Fortresses.

« Super-Fortresses by the dozen passed the test with distinction at Anshan on the Mukden railway, 53 miles southwest of Mukden itself. It was an incident that the Japanese will long remember.

« For 45 endless seconds, this particular B-29 was held on the bombing run. Below it looked like Hell had sprung its hinges.

« What the Monsoon did was done over and over again by other Super-Fortresses which attacked after us. There was nothing the Japanese could do to prevent it. We saw fighters try to reach our high altitude, and only turn away under our fire. Anti-aircraft fire was mostly low and ineffectual.

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

« For five minutes before the *Monsoon* started her solo run B-29's singly and in formation had been bombing the sprawling factory district. Two ruddy orange fires already burned there, one marking a bull's-eye hit.

« Anshan was under bombing for about an hour. The last pilots over the target reported flames reaching 6,000 feet, and smoke to 26,000 feet visible as far as 160 miles. » (OWI)

NO U-BOAT SINKINGS IN JULY

LONDON, July 31 — Allied convoys are sailing the seas without enemy opposition, said the London DAILY HERALD correspondent, A. J. McWhinnie, today, adding that he found no evidence of convoyed vessels' being sunk by U-boats during the whole month of July.

McWhinnie continued: « They have failed. The Luftwaffe and its radio-controlled gliders have failed. The German surface navy has been whittled down to impotence. There is nothing to stop Allied shipping from steaming where they will and when they please. » (PWB)

FRASER APPOINTED C-IN-C EASTERN FLEET

LONDON, July 31 — Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Eastern Fleet in succession to Admiral Sir James Somerville, who will take up another appointment in the near future.

Admiral Fraser, who was in command of the Home Fleet, has been succeeded by Admiral Sir Henry More. (Reuter)

KING GEORGE WITHIN SIGHT OF ROME

ROME, July 31 — King George VI travelled within sight of Rome yesterday to visit British troops who fought in the Anzio beachhead, it was announced tonight. (Reuter)

INSIDE GERMANY

GOERING, DOENITZ, KEITEL, ATTEND FUNERAL

LONDON, July 31 — Field Marshal Goering, Admiral Doenitz, and the German High Command Chief of Staff, Wilhelm Keitel, attended the funeral at the Tannenberg Memorial, in East Prussia, of General Gunther Koerten, who was killed during the attempt on Hitler's life, stated the German radio tonight. According to the announcement, Goering placed a wreath and gave a short address on Hitler's behalf.

The Minister for Air, Field Marshal Erhard Milch; Field Marshal Wolfram von Richtofen; the Commander-in-Chief of the Nazi Air Corps, Colonel General Alfred Keller; and a number of other officials and ministers were also present, added the report. (Reuter)

GOEBBELS TELLS MOBILIZATION METHODS

LONDON, July 31 — Dr. Joseph Goebbels gave a survey of the principal methods he means to apply as trustee for total mobilization, according to the German radio tonight.

He was addressing a conference attended by the supreme authorities of the Reich and chiefs of civil administration in occupied territories.

Goebbels said that with courage, and without mental reservations, the task was to put an end to all work having no direct connexion with the requirements of war. They had

LIBERATED ITALY

PURGE TRIALS TO BEGIN IN AUGUST

ROME, July 31 — The first of a number of important trials under the new Italian law for sanctions against Fascism will open in Rome before the end of August, Count Carlo Sforza, High Commissioner for the Application of Sanctions against Fascism, announced today.

The Commissioner, out of deference to the High Court now being created to hear these important cases, refused to name the person who will be tried first. He did mention however, a number of persons who are scheduled to go on trial before long. They include Caruso, former police chief of Rome; Frignani, director of the Bank of Naples; Lauro, Italian shipbuilding king who supplied the Japanese with a number of ships; Soprano, former Prefect of Naples, who ordered Neapolitan youths to Germany as members of a labor draft; and Cesare Rossi, intimate of Mussolini at the time of the murder of Matteotti.

Count Sforza also announced that the alleged murderer of Don Minzoni, first priest to be martyred by Fascism back in 1922, has been found and will be brought to trial shortly.

Chief Justice Casati, of the highest Italian tribunal will serve as president of the new High Court For Sanctions Against Fascism. The other seven members will be named shortly.

The four vice-commissioners to direct varous phases of the work are Mario Berlinguer, Mario Scoccimarro, Mario Cingolani, and Giuseppe Stangoni.

In an interview with the foreign press, Count Sforza also revealed that the jury system is being reintroduced in Italy in connection with the purge trials. These juries will consist of five men, who will act jointly with the Courts in deciding upon findings of fact and punishment to be meted out to the guilty.

Regarding the confiscation of illicit gains under Fascism, Count Sforza said that all high-ranking office holders since 1922 will be required to prove that they came by any personal enrichment honestly; otherwise, their properties will be taken over by the State.

The Commissioner reiterated that the application will be most severe upon those who enjoyed the greatest favors and rewards under Fascism, while the « little fellows » who merely fell for the Fascist propaganda may expect much more leniency. (UNN)

LECCE ACTIVE IN BEHALF OF GRANARIES

LECCE, July 31 — Provincial authorities, through surveillance of the public grain thrashing centers and road patrols, have been able to recover 76 quintals of wheat which would otherwise have been lost to the Granaries of the People.

Five flour mills found to be operating clandestinely have been taken over by public authorities and are now being operated by their respective local communes.

RECONSTRUCTION OF GREVE GOING AHEAD

GREVE, July 31 — Liberated Greve is rapidly returning to life, but it will be a long time before it flourishes as it did before. A UNN correspondent who visited the town said that the Germans had not spared it.

Normally, the population of Greve was 3,000, but when the AMG officials arrived there they found only 100 inhabitants. Those who had not been driven into forced labor service and taken away by the enemy had fled to the hills. Now they are drifting back to their homes.

Reconstruction of the town is proceeding without interruption. The water supply has been restored, and all public services are again functioning. The AMG official stated that

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Goebbels said that with courage, and without mental reservations, the task was to put an end to all work having no direct connexion with the requirements of war. They had to assume that whole fields of labor and public services would have to be discontinued.

Goebbels appealed to all authorities to further by their own initiative Germany's development toward that of a true people at war. (Reuter)

JUNKERS ARE HITLER'S SCAPEGOATS

NEW YORK, July 31 — Hitler is using the Junkers as scapegoats for Germany's defeat in this war in the same way as he blamed the Jews for her defeat in the last, said Samuel Grafton of the New York POST in a commentary, Saturday.

« Nazi propoganda is hammering the point that Junker generals deliberately failed to bring up sufficient reserves to halt the Russian drive, » he said, adding that the reserves had not been brought up because they did not exist. « Germany hasn't any strategic reserves in the ordinary military sense of the term. »

Hitler argued that the Junker revolt was responsible for the defeat in the East, whereas it was obvious that the defeat in the East was responsible for the Junker revolt. (PWB)

Chief Justice Casati, of the highest Italian tribunal will serve as president of the new High Court For Sanctions Against Fascism. The other seven members will be named shortly.

The four vice-commissioners to direct varous phases of the work are Mario Berlinguer, Mario Scoccimarro, Mario Cingolani, and Giuseppe Stangoni.

In an interview with the foreign press, Count Sforza also revealed that the jury system is being reintroduced in Italy in connection with the purge trials. These juries will consist of five men, who will act jointly with the Courts in deciding upon findings of fact and punishment to be meted out to the guilty.

Regarding the confiscation of illicit gains under Fascism, Count Sforza said that all high-ranking office holders since 1922 will be required to prove that they came by any personal enrichment honestly; otherwise, their properties will be taken over by the State.

The Commissioner reiterated that the application will be most severe upon those who enjoyed the greatest favors and rewards under Fascism, while the « little fellows » who merely fell for the Fascist propaganda may expect much more leniency. (UNN)

LECCE ACTIVE IN BEHALF OF GRANARIES

LECCE, July 31 — Provincial authorities, through surveillance of the public grain thrashing centers and road patrols, have been able to recover 76 quintals of wheat which would otherwise have been lost to the Granaries of the People.

Five flour mills found to be operating clandestinely have been taken over by public authorities and are now being operated by their respective local communes.

RECONSTRUCTION OF GREVE GOING AHEAD

GREVE, July 31 — Liberated Greve is rapidly returning to life, but it will be a long time before it flourishes as it did before. A UNN correspondent who visited the town said that the Germans had not spared it.

Normally, the population of Greve was 3,000, but when the AMG officials arrived there they found only 100 inhabitants. Those who had not been driven into forced labor service and taken away by the enemy had fled to the hills. Now they are drifting back to their homes.

Reconstruction of the town is proceeding without interruption. The water supply has been restored, and all public services are again functioning. The AMG official stated that there was sufficient food, and the returning population had all that was necessary for their welfare.

The worst problem facing the AMG authorities was the restoration of the hospital, which had been almost completely destroyed and ransacked. Allied officials found medicines spilled over the floor, medical instruments stolen, and all essential equipment wrecked. X-ray apparatus was damaged beyond repair.

The Germains had made a good job of looting and pillaging. They went through buildings and houses and not one article of value escaped them.

The correspondent described a German atrocity which took place in a small village just outside Greve. All civilians from one farm settlement were taken from their homes and machine-gunned. British patrols found the bodies in a wood. They had been manhandled and there was evidence of torture. (UNN)

ROME BREAD REGULATIONS CHANGED

ROME, July 31 — The Rome Region Allied Military Government tonight issued important instructions regarding bread baked in Rome. Under the heading « Notice To Bakers », the communication read:

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« The proportion of flour to bread shall be such, until further notice, that 100 grams of flour will produce 118 grams of bread.

« Bakers are also instructed to bake bread in loaves of 200 grams each. »

Prior to this authorization, the proportion of flour to bread locally was 100 grams of flour to 125 grams of bread. (AMG)

SLAYER APPEALS FOR REVIEW OF SENTENCE

ROME, July 31 — The defense in the case of Rosario Bentivegna, a youthful Patriot who was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment for the slaying of a Finance Guard on the day the Allies entered Rome, last Saturday filed a petition for review.

The trial was held in an Allied Military Government general court, but the penalty was assessed under Italian law. The petition for review was placed before the chief legal officer of the Rome Region, Allied Military Government, who in turn will submit it to the chief legal officer of the Allied Control Commission. Final decision, based on recommendations of the chief legal officer, will rest with the Chief Commissioner of the ACC. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

U. S. SUBMARINE PROGRAM CUT

WASHINGTON, July 31 — Loss of fewer submarines than expected, and the need for at least eight other types of ships or weapons, are two of the reasons why there has been a reduction in the submarine program, it was announced by the U. S. Navy Department today.

The announcement added that the total naval program will continue to increase in size until the first quarter of 1945.

The Navy said that these war supplies are aircraft carriers and cruisers; new types of assault ships; tankers; bombardment ammunition; rockets for firing from both planes and ships; 40 millimeter guns; machines for advanced bases; and high octane gasoline.

In reporting that it needs more aircraft carriers and cruisers, the Department said the Navy is not short of these ships, but needs every one that can be turned out this year and next.

Production schedules for bombardment ammunition have been increased more than 3,000 per cent since 1942, the announcement said, adding that ships had fired more than 41,000 tons of shells into Japanese and German shore fortifications alone.

It is impossible to get too many rockets, the Navy declared. The Navy now procures about 100 million dollars worth of ammunition a month, and when the rocket program reaches its peak, this figure will be doubled.

The air arm needs high octane gasoline, because while production has been good, consumption has been enormous.

Regarding tankers, the announcement said that the farther west the war moves, the greater the strain on our shipping. Our planes flying from Saipan's airstrips and our warships in Saipan Harbor are 1,200 miles farther from our shores than our planes and our ships at Kwajalein in the Marshall Islands — 1,200 miles over which gasoline and fuel oil must be hauled. (PWB)

ALLIES FIGHT FOR SMALL NATIONS, SAYS DANE

WASHINGTON, July 31 — « We know ours is a small

POLISH PREMIER BOUND FOR MOSCOW

LONDON, July 31 — It is learned here that M. Mikolajczyk, the Polish Prime Minister, left Teheran by air for Moscow yesterday. It is understood that Marshal Stalin's direct invitation to him to visit Moscow reached him while he was in Cairo. (Reuter)

VITAMIN « D » FOR EUROPE'S CHILDREN

LONDON, July 31 — Stocks of vitamin « D », the « sunshine » vitamin, that were sent to the International Red Cross in Geneva from Britain and the Dominions, are being distributed to children in certain enemy-occupied territories by Red Cross delegates, stated a Press Association report.

Ultimate distribution plans provide for about 1,000,000 children, to whom the sources of vitamin « D » have been denied by enemy occupation. The first large areas to receive supplies will be Paris, Marseilles, Warsaw, Crakow, Yugoslavia, and Latvia. (PWB)

U.S. ADMIRAL IN LIBERATED EUROPE

LONDON, July 31 — Vice Admiral William Alexander Glassford announced today that he was establishing an office to administer U.S. naval affairs in liberated Europe.

Asked if the German fleet would be taken over by the Allies for use against Japan, Admiral Glassford said:

« We are going to use everything that we can worth using, ideas as well as material. We have another war to fight after Germany is defeated. I think the basic policy is to make them help us win the other war. » (Reuter)

OCCUPIED AREAS

NAZIS TO WITHDRAW FROM BLACK SEA PORTS

ISTANBUL, July 31 — The Bulgarian Government agreed to the opening of Soviet consulates at the Black Sea ports of Varna and Burgas, it was learned here. The Government was also reported to have agreed to the gradual withdrawal of German armed forces from these ports, which have up to now been virtually under German control, and from the whole of Bulgaria's coastal zone.

The withdrawal of the Germans from these ports was believed to have begun in the middle of July, and was reported to be nearing completion. (Reuter)

NAZI PRISONS OVERCROWDED

LONDON, July 31 — Prisons in German-occupied Italy are badly overcrowded, reports reaching here from Switzerland stated.

The problem for the German-puppet authorities is particularly acute in Turin where unrest, strikes, and sabotage are filling the city's prison with demostrators who are being arrested daily. Because the prison is not large enough, the Nazis had to find means of relieving this congestion.

This is being achieved by prisoners paying the prison commandant personally from 100,000 to one million lire for their release. (PWB)

NAZIS DESTROY FRENCH VILLAGES

ZURICH, July 31 — Several French villages just across the frontier from Geneva have been burned down by German destruction squads because inhabitants had joined the French Forces of the Interior. One village so destroyed is Saint Julien.

Fires seen burning on the French side of these border districts were not only from burning houses, but also from forest fires stated to have been caused by Germans on the

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

the Chief Commissioner of the ACC. (UNN)

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ALLIES FIGHT FOR SMALL NATIONS, SAYS DANE

WASHINGTON, July 31 — «We know ours is a small country. We also know the outcome of this war can now be predicted with bomblike accuracy. It is also a major victory for Denmark, which we do not owe to ourselves, but to the major powers, whose fight is also a fight on behalf of the small nations,» stated Tomas Doessing, the Danish Freedom Council's representative in Russia, and Chairman in London, in an article in FRIT DANMARK. He has only recently escaped from Denmark.

From the early 1930's he said, Danish democrats protested relentlessly against Nazi horrors, «since Nazism is the denial of every form of political and cultural democracy.» After the German invasion of Denmark, every Dane had personally to take a stand. They had shown that it was possible for a disarmed country to arise in resistance against an armed force. There was no doubt that the great Danish people's blow would be remembered when Denmark's national status was defined. (PWB)

DANISH REPRESENTATIVE IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW, July 31 — Tomas Doessing, representative of the Danish Freedom Council to the Soviet Union, arrived here by air Sunday, Reuter reported today. (Reuter)

Glassford announced today that he was [illegible] office to administer U.S. naval affairs in liberated Europe.

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Fires seen burning on the French side of these border districts were not only from burning houses, but also from forest fires stated to have been caused by Germans on the pretext that they were laying out shooting ranges.

Neutral press reports said that after Thonon (another Geneva border town) police joined the Maquis, the rest of the police in that region were disarmed by SS detachments and detained in barracks.

Thirty Germans were killed when French Patriots in the Drome Department attacked a German supply train guarded by police. The FFI have announced that they have executed 10 more German hostages as reprisal for killing patriots on the ground that they were francs tireurs.

Authoritative French sources report that 12 trains loaded with heavy tanks destined for German troops in Normandy are being held up owing to sabotage by the FFI. (PWB)

GREEK PATRIOTS ACTIVE

LONDON, July 31 — Greek Patriots during July constantly harassed enemy troop movements and communications, destroyed military installations and war material, and killed over 700 Germans, said the BBC today.

The broadcast told of daring raids made against two German-occupied towns in central Greece. For a time the Greeks had full control of these towns, and they were able to destroy the most important military installations. (PWB)

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NEUTRAL

EDEN DENIES END TO ALL SPANISH QUESTIONS

LONDON, July 31 — The British Foreign Office has issued a categorical denial of a statement in the Spanish press to the effect that Foreign Secretary Eden had said in the House of Commons that all outstanding questions between Great Britain and Spain could be considered settled.

The Foreign Office denial declared that Mr. Eden had made no such statement, either in the House of Commons or elsewhere. The statement added that the last time the British Foreign Secretary spoke about Spain in the Commons was on July 5. Then Mr. Eden said, in reply to a question, that the British Ambassador had been instructed to renew British protests regarding the presence of German agents in Tangier. At that time, Mr. Eden said that the British Ambassador had made the most energetic representations to the Spanish Government, and had insisted upon strict adherence to the agreement of May without further delay.

(BBC)

NAZIS SAY SWISS CLOSE PASSES

LONDON, July 31 — The Swiss Commander-in-Chief, General Henri Guisan, was reported today by the German News Agency to have announced: «We are advising every country that our Alpine passes are sealed and not only our Alpine passes, but every other part of our country protected by the Alps.

«I do not believe it to be in the real interest of any belligerents to attack our country. But 'real interest' is not the only motive which may induce one side or the other to act. A foreign army may well find itself in a position to follow the course where it hopes to find lesser resistance, or where it expects less rapid counter-blows.»

(Reuter)

NAZI DIPLOMATS LEAVING TURKEY

LONDON, July 31 — German diplomats are rushing out of Turkey, it was reported in dispatches from Ankara last night.

All German diplomatic officials in Istanbul who could find reservations had booked rail passages for today or tomorrow, presumably for Berlin or other destinations in German-occupied Europe, stated the reports.

Scores of Japanese, recently arrived in Istanbul from German-occupied Europe and Berlin, were also booking rail passages, probably for Russia, from where they might return to their homeland.

German and Japanese diplomats conferred on Friday at the German Embassy.

(OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

ITALY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, July 31 — Today's communique:

LAND: To the west of Florence, troops of an Indian division of the 8th Army have cleared the area between the Pesa and Elsa rivers, south of the Arno, except for a few small pockets of enemy resistance. Eighth Army troops southwest of Florence have made small but important gains in very heavy fighting.

In the 5th Army sector and the remainder of the 8th Army front, activity is confined to very active patrolling and artillery duels.

AIR: Medium forces of heavy bombers yesterday attacked military objectives in Hungary and Yugoslavia. [illegible] aircraft factory and airdrome near

support of ground forces, road transports behind the battle zone, and rail targets in the region of Blois and Orleans. Six enemy aircraft were destroyed during the day. Eight of ours are missing. Four enemy aircraft were shot down over France during the night.

(Reuter)

WESTERN FRONT (II)

SHAEF, July 31 — Tonight's communique:

Allied troops in the western sectors have entered the town of Granville and are mopping up the whole area between Avranches, Granville, and Brehal.

Other pockets of resistance are being cleared and heavy fighting continues northwest of Tessy and in the Percy area. The enemy has been driven from the ground immediately south of Gavray and Allied troops have also advanced on each side of Torigny-sur-Vire.

In the Caumont area, Allied progress continued, and we have taken Saint German de Ectot, Cahagny, and Saint Martin des Besaces.

Hill 309, east of Saint Mairt, remains in our hands in spite of several enemy counter-attacks.

Rail targets south of the battle area were attacked by escorted medium and light bombers. Rail bridges at Forges Chartres, south of Domfront and across the Loire, south of Tours, were bombed with good results. Elsewhere poor visibility prevented immediate assessment of results. Fighter-bombers were active in close support of our ground troops. Two airfields in northern France were attacked by small formations of heavy bombers shortly after noon.

(Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, July 31 — Monday night's Soviet communique:

During July 31, west and northwest of Pskov, our troops in the course of their offensive occupied over 80 populated localities, including Viski, Ratva, Soselka, Cheremnovo, Turkolo, Naumovo, and the railway stations of Katuge, Maluga, and Tlia.

Northwest and west of Dvinsk, our troops in the course of their successful offensive occupied with fighting over 300 populated localities, including Dunava, Bebrene, Kaudabruna, Lashu, Yeglaine, Bulanai, Alexandravele, Tradesai, Rugelai, Bareschnai, Uveine, and the railway stations of Yeglaine, Moretai, Kobelai, and Vingvelai.

Troops of the 1st Pre-Baltic Front, as a result of an impetuous maneuver of our tank and infantry units, captured the town of Jelgava (Mitava), principal communication center connecting the Baltic region with East Prussia.

West and southwest of Ukmerge, our troops in the course of their offensive occupied over 200 populated localities, including Doine, Bubli, Slipi, Zhegovichi, Kresagola, Zheniani, Lepelishki, Khlebanishki, Pokalnishki, Gotlevo, Velveri, and the railway stations of Lukshui, Mavrutse, and Kalemonai. Our troops have broken into the town of Kaunas (Kevno), where they engaged the enemy in street fighting.

Troops of the 3rd White Russian Front, developing their successful offensive, captured the town of Mariampol, district center of the Lithuanian S.S.R., the railway junction of Kozlova Ruda, and also occupied with fighting over 200 other populated localities, including Pelvishki, Subruse, Mikhalin, Ludvinov, Krasna, Shostakov, Ogarine, Neravi, Seine, and the railway stations of Yure, Bogata, Pelvishki, Mariampol, Krasna, and Shostakov.

West and southwest of Grodno, our troops, advancing with fighting, occupied over 100 populated localities, including Podobrovo, Yazevo, Shtuben, Sukhovolye, Khodorushka, Krukovschizna, Miloshke, and the railway station of Taino.

Troops of the 1st White Russian Front, after stubborn fighting, captured by storm the following towns and communication centers: Siedlets, Minsk-Mazovetski, strongholds of the German defense in the approaches to Warsaw, and

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AIR: Medium forces of heavy bombers yesterday attacked military objectives in Hungary and Yugoslavia. The targets included an aircraft factory and airdrome near Budapest, an oil refinery at Budafapuszea, in southwest Hungary, and rail yards at Brod, in northern Yugoslavia.

In northern Italy, the battle area, and Yugoslavia, tactical aircraft attacked enemy communications and supply lines, as well as other objectives.

In these operations, six enemy aircraft were destroyed, and nine of ours are missing.

MAAF flew approximately 1,500 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT (1)

SHAEF, July 31 — Today's communique:

An Allied armored column has entered Avranches, after an advance of 12 miles. Another column, moving south from Brehal, is within three miles of Granville. Heavy fighting continues in the areas of Gavray, Percy, and Tessy-sur-Vire. In the Caumont sector, the Allied advance has made further progress, and we have captured high ground east of Saint-Martin des Besaces. The enemy attack in the Noyers area was beaten off yesterday evening, after hard fighting.

Medium bombers attacked tactical targets in the Caumont area and fuel dumps near Argentan and Chateaudun. Fighter-bombers and fighters attacked targets in close escorted medium and light bombers. Rail bridges at Forges Chartres, south of Domfront and across the Loire, south of Tours, were bombed with good results. Elsewhere poor visibility prevented immediate assessment of results. Fighter-bombers were active in close support of our ground troops. Two airfields in northern France were attacked by small formations of heavy bombers shortly after noon. (Reuter)

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Troops of the 1st White Russian Front, after stubborn fighting, captured by storm the following towns and communication centers: Siedlets, Minsk-Mazovetski, strongholds of the German defense in the approaches to Warsaw; and also occupied with fighting over 500 other populated localities, including the town of Radzimin, the town of Valomia, the town of Otvod; Sernaki, Morti, Golublya, Zheslin, Opople, and the railway stations of Broshkus, Denbedelke, Radzimin, Volomin, and Otvod.

Southwest and south of Peremyal, our troops, in the course of their offensive, occupied over 60 populated localities, including Lubcha, Lomna, Novoye Mesto, and the railway stations of Germanovitse and Mezhakovitse.

There are no material changes on other sectors of the front.

During July 30, our troops destroyed or damaged on all fronts a total of 81 German tanks. In air combat and by anti-aircraft fire, 32 enemy planes were shot down.

(Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, July 31 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

In the Aosta Valley, which for many months has been one of the most active centers of the clandestine front, Patriot forces have improved their positions. Following the occupation of several towns, new resistance groups have

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been organized in the Fenis, Chambave, and Val Savaranche valleys, as well as in other places.

Patriot forces have also established their superiority in the Cogne region, where they are carrying out acts of sabotage against the important local steel plant.

By increasing the number of their members and by the coordination of activities among Patriot groups, the control over the road crossing the little St. Bernard Pass has been consolidated.

In the Rhone Valley, the collaboration between Italian Partisans and French Maquis has taken active form.

There have been clashes in Lama di Vado, where the Germans, strongly supported by artillery, have launched attacks with the aim of freeing the Vado-San Benedetto di Valsondro road, controlled by Patriots. After some initial successes, the Germans were forced back to the point from which they started, where they awaited reinforcements. Later they launched another fierce attack, again obtaining no results of any consequence, since the Patriots had blocked the road.

A small group of Patriots have secured a large quantity of ammunition from the powder depot of Maramo, before leaving the place to the Germans. (UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, July 31 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Yesterday, the enemy extended his major attack launched with the largest possible use of materiel to the whole front, from the area southwest of Caen to the western coast of the Cotentin Peninsula. The fighting is raging with gradually growing fierceness on both sides. South of Hottot, all enemy attacks were frustrated. On both sides of Caumont, the enemy succeeded in punching a deep gap into our lines. German counter-attacks are in progress. Northwest and west of Torigny sur Vire, fierce American attempts at breaking through were frustrated. Especially grim is the fighting south of Sourdeval and south of Cerences. Tank units have engaged the enemy, who had deeply penetrated our lines. A tank unit of the Waffen SS which had temporarily been cut off extricated itself from the area north of Sourdeval, and linked up with our main forces.

In the night, bomber squadrons attacked enemy shipping off the Orne and Seine estuaries. The enemy lost 11 planes.

In France, 97 terrorists were killed in action.

Last night, German motor assault boats attacked an enemy convoy off the English coast east of Eastbourne, and torpedoed three big ships.

In the East, between the Carpathians and the Gulf of Finland, extremely grim fighting is in progress. In the foothills of the Carpathians, numerous enemy attacks were frustrated. At Sambor, a tank division destroyed 20 tanks out of an attacking force of 30. In several sectors, our troops repelled the enemy in counter-attacks.

In the Warsaw sector, an enemy attempt at breaking through in the direction of the town, carried out with strong forces, was frustrated in grim fighting. Repeated Soviet attacks on Siedlce having been repulsed, our troops withdrew to new positions further north.

Between the lower reaches of the Bug and Olita, the front remained unchanged. At Kaunas (Kovno), the Bolsheviks continued their attacks and conquered the town, despite the stubborn resistance of our troops. In Latvia, grim fighting is in progress at Mitau and Birsen. West of Ostrov, Bolshevist attacks in general were repulsed.

Yesterday, in the Narva Isthmus, our divisions together with units of the Navy repelled all Soviet attempts at breaking through, carried out with strong forces in grim fighting. The enemy suffered particularly high losses in men and material.

Bomber formations disabled numerous tanks in low-level attacks and destroyed some hundred vehicles. A U.S. bomber formation yesterday attacked the Budapest region and some other localities in Hungary and Croatia. German-Hungarian air defense forces destroyed 15 enemy planes, 11 of which were four-engined bombers.

Submarines sank three freighters totalling 22,000 tons, two escort vessels, and one mine sweeper. (Radio Berlin)

ENEMY BROADCASTS

Transocean: Allied pressure on Turkey may succeed in bringing about a rupture in relations between the Reich and Turkey. This will be discussed by the Turkish National Assembly at its meeting on August 2. German circles consider that such a rupture may well involve Turkey in the war. It is reported from Ankara that conversations between the Turkish Prime Minister and the German Ambassador von Papen have been postponed until Tuesday, when the Turkish Republican People's Party will hear the Government statement on the political situation. On the Italian front, the British have suffered heavy losses in their offensive on Florence, and there has been a lull in the fighting.

German Overseas Station: General Bradley, the American Commander-in-Chief, launched his offensive on the western front with the purpose of gaining ground southwards and destroying German units on the western side of the peninsula in the Lessay-Coutances sector. General Alexander, on the Italian front, brought up reinforcements in the battle for Florence, from the south in the region of San Michele and westwards from the Arno Valley, but failed to achieve any success. The Reich Commissioner for Labor has announced the raising of the age-limit for women workers in German factories. Steps are being taken to ensure the maximum result from this year's harvest. No agreement has been reached between the Allies and th Bonomi Government with regard to publication of the Italian Armistice terms. It is said that the Allies contemplate separating Sicily from Italy, and annexing it to the British Empire by a so-called autonomy.

Radio Fascist: German defensive successes southwest of Florence are reported. Violent fighting is going on in the hills around the town. The Germans still hold the valley of Empoli, and have repulsed Allied attacks in the vallies of Pesa and Greve, destroying 47 enemy tanks. Supply centres and troop concentrations in the Arezzo sector have been strafed by the Luftwaffe. Artillery duels are reported from the Adriatic sector.

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

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, July 31 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Yesterday, the enemy extended his major attack launched with the largest possible use of materiel to the whole front, from the area southwest of Caen to the western coast of the Cotentin Peninsula. The fighting is raging with gradually growing fierceness on both sides. South of Hottot, all enemy attacks were frustrated. On both sides of Caumont, the enemy succeeded in punching a deep gap into our lines. German counter-attacks are in progress. Northwest and west of Torigny sur Vire, fierce American attempts at breaking through were frustrated. Especially grim is the fighting south of Sourdeval and south of Cerences. Tank units have engaged the enemy, who had deeply penetrated our lines. A tank unit of the Waffen SS which had temporarily been cut off extricated itself from the area north of Sourdeval, and linked up with our main forces.

In the night, bomber squadrons attacked enemy shipping off the Orne and Seine estuaries. The enemy lost 11 planes.

In France, 97 territorists were killed in action.

Last night, German motor assault boats attacked an enemy convoy off the English coast east of Eastbourne, and torpedoed three big ships.

In the East, between the Carpathians and the Gulf of Finland, extremely grim fighting is in progress. In the foothills of the Carpathians, numerous enemy attacks were frustrated. At Sambor, a tank division destroyed 20 tanks out of an attacking force of 30. In several sectors, our troops repelled the enemy in counter-attacks.

In the Warsaw sector, an enemy attempt at breaking through in the direction of the town, carried out with strong forces, was frustrated in grim fighting. Repeated Soviet attacks on Siedlice having been repulsed, our troops withdrew to new positions further north.

Transocean: Allied pressure on Turkey may succeed in bringing about a rupture in relations between the Reich and Turkey. This will be discussed by the Turkish National Assembly at its meeting on August 2. German circles consider that such a rupture may well involve Turkey in the war. It is reported from Ankara that conversations between the Turkish Prime Minister and the German Ambassador von Papen have been postponed until Tuesday, when the Turkish Republican People's Party will hear the Government statement on the political situation. On the Italian front, the British have suffered heavy losses in their offensive on Florence, and there has been a lull in the fighting.

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Interior S.C.

INFORMATION DIVISION
ACC
31 JUL 1944

BASIC NEWS

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

Psychological Warfare Branch, INC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

No. 42 — 31 July 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — New Russian breakthrough toward East Prussia: New British drive south of Caumont making steady progress: Nazis «strengthen» positions south of Florence: Heavies hit at Budapest: U. S. Marines capture Orote on Guam: Bulgaria reported negotiating with Allies.

INSIDE GERMANY — Execution of Von Neurath reported: Notes of secret Hitler speech in Allied hands.

LIBERATED ITALY — Violators of Granary laws penalized: Epuration passes to Italian Government: Minister asks intensification of war effort.

UNITED NATIONS — Brazil backs U. S. stand on Argentina: Gandhi and Jinnah to hold talks.

NEUTRAL — Political atmosphere in Turkey at fever pitch: Germans leaving Turkey.

WAR FRONTS

NEW RUSSIAN BREAKTHROUGH

MOSCOW, July 30 — Tonight's Soviet communique announced a great break-through toward East Prussia. Attacking from their bridgehead across the River Niemen, north and south of Alytus, the Russians have broken through the German defenses on a front of 66 miles, and have advanced up to 15 miles. The Russians have now covered more than half the way from the River Niemen to the frontiers of East Prussia.

Earlier today, the Germans said that the Russians had launched a big attack in the area of Augustopie, only eight miles from the East Prussian border.

The Russian communique also announced the liquidation of three German divisions encircled west of Brest-Litovsk. German dead numbered 15,000, and over 2,000 soldiers surrendered.

It was also announced that sweeping advances on the [illegible] southwest of Pskov and west of, localities and killed more than 2,000 of the enemy. A large quantity of war material was captured.

West of Dvinsk, the Red Army advanced into the Latvian district center of Ilukste, while other spearheads, southwest of Dvinsk, drove into Lithuania and reached the town of Zarasai. In this area, the Russians occupied 700 localities.

From Zarasai, the front turns northwest toward the sea, forming the northern rim of the wedge the Russians have driven into Lithuania. The point of the wedge has been pushed nearer to the coast by the Red Army forces advancing north and west of Siauliai.

Forward elements have captured Zagare, on the Lithuanian-Latvia border. Other troops were reported to be within 30 miles of Riga. The isolation of the German armies in Latvia and Estonia is almost complete.

The march on East Prussia continued with the capture of Jonava. This town represented the last defence before Kaunas. West of Grodno, the Russians have crossed the River Sidra after many hand to hand engagements. Dombrova, 20 miles west of Grodno, has been occupied and German Silesia. Leading elements are nearing the Galician oilfields below Przemysl and the Carpathian mountain-passes leading to Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

The Moscow correspondent of the London SUNDAY TIMES wrote today:

«Once the greater part of Poland is wrested from the Germans, the Russians will have the choice of several gateways into Germany. East Prussia is naturally protected in the south by the Masurian Lakes. A thrust into the left, well protected eastern part of East Prussia may be anticipated as soon as the Russians have disposed of the German forces which are now almost completely trapped in the Baltic Republics. (Reuter - BBC)

SOVIETS TAKE 13 STRONGHOLDS IN WEEK

LONDON, July 30 — In the past week, the Red Army has captured 13 vitally important strongholds between the Gulf of Finland and the Carpathians, the BBC military correspondent pointed out today.

From north to south, these are: Narva, covering the road to Tallin, Estonia; Pskov, the main German base on the Baltic front; Dvinsk and Rezekne, chief outposts before Riga; Siauliai, essential rail and road junction for the withdrawal of Goebbels' Baltic Armies; Bialystok, north-east outpost of Warsaw; Brest-Litovsk, great hedgehog position east of Warsaw; Deblin, the Vistula fortress, south of Warsaw; Lublin, companion stronghold east of the Vistula; the historic bastion of Przemysl, which guards the western approaches to Cracow and Silesia and the southern roads to four of the Carpathian passes into Czechoslovakia; Yaroslov, north of Przemysl; Stanislavov, guarding two more passes into Czechoslovakia; and Lvov, once Germany's great base between Stanislavov and Przemysl.

«These results of this past week,» the BBC correspondent wrote, «are the biggest thing of the war and bring

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It was also announced that sweeping advances on the northern front, west and southwest of Pskov and west of Dvinsk, are continuing.

On the central front, south of Bialystok, the town of Belsk and 60 other places have been taken, and progress has also been made southwest of Lvov and west of Stanislavov.

BBC stated that the Russian offensive is moving forward into a new phase, following the shattering series of defeats inflicted on the Germans in the past week. (BBC)

RED ARMY ADVANCES ON ALL FRONTS

MOSCOW, July, 30 — While Russian shells burst in the eastern suburbs of Warsaw, advances on all fronts from the Baltic to the Carpathians continued.

Reports earlier today said that Marshal Rokossovsky has established his headquarters on the outskirts of the Polish capital. The German High Command order to the Warsaw garrison said: «Fight for every house, every heap of rubble.»

In Latvia, and to the north of Dvinsk, the Red Army fought their way forward northwest and west of Rezekne in a drive to cut the vital Dvinsk-Riga railway. The Germans attempted to hold intermediary lines, but were forced to make a scattered retreat under the blows of the Soviet forces. In this area, the Russians occupied more than 400 pushed nearer to the coast by the Red Army forces advancing north and west of Siauliai.

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LATE BULLETINS

RAF HITS ENEMY SHIPS OFF DIEPPE

LONDON, July 30 — RAF units attacked enemy shipping off Dieppe and Ostend early today. Darkness made it impossible to assess results, but several hits appeared to have been made, it was officially announced tonight. (Reuter)

ALLIES ADVANCE IN NORMANDY

SHAEF, July 30 — Allied troops are pushing on beyond captured Brehal, Gavray, and Cerences, tonight's communique announced. Pockets of enemy infantry and armor which had been by-passed are being «steadily eliminated.» (Reuter)

MONTGOMERY SATISFIED WITH PROGRESS

SHAEF, July 30 — General Montgomery today expressed very great satisfaction with the progress of the battle throughout the Allied front. (Reuter)

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the climax very close indeed. Goebbels, echoed by Guderian, has pledged the German high command not only to arrest the Russian advance, but to drive the Red Armies eastward. To do this, the rear guards on the Vistula must stand and fight. If the past is any guide, this stage will not last long. (BBC)

MILLIONTH TON OF U. S. MATERIAL TO RUSSIA

TEHERAN, July 30 — The millionth ton of U.S. war material was delivered to Russia by Major General Connolly, chief of the U.S. Persian Gulf Command, at an impressive ceremony yesterday. Soviet General Kargin and a staff of British and Russian officers attended.

This figure refers only to war materials, and not to other supplies. (OWI)

CAPTURE OF GENERAL DESCRIBED

MOSCOW, July 30 — The Red Army newspaper RED STAR described the capture of Lieut. General Bamler, commander of the 12th German Infantry Division, by a Russian soldier who was among the first to break into the city of Mogilev. In an interview, the soldier said:

«I was running down one street with my comrades when we met two civilians who told us that a German general and his staff were hiding in a nearby cellar. I threw my rifle across my shoulder and took two hand grenades in each hand and approached the entrance to the cellar, but there was no one around.

«I hid beneath the staircase and shouted 'come out!' Some sort of German officer came out on the double, but scampered back like a rat. Then a German general came out followed by five other officers. As I came out from behind the staircase I noticed six other officers hiding under a fence in the yard. I threatened them with hand grenades, and they quickly understood me and fell in behind their general.

«My comrades and I escorted the general and his staff officers into the street, and handed them over to our lieutenant.»

General Bamler subsequently wrote the joint appeal of 16 captured German generals to German officers urging them to overthrow the Hitler regime. (OWI)

NEW BRITISH DRIVE MAKING STEADY PROGRESS

SHAEF, July 30 — British forces are pushing on south of Caumont, in their new drive and have reached a point three miles south of the town, Reuter reported tonight. The village of Sept Vents has been taken.

The new British attack extends along a front from Caumont toward the area below Caen.

Battle-hardened British infantry units with tank support formed the spearhead of this assault which began at 0600 hours this morning over some of the most difficult terrain in France. Forward troops ran into a thickly sown mine belt southwest of St. Germain Dectot and terrain bristling with booby traps. At 0720 hours, another column of infantry swung south from Caumont and fanned out toward Sept Vents and Le Bourg, where they met little opposition.

Other units to the east encountered heavy German fire from a small wood south of Le Bourg. Flame-throwers are being used to clear the wood. No German armor has yet been met, and there is no semblance of a prepared defensive line, the Reuter correspondent said.

Preceding the new British attack, strong forces of RAF Lancasters and Halifaxes with fighter cover attacked German positions and concentrations in the battle area between Caen and St. Lô. The weather was very bad, but the bombers sea. The BBC said that the Germans are trying to reinforce their battered divisions with units from the Brittany Peninsula, and were using the port of Granville to disembark.

The American line now runs roughly from Brehal to Gavray and Tessy-sur-Vire, where the Germans are putting up strong organized resistance and are using the 2nd Division with Tiger tanks, an unusual combination. The advance is moving swiftly south of that line, which is not solid but contains some pockets of resistance.

The Germans are continuing to retreat. Two efforts by them to break out of the triangular pocket in the St. Denis and Legronne district were repulsed.

A Reuter correspondent with the American army estimated that 8,200 prisoners have been taken since the attack started. There has been no estimation of the number of German casualties nor of enemy material destroyed. Allied planes however, have destroyed some 300 enemy tanks as well as hundreds of pieces of motorized equipment, gun emplacements, and horse-drawn vehicles.

Novel Saturation Bombing

A high airforce authority announced today that the American break-through was preceded by a new type of saturation bombing that covered a 10-mile-square area with 65,951 bombs dropped from 2,423 planes. The total of 4,302 tons of bombs left enemy soldiers completely demoralized.

A BBC correspondent said that behind the German front this morning was a wreck of ammunition carriers, lorries, and troop transports. A German convoy of 60 vehicles moving westward was caught by rocket-firing Typhoons.

Allied aircraft yesterday kept up their close support of ground troops and savagely attacked the roads leading south from the American battlefront, which are jammed with fleeing German troops, transport, and tanks.

Last night, rocket-firing Typhoons of the RAF and American Thunderbolts combined their actions in a manoeuver disastrous to the retreating armies.

The Thunderbolts first blasted a bridge ahead of a column of enemy tanks. With the tanks thus stalled, the Typhoons roared in, destroyed 18 and damaged 26 of them.

Yesterday morning, Thunderbolt fighter-bombers of the U. S. 9th Airforce destroyed 17 tanks, 60 motor trucks, 4 staff cars, and other transport, including horse-drawn guns and trucks.

Aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm yesterday evening bombed and machine gunned four German landing craft, crowded with German soldiers, off the port of St. Malo, on the Normandy coast. The landing craft, which were supported by three armed minesweepers, were steaming east when attacked, evidently bound for Granville with reinforcements for Rommel's left flank. One landing craft was sunk.

A Canadian correspondent in Normandy described the big concrete rocket installation captured by the Allies some time ago in the Cherbourg Peninsula. He said: «There must be enough steel in this installation to build a warship, and enough concrete to make a good size department store.

«In shape, it is like an enormous letter U, with the two prongs facing due north, and the whole thing is set on top of a hill facing the sea. All around are poles from which flat pieces of camouflage are suspended. There are also signs that the whole area was extremely well ringed with aircraft defenses.»

This site is giving our bombing experts a good deal of valuable information on how to attack other sites elsewhere in France, and is also supplying us with useful power

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Preceding the new British attack, strong forces of RAF Lancasters and Halifaxes with fighter cover attacked German positions and concentrations in the battle area between Caen and St. Lô. The weather was very bad, but the bombers flew below the clouds and pressed home the attack from a little over 2,000 feet. They were followed by hundreds of medium bombers, which sprayed several targets in selected areas ahead of the troops with fragmentation bombs to clear the way for tanks.

Bombers of the 9th USAAF followed the initial RAF attack and dropped fragmentation bombs on German positions as the British 2nd Army moved forward in its new offensive. Strong forces of Marauders and Havocs blasted enemy infantry and field gun positions under cover of Allied fighters. Preliminary reports indicated that there was no opposition from the Luftwaffe, and only very light anti-aircraft fire.

The British 2nd Army took over the Caumont region a few days ago. A British United Press report stated that it came as a «smashing surprise to the Germans in that sector.»

In the western sector, American troops continued their advance and have captured the important town of Brehal, about 10 miles south of Coutances; they have also taken Gavray, 10 miles southeast of Coutances, and Percy, four miles east of Gavray.

The Associated Press reported that there were at least two traps now closed tight around the German remnants to the north of Granville — one southeast of Coutances, and the other between the Coutances-Brehal road and the American [illegible] saturation bombing that covered a 10-mile-square area with 65,951 bombs dropped from 2,423 planes. The total of 4,302 tons of bombs left enemy soldiers completely demoralized.

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Allied Strategy

«The matter of capturing ground is a minor one unless the terrain is really vital to the general strategic scheme,» an official spokesman at General Eisenhower's headquarters told correspondents today. He said:

«In Normandy, we do not gauge the success of an operation by the size of the advance made. Any general who trades men for ground, if it is just to expand, is a fool.»

The official said that the Allies were glad that Hitler follows the mad policy of never yielding an inch of ground, but that the Allies were not going to sacrifice lives just to take ground or hold it. «If we need it for strategic reasons, that is different,» he declared.

«We are fighting for ports and elbow room, and we are knocking off a lot more men than we are losing. Our last attack must have accounted for what was left of two or three German divisions.»

The Normandy fighting, he emphasized, should be considered as one front, all sections executing the Supreme Commander's orders.

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U. S. Units Named

Supreme Headquarters named, for the first time the units involved in the American drive south of the Cherbourg Peninsula, the Associated Press reported. They are the U. S. 10th Corps, on the west flank of the American front; the 1st, 4th, 9th and 30th Infantry Divisions, and the 2nd and 3rd Armored Divisions. (Reuter - AP)

FRANKFURT HIT WITH TWO-TON BOMBS

LONDON, July 30 — RAF Mosquitoes dropped their two-ton bombs on the German city of Frankfurt Saturday night following a day of heavy aerial activity over enemy and enemy-occupied territory, it was officially announced today.

More than 1,000 heavy bombers of the 8th USAAF struck the synthetic oil refinery at Merseburg Saturday morning for the second day in succession. Targets in the vicinity of Bremen were also hit.

The Liberators and Flying Fortresses were escorted by strong forces of Lightning and Mustang fighters. B-24 Liberators also attacked German airfields at Juvincourt and Laon Couvron, northeast of Paris.

The escorting fighters strafed ground targets in Germany and France, destroying three parked aircraft and machine gunning more than 40 locomotives, 25 railroad cars, and a dozen motor vehicles.

Twenty German interceptors were shot down by Allied fighter planes, while bomber crews destroyed 15 more. Seventeen allied bombers, and six fighters are missing.

All day Saturday, fighters and fighter-bombers gave close support to Allied ground troops in France. At least 20 tanks were destroyed. Fighters trapped an enemy convoy crossing a bridge over the Sienne river near Gavray and disposed of 12 tanks. Many armored and motor vehicles behind the enemy front were set on fire, particularly in the Vendom, Rouen, and Amiens areas.

For the second successive evening, RAF Halifaxes and Stirling bombers attacked an enemy supply dump near Watten, in the Pas de Calais area. The depot is a massive concrete structure believed to be connected with the German threat to use long range rockets against England.

The Germans sent more flying bombs over southern England and the London area, Saturday, causing further damage and casualties. (Reuter)

HUNDREDS OF PANZERS BLASTED FROM AIR

SHAEF, July 30 — A Reuter correspondent in Normandy, describing the terrific Allied air assault on the German lines, said today: «The magnitude of the Allied aerial victory over German tanks and armor in this campaign probably cannot be grasped at this time.

«Without exaggeration it can be said that the triangle made between Coutances, Granville, and Villedieu-les-Poeles is a fire-blackened pyre upon which a large portion of the Normandy panzers have been cremated.»

An intelligence officer said this morning: «I am making aerial photographs and it is impossible to appraise accurately the number of tanks and motor transport destroyed until this is completed.». (Reuter)

FEW PRISONERS BELIEVE NAZIS CAN WIN

LONDON, July 30 — Only about 10 per cent of the German prisoners taken by the Allies in Normandy still believe in a complete German victory, it was learned from interrogation. Information and opinion volunteered by 75 of them who were captured this month show they have three

NAZIS «STRENGTHEN» FLORENCE POSITIONS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, July 30 — German forces are «strengthening» their positions on the ridges south of Florence, and have launched a third counter-attack in unsuccessful efforts to smash the New Zealand wedge into their last defenses south of Tuscany's chief city, it was announced here today.

At the expense of heavy losses, the German counter-attacks have apparently forced back leading New Zealand elements which had thrust to within five miles of Florence, for the nearest point to Florence reported in New Zealand hands today was the village of San Michele, seven miles away. The New Zealand forces battled their way to San Michele as a result of a counter-attack of their own on Friday night, which regained two points which had previously been ceded to the German onslaughts.

The three German counter-attacks followed within little over 24 hours the spectacular break-through the German lines by New Zealand forces which struck out from their positions across the Pesa River at Cerbain. The official reports released here described them as «without success,» and declared that New Zealand troops were still wedged «into the enemy's line,» and that «any penetrations» in this sector were «viewed with concern» by the enemy.

Strong Nazi Resistance

But the first enemy counter-attack shortly after dawn on Friday drove back one leading company nearly half a mile, and the subsequent attacks, at high noon Friday and on Saturday, involved very heavy fighting. It is evident from the official reports that although the New Zealanders have withstood the enemy counter-blows where they were in firm positions, the light forces which had thrust forward toward Florence and had actually penetrated the last enemy positions were forced to withdraw.

The Germans also strengthened their positions immediately south of Florence, astride Highway 2 up from Poggibonsi. The position of the 8th Army troops in this sector is not given in today's reports, but it was stated yesterday that a column of tanks and other troops had pushed forward two miles beyond San Casciano, or within little over five miles of Florence, and had temporarily halted there in face of enemy mines and demolitions.

On the left flank of the 8th Army forces closing in on Florence, aggressive patrols crossed the Pesa River just south of its confluence with the Arno, to enter the road and rail center of Empoli, 15 miles west of Florence. They were followed up by troops of an Indian division, which at last reports were in the outskirts of the town, and were approaching Montelupo, four miles to the east.

East of Highway 2, where two 8th Army columns were advancing along a network of minor roads north of Mercatale and up a secondary road leading directly into Florence through the Ema River Valley, little change was reported. Strada, a village about six miles east of San Casciano, was reported still to be in enemy hands.

On the southeastern approach to Florence, along the Arno Valley and Highway 69 leading up from Arezzo, 8th Army infantrymen were reported to be fighting bitterly to increase their hold on Monte Scalari, 10 miles south of the city and the highest ground in the Chianti Hills in this region. In another advance of over a mile, 8th Army troops captured another hill feature just west of Figline in Val d'Arno, a town on the east bank of the river opposite the main highway.

East of the Arno River where it bends south between the Chianti and the Pratomagno mountains, patrols entered Castelfranco, 3 1/2 miles east of the river, only to discover that the enemy had withdrawn. The official reports yesterday said that the Germans were believed to have considerable heavy artillery concentrated in this mountain town.

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The escorting fighters strafed ground targets in Germany and France, destroying three parked aircraft and machine gunning more than 40 locomotives, 25 railroad cars, and a dozen motor vehicles.

Twenty German interceptors were shot down by Allied fighter planes, while bomber crews destroyed 15 more. Seventeen allied bombers, and six fighters are missing.

All day Saturday, fighters and fighter-bombers gave close support to Allied ground troops in France. At least 20 tanks were destroyed. Fighters trapped an enemy convoy crossing a bridge over the Sienne river near Gavrny and disposed of 12 tanks. Many armored and motor vehicles behind the enemy front were set on fire, particularly in the Vendom, Rouen, and Amiens areas.

For the second successive evening, RAF Halifaxes and Stirling bombers attacked an enemy supply dump near Watten, in the Pas de Calais area. The depot is a massive concrete structure believed to be connected with the German threat to use long range rockets against England.

The Germans sent more flying bombs over southern England and the London area, Saturday, causing further damage and casualties. (Reuter)

HUNDREDS OF PANZERS BLASTED FROM AIR

SHAEF, July 30 — A Reuter correspondent in Normandy, describing the terrific Allied air assault on the German lines, said today: «The magnitude of the Allied aerial victory over German tanks and armor in this campaign probably cannot be grasped at this time.

«Without exaggeration it can be said that the triangle made between Coutances, Granville, and Villedieu-les-Poeles is a fire-blackened pyre upon which a large portion of the Normandy panzers have been cremated.»

An intelligence officer said this morning: «I am making aerial photographs and it is impossible to appraise accurately the number of tanks and motor transport destroyed until this is completed.». (Reuter)

FEW PRISONERS BELIEVE NAZIS CAN WIN

LONDON, July 30 — Only about 10 per cent of the German prisoners taken by the Allies in Normandy still believe in a complete German victory, it was learned from interrogation. Information and opinion volunteered by 75 of them who were captured this month show they have three major complaints against German Army conditions. These are, shortness of hot food, use of troops in ways for which they have not been trained, and lack of artillery support.

They complained, too, of officer shortages and desertion of the men by officers in a crisis, weight of battle equipment, and long marches. Troops get hot food only once a day after midnight, and have to get up at that hour and march some distance to the distribution point. The prisoners stressed with great bitterness the lack of artillery support and aircraft. (PWB)

ROMMEL REPORTS STILL UNCONFIRMED

WITH U. S. FORCES IN NORMANDY, July 30 — Reports continued to be heard tonight that Field Marshal Rommel had died of wounds. All reports have been from German sources, and so far there has been no Allied confirmation. (Reuter)

SENEGALESE IN NAZI LABOR CAMPS FREED

LONDON, July 30 — American troops in the Percy area in Normandy have liberated a contingent of French Senegalese troops who have worked four years in German forced labor camps, the French independent news agency reported today. (OWI)

Strong Nazi Resistance

But the first enemy counter-attack shortly after dawn on Friday drove back one leading company nearly half a mile, and the subsequent attacks, at high noon Friday and on Saturday, involved very heavy fighting. It is evident from the official reports that although the New Zealanders have withstood the enemy counter-blows where they were in firm positions, the light forces which had thrust forward toward Florence and had actually penetrated the last enemy positions were forced to withdraw.

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British patrols have probed the slopes of the Pratomagno Hills along an eight-mile stretch from Loro to Castiglione, without making contact with German forces. Although the Germans still hold these heights, the «more fluid» nature of the fighting in this difficult sector would seem to indicate that the heavy guns which had prevented the Allied advance have been withdrawn. The enemy is also dropping back in the area northeast of Arezzo, where scouting parties have been unable to contact German forces. It is believed that this withdrawal has been made only to another hill line 2 1/2 miles further north.

Further east of Arezzo, the road center of Anghiari was captured after fierce fighting yesterday. In this sector too, enemy lines were reported to be thinning out.

On the Adriatic front, Polish forces were still fighting in the southern part of Senigallia on the coast. Italian forces beat back two enemy counter-attacks and inflicted heavy casualties, with their own losses limited to two killed.

Official reports said «the tempo of activity on the 5th Army front remained unchanged.»

Many Tanks Captured

Enough German tanks, including high proportions of Tigers and Panthers, to equip two full armored divisions to 75 per cent of their normal strength, and enough field

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and medium guns to equip nine German divisions, have been destroyed or captured by the Allies in Italy since the beginning of the new offensive on May 11, it was reported today.

King Decorates Clark

The Cross of Honorary Knight of the British Empire was conferred on General Mark Clark by King George during the royal visit to the Allied Armies in Italy.

The King also decorated with the Cross of Honorary Companion of the Bath, Major General Alfred Grunther, Chief of the General Staff of the 5th Army, and Major General Keyes, Commander of the 2nd Corps. After the ceremony, a number of senior officers of the 5th Army were presented to the King.

His Majesty reviewed troops representing the various combat and service branches of the 5th Army, including infantry, artillery, engineers, armor, anti-aircraft, WACs, nurses, and air OP flying personnel.

Among the combat troops reviewed by the King was the 442 Regimental Combat Team, composed of Americans of Japanese descent, all of whom are volunteers. This unit distinguished itself in the recent offensive which led to the capture of Leghorn.

On arrival at an airfield, the King was met by General Clark and Air Vice Marshall Dickson, commander of the Desert Air Force. Four wing commanders were presented to the King, who subsequently inspected a number of RAF squadrons of the Desert Air Force.

Heavies Hit at Budapest

Liberators and Flying Fortresses bombed the Duna aircraft factory and the Tokol airfield on the outskirts of Budapest today.

Another part of the force of up to 500 heavy bombers attacked the Lipse oilfield in southwest Hungary, and railway yards at Brod, on the Belgrade-Zagreb main line.

33 Enemy Planes Destroyed

Flying through unfavourable weather which grounded both heavy and medium bombers, Spitfires and Thunderbolts of the Tactical Air Force yesterday destroyed or damaged 33 enemy aircraft in attacks on four airfields northwest of Milan.

In other attacks, fighter-bombers hit a train running between Genoa and Savona and destroyed the locomotive and 10 cars, as well as damaging 20 others. In another west coast attack, the rail bridge near Castiglione was hit in three places.

Coastal forces of the RAF yesterday hit railyards at Ventimiglia, and a lone coastal bomber attacked a formation of three enemy destroyers at an undisclosed location. The bombs fell into the midst of the group, but results were not observed.

Air Sea Rescue

The first air sea rescue squadron in the Mediterranean theatre, equipped with Catalina flying boats, has rescued scores of Allied airmen forced down at sea, in the first three months of operation, it was announced here today.

Operating from a western Mediterranean base, the rescue unit is able to pick up the full 10-man crew of a heavy bomber from the surface of the sea, and return them to their bases in swift flights.

Group Flies 14,000 Sorties

RUSSIAN-TRAINED YUGOSLAV BRIGADE READY

MOSCOW, July 30 — The first Yugoslav brigade in the USSR, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Nedic, is scheduled to go to the Yugoslavia front in the near future, Reuter reported today.

The brigade, which consists of Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, Montenegrins, and Macedonians, was recently sworn in at a ceremony attended by British, Russian, and Czech officers, as well as Lieutenant General Terzich, head of Marshal Tito's military mission to Russia. The brigade is well armed with modern artillery, tanks, trench mortars, and automatic weapons. (Reuter)

U. S. MARINES CAPTURE OROTE ON GUAM

ALLIED SOUTHWEST PACIFIC HQ, July 30 — A communique from Admiral Chester Nimitz' headquarters last night announced the capture by United States Marines of Orote Peninsula on Guam Island.

Day and night for the past week, the peninsula has been bombarded by warships, planes, and land artillery. Admiral Nimitz described its capture as the «outstanding triumph of the invasion of Guam.» Organized Japanese resistance ceased on Friday.

In the Marianas, American forces control about two-thirds of the Island of Tinian, and are storming the heavily-defended town of Tinian itself.

General MacArthur's communique announced that in the first large-scale strike at the Japanese bases at Halmahera, bombers with strong fighter escort effected a complete surprise in an attack on the three most active airfields on the island.

At least 30 aircraft were destroyed on the ground, a coastal vessel was sunk, two fuel dumps set on fire, and 15 intercepting planes shot down for the loss of two American fighters.

Halmahera is a large island in the Moluccs group, due east of the Celebes and southeast of Mindanao.

Aircraft also attacked Japanese shipping, airdromes, and camps at Timor, Dutch New Guinea, and the Gulf of Manokwari. (Reuter)

JAPANESE REARGUARDS ENGAGED

KANDY, CEYLON 30 — The opposition to our advance on the Tamu-Palel road is centered in the hills south of the road about 20 miles from Tamu, South east Asia Command's communique said today. Japanese rearguards are being attacked in this sector.

On the Tiddim road, contact was regained with the enemy at Myitkyina by the Chinese in the western sector, and by the Americans north of the town. Both forces advanced 250 yards.

General Stillwell's headquarters announced Sunday that a Liberator bomber sank a 4,000-ton Japanese naval vessel and damaged a freighter off Hongkong. The Chinese have beaten off several Japanese attacks on Hengyang, which the enemy is trying desperately to capture. The Chinese High Command acknowleged the loss of Pingsiang, 100 miles northeast of encircled and battered Hengyang.

Five strongpoints were recaptured by the Chinese east of Hengyang after day-long battles Friday. Chinese forces completed mopping up in the Leiyang area, while other units continued the attack on Chaling, in Hunan Province.

Fighting continues at Siangsiangh, in the Changsha district. (Reuter)

U. S. MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN SAIPAN

NEW YORK, July 30 — The American Military Government is planning a democratic election among the

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Group Flies 14,000 Sorties

An American fighter-bomber group, now engaged in attacking enemy communications in northern Italy, has flown 14,000 sorties and 1,500 combat missions in little over a year's operations, it was announced here today.

The unit, the 86th Fighter-Bomber Group, has destroyed or damaged nearly 5,000 enemy vehicles and more than 2,300 railway cars and locomotives. They dropped 5,000 tons of bombs on enemy objectives, and fired 3,000,000 rounds of 50-calibre ammunition in strafing attacks. (PRO)

MIDEAST AIRCRAFT HIT SHIPPING

CAIRO, July 30 — Spitfires of the Middle East Command shot down a German JU-88 south of Cyprus yesterday, while other aircraft attacked enemy shipping off Greece, a Middle East air communique stated today. Last night, the Missolonghi harbor in eastern Greece was bombed, and Beaufighters, using rocket projectiles, attacked and damaged an enemy launch north of Crete.

Off the east coast of Greece, other aircraft attacked a merchantman, a supply ship, and an escort vessel, and it is believed that the merchantman was sunk, the communique said.

From these and other operations, two aircraft are missing. (OWI)

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Fighting continues at Siangsiangh, in the Changsha district. (Reuter)

U. S. MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN SAIPAN

NEW YORK, July 30 — The American Military Government is planning a democratic election among the Chamorros on the newly-liberated Saipan Island, wrote a New York HERALD TRIBUNE correspondent, in a dispatch describing U. S. work of rehabilitation for the war-torn inhabitants.

Other action taken by the Military Government to bring democratic social order to the island includes a limited form of self-government for the thousands of Japanese civilian families now living in a separate area on the island; reopening in September of schools for Chamorran, Japanese, and Korean children; and the restoration of freedom of worship to people who have been under Japanese domination since 1914 and who have had the Catholic Mass forbidden to them for the past three years.

There are approximately 1,700 prisoners of war on Saipan. They are receiving the best possible care and attention. (PWB)

BULGARIA REPORTED TALKING WITH ALLIES

LONDON, July 30 — Following reports that the Bulgarian Premier, Dobri Boshilov, has asked the German Government to withdraw all German troops from Bulgaria, it is now reported from Ankara that Bulgaria is negotiating with the Allies. (BBC)

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USAAF HAS MORE THAN 80,000 PLANES

WASHINGTON, July 30 — The U. S. Army Air Forces now have more than 80,000 planes, the War Department announced yesterday.

The announcement also said that this year the Air Force Service Command has sent 275,000 releasable fuel tanks to the U. S. 8th and 9th Air Forces; that nearly a million pounds of technical supplies were shipped daily to U. S. overseas air forces in the first quarter of 1944; and that the Air Service Command overhauled 7,800 aircraft engines a month and has rebuilt 120,000. (OWI)

STARK IN WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

LONDON, July 30 — Admiral Harold R. Stark, commander of U. S. naval forces in European waters, is in Washington attending a conference, it was announced Friday. He will return to London in the near future.

It was also announced that Vice Admiral William A. Glassford, Jr., who was President Roosevelt's personal representative in Dakar, has arrived in London for a new assignment. (OWI)

PRESIDENT VISITS WOUNDED MARINE

WASHINGTON, July 30 — President Roosevelt recently visited Lieut. Colonel Evans F. Carlson, former commander of the famed U. S. Marine raiders, at the San Diego, California, naval hospital. Colonel Carlson was wounded at an advanced observation post on Tarawa when he attempted to rescue a Marine private. (OWI)

KRUEGER RECEIVES NETHERLANDS AWARD

LONDON, July 30 — Queen Wilhelmina has conferred the honor of Grand Officer of the Order of Orange-Nassau, with swords, upon Lieut. General Walter J. Krueger, commander of the U. S. 6th Army, for leading the operations which liberated the Hollandia area of Dutch New Guinea, the Netherlands news agency reported. (OWI)

ITALIAN PRISONERS AIDING U. S. WAR EFFORT

WASHINGTON, July 30 — Italian prisoners of war in the U. S. are making a substantial contribution to the war effort by volunteering for essential work, the War Department announced today.

They are working in general depots, arsenals, ordnance installations, emburkation ports, army posts, camps, and stations, receiving wages at regular prisoner of war rates and extra freedom. Prisoners are classified as to skill and aptitude by officers who first ascertain that they are not pro-Nazi or Fascist. Training is given where necessary.

Acceptance of Italian co-belligerency by Britain, the U. S., and Russia gives members of Italian service units a different status from ordinary prisoners. (PWB)

INSIDE GERMANY

EXECUTION OF VON NEURATH REPORTED

MOSCOW, July 30 — Radio Moscow yesterday broadcast a report that Baron Von Neurath, former Governor of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, has been executed. (Reuter)

POLITICAL CONTROL OF MILITARY ORDERED

evidently, not satisfied with the extent of the enthusiasm of his soldiers for National Socialism. He said:

«The most dangerous of our enemies faces us with an idealogically conditioned army. The Wehrmacht can cope with this army only if it, too, is idealogically conditioned. Should the officer possess political training? In the past, this was generally deprecated. But today, the officer must be a leader of his men in every respect. This is especially necessary now, when the political and ideological conditioning and training of youth begins at the earliest stages in the Hitler Youth, the Storm Troopers, and the Labour Camps.

«Such training must on no account be interrupted when the young man enters the armed forces. The political training begun in the formation of the Party must be continued in the Wehrmacht. The officer must know how to make the man see the necessity for, and the meaning of his sacrifice.»

Demanding that his officers should be a mixture of officer and political commissar, Hitler said: «If the older officers cannot do this, they should appoint younger collaborators who possess such training as speakers as I cannot expect everyone of you to have. It is absolutely essential to strengthen authority and promote faith in the leadership.

Make Death Easier

«In this way, the officer not only fulfils a clear duty towards the leaders of his state, but he also makes service, and, in the last resort, death, easier for the soldier to bear.»

Later he said: «Party and Wehrmacht are inseparable. They must realise that all is at stake, and all petty difference must be buried. The Wehrmacht must know that it is necessary to be brutal, but that reason must guide their work and this work must be based on faith.»

Speaking of the fall of Italy, Hitler said:

«Italy had to break, because the armed forces and the state idea were not uniformly conditioned. Italy is lost. She will be broken up. Without faith, one cannot fight or stand.»

After attacking Roman Catholicism for its failure to counter Bolshevism, Hitler said:

«Even in Spain, General Franco, though acting on religious principles, would never have been able to overcome the Bolshevik and Communist revolts if Italy and the National Socialist armed forces of Germany had not helped him to success.»

Hitler said that the war was no longer chivalrous. «It breaks with all traditions,» he said. «It no longer knows the code of chivalry. We, too, must discard all hesitations. Every one of us must make up his mind to use every means at his disposal. We have no right to continue to respect past traditions, and to show consideration in accordance with past customs. Chivalrous or soldierly behaviour towards the enemy is a crime against our own people. Such things may again be possible in future wars.»

Hitler then spoke again of the difficulties of his own life. He said:

«I have only one thing to ask of destiny, and that is to spare me. I believe that only I shall be able to master fate. I do not have this wish for myself, because my last years, in any case, have been only worry and sleepless nights.» (OWI)

REVOLT PRODUCT OF DEFEAT

LONDON, July 30 — The well-known military commentator, Max Werner, writing in REYNOLDS NEWS said today on the revolt of the Generals:

«They have long been convinced that the war is lost, and, as they tasted the full and incredible strength of the Russian offensive, and as the Russians approach German territory, the generals could see no sense in risking their necks merely to save those of Hitler and his colleagues for a few more weeks or months. Thus, Germany's real military

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POLITICAL CONTROL OF MILITARY ORDERED

MOSCOW, July 30 — Nazi distrust of the Army has become so great that Hitler has appointed a special representative to the general staff for the political control of military personnel, Radio Moscow announced last night.

This special representative is Hernich Lohse, one of the many Nazi Party officials who have lost their jobs through the swift advance of the Russians.

Lohse was Reich Commissioner for «Ostland» — territories filched by the Germans from the Poles and Russians.

Lohse is empowered, in his new job, to dismiss officers of the German general staff. (OWI)

HITLER'S SECRET SPEECH REVEALED

LONDON, July 30 — Notes of a secret speech made by Hitler in October 1943 have fallen into Allied hands. They prove that even then Hitler was aware of the impending split between the German Army and the Nazi Party.

The speech was made on October 16, 1943, at Hitler's headquarters. Much of it was the characteristically woolly and hysterical condemnation of Jews, Bolshevism, and Roman Catholicism. But there were also some significant remarks.

Hitler appealed for a politically-minded army. He was, «In this way, the officer not only fulfils a clear duty towards the leaders of his state, but he also makes service, and, in the last resort, death, easier for the soldier to bear.»

Later he said: «Party and Wehrmacht are inseparable. They must realise that all is at stake, and all petty difference must be buried. The Wehrmacht must know that it is necessary to be brutal, but that reason must guide their work and this work must be based on faith.»

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«In August 1918, we did not know that the German High Command knew that the war was already lost. This time we do. The German generals' sudden aversion to war is about five years too late. Like their aversion to Hitler, it is a product of defeat. (BBC)

MASS MURDERS OF FOREIGN WORKERS

BASLE, July 30 — The Germans are engaged in the mass killing of «enemies» among foreign workers, according to reports reaching the Swiss newspaper BASLER NATIONAL ZEITUNG. The dispatch said:

«Hundreds of thousands have already been murdered in advance of the German retreat in the East. Many persons inside Germany were killed "while trying to escape," according to the German explanation.»

The newspaper said that on the German home front a 72-hour working week has been introduced and women up to sixty conscripted for war work. The German Minister of Education has issued a decree for the compulsory reading and discussion in all schools of the German High Command's communique to «further the military education of German Youth.» (OWI)

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

LIBERATED ITALY

VIOLATORS OF GRANARY LAWS PENALIZED

ROME, July 30 — No leniency will be shown to wheat growers who dishonestly withhold the material for the bread to go into the mouths of the Italian people, Minister of Agriculture Gullo said in a speech at Palermo yesterday.

In Sicily, the Tribunale of Caltanissetta sentenced one Cataldo Bruno, of Calogero, to 52 months in prison, and fined him 272,000 lire, for illegally withholding 13 quintals of wheat from the Granaries of the People.

The Catania Provincial Commission for the control of the Granaries of the People has reported Baron Grimaldi di Liscima, proprietor of the Segreto Farm, to the judicial authorities on a charge of illegally withholding 30 quintals of wheat.

At Naples the Questora, in the course of an inspection of flour mills, arrested four persons who are charged with illegally withdrawing grain from the Granaries, to mill into flour. (UNN)

EPURATION PASSES TO ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

ROME, July 30 — Simultaneously with the Italian Government's promulgation of its July 27 decree entitled «Sanctions Against Fascism,» the Allied Control Commission has made this decree applicable in all Allied Military Government territory south of the Army boundaries, it was announced today.

This means that epuration commissions set up by ACC in Rome and Naples, both of which territories are still under Allied Military Government, will cease to function. The work initiated by these AMG commissions will be carried on however, by the Italian Government commissions for the application of sanctions against Fascism, as provided for in the new decree. (ACC)

INTENSIFICATION OF WAR EFFORT ASKED

ROME, July 30 — Minister without Portfolio Alberto Cianca, speaking today on the rôle of the Party of Action in the settlement of Italy's problems, called for greater Italian participation in the war.

He also spoke on the subject of epuration, saying that this work will proceed «with the most serene, but the most implacable justice.» (UNN)

TRADE UNION HEAD SPEAKS ON ANNIVERSARY

ROME, July 30 — Giuseppe di Vittorio, Secretary of the Italian General Confederation of Labor, today spoke before a large crowd in a local theater in commemoration of the overthrow of the Fascist regime on July 25, 1943. He said that was the beginning of the liberation of Italy, which must now be carried to a successful conclusion by the total war effort of the free people of Italy, fighting alongside the Allies.

The speaker said that the overthrow last year of the Fascist regime was primarily the result of military forces brought to bear against it by the Allies, aided in large part by the efforts of the working classes, as exemplified by the strikes which took place in Turin, Milan, and Genoa. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

BRAZIL BACKS U.S. STAND ON ARGENTINA

CZECHOSLOVAKIA TO RULE LIBERATED AREAS

LONDON, July 30 — The Czechoslovak Government in London has decided to establish «an office for the administration of liberated territories» to operate in Czechoslovakia when Soviet and National troops regain sections of the country, the United Press reported yesterday.

Professor Rantsek Nemede, Minister of Reconstruction, will direct the office, the report said. (OWI)

U.S.-BELGIAN TRADE TALKS

WASHINGTON, July 30 — Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator, announced today that M. S. Szymczak, member of the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System and now attached to the Foreign Economic Administration, is expected to leave soon for London conferences with representatives of the Belgian Government.

Szymczak will discuss with them problems related to the reestablishment of Belgium's production and trade after her liberation. He will be accompanied by Thomas Matters, of the Belgian and Belgian Congo section of the FEA, and Ensign George L. Bach, U.S. Navy, formerly an assistant to Szymczak. (Reuter)

OVER 11 MILLION IN U. S. FORCES

WASHINGTON, July 30 — A total of 11,484,522 men and women are serving in the armed forces of the United States, according to the latest figures released by the War and Navy Departments.

In 1939, the total was 375,293, the announcement said. (OWI)

NEUTRAL

ATMOSPHERE IN TURKEY AT FEVER PITCH

ANKARA, July 30 — The political atmosphere in Ankara has reached fever pitch, as talks between the German Ambassador Von Papen and the Turkish Prime Minister continue, wrote the German Overseas News Agency's Ankara correspondent, Paul Schmitz, today.

Schmitz said that a «fundamental declaration on policy is expected to be made by the Turkish Prime Minister when the National Assembly meets next Wednesday.»

There is as yet no indication, wrote the correspondent, of the nature of the expected developments. The announcement that the Turkish fleet is about to hold manoeuvres is, however, regarded as significant. (Reuter)

GERMANS LEAVING TURKEY

ANKARA, July 30 — Editors of all Turkish newspapers have been summoned to a conference here Monday, it was learned tonight.

Deputies are returning to Ankara on Tuesday for a secret meeting of Parliament. There will be an open meeting on Wednesday.

The German Embassy has told the German colony here to stand by for evacuation.

Staffs of commercial and private firms, as well as women and children, are already leaving, according to German sources. (Reuter)

OCCUPIED AREAS

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

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UNITED NATIONS

BRAZIL BACKS U.S. STAND ON ARGENTINA

NEW YORK, July 30 — Expressing Brazil's approval of the United States' statement on Argentine foreign policy, the Brazilian Foreign Ministry issued the following statement yesterday:

« The United States' statement on the Argentine Government's attitude toward the war policy of the United Nations, issued in Washington by the State Department, had been submitted previously to the consideration of the Brazilian Foreign Office.

« Taking advantage of this occasion, the Brazilian Government reaffirms its commitments to the policy of the other American peoples, and renews its plea, dictated by neighborliness and friendship, that the Argentine Government should put the greatness of its strength and the solidarity of its people to the support of the security of the Americas and victory in the world war. » (OWI)

GANDHI AND JINNAH TO HOLD TALKS

LAHORE, INDIA, July 30 — M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Moslem League, has been given full authority by the Council of the League to negotiate with Gandhi on the Indian question. The two leaders will meet at Jinnah's home in Bombay in mid-August.

« God willing, we may reach an honorable settlement, » Jinnah said today. (Reuter)

to Szymczak. (Reuter)

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Staffs of commercial and private firms, as well as women and children, are already leaving, according to German sources. (Reuter)

OCCUPIED AREAS

NAZI INSTRUCTIONS ON RETREAT

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, July 30 — German troops have been given explicit instructions on their behavior when retreating through Florence, according to the testimony of a German prisoner.

The German soldiers « must behave well, and refrain from looting, rape, and other crimes, » the prisoner is said to have declared. The official statement containing the testimony stated that « by implication, Florence is to be an exception, » and charges that German « atrocities committed elsewhere were not due merely to poor discipline. »

It also cited a massacre of 103 civilians, including 50 women and 21 children, six of them under four years of age at Stia, 25 miles northwest of Arezzo. The official report, based upon documents found in the files of the Fascist Chief of Police at Arezzo, said that the mass murders were carried out in reprisal for the shooting by Italian partisans of two Germans wearing civilian clothes. It said that 1,500 troops of the Hermann Goering Panzer Parachute Division, aided by Fascist civilians, carried out the reprisal.

Many of the bodies recovered were unrecognizable, although the reports mentioned one old woman of 84 and a 3-Month's-old baby among those shot. (PRO)

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

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POLES EXECUTED 379 NAZIS IN PAST MONTH

LONDON, July 30 — During the past month, the Polish Underground Tribunal has sentenced to death and executed 379 Gestapo agents and members of the German police, the BBC reported today. (BBC)

NAZI ATROCITIES IN GREECE CONTINUE

LONDON, July 30 — The bodies of more than 250 civilians were removed from the charred ruins of the Greek village of Kiesoura following a recent German atrocity, the Greek Government in London announced yesterday.

Kiesoura is in the Kasteria district of Greece, on the Albanian border.

A clash occurred there recently between Greek Patriots and a German patrol. Two Germans were killed. In reprisal, the Germans locked up the civilians and burned the village down.

This brings to more than 1,000 the number of villages in Greece which the Germans have burned, and in which civilians have been slaughtered. The Greek Government said that during the first week of July, the Nazis burned out 25 villages. More than 24,000 Greek civilians have been slaughtered since the Germans entered the country. Of these, 4,000 have died in the last three months. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

ITALY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, July 30 — Today's communique:

LAND: To the west of Florence, troops of an Indian Division of the 8th Army in their advance to the River Arno are now in the outskirts of the town of Empoli, and are approaching the town of Montelupo. To the southeast of Florence, heavy fighting continues for the possession of the commanding high ground. Fierce counter-attacks in this sector have been repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

In the upper Arno Valley to the southeast of Florence, local but important gains have been made on both banks of the river. On the west bank of the Tiber, advances have been made, including the capture of the town and road centre of Anghiari.

In the Adriatic sector, Italian troops of the 5th Army have held their ground and beaten off two heavy counter-attacks.

In the 5th Army sector, activity is still confined to patrolling and artillery exchanges.

AIR: In operations which were curtailed by adverse weather, tactical aircraft yesterday concentrated their attacks on rail and road bridges, transport, shipping, and other targets in northern Italy and the battle area. Enemy communications and bivouac areas also were attacked in Yugoslavia. There were no heavy bomber operations.

Two of our aircraft are missing.

MAAF flew approximately 600 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT (1)

SHAEF, July 30 — Today's communique:

Allied forces pushing south from Coutances have linked up with our forces in Legronne. The whole of the road between these two towns is in our hands. An enemy force south of the River Soulles has been surrounded and is being steadily eliminated in spite of determined efforts to break out.

Our troops advancing from the west have crossed the [illegible] of enemy infantry and armor which had been by-passed are being steadily eliminated.

Attempts to break out with tank support by the enemy encircled in the areas of Lengronne and St. Denis le Gast were frustrated, and more than 30 tanks were knocked out.

A strong counter-attack in the area of Tessy-sur-Vire was beaten back.

In the Caumont area, an advance of three miles has been made south of the town, and Allied troops have reached St Jean des Essartiers and Les Loges.

To the east of Caumont, our troops have gained ground in spite of strong enemy resistance, very difficult ground, and intensive minefields.

A force of heavy and medium bombers attacked tactical targets in the Caumont area this morning, in support of ground action there. Both visual and pathfinding techniques were employed, due to a cloud layer which extended to within 2,000 feet of the ground.

Fighter-bombers continued to support our advancing columns in the western sector.

Armed reconnaissance patrols were flown as far eastward as Amiens, Paris, and Chartres. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, July 30 — Sunday night's Soviet communique:

During July 30, west and southwest of Pskov, our troops, advancing with fighting, occupied over 100 populated localities, including Vitovichi, Leslchki, Senno, Izborska (Izborsk), Petrovo, and the railway stations of Izborska, Veya, Vikshna, and Bauni.

West of Dvinsk, our troops in the course of their offensive occupied over 80 populated localities, including Vitchuni, Tulmuzha, Azenai, Kavolai, and the railway station of Inkste.

Northwest and west of Shaulai (Shavli), our troops, developing their successful offensive, captured the town and railway station of Birzhai, district center of the Lithuanian S.S.R.; the town and railway station of Baushka, district center of the Latvian S.S.R., and also occupied with fighting over 300 other populated localities, including Shalochai, Zhzimelei, Vipeiki, Valamuzha, and the railway stations of Zhzimelei, Matana, Rleushu, and Luga.

North and south of Alytus, our troops, having gone on the offensive from their bridgeheads on the western bank of the River Niemen, broke through the enemy defenses on a front of 110 kilometers and, advancing forward up to 25 kilometers, occupied with fighting over 300 populated localities, including Shilanovo, Mutishki, Ispiraki, Shakalishki, Balvergishki, Rzhechevo, Simno, Kazhani, Koptsovo, and the railway stations of Pishnya and Simno.

South of Byelostok, our troops captured the town, railway junction, and highway center of Belsk, and also occupied with fighting over 60 other populated localities, including Rygoli, Srednlskaya, Letichi, Raisk, Augustovo, and the railway station of Krabiya.

West of Brest (Litovsk), our troops, continuing their offensive, occupied with fighting over 200 populated localities, including Yanuv Podlinski, Borsuki, Konstantinov, Mariampol, Borgule, Mane, Lukhovisko, Trushin, and the railway stations of Yanuv Podlinski, Konstantinov, Mariampel, and Mordi.

Our troops have accomplished the annihilation of enemy groups west of Brest. Due to resistance, the major part of the German troops have been wiped out. The enemy left on the battlefield over 15,000 corpses of its officers and

slaughtered since the Germans entered the country. Of these, 4,000 have died in the last three months. (OWI)

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Our troops advancing from the west have crossed the River Sienne. The Percy and Percy-Hambie road are in our hands.

Heavy fighting continues in the area of Tessy. Further east, an advance of a mile has been made astride the River Soulles in the area of Saint Vaast.

Throughout yesterday, in changeable weather, Allied fighters and fighter-bombers closely supported our advancing troops. At least 20 tanks were destroyed. Fighters trapped an enemy convoy crossing a bridge over the River Sienne near Gavray and destroyed 12 tanks.

Enemy troops, gun positions, and bridges were hit in attacks southwest of Coutances and near Avranches and Saint Lô. Many railway cars and armored and motor vehicles were set on fire by fighters operating in the rear of the immediate battle zone and at Vendome and in the Rouen-Amiens-Arras area.

Escorted heavy bombers using instruments attacked airfields at Juvincourt and Laon Couvron. Five enemy aircraft were destroyed during the day's operations. Five of our fighters are missing. (Reuter)

WESTERN FRONT (II)

SHAEF, July 30 — Tonight's communique:

The Allied advance continues in the western sector. Brehal, Cerences, and Gavray have been captured, and Allied troops are pushing on beyond these towns. Pockets

SOVIET

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According to preliminary reports, our troops captured the following trophies: 32 tanks, 19 self-propelled guns, 112 guns of all calibers, 133 mortars, 306 machine-guns, 4,000 motor vehicles, 50 tractors and motor derricks, 2,000 carts with various military supplies, and 3,000 horses.

Southwest of Lvov, our troops, advancing with fighting, occupied the following district centers of Drogobuzh Region: the towns of Komarno and Krukenich, and also occupied over 70 other populated localities, including Misliatichi, Rodizno, Miskovichi, Pilyani, Karnalovichi, Kolboyevichi, Kolobrugi, and the railway stations of Komarno-Bucha, Rubki, and Malchitsi.

West of Stanislavov, our troops captured the town of Dolina, district center of Stanislavov Region, and also occupied with fighting over 30 other populated localities, including Krekhovitse, Madziu, Rakhin, Prochkus, Vigoda, Mizhunstari, Pshenichnik, and the railway stations of Krekhovitse, Rakhin, and Dolina.

There are no material changes on other sectors of the front.

During July 29, our troops destroyed or damaged on all fronts a total of 101 German tanks. In air combat and by antit-aircraft fire, 29 enemy planes were shot down.

(Radio Moscow)

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

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, July 30 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

Venetian Patriots have carried out daring acts against the Nazi-Fascists and sabotage against enemy objectives. The most important action took place July 26, near Palazzo Giustiniani. Thirteen patriots were shot by order of the Extraordinary Tribunal. The insurrection movement in the city, which dates back to the heroic anti-German traditions of the Risorgimento, has become more widespread and intensified.

Violent clashes took place at Veto and Villa Minozza. The patriots, who have reported great success, succeeded in putting out of action and dispersing a group of about 500 Fascist guards, killing 12 and wounding 70 of them.

In the vicinity of San Rocco di Guastalla, patriots disarmed the soldiers of the local garrison.

The Republican guards barracks at Becorara was attacked by the partisans, who disarmed all the militiamen, killed a squad leader and captured considerable booty.

Forty patriots attacked the town hall of Travo, setting fire to the draft board list and taking possession of the arms deposited there. Other patriots took several prisoners at Ponte dell'Oglio.

German cars were seized by patriots near Piacenza. A bridge close to Cerrato, and another called Della Torretta, on the road between Reggio Emilia and Vinazzo, were blown up. (UNN)

YUGOSLAV

LONDON, July 30 — Today's communique from Marshal Tito's headquarters:

In Serbia, the Kraljevo railway line has been severed at five points. Traffic will not be possible for a long time. On the Jablanica sector, our units succeeded in breaking the enemy ring.

In Montenegro, an enemy offensive group has been completely broken up in the valley of the upper Lim River. The town of Andrijevica has been captured, and mopping up of the enemy units in this sector is continuing.

In the Sandjak district, our units broke up two enemy columns which tried to break through towards Berane.

In Herzegovina, our units counter-attacked and captured three cannons, one heavy mortar thrower, six machine guns, 75 horses with supplies, and great quantities of ammunition and war equipment.

In northern Dalmatia, our units are continuing their operations to Bukovica, where the enemy is attacking with strong forces. The 52nd Motorized Regiment and the 1st Brandenburg Regiment are taking part in these attacks.

In Slovenia, our units broke into Slovenska Bistrica on the Celje Maribur sector and destroyed the aircraft parts factory.

In the Dolensko and the Krapinska Bistrica sector, the enemy put in fresh counter-attacks with strong forces, and heavy fighting is in progress. (Free Yugoslav Radio)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, July 30 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Yesterday, U. S. attempts at breaking through continued throughout the whole day on both sides of the Vire, at Moyen and in the Beaucoudray-Percy sector. The Americans were everywhere repelled in grim fighting with bloody losses for the enemy; 28 tanks and seven planes were destroyed.

On the western wing, the German divisions which had temporarily been cut off from the bulk of our forces broke through the enemy lines in a southerly direction, and occupied new positions in the Gavray-Trelly sector.

On the other parts of the beachhead front, the enemy launched an unsuccessful local attack south of Juvigny. Fighter and fighter-bomber squadrons brought down six enemy planes in dogfights. During the night, strong squadrons of heavy bombers launched effective attacks on enemy troop concentrations southeast of Caen and southeast of St. Lô.

In France, 27 terrorists were shot.

London and its outskirts are being held under heavy retaliatory fire.

Yesterday, our divisions again smashed all attacks launched by the enemy on Florence with Indian, South-African, New Zealand, and English divisions. The enemy, who had penetrated our positions southeast of the town, was thrown back in fierce counter-attacks.

In the Italian rear, the terrorists lost 8,300 dead and 7,500 prisoners in the course of mopping up operations lasting from May 12 to July 24.

On the Eastern Front, in the foothills of the Carpathians as well as south and north of Reichshof, enemy attacks were frustrated or checked in counter-attacks. In the big Vistula bend, our troops threw back the enemy who had crossed the river.

In the Warsaw-Siedlice sector, troops of the Army and the Waffen S.S. are engaged in grim fighting with advancing Soviet forces.

The garrison of Brest-Litowsk, which had temporarily been cut off, extricated itself and, evacuating the wounded, linked up with our lines.

Between the central reaches of the Bug and Ojita, our troops checked fierce Bolschevik attacks at Bialystock and north east of Augustowa.

In the Kaunas sector, the enemy launched his expected major attack. Several infiltrations were sealed off by counter-attacks of our tank units.

In Latvia, Soviet attacks launched on the town of Mitau and north-east of Anevezys remained unsuccessful.

Between the Duena and Lake Peipus, our infantry maintained their positions, despite strong attacks supported by tanks. In the Narva Isthmus, the enemy attacked our positions with strong forces. Units of the Army and Germanic volunteers of the Waffen S.S. achieved a complete defensive success, and, destroying 53 tanks, inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

On the Vistula, bomber squadrons sank several loaded ferry boats and enemy landing craft.

In the course of the night, heavy bombers attacked enemy troop concentrations and assembly areas of the big Dniester bend.

USAAF bombers made terror raids on central Germany and the town of Bremen. The population suffered losses. The air defense forces brought down 34 enemy planes, 31 of which were four-engined bombers. During the night, British nuisance raiders bombed localities in western Germany. (Radio Berlin)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Sec. 3.3/NND No. 789521

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Between the Duena and Lake Peipus, our infantry maintained their positions, despite strong attacks supported by tanks. In the Narva Isthmus, the enemy attacked our positions with strong forces. Units of the Army and Germanic volunteers of the Waffen S.S. achieved a complete defensive success, and, destroying 53 tanks, inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

On the Vistula, bomber squadrons sank several loaded ferry boats and enemy landing craft.

In the course of the night, heavy bombers attacked enemy troop concentrations and assembly areas of the big Dniester bend.

USAAF bombers made terror raids on central Germany and the town of Bremen. The population suffered losses. The air defense forces brought down 34 enemy planes, 31 of which were four-engined bombers. During the night, British nuisance raiders bombed localities in western Germany. (Radio Berlin)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785621

BASIC NEWS

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

Psychological Warfare Branch, INC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

No. 41 — 30 July 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Warsaw listens to Red Army guns; U. S. troops 10 miles south of Coutances; Merseburg refinery bombed again; Hamburg, Stuttgart blasted; Kiwis five miles from Florence; Super-Fortresses hit Mukden area; Allies make gains on Guam; U. S. subs sink 17 Jap ships; Siamese cabinet resigns.

INSIDE GERMANY — Swedes report Lindemann executed; Zeitzler reported arrested; Underground radio calls to students.

LIBERATED ITALY — Advisory Council meets; Spanish War pensions stopped; Seven Nazi collaborators arrested; Full operation of Bourse requested; Legume harvest ordered; Bar urges immediate abolition of Fascist codes.

OCCUPIED AREAS — Political prisoners massacred by Nazis at Caen; Rift between French collaborationists; Vichyite killed by Patriots.

WAR FRONTS

WARSAW LISTENS TO SOVIET GUNS

MOSCOW, July 29 — Soviet guns and dive-bombers were today battering at the outer defensive arc round Warsaw, with Russian spearheads of tanks thrusting on the southeast of the city and within sight of it.

The big push was being staged with the weight of the Red Army aimed at the Polish capital, while other Soviet forces struck northward to wheel in from the east. The boom of Russian guns can now be heard continuously in Warsaw.

Fresh German troops, rushed out of the city by lorry, were being as quickly hurled back, shattered by the weight of the Russian guns, while other enemy groups, which had taken a beating further down the Vistula, raced towards the capital.

Far to the south of Warsaw, Marshal Koniev's armies were pushing on from the fallen bastion of Przemysl, on a direct route to Cracow, while to the northeast of the Polish capital another big Russian group would soon be freed by the imminent liquidation of three German divisions, the equivalent of 35,000 men trapped against the western Bug.

It has surpassed all expectations, even the most optimistic ones. It has broken all records, and created military history.

« For from showing any signs of slowing down, it is gaining a new momentum every day, and every day makes worse the strategic position of the main German forces.

« There is no sign yet of a major rout or final catastrophe of the German Army, but is is a fact that if there was no opposition at all, the Red Army could hardly be expected to move faster. The explanation lies not in a planned retreat or enemy stubbornness, but simply in the magnitude of the front and the physical inability of the Germans out of their present available reserves of men to fill the gaps in the line.

« To-day, there seems no likelihood that they will be able to do this, and no reason why the offensive should not continue without pause until Germany cracks. »

BBC reported that the 24th German Panzer Division was rushed from Rumania and thrown into the fighting at Przemysl fresh from the march. They were defeated with severe losses, and their brief adventure ended with the fall of Przemysl. BBC called this « a fresh failure for the German-Rumanian brotherhood in arms. »

A London TIMES correspondent said, « Perhaps the most significant news of all is that divisions are now being engaged which the enemy has to withdraw from Scandanavia, Rumania, and the Balkans. »

Eddy Gilmore, Associated Press correspondent, said in a dispatch from Moscow tonight that American workers in automobile factories have a big stake in the current Soviet offensive because the trucks which they made are the backbone of Soviet communications. Although the fighting is now further from Moscow than from Berlin, Gilmore said: « There has been no indication that the Red Army's communications are slowing up in the slightest. The fact is, they have never looked better. » (BBC - Reuter- AP)

STALIN AWARDED HIGHEST DECORATION

MOSCOW, July 29 — Marshal Joseph Stalin has been awarded the Order of Victory, the highest Soviet decoration, by Mikhail Kalinin, President of the Praesidium of the Supreme Council of the Union.

The award was made for his « outstanding services in the organisation of offensive operations of the Red Army, resulting in a major defeat of the German Army and in a fundamental change in the situation of the front, in the struggle against the German invaders, in favor of the Red Army. » (Reuter)

LATE BULLETINS

SUPER-FORTS BOMB TIENTSIN, TANGKU

WASHINGTON, July 29 — The U. S. War Department

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

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The Russian advance into the Baltic countries was making huge inroads towards the sea, with the Germans' peril increased with every yard gained.

The latest Soviet advances above Schaulen reduced the Germans' escape gap to less than 50 miles. The Russians had driven 25 miles along the railway that leads to Riga, and last night were expected to reach the Baltic within 48 hours.

The German news agency reported the loss of Kaunas, but its capture had not yet been claimed by Moscow. The German High Command, in a statement broadcast by the German radio, said: « The Russians have succeeded, in the past few days, in deeply breaching our front in several places. The German Command decided on a radical shortening of the front. »

Correspondents are finding it difficult effectually to portray the speed and range of the Soviet advance. The fighting was proceeding over such a vast area that factual reporting was apt to be out of date before they could get the news out to the world.

The Russian-front correspondent of the London NEWS CHRONICLE gave some idea of the situation when he cabled his paper: « The time has come when it is really impossible in words to do justice to this Russian offensive. the front and the physical inability of the Germans out of their present available reserves of men to fill the gaps in the line.

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LATE BULLETINS

SUPER-FORTS BOMB TIENTSIN, TANGKU

WASHINGTON, July 29 — The U. S. War Department announced tonight that Super-fortresses bombed Tientsin and Tangku in occupied China. The 20th Bomber Command reported losses as « extremely light. » (Reuter)

ROMMEL REPORTED DEAD OF WOUNDS

LONDON, July 29 — A Reuter dispatch said a French Red Cross worker, quoting reports from German prisoners, said Marshal Rommel, German commander-in-chief on the Western Front, had died of wounds.

Reuter said the information came from an Associated Press message from Canisy, Normandy. (Reuter - AP)

MINE EXPLODES NEAR KING GEORGE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, July 29 — Two German mines were exploded less than 300 yards from King George VI at lunch yesterday. Seated with the King were Lieut. General Mark Clark and other British and American military leaders, and Archbishop Spellman of New York.

The American soldier who inadvertently set off the mines was killed instantly. No one of the King's party was injured. He had just finished inspecting a parade of American troops when the accident happened. (Reuter)

4077

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

U. S. TROOPS 10 MILES SOUTH OF COUTANCES

SHAEF, July 29 — The American advance is progressing steadily all along the Normandy Peninsula front, despite stiffening German resistance south and west of Coutances, vital communications center which was liberated yesterday.

In a swift drive, an American column captured St. Denis le Gast, nearly 10 miles to the southeast, and advanced units pressed on three miles further to the outskirts of Lengronne.

To the southwest, the town of Brehal was occupied, thus closing the main escape route along the coast. Another spearhead was within two miles of Percy, which lies 15 miles due east from Brehal.

West of Tessy and northwest of Villebaudon, a spokesman said, «considerable fighting is in progress.» From this area to the sea there are no indications that the Germans have succeeded in establishing any definite defense lines, he added.

East of St. Lô also the front is on the move, and American troops here took St. Jean des Bassants.

Since the American break-through, some 6,000 German prisoners have been taken. The enemy is withdrawing in an orderly fashion, but losing hundreds of vehicles to the cannon and rocket fire of Allied supporting aircraft.

One American tank column pushed south from Coutances so rapidly that a German regimental panzer commander was overtaken and captured while wandering around in a car looking for his collapsing front.

On the Caen front, mortar and machine-gun fire continues without any further major engagement.

Air reconnaissance photographs showed reinforcements moving up to meet the American advance, and front-line dispatches said there was still no sign of German weakening before the British and Canadians.

American Correspondent H. R. Knickerbocker wrote: «The Allied air support of the ground forces is so fierce and unrelenting that German soldiers die cursing the absence of their own aircraft. Long lines of prisoners, deathly white beneath their grime and beards, plodded to enclosures where they stood staring at the ground or shuddering as they looked up at the USAAF. Old soldiers who have served in Russia said that our bombing of their positions was the worst they had ever experienced.»

At breakfast time today, RAF Spitfires dropped more than 12 tons of bombs on the village of Serignac from tree-top height, and wiped out what was believed to be a German headquarters.

25 German Divisions

Details of the disposition of German forces on the Normandy front were given here yesterday.

The Germans have some 25 divisions opposing the Allies, divided roughly into half on the American sector, and half on the British and Canadian sector. The bulk of the German armor is unquestionably on the Caen sector and distributed against the British and Canadians in the eastern portion.

Of the enemy reinforcements which have been brought up, two divisions, the 271st and the 272nd, came in on the Caen sector at full strength other units brought up have been below full strength.

There are eight first-grade panzer and SS panzer divisions on the Normandy Front, four of which have been known to be east of the Orne, southeast of Caen, in a highly confined space, confronting the British and the Canadians.

On the American sector are the 2nd SS Panzer and the Lehr Panzer Divisions, as well as the 17th SS Panzer Grenadier Division. The latter is motorized infantry, but

ROMMEL REPORTED SERIOUSLY INJURED

U. S. ARMY HQ, NORMANDY, July 29 — A German officer captured by the Americans stated that Field Marshal Rommel had been wounded and that the car removing him from the front overturned and left him unconscious by the side of the road for six hours, a Reuter correspondent reported today.

The prisoner added that Rommel was still in a serious condition. (Reuter)

MERSEBURG REFINERY BOMBED AGAIN

LONDON, July 29 — More than 1,100 heavy bombers of the 8th Air Force returned to Germany this morning and attacked the Leuna synthetic refinery at Merseburg for the second successive day, it was officially announced. The force also struck targets near Bremen. Some formations of bombers bombed visually, but others found that the clouds were heavy enough to require the use of pathfinder instruments.

The Leuna factory is the largest of the synthetic oil factories in Germany which are still producing. (Reuter)

Hamburg, Stuttgart Blasted

Targets in Frankfurt, Stuttgart, and Hamburg were hit by British-based bombers last night, the Air Ministry announced today. Mosquitoes attacked Frankfurt. More than 1,000 other bombers concentrated on Stuttgart and Hamburg.

Over Stuttgart, thick cloud made observation difficult, but the weather was more clear over Hamburg and crews reported large fires burning in the target area.

In numerous combats over Germany 21 enemy fighters were shot down.

Germany's dwindling oil supplies suffered again during yesterday when 1,000 Flying Fortresses, escorted by hundreds of fighters, took off from Britain and attacked the synthetic oil plants at Merseburg. Bombs were dropped through thick clouds by instrument. Of the few German fighters seen, five were destroyed. Seven American bombers and two fighters are missing from this operation.

Flying from bases in Italy, 500 American bombers hit Ploesti oilfields in Rumania for the third time in 24 hours yesterday. There is now not one oil plant left in Germany or German-occupied territory which has not been bombed and severely damaged by Allied air forces.

Yesterday, Allied fighter-bombers, scourging Rommel's fleeing columns in Normandy, shot up 194 German tanks and destroyed 884 motor vehicles.

In northern France, two forces of Halifaxes made further attacks on a supply depot near Watten, in the Pas de Calais.

Mines were laid in enemy waters.

From these operations, 62 Allied aircraft are missing. (Reuter)

NAZIS SHOCKED IN RECORD BOMBING

LONDON, July 29 — The terrific bombing by the United States 9th Air Force which preceded the American drive along the Saint Lô-Periers road inflicted great damage on the Germans, said Major General Louis H. Brereton to the press on Wednesday.

He said that initial statements from German prisoners indicated that the bombing was the most severe blow yet dealt to the German ground forces, and that they suffered very severe shock and shattered morale.

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

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On the American sector are the 2nd SS Panzer and the Lehr Panzer Divisions, as well as the 17th SS Panzer Grenadier Division. The latter is motorized infantry, but has no supporting tanks.

Officials here reported that from June 6 to July 27, the Luftwaffe has lost 110 aircraft engaged in night operations over the beaches of the Normandy battlefront. This figure does not include enemy planes shot down by Allied intruder patrols.

During this time, the enemy mounted no night operations in strength against Allied positions or lines of communications. The average figure for a « large scale » night attack by the Luftwaffe has been 70 or 80 planes.

Contrite Prisoners

Among the German prisoners captured in the latest American drive were some Waffen SS troops who had torn the SS insignia off their uniforms and the « death's head » emblems from their caps.

They tried to disclaim all connexion with the Nazi party and quickly pointed out that they were « really good boys at heart who had been drafted into the SS. »

This lowering of morale was attributable, the prisoners said, to continued promises made by the German High Command which were never fulfilled. One of their principal complaints was the absence of the Luftwaffe over the battlefront. (BBC - Reuter - OWI)

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The 9th Air Force commander said that the whole German communication system was wrecked for miles behind the line, and that the enemy command was completely out of touch with its troops until late Tuesday night.

The 8th and 9th Air Forces made a concentrated attack with between 2,500 and 3,000 planes on an area only a few miles long and less than 500 yards deep, parallel to the Saint Lô-Perriers road. Brereton added that the bulk of the bombs were placed in the small area where they were intended.

The bomber force consisted of 1,500 Fortresses and Liberators, 500 Marauders and Havocs, and numerous Lightnings and Thunderbolt dive-bombers. The bombardment lasted two hours and 50 minutes. Nothing larger than 100-pound bombs was used, so there would be no huge craters left to hinder the advancing infantry. Thousands of small anti-personnel bombs were dropped in clusters.

RAF ATTACKS SEA-BORNE REINFORCEMENTS

LONDON, July 29 — Avenger aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm bombed and machine-gunned three armed minesweepers and four landing craft, all loaded with German soldiers, off St. Malo last night, the Air Ministry announced today. One landing craft was sunk and one minesweeper damaged.

All Allied aircraft returned safely. (OWI)

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KIWIS FIVE MILES FROM FLORENCE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, July 29 — New Zealand tanks and infantry forces, in a spectacular night advance north of the Pesa River, have smashed through the enemy's last hill positions southwest of Florence, and, despite violent counter-attacks, are pressing forward only five miles from Tuscany's chief city.

The New Zealand attack, launched Thursday night from the bridgehead across the Arno's tributary at Cerbaia, eight miles southwest of Florence, swept forward more than two miles in a spectacular break through the enemy's heavily defended hill positions. Shortly after dawn the shattered German forces rallied, and in savage counter-attacks battered back the leading New Zealand company 800 yards, before the battle line was stabilized at less than six miles from Florence.

Latest reports received here this morning indicated heavy fighting for the high ground overlooking Florence from five miles southwest. Eighth Army forces were also reported to be pressing hard on the Germans' hill defenses directly south of Florence.

One column of tanks and infantry forces, pushing north along Highway 2, the main road into Florence from Poggibonsi, was temporarily held up at a point a little over five miles south of the city, after encountering extensive minefields and demolitions. South African forces thrust several thousand yards north and northeast of Mercatale to cross the Greve River two miles south of the village of Impruneta, placing them within seven miles of Florence. The third force, working its way along a secondary road roughly six miles east of Highway 2, and following the Ema River Valley to meet the Arno near Florence, were within 1,600 yards of Strada in Chianti yesterday.

The 8th Army forces closing in on Empoli, key road and rail point 15 miles west of Florence, had met little active enemy opposition, although they were within two miles of the town. Infantrymen were gradually clearing up isolated groups of enemy resistance in the sector bound by the Arno River and its tributary, the Pesa. Forward troops were within 2 1/2 miles of Montelupo, at the junction of the two streams, and 11 miles west of Florence. The capture of Montelupo and Empoli would put all but an 11-mile stretch of the key lateral rail and road lines connecting Florence and Leghorn in Allied hands.

Enemy Struggling

It was believed here that the enemy would not relinquish his grip on these key towns without a struggle, probably based on main positions on the outskirts of Empoli and Montelupo, or perhaps on the railway embankment between Route 67 and the Arno River. The Germans have already staged heavy counter-attacks in this area, in abortive attempts to turn the right flank of American forces of the 5th Army advancing to occupy the south banks of the Arno. Attempts have also been made to build entrenchments along the railway line.

In mopping-up operations in this sector, 8th Army forces occupied the villages of Scognano, 3 1/2 miles west of Cerbaia, and Bottinaccio, 5 1/2 miles west of this hamlet on the Pesa River.

On the Adriatic coast, Polish forces of the 8th Army yesterday occupied the southern part of the fishing village of Senigallia, 16 miles northwest of Ancona, and at the mouth of the Misa River. The bridgehead across this stream further inland was being gradually expanded against considerable enemy resistance.

Troops of the Corps of Italian Liberation repulsed strong enemy counter-attacks in their sector southwest of Ostra, 11 miles in from the Adriatic, and northwest of Iesi, on the Musone River, eight miles to the southeast.

Just west of the Arno River where it twists to the

enemy planes. A dense smoke screen protected the target area, so that the planes were forced to bomb by instruments; yet telling hits were made which caused flames and smoke visible for over 100 miles.

The heavy bombers operated in weather which grounded all medium aircraft. Light bombers and fighter-bombers hit military objectives at Rapallo and Santa Margherita along the Ligurian coast and at least five rail bridges were struck in the same general area.

1,008 Enemy Planes

Pilots of a fighter wing of the 15th AAF have destroyed a total of 1,008 enemy planes in less than four months, a victory ratio of six to one over enemy interceptors, it was announced here today.

The long-range Mustang pilots were credited with all 11 victories over Ploesti yesterday.

Generals to U. S.

Two American generals, commanding two veteran U. S. divisions, are returning to the United States to receive "important new assignments," it was announced here today.

The two generals, Major General Charles Ryder, commanding the 34th Infantry Division, now more than two years overseas, and Major General E. N. Harmon, commanding the 1st Armored Division, have brilliant records of leadership during the North African and Italian campaigns. (PRO)

KING VISITS FIGHTING TROOPS

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY, July 29 — The King visited the front line yesterday and drove through detachments of South Africans, Rhodesians, New Zealanders, and British Guards who lined the streets of a village near the front.

On the top of the municipal building flew the Italian flag, the only flag on view, symbolic of liberated Italy and befitting the task the troops had come from all corners of the earth to perform.

A South African brigadier was first introduced to the King, who then chatted with many of the men.

Later, the King and his entourage emplaned at an airstrip recently built near the front and flew off. The troops immediately mustered and returned to the line.

While at 8th Army headquarters, the King received more than a score of war correspondents, who were presented by General Sir Oliver Leese, 8th Army commander.

The King spoke separately to the correspondents. The group included representatives of the British, Indian, South African, Canadian, Australian, American, and Brazilian press. (UNN)

NAZIS DEVASTATE SAN CASCIANO

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY, July 29 — San Casciano, 10 miles from its main square to the main square of Florence, was liberated Thursday morning by New Zealand troops.

At 0430 hours, the last German was driven out of the town and at 0500 hours the first New Zealander entered it.

A UNN reporter yesterday found the town a shambles. Everywhere there were indelible scars of the German occupation. In the course of the fighting for the town, a notable milestone on the way to Florence, a number of buildings were damaged, but the Germans, 30 minutes before their hurried departure, demolished most of the buildings skirting the main streets to provide road blocks for the advancing New Zealanders.

The result is that, at a conservative estimate, 60 per cent

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

bonsi, was temporarily held up at a point [illegible] miles south of the city, after encountering extensive minefields and demolitions. South African forces thrust several thousand yards north and northeast of Mercatale to cross the Greve River two miles south of the village of Impruneta, placing them within seven miles of Florence. The third force, working its way along a secondary road roughly six miles east of Highway 2, and following the Ema River Valley to meet the Arno near Florence, were within 1,600 yards of Strada in Chianti yesterday.

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Just west of the Arno River where it twists to the south in the steep valley between the Chianti and the Pratomagno Mountains, 8th Army troops captured hill crests just opposite Figline in Val d'Arno, 15 miles southeast of Florence. East of the river, forces were pushing to within two miles of Castel Franco, 3 1/2 miles east of Figline. German gun concentrations in Castel Franco and throughout the Pratomagno Mountains slowed the advance in the entire area of the 8th Army bridgehead across the Arno in this sector. British and Indian troops reported progress in the vicinity of Campriano, 4 1/2 miles northeast of Arezzo, and other forces were nearing Anghiari, in the Tiber Valley 10 miles east of Arezzo.

On the 5th Army front, only routine patrols and artillery and small-arms exchanges were reported.

19 MAAF Bombers Lost

Italy-based bombers which attacked Axis oil installations at Ploesti and the rail supply center of Florina in Greece yesterday lost 19 bombers as a result of intense enemy flak which attempted to protect these vital targets, it was announced here today.

Although large numbers of enemy fighters strove to intercept the formations of up to 500 flying Fortresses and Liberators, not a single one penetrated the fighter escort of long-rang Mustangs and Lightnings which downed 11

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WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY, July 29 — The King visited the front line yesterday and drove through detachments of South Africans, Rhodesians, New Zealanders, and British Guards who lined the streets of a village near the front.

On the top of the municipal building flew the Italian flag, the only flag on view, symbolic of liberated Italy and befitting the task the troops had come from all corners of the earth to perform.

A South African brigadier was first introduced to the King, who then chatted with many of the men.

Later, the King and his entourage emplaned at an airstrip recently built near the front and flew off. The troops immediately mustered and returned to the line.

While at 8th Army headquarters, the King received more than a score of war correspondents, who were presented by General Sir Oliver Leese, 8th Army commander.

The King spoke separately to the correspondents. The group included representatives of the British, Indian, South African, Canadian, Australian, American, and Brazilian press. (UNN)

NAZIS DEVASTATE SAN CASCIANO

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY, July 29 — San Casciano, 10 miles from its main square to the main square of Florence, was liberated Thursday morning by New Zealand troops.

At 0430 hours, the last German was driven out of the town and at 0500 hours the first New Zealander entered it.

A UNN reporter yesterday found the town a shambles. Everywhere there were indelible scars of the German occupation. In the course of the fighting for the town, a notable milestone on the way to Florence, a number of buildings were damaged, but the Germans, 30 minutes before their hurried departure, demolished most of the buildings skirting the main streets to provide road blocks for the advancing New Zealanders.

The result is that, at a conservative estimate, 60 per cent of the buildings are no more than rubble, entirely roofless, with walls sheer piles of broken bricks and mortar, and with smashed doors and shattered window panes, littering the streets with debris.

The cathedral and municipal offices were entirely devastated. The water supply and electric power system were smashed. (UNN)

U. S. MINESWEEPER SUNK IN MEDITERRANEAN

WASHINGTON, July 29 — The American minesweeper U. S. S. SWERVE was sunk in the Mediterranean recently as the result of enemy action, the U. S. Navy Department announced in a communique today.

The Associated Press stated that this sinking brought to 172 the number of U. S. naval vessels lost to date. (OWI)

YUGOSLAV PARTISANS CAPTURE URINA

LONDON, July 29 — The capture of Urina, in Montenegro, and the continuation of the Yugoslav Partisan attack on a wide front northwest of Bjelo Polje were announced in Marshal Tito's communique broadcast today over the Free Yugoslav Radio.

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

An enemy offensive column was attacked and surrounded in the Upper Lim Valley, and enemy troops are now being mopped up. Andrijevic was bombed by Allied air forces, the communique added.

The announcement also said that the Zagreb-Sisak railway line has been demolished at seven points, and one enemy train derailed. A locomotive and seven railway cars were destroyed, and 225 enemy soldiers killed. Railway lines in Slavonia and Slovenia have been blown up in many places. (PWB)

SUPER-FORTRESSES HIT MUKDEN AREA

WASHINGTON, July 29 — Super-Fortresses made a daylight attack Saturday on Japanese industrial targets in Anshan, in the Mukden area of eastern Manchuria.

The announcement said that the Super-Forts came from bases in western China.

It was the first daylight attack by Super-Fortresses and the weather was reported favorable for high altitude bombing. Two earlier operations, on June 15 against Yawata and on July 7 against Yawata and Sasebo, were night attacks at low level.

Anshan is about 60 miles southwest of Mukden and about 150 miles northeast of Dairen. A city of 200,000, Anshan is one of the most important producers of chemical by-products vital to Japanese manufacture of munitions. Its output, according to press reports, includes a substantial percentage of the total Japanese production of benzine, toluene, phenol, and synthetic oils. Anshan mills are the second largest producers of pig iron, and the third largest of rolled steel and steel ingots in Japanese-controlled territories.

The official announcement of the Super-Fortress raid said that another force of Super-Fortresses made a diversionary attack on the Chengshien railway yards in the northern Hunan Province, bottleneck of the Peiping-Hankow railway, which the Japanese are now furiously rebuilding, according to an Associated Press dispatch.

The Associated Press also said it was estimated officially that it would take the Japanese 12 months to rebuild some of the intricate installations hit by the huge USAAF bombers in today's attack. (PWB)

ALLIES MAKE GAINS ON GUAM

WASHINGTON, July 29 — The Navy Department said that United States forces have made substantial gains on all sectors in Guam.

Admiral Nimitz announced that there was heavy fighting Thursday, in which 4,700 Japanese were killed. Marines made gains of over two miles against stubborn resistance and occupied Mount Tenjo, two miles inland.

American troops also captured Elutan and Chacha, in the central sector of Guam.

Japanese dead buried on Saipan now number 21,036.

General MacArthur's communique to-day reported air attacks on Japanese shipping at several points. In addition to a merchant ship sunk off Ceram Island, it said that a coastal vessel was sunk and a 2,000-ton freighter left on fire off Vogelkop, Dutch New Guinea. Fighters destroyed a supply-laden barge and damaged three others off Sorong, and several small craft were destroyed or damaged in Geelvink Bay.

The Aitape battlefront, in British New Guinea, is relatively quiet. (Reuter)

U. S. SUBS SINK 17 JAP SHIPS

JAP GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION

WASHINGTON, July 29 — Radio Tokio yesterday told of the continuation of the Japanese government reorganization, with the resignations of Goro Murata, vice president of the Information Board, and Funio Goto, vice president of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, which is Japan's single political group.

Earlier, Tokyo announced the appointment of Kakichi Takeuchi as new vice minister of munitions, and seven shifts in less important government posts.

The Tokyo home radio appealed Friday for police officers for China. The appeal came three days after the announcement that the Chinese quisling, General Yang Mao-Lin, had been shot and killed by Chinese Patriots, who escaped.

The shortage of manpower is also being felt in Japan, a Japanese-controlled Korean broadcast indicated. The broadcast said that the first aviation training center in Korea would be opened soon to train Korean boys aged from 15 to 17. Earlier broadcast asked for Korean recruits for the Japanese merchant marine and navy. (OWI)

CHINESE STILL HOLDING HENGYANG

CHUNGKING, July 29 — The city of Hengyang, besieged for 33 days, is still in Chinese hands, and Chinese tank forces are being rushed to southern Hunan front, where the Japs have concentrated 11 divisions, today's Chinese communique announced.

The Chinese military spokesman said that heavier fighting for the possession of the city may be expected. Japanese forces in the southwestern suburbs of the city are making a desperate attempt to prevent Chinese reinforcements from reaching the beleaguered city.

It was also announced that Chinese troops have wiped out enemy units south of Leiyang and have reduced several enemy strongholds southwest of Liling.

From Kandy, Ceylon, a Southeast Asia Command communique reported Japanese resistance on Paiel was weakening after six days' continuous fighting. The Allies are now within eight miles of Tamu on the Tiddim road, where the Japanese are still avoiding contact with Allied troops. American and Chinese troops made advances in all sectors of the Myitkyina front.

Bombers of General Chennault's Chinese-American wing destroyed 34 Japanese planes Friday. (PWB)

SIAMESE CABINET RESIGNS

WASHINGTON, July 29 — The Japanese news agency said today that the Siamese cabinet had resigned. (Reuter)

FOUR MILLION U. S. TROOPS OVERSEAS

WASHINGTON, July 29 — More than 4,000,000 troops and 63,000,000 ship tons of supplies were sent overseas from the United States between December 1941 and June 1944, the War Department announced today. (Reuter)

INSIDE GERMANY

SWEDES REPORT LINDEMANN EXECUTED

LONDON, July 29 — Following the news that General Lindemann, German Baltic commander in chief, had sent his resignation to Hitler, came an unconfirmed report from Stockholm today that he has been executed.

Another general on Rundstedt's staff, General von

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The Aitape battlefront, in British New Guinea, is relatively quiet. (Reuter)

U. S. SUBS SINK 17 JAP SHIPS

WASHINGTON, July 29 — American submarines have sunk 17 more Japanese ships, including one small war vessel, the U. S. Navy Department announced tonight.

The U.S. Navy communique which announced the sinking of 17 enemy ships in the Pacific and the Far East said that the enemy ships sunk were one escort vessel, one large cargo transport, one medium tanker, one medium transport, three medium cargo transports, six medium cargo vessels, and four small cargo vessels.

The announcement raises the Japanese shipping losses to 38 in two days. Yesterday, the British Admiralty announced the sinking of 21 enemy craft by British submarines in Far Eastern waters.

The sinking of the 17 enemy ships raised to 823 the number of enemy vessels sunk or damaged by American submarines alone since the war started. This total includes 671 craft definitely sunk, 37 probably sunk, and 115 damaged. Among the vessels definitely destroyed were 53 warships. Against these losses, only 27 American submarines have been reported lost since the war began.

Today's announcement is the third this month on U.S. submarine successes in the attack on the hard-pressed Japanese supply lines to Southwest and Central Pacific bases. (OWI)

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Another general on Rundstedt's staff, General von Machenfeld, is said to have been arrested. The Hungarian General Jakubetz is said to have been sent back to Budapest.

Confirmation that dissension has spread from the officer class to the ranks came from Berne. A dispatch said: "Tens of thousands of German conscript soldiers are roaming the German countryside in civilian clothes, and between 10,000 and 20,000 men are hiding in overcrowded Berlin." (OWI)

ZEITZLER REPORTED ARRESTED

STOCKHOLM, July 29 — The Stockholm newspaper TIDNINGEN, quoting a radio report, stated that General Zeitzler, former chief of the German General Staff, has been arrested for questioning by Himmler on charges of complicity in the Hitler bomb plan.

The report stated that Zeitzler and other officers were considering a peace move because of the hopelessness of the military situation. (OWI)

TERROR SPREADS TO GREECE

LONDON, July 29 — As a sign of thanksgiving for Hitler's escape from the recent bomb attack, the people of Athens were ordered to put out their flags. Those who refused are reported to have been arrested. Large-size

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portraits of Hitler have been placed in the public squares of the capital.

General von Spiedel, commander-in-chief of the German forces in Greece, called a special meeting here last weekend, at which all German divisional commanders in Greece were required to reaffirm their oath of loyalty to Hitler. General Loehr, the German commander at Salonika, was among the senior officers present.

After the meeting, the German-controlled press published a warning that the death penalty would be applied to persons found spreading false news. (Reuter)

UNDERGROUND APPEALS TO STUDENTS

LONDON, July 29 — A German Underground radio station appealed Friday to German students to resist the Nazis.

« The signal for total Underground opposition to hasten the end of the Nazi regime has been given, » said the broadcast. « Now is the time not only to intensify the good work done by clandestine groups within the universities, but to venture further afield, contacting all sections of the population.

« Engineering students who have occasion to visit armament works have specially good opportunities for getting under the Nazis' industrial skin. On the land, contact farm hands when you do compulsory harvesting.

« Total resistance to total oppression is the watchword now. Hitler started this war. Hitler's downfall will end it. » (OWI)

RADIO ANKARA PREDICTS « MOMENTOUS EVENTS »

ANKARA, July 29 — The next few weeks will bring momentous events in Europe, said Radio Ankara yesterday. Athough the Nazis have apparently gained the « upper hand » following last week's attempt on Hitler's life, the Germans are facing a « new crisis. »

The broadcast said:

« The attempt has proved that the Germans have no longer any confidence in Hitler, and the belief is increasing that Hitler's policy is leading to catastrophe.

« As the war approaches German territory, repercussions of these dissensions between military and the Fuehrer will assume greater importance.

« Germany today is in grave peril, and if the Nazis cannot shake off this danger within a few weeks, we may witness a new crisis in the regime. »

The broadcast concluded:

« The war is developing very rapidly. Germany is running very short of time. » (OWI)

SPAIN PREPARES TO INTERN GERMANS

ALGIERS, July 29 — Reports from the Franco-Spanish frontier tell of the preparation by Spanish military authorities of large camps intended for the internment of Germans at present stationed in the southwest of France.

It is estimated by Spanish authorities that when the final collapse comes, the Germans will prefer to take refuge in Spain, rather than attempt to regain Germany by crossing France at such a moment. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETS

ROME, July 29 — The 17th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held here yesterday under the chairmanship of Alexander Kirk, United States represen-

executive of the Textile Workers Union of America, will go to Italy to visit the trade unions and government officials. He will extend the CIO's assitance in rehabilitating the labor movement in Italy.

Mr. Baldanzi said, « We have no special interest in the Italian trade union movement, other than to find out how best we, as American workers and union members, can help them in their gigantic task of reconstructing their Fascist-ravaged country. »

The other large labor group, the American Federation of Labor, announced on June 2 that Luigi Antonini, of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, would make a trip to Italy. (OWI)

NAZI COLLABORATORS ARRESTED

ROME, July 29 — Seven well-known Fascist collaborators with the Germans during the Nazi occupation of Rome have been found and arrested, it was announced today. (UNN)

FULL OPERATION OF BOURSE REQUESTED

ROME, July 29 — Members of the Rome Stock Exchange in session today asked Allied authorities for permission to resume full operation of the exchange. (UNN)

HARVEST OF LEGUMES ORDERED

NAPLES, July 29 — Provincial agricultural agencies have been instructed by Minister of Agriculture Gullo to begin the collection of the State's portion of this year's oat, corn, barley, lima bean, chick pea, pea, and split pea crops. (UNN)

BAR URGES ABOLITION FASCIST CODES

ROME, July 29 — The Italian Bar Association today called for immediate abolition of all Fascist codes of law and, pending new legislation, the substitution of the codes which were in force prior to Fascism.

« The Fascist codes are the expression of liberticides, » the meeting declared in resolutions adopted, « and both politically and socially are the antithesis of the principles of sound democracy. »

The lawyers' association also asked that the purging of Fascists from the ranks of licensed attorneys be done by commissions composed exclusively of properly qualified members of the legal profession. (UNN)

44TH ANNIVERSARY OF KING'S DEATH

ROME, July 29 — The Lieutenant General of the Realm and the Duke of Genoa attended the requiem mass said today in the Pantheon on the occasion of the 44th anniversary of the death of King Umbert, first sovereign of unified Italy. (UNN)

POPE ADDRESSES POLISH SOLDIERS

ROME, July 29 — In the Vatican the Pope yesterday addressed a large gathering of Polish soldiers headed by the commander-in-chief of the Polish armed forces, General Sosnkowski, and the commander of the 2nd Polish Corps in Italy, General Anders.

In his address, the Pope called for a place in the world for Poland according to the principles of justice and true peace. (Reuter)

UNITED NATIONS

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Others attending the meeting, as representatives of other Allied Nations, were Couve de Murville, French Committee of National Liberation; George Kapsambelis, Greece; Alexandre Bogomolov, Soviet Union; Sir Noel Charles, United Kingdom; and Miha Krek, Yugoslavia.

The Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission, Captain Ellery Stone, attended the meeting and reported on recent political developments in Italy. This report was followed by a discussion of various matters brought before the Council. (ACC)

SPANISH WAR PENSIONS STOPPED

ROME, July 29 — The Italian Government has ordered the stoppage of state pensions payable to Italians who fought as Fascist volunteers in the Spanish war.

This is stated to be the first official Italian condemnation of Fascist intervention in Spain. (Reuter)

U. S. LABOR EXECUTIVE TO VISIT ITALY

WASHINGTON, July 29 — The Congress of Industrial Organizations, one of the two large labor groups in the United States, has announced that George Baldanzi,

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In his address, the Pope called for a place in the world for Poland according to the principles of justice and true peace. (Reuter)

UNITED NATIONS

HAITI, HONDURAS CENSURE ARGENTINA

WASHINGTON, July 29 — The Government of Haiti issued a communique yesterday at Port au Prince which said that the present regime in Argentina is causing « grave injury to Continental security » and « tends to wreck the common cause » for which the Allied Nations are fighting.

The communique also said that the Government of Haiti « has verified without the slightest doubt » that the policy of the Farrell regime « is positively favorable to enemy ends » and that therefore the Haitian Government remains « unreservedly associated to the non-recognition policy adopted by a large number of the American Republics. »

The Government of Honduras has issued an official statement declaring its intention to withdraw from official relations with Argentina. (OWI)

AMERICAN AWARD TO ROOSEVELT

NEW YORK, July 29 — The Italian-American Labor Council, composed of delegates from labor unions whose memberships include a large percentage of Americans of Italian descent, voted Thursday to present its 1943 « Four Freedoms » award for 1943 to President Roosevelt.

The award is a plaque to give public recognition to the American who, in the opinion of the council, best served

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the cause of humanity in the « spirit of the four freedoms. »

The award will be made on October 12 (Columbus Day) at a dinner sponsored by the Council. (PWB)

SOVIET MINISTER TO EGYPT IN LEBANON

BEIRUT, SYRIA, July 29 — The Soviet Minister to Egypt, Nicolai Novikoff, arrived in Lebanon, a Reuter report said today.

It is believed that he will probably inform the Lebanese Government that the Soviet Government recognizes its independence. (Reuter)

POLISH PREMIER ARRIVES IN TEHRAN

TEHRAN, July 29 — The Polish Premier, M. Mikolajczyk, and his suite arrived here from Cairo on their way to Moscow. (Reuter)

OCCUPIED AREAS

PRISONERS MASSACRED BY NAZIS

ALGIERS, July 29 — French authorities have ascertained that the Germans, before being driven out of Caen, massacred the political prisoners detained by them, the French National Committee of Liberation broadcast over Radio France last night. The announcement said:

« The French Committee informs the Reich Government and the German Command that it will hold responsible for all the executions of French citizens in France or in Germany not only the authors of these crimes, but also the civil or military authorities who ordered, authorized, or tolerated them. » (OWI)

RIFT BETWEEN FRENCH COLLABORATIONISTS

LONDON, July 29 — Marcel Deat, Vichy Minister of Labor, is openly at loggerheads with Laval and in an open letter has declared that preparations for evacuating the people of Normandy from the war zone are a public disgrace. The letter added that Deat was going to put all the facts of the Vichy Government's procrastination and indecision before the public at a mass meeting in the Salle Wagram in Paris.

Deat demanded dictatorial powers to overrule all police and prefectorial decisions.

Laval's reply was to order the Paris police to occupy the Salle Wagram and prohibit the meeting. He told Deat that he objected to such matters being discussed in public.

A breakdown between French collaborationists and the Germans was reported in a broadcast by NBC, which stated that three weeks ago Deat, together with Jean Bichelonne, production secretary, and Abel Bonnard, secretary of education, all well-known collaborationists, wrote a letter to Hitler pointing out a further weakening of collaboration in France. (Reuter)

VICHYITE KILLED BY PATRIOTS

LONDON, July 29 — Reuter quoted the German News Agency as saying that the Vichy Government delegate for Jewish questions in Lyons, Marcel Carrell, has been shot dead. The Germans described the marksmen as « terrorists. » Also killed in the car in which Carrel was riding was Octave Bellier, inspector of the police communications service. (Reuter)

COOPERATIVE SALUTE PARTISANS

The paper added that inhabitants of this territory have been instructed to take with them a two-day supply of food, a minimum quantity of water, some kitchen utensils, and a blanket. Meeting centers for the evacuees are Nice, Antibes, and Cannes, and those living in coastal communities will have to reach these centers by by-passes, not by national roads.

The Stockholm newspaper SVENSKA DAGBLADET said Tuesday that the Germans have removed long-range guns from some points in the Oslo Fjord, and some schools used as barracks by the soldiers during the German occupation have been evacuated.

A report from the Czechoslovak Council in America said Monday that German newspapers in Prague are now publishing advertisements in which German owners of property in Moravia and Bohemia offer to exchange it for similar property in southwestern Germany. (PWB)

SWISS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST NAZIS

ZURICH, July 29 — Several thousand Swiss workers demonstrated at Basle Cathedral Square on Thursday against « German terror methods and the massacre of defenseless citizens unprecedented in the world's history. »

The meeting appealed to the Swiss Federal Council to do all in its power to save those threatened with extinction, and to give sanctuary to all those who fled to the Swiss frontier from German terror, but never to grant refuge to those responsible for these « brutal crimes. »

« Fascism is entirely responsible for them, and everything must be done to bring it to book, » said one speaker.

The meeting passed a resolution of protest, against « the brutal murder of many hundreds of thousands of Jews in Hungary, against attempts to barter surviving Hungarian Jews for war material, and against the burning of whole villages and the shooting of hostages. »

The demonstration, which was addressed by prominent citizens and politicians, condemned the system behind all these cruelties-the aim of which was defined in Hermann Goering's statement on March 3, 1933: « It is not my task to exercise justice, but to annihilate and exterminate. » (PWB)

SWISS TO HELP NAZI VICTIMS

BERNE, July 29 — A committee has been formed in the Swiss Canton De Vaud to help the French population of Saint Gingolph, the village on the French-Swiss frontier recently devastated by the Germans, the Swiss Radio said Friday. The inhabitants were forced to abandon everything to seek refuge in Switzerland, and lost most of their possessions.

The committee, organized by the De Vaud newspapers, is making a public appeal for funds. The Swiss radio added: « The Swiss population around the Lake of Geneva can thus show their active sympathy with the innocent civilian victims. » (OWI)

250,000 IN DUTCH UNDERGROUND

LONDON, July 29 — There are 250,000 men and women concerned in the Dutch underground movement, the Netherlands agency ANETA reported today.

About 12,000 Dutch are now interned as political prisoners in their own contry, and some 14,000 are captives in Germany.

Published lists of death sentences are lengthening. There are also much longer lists which are not published, the agency said. (OWI)

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(Reuter)

COOPERATIVE SALUTE PARTISANS

LONDON, July 29 — The First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. A. V. Alexander, said in a recent broadcast to Czechoslovakia that, as one of the leaders of the cooperatives in Britain, he hoped to see the restoration of a strong and united cooperative movement in liberated Czechoslovakia.

The International Cooperative Alliance, said Alexander, is now preparing to help in the rehabilitation of cooperatives in Europe.

« We, the British cooperative movement, salute the brave fight which is being made in different countries by the Underground movement. You have suffered long years of oppression, but it will not be long before we shall speak freely to you in your own land. »

(PWB)

NAZIS PLAN MASS EVACUATIONS

NEW YORK, July 29 — Neutral press comment received here yesterday indicates that mass evacuations are being planned by the Germans in the French Mediterranean coast areas, and have already been carried out in Oslo Norway.

The Swiss newspaper FEUILLE D'AVIS DE NEUCHATEL said Thursday that a vast evacuation plan is under way in case the war reaches the French Mediterranean coast. It is said that under the plan, inhabitants will leave Nice by foot and travel over roads designated by German authorities, and that motor or horse-drawn vehicles will have permission to travel on these roads.

defenseless citizens unprecedented in the world's history. »

The meeting appealed to the Swiss Federal Council to do all in its power to save those threatened with extinction, and to give sanctuary to all those who fled to the Swiss frontier from German terror, but never to grant refuge to those responsible for these « brutal crimes. »

« Fascism is entirely responsible for them, and everything must be done to bring it to book, » said one speaker.

The meeting passed a resolution of protest, against « the brutal murder of many hundreds of thousands of Jews in Hungary, against attempts to barter surviving Hungarian Jews for war material, and against the burning of whole villages and the shooting of hostages. »

The demonstration, which was addressed by prominent citizens and politicians, condemned the system behind all these cruelties-the aim of which was defined in Hermann Goering's statement on March 3, 1933: « It is not my task to exercise justice, but to annihilate and exterminate. »

(PWB)

SWISS TO HELP NAZI VICTIMS

BERNE, July 29 — A committee has been formed in the Swiss Canton De Vaud to help the French population of Saint Gingolph, the village on the French-Swiss frontier recently devastated by the Germans, the Swiss Radio said Friday. The inhabitants were forced to abandon everything to seek refuge in Switzerland, and lost most of their possessions.

The committee, organized by the De Vaud newspapers, is making a public appeal for funds. The Swiss radio added: « The Swiss population around the Lake of Geneva can thus show their active sympathy with the innocent civilian victims. »

(OWI)

250,000 IN DUTCH UNDERGROUND

LONDON, July 29 — There are 250,000 men and women concerned in the Dutch underground movement, the Netherlands agency ANETA reported today.

About 12,000 Dutch are now interned as political prisoners in their own contry, and some 14,000 are captives in Germany.

Published lists of death sentences are lengthening. There are also much longer lists which are not published, the agency said.

(OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

ITALY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, July 29 — Today's communique:

LAND: Troops of the 8th Army are now approaching the Arno on a wide front west of Florence, and are within two miles of the important town of Empoli. Farther east, other 8th Army troops are engaged in heavy fighting for the high ground overlooking Florence, five miles to the southwest of the city.

On the Adriatic coast, Polish troops have entered the town of Senigallia, and increased their bridgeheads over the River Misa.

On the 5th Army front, activity is still confined to patrols and heavy artillery duels.

AIR: Medium forces of heavy bombers yesterday attacked oil refineries at Ploesti, Rumania, and a rail yard at Florina in northern Greece.

Tactical aircraft continued their attacks on enemy communications and supply lines, as well as other military objectives, in Northern Italy, in the battle area, and in Yugoslavia.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789121

In these operations, 12 enemy aircraft were destroyed, and 25 of ours are missing. One of our aircraft is missing from night operations of July 27/28.

MAAF: flew approximately 1,700 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT (I)

SHAEF, July 29 — Today's communique:

Coutances is now clear of the enemy, and Allied armored forces have reached the sea south of the estuary of the Sienne River. Areas of enemy resistance north of the town are being rapidly cleared.

Further progress has been made by a thrust southwest from Notre Dame le Cenilly.

In support of ground operations yesterday, fighter-bombers attacked ammunition distribution points, enemy gun positions, enemy reserves, and vehicles. Other fighter-bombers and long-range fighters on armed reconnaissance over northwest France attacked locomotives, rolling stock, and road transport.

Targets for our medium and light bombers were eight rail bridges northwest of Paris, an important ammunition dump in the Foret de Senonches near Chartres, and rail centers north of Bernay. Last night, light bombers attacked 18 trains and many road targets in northern France.

Coastal aircraft attacked small enemy vessels off Saint Malo yesterday. One boat carrying troops was sunk. Five enemy aircraft were shot down over the beachhead last night. (Reuter)

WESTERN FRONT (II)

SHAEF, July 29 — Tonight's communique:

Allied armored columns in the western sector continue to advance against stiffening resistance.

One column has reached the coast west of Coutances and taken the town of Pont de la Roque. Another column reached Hyenville, south of Coutances. Pockets of resistance at Cerisy la Salle and Montpichon have been mopped up.

The salient between Villebaudon and St. Denis le Gast has been cleared of the enemy. The town of Hambye has been taken.

Southeast of St. Lô, Allied forces have advanced several kilometers.

German buildings near Morlaix were attacked by fighter-bombers this morning. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, July 29 — Saturday night's Soviet communique:

During July 29, northwest and west of Rezekne (Rezhitsa), our troops in the course of their offensive occupied over 400 populated localities, including Zhagotak, Lakuzhi, Molnyelki, Rudzhiki, Rusen, and the railway stations of Varaklani and Galburi.

West of Dvinsk, our troops occupied with fighting the town of Inukhie, district center of the Latvian S.S.R.; the town of Zazasai, district center of the Lithuanian S.S.R.; and also occupied over 70 other populated localities, including Skrudelina, Bagdanvini, Shmelini, Petrunishki, Shavli, and Deguchai.

Northwest and north of Shaulai (Shavli), our troops, advancing with fighting, occupied over 200 populated localities, including Vashkai, Pashvilkinis, Yelta, and Zhagare.

West and southwest of Ukmerge, our troops in the course of their offensive captured the town of Ionava, and also occupied with fighting over 100 other populated localities, including Shati, Bukantse, Zheimi, Darguzhi, Uzhu-Shirets; the following district centers of Drogobuzh Region: the towns and railway stations of Nikolayev and Khodorov; and also occupied with fighting over 100 other populated localities, including Hischevitsi, Chelovitsi, Dobzhani, Rozdol, ant the railway stations of Shirets, Cherkassi, and Zhebechuv.

West of Stanislavov, our troops captured the town and railway station of Rozhnatov, district center of Stanislavov Region, and also occupied with fighting over 20 other populated localities, including Tuzhilok, Barichov, Struten, Senyava, and Yasenovets.

There are no material changes on other sectors of the front.

During July 28, our troops destroyed or damaged on all fronts a total of 92 German tanks. In air combat and by anti-aircraft fire, 60 enemy planes were shot down.

On the night of July 28-29, our Air Force bombed the concentrations of enemy echelons on the railway junctions of Warsaw, Riga, and Jelgava (Mitava).

During the raid on Warsaw, numerous fires were started on the Eastern, Vilna, and Bratsk stations. Military trains loaded with various war materials were set afire. Fires were followed by heavy explosions. Two echelons loaded with ammunition were blown up by direct hits.

During the raid of Riga and Jelgava (Mitava), a number of enemy echelons were demolished. Fires were followed by heavy explosions. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI — July 29 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

Commanding officers of the Italian Patriots met in Suvoie Haute with chiefs of the French «Maquis.» Important measures have been adopted, in order to make more active the collaboration between Italian and French Patriots, and to coordinate the plans and the time of the next operations.

A great number of Italian artillery soldiers from St. Jean de Luz coast batteries passed to the French Maquis.

The Italian National Committee of Liberation for North Italy concluded an accord, approved by Marshal Tito, with the Slovene Liberation Committee, in order to create a common combat unit disregarding national distinctions. On the strength of this accord, Patriot actions in the respective zones will be intensified.

Meanwhile, Patriot activity in occupied Italy is maintained intense.

Sabotage acts were accomplished on the Genoa-Ovada railway, and on the Genoa-Ovada-Serravalle road.

In Bologna, a train loaded with petrol was set on fire. The number of German vehicles destroyed between Modenn and Bologna amounts to 26. (UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, July 29 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

In the western sector of the Normandy beachhead yesterday, the enemy major attack still continued to expand.

East of St. Lô, fierce local attacks were frustrated, except for some minor infiltrations. South of St. Lô, at Noyon and Villebaudon, enemy spearheads were smashed in a counter-attack. Further west, the enemy, throwing fresh forces into the battle, succeeded in advancing in a southwesterly direction in grim fighting.

On the western wing of the beachhead front, our divisions withdrew to the area on both sides of Coutances with the enemy pressing hard on their heels. All enemy attacks on the new positions were frustrated.

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

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West and southwest of Ukmerge, our troops in the course of their offensive captured the town of Ionava, and also occupied with fighting over 100 other populated localities, including Shati, Bukantse, Zheimi, Darguzhi, Uzhusali, Ormyala, within nine kilometers northeast of Kaunas (Kovno), and the railway stations of Lebishki, Bakeloze, Indubrodi, Ionava, Kainatsi, and Zheimik.

West and southwest of Grodno, our troops occupied with fighting over 80 populated localities, including Staro-Kamenka, Dombrovo, Reshkovtsi, Nova Volya, Malovista, Oposnya, Chervonka, Yanus, Peolin, Charna, and the railway stations of Kamenna-Nova and Charna.

West of Brest (Litovsk), our troops successfully continued fighting for the liquidation of encircled enemy groups, and, tightening the ring of encirclement, occupied the following populated localities: Kleniki, Nepre, Samoviche, Lubachuv, Buzhavka, Koroschin, and Lengi. All enemy attempts to break through the encirclement were repelled with heavy losses for the enemy.

South of Deblin, our troops have cleared the eastern bank of the River Vistula (Visla) from enemy troops down to the mouth of the River San, and occupied over 150 populated localities.

Northwest and west of Peremisl (Przemisl), our troops in the course of their offensive occupied over 200 populated localities, including Grembu, Bidzha, Oyanus, Volya Ranizhovska, Lepnitsa, Mazuri, and the railway stations of Rogusno, Zaguzhe, and Yavornik Polski.

Southwest and south of Lvov, our troops, continuing their offensive, captured the town and railway station of loaded with ammunition were blown up by direct hits.

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On the western wing of the beachhead front, our divisions withdrew to the area on both sides of Coutances with the enemy pressing hard on their heels. All enemy attacks on the new positions were frustrated.

An enemy freighter of 6,000 tons was seriously damaged by torpedo planes off the beachhead.

On the night of July 26, motor assault boats sank two British speedboats and damaged several others. One German boat was lost.

In France, 189 terrorists were killed in fighting.

London continues to be kept under retaliatory fire.

In Italy, the second enemy large-scale attack on Florence was repulsed. Eight enemy divisions, supported by extremely intense artillery fire, again and again unsuccessfully attacked our front. In the evening, after grim fighting in tropical heat, the positions were being held firmly by our troops. Twenty tanks were destroyed.

In the other front sectors, west of the Tiber and in the coastal sector, the enemy limited himself to minor attacks which were frustrated.

In the East, in the foothills of the Carpathians, fierce Soviet attacks were smashed, partly by counter-attacks.

East of the big Vistula bend, the enemy approached the river with strong forces. An attempt at crossing the river was frustrated.

Southeast of Warsaw and at Siedlice, grim fighting is in progress. Between the middle reaches of the Bug and Kaunas, our troops repelled all enemy attempts at breaking through.

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In the Kaunas-Riga sector, the enemy pressure increased. The enemy, despite the grim resistance of the garrison, penetrated into the town of Shaulai.

Enemy forces advancing toward Mitau were again dislodged from the town in a counter-attack.

On the front between the Duena and the Gulf of Finland, yesterday, many Bolshevik attacks also were frustrated; 43 enemy tanks were destroyed.

Bomber squadrons destroyed 40 other tanks, numerous guns, and some hundred vehicles.

In the night, heavy bombers made a concentrated attack on the station of Molodechno, causing heavy fires and explosions among transport planes on the ground.

Fighting Soviet Bombers attacked the town of Kirkenes. Our fighters brought down two enemy planes.

U. S. Bombers made daylight attacks on central and western Germany, also raiding Wiesbaden and Merseburg.

In the night, Stuttgart and Hamburg were the targets of enemy terror attacks. Air defense forces brought down 97 enemy planes, 95 of which were four-engined bombers.

(Radio Berlin)

ENEMY BROADCASTS

Transocean: The crucial points of the Eastern Front are now said to be the Lituanian area and the region southeast of Warsaw. The Hungarian Honved has announced the withdrawal of Hungarian troops to the foothills of the Carpathians. Reports from the invasion front admit withdrawal at Coutances under strong American pressure. Despite the employment of artillery and tank forces in strength, the Allied attempt at a break-through towards Florence did not succeed. Foreign reports that Marshal Graziani has resigned have been officially denied in Italy: he is to take command of the newly-trained Italian divisions. Mussolini has returned from Germany to the seat of the Italian Government. Thirteen anarchists, sentenced to death for sabotage, have been executed in the ruins of the Palazzo Giustinian in Venice; the palace was the Headquarters of the Republican National Guard, and 10 people were killed and 40 injured when it was destroyed by anarchist bombs. German authorities promise premiums, high wages, and work in districts free from air raids to Italians who volunteer to go to Germany. The Turkish Prime Minister, Saracoglu, received the Bulgarian Minister to Turkey when the latter returned from a visit to Sofia. The German Ambassador von Papen met the Turkish Premier at Ankara to discuss Turkish-Soviet relations. Hitler has sent a telegram of congratulation to Mussolini on the occasion of his birthday. The Bonomi Government, after establishing a Supreme Court of Justice for the trial of military and civil officials of the Fascist regime, has abolished the death sentence. New and drastic restrictions are to be imposed on railway travel in Hungary.

German Overseas Station: Colonel-General Guderian, Chief of the General Staff of the German Army, interviewed by a reporter of the German News Agency, stated his conviction that the Soviet advance would be halted and the Russians driven back. The Spanish newspaper ARRIBA reports that the Allied Force Headquarters, will shortly be transferred from Algiers to Naples, and that De Gaulle will also make Naples his headquarters. This newspaper states that the 85 year-old émigré Orlando is to be nominated successor to Bonomi.

Fascist Radio: The battle for Florence is developing along the Empoli-Pontassieve line. The Allies this morning launched a large-scale offensive and fighting is in progress between Montevarchi and Poggibonsi, where the Germans are maintaining a stiff resistance. The Allies have lost 60 tanks and 5,000 men. Pisa is being shelled by the Allies. Local fighting is reported from the Adriatic sector. In northern Italy, patriots have been active. It is reported that, to the surprise of the British and Americans, conversations have taken place between the Italian Home Ministry and Soviet representatives.

Radio Tevere: Luigi Ferri, it is announced, has been appointed Chief of Police in Southern Italy. It is proposed to tax war profits in southern Italy.

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BASIC NEWS

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

Psychological Warfare Branch, I N C., A F H Q — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512

No. 40 — 29 July 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Brest-Litovsk, Przemysl, Yaroslav taken by Red Army; U. S. trap closing at Coutances; Eighth Army seven miles from Florence; Ploesti struck again; Italian Patriots make agreement with Slovenes; U. S. war casualties total 257,779.

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WAR FRONTS

BREST-LITOVSK, PRZEMYSL, YAROSLAV FALL

MOSCOW, July 28 — The Red Army, striking at a retreating enemy with a speed and ferocity unequalled in modern warfare, moved further westward, capturing bypassed Brest-Litovsk, large eastern defense bastion to Warsaw, and taking two vital towns in south central Poland, Przemysl and Yaroslav.

What is happening to the German armies on the Eastern Front is best summed up by the London TIMES, which stated: « The German armies, reeling backwards from the ruins of their enterprise against Russia, approach every day to a catastrophe surpassing that of 1813. »

The liquidation of Brest-Litovsk by one portion of Marshal Rokossovsky's 1st White Russian Army was only a minor task, compared to what the rest of his forces are doing in their drive on Warsaw. Already, according to correspondents, his army is within artillery distance of the Polish capital. Three great columns of his army are moving on Warsaw from the southeast, under clouds of Stormovik fighter-bombers.

330 Nazis Die Hourly

the Germans are frantically trying to move their war plants, but are having little success because of insufficient rolling stock on Polish railways.

The capture of Brest-Litovsk was also a moral triumph for the Russians. It was the first large city to fall to the Germans when the Nazis attacked in 1941. It was also the city in which the Russians were forced to sign a bitter and merciless treaty with the Germans in 1917.

Przemysl, a key communications center on the northern fringe of the Carpathians, is approximately 60 miles due west of Lvov. It denies the Germans a complete communication zone west of Lvov. Yaroslav, the other captured town, is 7 miles north of Prezmysl. Both towns are on the west bank of the San River.

On the Baltic sector, Marshal Govorov was steadily widening the gap in the Estonian wall, while the 1st and 2nd Baltic armies put the Germans on the run toward the sea.

Nazi Front Convulsed

The plan for the elimination of the entire German northern group from the coming battle for East Prussia was progressing toward a certainty on all sectors. The simultaneous fall of six major strongholds yesterday threw the German front into one vast convulsion 1,000 miles long.

From Latvia to the Carpathians, the Russians burst through the Wehrmacht positions yesterday.

With Bialystok stormed, General Zakharov was free to speed on to Warsaw and develop a double drive to East Prussia, 50 miles away. The capture of Stanislavov, German Fortress at the gateway to the Carpathians, forces open the road through the mountain passes into Czechoslovakia.

A communique reported street fighting in Siedlice, 50 miles east of Warsaw, and the capture of Rudnik, on the west bank of the river.

Siedlice is on the railway from Brest-Litovsk. Rudnik is 50 miles northwest of Przemysl, and lies on the Lvov-Lodz railway.

The supplement to the Soviet communique, describing the capture of Dvinsk, said:

« The Germans had prepared for a protracted defense of the town and their troops had orders to defend it even if it were completely encircled. Soviet tanks and infantry, however, cut the Dvinsk-Riga road and emerged at the Duvina River. All German attempts to reestablish their broken communications failed. Russian troops smashed the mighty defenses, and, following fierce battles, Dvinsk was entirely cleared.

In the course of the battle for the town, Soviet troops routed units of three German infantry divisions, two SS regiments, and a police regiment. »

Of the capture of Schaulen, the supplement said that Soviet troops, after a 44-mile drive, cut the Schaulen-Riga

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530 Nazis Die Hourly

Killing Germans at the rate of 530 every hour, and advancing at a rate described by one correspondent as putting « all previous conceptions of time and space in mechanized warfare in the shade, » the Red Army crossed the Vistula in a brilliant amphibious maneuver to bring it within striking distance of Warsaw. At the point where they crossed this, the last natural barrier for at least 100 miles to the west, the Red Army was 140 miles from the German frontier and 200 miles from the Breslau center and the priceless Silesian resources.

The Germans are retreating, it was admitted by Lieutenant Colonel Alfred Von Olberg, German Overseas News Agency correspondent, who said that under pressure of both Generals Rokossovsky's and Koniev's armies, the German « position had become untenable. »

So fast were the Russians moving that they had to shunt the Germans they have captured to side roads in their trek to the rear of the Russian lines in the east.

As the Red Army moves on Warsaw, the confusion among the Germans, who have made it the center of extermination for thousands of Poles, verges on panic, said the Swedish newspaper, AFTONTIDNINGEN. Patriots within Warsaw have taken a hand in the liquidation of hated German officials who have not yet fled and already, the paper added, two German SS guards known to have been especially cruel to Poles have been killed. They are Georg Hinner and Hans Harig. The newspaper also reported that

cation zone west of Lvov. Yaroslav, the other important town, is 7 miles north of Przemysl. Both towns are on the west bank of the San River.

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LATE BULLETINS

LONG-RANGE ROCKET SITES HIT

LONDON, July 28 — RAF bombers before dark tonight attacked a supply depot in the Pas de Calais near a massive concrete structure at Watten which is believed to be connected with the Germans' threatened use of long-range rockets.

Earlier in the afternoon, more than 1,300 American bombers attacked five railway bridges west of Paris in an attempt to cut off reinforcements to the German armies in Normandy. (Reuter)

GERMANS WITHDRAW WEST OF ST. LO

SHAEF, July 28 — The Germans are withdrawing at all points west of St. Lô. American armored thrusts from Periers and St. Lô have joined up in the outskirts of Coutances. Truck-carried infantry with artillery are following tanks to hold points taken and mop up the Germans who are cut off. The German retreat is orderly.

The Germans nothwest of Coutances, along the seaboard, are not yet cut off. (Reuter)

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759021

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WAR FRONTS

BREST-LITOVSK, PRZEMYSL, YAROSLAV FALL

MOSCOW, July 28 — The Red Army, striking at a retreating enemy with a speed and ferocity unequalled in modern warfare, moved further westward, capturing bypassed Brest-Litovsk, large eastern defense bastion to Warsaw, and taking two vital towns in south central Poland, Przemysl and Yaroslav.

What is happening to the German armies on the Eastern Front is best summed up by the London TIMES, which stated: « The German armies, reeling backwards from the ruins of their enterprise against Russia, approach every day to a catastrophe surpassing that of 1813. »

The liquidation of Brest-Litovsk by one portion of Marshal Rokossovsky's 1st White Russian Army was only a minor task, compared to what the rest of his forces are doing in their drive on Warsaw. Already, according to correspondents, his army is within artillery distance of the Polish capital. Three great columns of his army are moving on Warsaw from the southeast, under clouds of Stormovik fighter-bombers.

530 Nazis Die Hourly

Killing Germans at the rate of 530 every hour, and the Germans are frantically trying to move their war plants, but are having little success because of insufficient rolling stock on Polish railways.

The capture of Brest-Litovsk was also a moral triumph for the Russians. It was the first large city to fall to the Germans when the Nazis attacked in 1941. It was also the city in which the Russians were forced to sign a bitter and merciless treaty with the Germans in 1917.

Przemysl, a key communications center on the northern fringe of the Carpathians, is approximately 60 miles due west of Lvov. It denies the Germans a complete communication zone west of Lvov. Yaroslav, the other captured town, is 7 miles north of Przmysl. Both towns are on the west bank of the San River.

On the Baltic sector, Marshal Govorov was steadily widening the gap in the Estonian wall, while the 1st and 2nd Baltic armies put the Germans on the run toward the sea.

Nazi Front Convulsed

The plan for the elimination of the entire German northern group from the coming battle for East Prussia was progressing toward a certainty on all sectors. The simultaneous fall of six major strongholds yesterday threw the German front into one vast convulsion 1,000 miles long.

From Latvia to the Carpathians, the Russians burst through the Wehrmacht positions yesterday.

With Bialystok stormed, General Zakharov was free to speed on to Warsaw and develop a double drive to East Prussia, 50 miles away. The capture of Stanislavov, German Fortress at the gateway to the Carpathians, forces open the road through the mountain passes into Czechoslovakia.

A communique reported street fighting in Siedlice, 50 miles east of Warsaw, and the capture of Rudnik, on the west bank of the river.

Siedlice is on the railway from Brest-Litovsk. Rudnik is 50 miles northwest of Przemysl, and lies on the Lvov-Lodz railway.

The supplement to the Soviet communique, describing the capture of Dvinsk, said:

« The Germans had prepared for a protracted defense of the town and their troops had orders to defend it even if it were completely encircled. Soviet tanks and infantry, however, cut the Dvinsk-Riga road and emerged at the Duvina River. All German attempts to reestablish their broken communications failed. Russian troops smashed the mighty defenses, and, following fierce battles, Dvinsk was entirely cleared.

In the course of the battle for the town, Soviet troops routed units of three German infantry divisions, two SS regiments, and a police regiment. »

Of the capture of Schaulen, the supplement said that Soviet troops, after a 44-mile drive, cut the Schaulen-Riga

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make agreement with Slovenes: U. S. war casualties total 257,779.

INSIDE GERMANY — General Ernst Wahl killed in « accident ».

LIBERATED ITALY — Biochemist saves laboratory: Maximum prices fixed: Death sentence for civil crimes abolished.

UNITED NATIONS — Dutch Government recognizes FCNL: Dominica, Guatamala break with Argentina: Anglo-American agreement with Luxembourg.

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530 Nazis Die Hourly

Killing Germans at the rate of 530 every hour, and advancing at a rate described by one correspondent as putting « all previous conceptions of time and space in mechanized warfare in the shade, » the Red Army crossed the Vistula in a brilliant amphibious maneuver to bring it within striking distance of Warsaw. At the point where they crossed this, the last natural barrier for at least 100 miles to the west, the Red Army was 140 miles from the German frontier and 200 miles from the Breslau center and the priceless Silesian resources.

The Germans are retreating, it was admitted by Lieutenant Colonel Alfred Von Olberg, German Overseas News Agency correspondent, who said that under pressure of both Generals Rokossovsky's and Koniev's armies, the German « position had become untenable. »

So fast were the Russians moving that they had to shunt the Germans they have captured to side roads in their trek to the rear of the Russian lines in the east.

As the Red Army moves on Warsaw, the confusion among the Germans, who have made it the center of extermination for thousands of Poles, verges on panic, said the Swedish newspaper, AFTONTIDNINGEN. Patriots within Warsaw have taken a hand in the liquidation of hated German officials who have not yet fled and already, the paper added, two German SS guards known to have been especially cruel to Poles have been killed. They are Georg Hinner and Hans Haria. The newspaper also reported that cation zone west of Lvov. Yaroslav, the other captured town, is 7 miles north of Przmysl. Both towns are on the west bank of the San River.

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In the course of the battle for the town, Soviet troops routed units of three German infantry divisions, two SS regiments, and a police regiment. »

Of the capture of Schaulen, the supplement said that Soviet troops, after a 41-mile drive, cut the Schaulen-Riga

LATE BULLETINS

LONG-RANGE ROCKET SITES HIT

LONDON, July 28 — RAF bombers before dark tonight attacked a supply depot in the Pas de Calais near a massive concrete structure at Watten which is believed to be connected with the Germans' threatened use of long-range rockets.

Earlier in the afternoon, more than 1,800 American bombers attacked five railway bridges west of Paris in an attempt to cut off reinforcements to the German armies in Normandy. (Reuter)

GERMANS WITHDRAW WEST OF ST. LO

SHAEF, July 28 — The Germans are withdrawing at all points west of St. Lô. American armored thrusts from Periers and St. Lô have joined up in the outskirts of Coutances. Truck-carried infantry with artillery are following tanks to hold points taken and mop up the Germans who are cut off. The German retreat is orderly.

The Germans nothwest of Coutances, along the seaboard, are not yet cut off. (Reuter)

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railway and road, as well as roads leading to Tilsit. Without allowing the enemy any respite, Soviet infantry and tanks then broke into the town.

Bialystok was taken when Soviet troops broke in from the east and north. The Germans made an attempt at a last stand by throwing into battle all their tank and infantry formations. Russian troops captured many tanks, lorries, guns, locomotives, railway carriages, and dumps of food, ammunition, and military supplies. Prisoners were taken in great numbers.

Lvov, continued the supplement to the communique, was carried by assault, and enemy troops encircled in the rear were wiped out. Southeast and west of the town, groups of Germans, cut off from one another, are being mopped up. The scene of battle is littered with enemy dead, broken equipment, and abandoned weapons. In one sector alone, Soviet troops disabled 40 tanks, captured 70 guns, and took more than 1,000 prisoners.

The capture of Stanislavov was achieved after Soviet units had cut the enemy's way of retreat to the northwest. Guards units then struck the decisive blow from the northeast. The enemy's routed units were retreating west in a panic, making their way through the forest into the Carpathians.

Lvov, southeast of Warsaw, is the gateway to central Europe and the Balkans. It controls the trunk railway running through Silesia to Breslau and Berlin, and the main routes through the Carpathians into Czechoslovakia and Hungary. It was the main German base on the southern front, and was Manstein's headquarters when he was in command here.

The third city of pre-war Poland, with a peacetime population of 350,000, Lvov lies on the Russian side of the Curzon Line. (Reuter)

EAST PRUSSIA IS AGRICULTURAL CENTRE

WASHINGTON, July 28 — Germany is facing the loss of an important agricultural region in East Prussia which supplies food to other parts of Germany, stated the United States Foreign Economic Administrator, Leo Crowley, yesterday.

« If the Russians occupy East Prussia, » said Crowley, « Germany will not only be facing military disaster, but it will mean that for the first time, the United Nations have succeeded in tearing a gap in her economic structure as apart from the recapture of conquered territory and the occupation of satellite countries.

« East Prussia is a stronghold of the German Junker class, and is predominantly a rye and potato country, and also produces livestock. »

U. S. TRAP CLOSING AT COUTANCES

SHAEF, July 28 — American armored spearheads were tonight rapidly completing the isolation of Coutances by a powerful three-way squeeze, said William Steen, Reuter correspondent.

Smashing along narrow roads through German-held woods and hedgerows, they were closing in on this town, which dominates the escape routes for the Germans hemmed in farther north, from the east, north, and south.

From the east, American forces had reached the point where the railway crosses the road from St. Lô, and late tonight were reported about two miles from Coutances; from the north, a swift drive down the road from Periers brought an armored column into the northern suburbs; and from the south, other armored units pushed on from Notre Dame le Cenilly to cut off one of the escape routes from the virtually surrounded town.

Some of the roads leading out of Coutances are already under American artillery fire, and two of the three bridges over the La Soulle River, which runs just south of the town, have been destroyed.

A report from a Reuter correspondent described the coordination between the air force and the ground troops. Fighter-bombers have been most effectively employed as escorts assigned to individual tank columns heading towards the sea in the Coutances area. Each unit of advancing armor has at least one flight of fighter-bombers immediately overhead during the entire day, with radio liaison between planes and tanks.

The planes keep a lookout for German armor on the roads ahead of the advancing columns, and at the first signs of the enemy go in to bomb and strafe. When the obstructing tank or other armored vehicles have been destroyed or driven off, the planes return and radio, « Take them ahead. Road clear. »

A constant air patrol over columns of tanks is maintained in half-hour relays, with one flight not leaving until the next has arrived.

Allied Tactics Successful

While General Omar Bradley's men are pressing forward rapidly in the western sector, General Montgomery's British and Canadians are pinning down German armor on the eastern flank.

The Germans are holding the British drive at the price of using reserves badly needed to strengthen opposition to the American push in the west.

The Allied tactics of hitting first at one end of the line, and then at the other, have forced the Germans to try to be strong all along the line. Their insufficient forces result in their having to give ground in one sector, while they manage to hold on in another.

There have been no signs of enemy panzer divisions moving over to the western flank from the Caen sector, despite the fact that they are badly needed.

The Germans are continuing to use up their reserve forces with continual costly counter-attacks against the British and Canadians, latest of which came in the Verrieres area and was sharply repulsed by the Canadians.

In support of ground forces in this sector of the battle-front, rocket-firing aircraft scored hits on tanks and motorized infantry targets yesterday.

East and south of the battle area, fighter bombers in strength attacked rail targets. In the Amiens-Saint Quentin area, an ammunition train was blown up. Other rolling stock was attacked, and rails were cut in many places.

An indication of the devastating effect that the Allied air effort has against the Germans was given by recently-captured prisoners at the Normandy front.

They said that not more than five shots were ever fired by a mortar from any single position. After five shots, the crews take cover as it is considered unsafe to be nearer than 50 yards from where they fired because of counter-mortar fire and aircraft attack. (Reuter-BBC)

LEUNA SYNTHETIC OIL PLANT STRUCK

LONDON, July 28 — The Leuna synthetic oil factory at Merseburg, and other military targets in Central Germany, were attacked by « very strong forces » of Flying Fortresses of the 8th Air Force, it was announced tonight.

Bombing was done through the pathfinder technique when heavy clouds obscured the targets, particularly the Leuna factory, which manufactures synthetic oil and ammonia in large quantities. Escorting fighters destroyed four German

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Four thousand German prisoners have been taken by the Americans since their latest offensive started on Wednesday.

The Germans are not retreating in disorder, and are maintaining contact with the Americans. German resistance is strongest in the area northwest of Marigny, which seems to indicate that they are trying to hold a strong right flank, while their forces between Periers and Coutances withdraw.

Up at the north of the pocket, American troops are thrusting south in three almost parallel columns. One, striking south of Lessay, has advanced three miles and is now beyond the village of Marguerin. A little to the east, other forces pushing down both sides of the River Ay, have advanced four miles from the Lessay-Periers road. The third column, still farther to the east, is clearing the road south from Periers to Saint Sauveur Lendelin.

From St. Lô, the Americans have reached a point 10 miles south, to capture Tessy-sur-Vire.

The thundering lines of American tanks, half tracks, and self-propelled artillery hurled against the Germans have over-run 40 towns and villages in the two day-offensive, and 2,600 prisoners have been captured.

The German 2nd SS Elite Panzer Division and another armored Grenadier division are reported to be among those facing encirclement in this sector, as well as the Deutschland and Der Fuehrer regiments, Hitler's pride and joy.

While General Omar Bradley's men are pressing [illegible] rapidly in the western sector, General Montgomery's British and Canadians are pinning down German armor on the eastern flank.

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Bombing was done through the pathfinder technique when heavy clouds obscured the targets, particularly the Leuna factory, which manufactures synthetic oil and ammonia in large quantities. Escorting fighters destroyed four German aircraft, while bombers accounted for one more. Seven Allied bombers and two fighters were lost.

Brussels, Ghent Hit

Early this morning, military targets at Brussels and Ghent were attacked by small forces of heavy bombers. Escorting fighters strafed roads and railway facilities in the same area. Enemy shipping off the Pas de Calais coast was attacked by coastal aircraft early today.

Throughout the day yesterday, 2,000 offensive sorties were flown, 1,500 of them by fighter-bombers and rocket-firing fighters in support of troops at both the eastern and western ends of the Normandy front.

German air activity was sharply stepped up yesterday, and approximately 175 Luftwaffe planes were sighted. Twenty-three of these were shot down.

The weather over the beachhead today was reported to be not very good, with cloud down to 1,000 feet, and only fair visibility.

The Germans sent more flying bombs over southern England, including the London area, last night. Anti-aircraft guns and fighter planes destroyed a number of the bombs, but some damage and casualties were caused.

(Reuter - BBC)

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E-BOAT SUNK OFF NORMANDY COAST

LONDON, July 28 — British light coastal forces in an encounter with a heavy enemy force off the Normandy coast, sank one German E-boat and damaged several others, stated an Admiralty communique today. (Reuter)

GERMAN PILOT SURRENDERS

LONDON, July 28 — A German pilot, his aircraft undamaged and he himself unhurt, landed on a British-held air field in Normandy and smilingly surrendered to the British troops, it was announced at SHAEF today.

He was the pilot of one of four 109's which attacked the British troops. The other three fled without firing a shot, but this 23-year-old pilot explained that he saw a chance to finish his wartime career as a pilot by surrendering. (PWB)

8TH ARMY SEVEN MILES FROM FLORENCE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, July 28 — The 8th Army's hard-fought advance northward through the Chianti Mountains yesterday brought them to within seven miles of Florence from the south, while more rapid gains to the southwest threatened the key road and rail center of Empoli, 15 miles west of Tuscany's chief city.

Three armored columns are leading the 8th Army forces pressing northward through the hill mass around which the meandering Arno makes sweeping detour to the north. Armored car elements have entered San Casciano and pushed to its northern limits, where demolitions were temporarily delaying the advance to Florence, just seven miles away, yesterday. Four miles northwest, New Zealand tank and infantry forces pushed across the Pesa River under heavy adverse fire to reach the outskirts of Cerbara, eight miles southwest of Florence. The third column, moving along a secondary road six miles east of Highway 2 at San Casciano, yesterday had fought their way to within two miles of Strada in Chianti, which would place them some nine miles south of the Tuscan city.

All three of these foremost columns are working their way down the narrow valleys of the Arno River's tributary streams. Cerbara, where the enemy's once crack 4th Parachute Division is putting up a fierce resistance against the New Zealanders, is an important junction of two secondary roads, one running northeast to Florence and into the Greve River Valley, and the other leading northwest along the Pesa Valley toward Empoli. Highway 2, the main road into Florence from Poggibonsi, runs almost due north through the Greve River Valley, while the route being followed by the easternmost of the three columns leads through the Ema River Valley.

Fierce Enemy Resistance

The enemy is putting up the fiercest resistance to this penetration, similar to the tactics by which the 5th Army finally enveloped and captured the Tuscan coast port of Leghorn. Every commanding height is stubbornly defended and used as a vantage point to lay down a heavy interdictory fire on the roads along the valley floors, so that advance is possible only after infantry have pushed back into the hills to outflank and destroy these upland strongpoints.

It was reported here today that the Germans have at least one more defensive hill line between the furthest point of the Allied advance and Florence.

In other gains along the sector south of the Arno now taken over by the 8th Army, patrols thrust two miles north of Castelnovo in the Elsa River Valley, to approach within four miles of Empoli, on the main Pisa-

the sector of the bridgehead over the Arno River north and northwest of Arezzo, small gains were made and positions consolidated. The town of Citerna, on the Cerfone River 11 miles east of Arezzo, was captured, and tanks and infantry were reported in Santa Fista, on the Tiber River 12 miles east of Arezzo.

On the 5th Army front, patrol actions and artillery exchanges continued, but no major developments were reported.

Alexander Instructs Patriots

General Sir Harold Alexander has broadcast instructions to Italian Patriots to continue harassing retreating Germans. The instructions were broadcast over Radio Sardinia.

Italian Patriots were also warned against the Fascist political police in another broadcast from Radio Sardinia.

King At Front

Within close range of German gunfire, the King yesterday pinned the Victoria Cross on three men: a British officer, a British soldier, and an Indian sepoy.

Later, the King reviewed Polish troops, heroes of the storming of Mount Cassino to prepare the way for the 8th Army advance.

Ploesti Struck Again

Up to 500 Italy-based Fortresses and Liberators today struck at military installations at Ploesti, Rumania, in the second attack within 12 hours. A heavy smoke screen protected the target, and forced the heavy bombers to drop their explosives by aid of instruments.

Intense flak was encountered, as well as a number of enemy interceptors which were prevented from attacking the formations by their long-range fighter escort.

A smaller formation of Liberators bombed the important railhead of Nazi supplies at Phlorina, Greece, near the Yugoslav-Albanian border. Neither flak nor enemy fighters were met on this mission.

Weiss Plant Seriously Damaged

As a result of yesterday's attack by up to 500 Italy based bombers on the Manfred Weiss armament works at Budapest, largest in all Hungary, 25 buildings were totally destroyed and some 23 others seriously damaged, it was announced here today.

The official report, based on reconnaissance photographs, stated that "very few buildings escaped serious damage," and declared that the aluminium electrolysis plants, the gas plant, the small arms plants, and the machine and assembly complex had been virtually destroyed by the bombardament, which sent columns of flame and smoke over 15,000 feet into the air.

The Liberators and Fortresses were over the big factory area for almost 40 minutes, and carried out their mission despite attacks by more than 100 enemy fighters, of which at least 14 were shot down by escorting fighters, according to preliminary counts.

Night flying heavy bombers yesterday attacked military objectives at Ploesti.

Medium bombers of the 1st Tactical Air Force concentrated yesterday on the big Borgoforte rail bridge a 1,000 foot-long steel

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ains yesterday brought them to within seven miles of Florence from the south, while more rapid gains to the southwest threatened the key road and rail center of Empoli, 15 miles west of Tuscany's chief city.

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Between the main columns pressing north to Florence on Route 2 and on the Strada in Chianti road six miles to the east, 8th Army forces cleared the enemy from Mercatale and progressed a mile north of this town, along a network of dirt roads connecting the highways on each side. Still further east, 8th Army troops had also cleared the enemy from Penelli, just two miles southwest of the town of Figline in Val d'Arno, on the east banks of the Arno River.

On the Adriatic coast, Polish forces made considerable advances yesterday, after the sudden weakening of enemy resistance. Four villages stretching from the coast just south of the Misa River to a point some eight miles inland were occupied, and a fifth, just 10 miles inland and 11/2 miles southeast of the Misa, was entered by patrols. The captured hamlets were Mandriola, San Angelo, Filetto, and Ostra, while patrols only had reached Vaccarile.

Polish patrols crossed the Misa River under heavy mortar and artillery fire, while forward troops were fighting in the outsirts of Senigallia, on the coast on the south bank of the stream.

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Medium bombers of the 1st Tactical Air Force concentrated yesterday on the big Borgoforte rail bridge, a 1,000 foot-long steel span eight miles south of Mantua, and a bridge across the Po River 10 miles north of Alessandria. In other bridge attacks, medium and fighter-bombers ranged across Italy from near the French frontier to the Genoa and Turin-Milan area. At Porto Fino harbor, a 200-foot merchant vessel was struck. An enemy airdrome at Lonate Pozzolo, near Milan, was also attacked.

In these operations, comprising approximately 2,000 sorties, 18 Allied planes are missing.

VFW Head in Italy

Carl J. Schoeniger, commander-in-chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, has arrived in the Mediterranean theatre to visit front line troops, hospitals, airforce units, and naval installations, mainly to question soldiers as to their post-war desires, it was announced here today.

The veterans' head is travelling under invitation from President Roosevelt, it was said. (PRO)

YUGOSLAVS ROUT GERMAN GROUP

ALGIERS, July 28 — The Free Yugoslav Radio broadcast a special communique early today, from the Supreme Command of the Yugoslav Army of National Liberation, reporting the complete rout of a German group consisting of units of the S.S. Skenderberg Division, parts of the 181st Grenadier Division, and of the 4th Brandenburg Regiment

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

— altogether over 5,000 men assisted by strong artillery, tanks, and air forces.

The Germans were carrying out offensive operations from Pec and Plav toward Andrijevica, with the intention of capturing Beranc and Lim Valley (in Montenegro) communications for the passage of Germans to Bosnia.

After capturing Andrijevica and approaching Beranc, and while Yugoslav units were offering desperate frontal resistance, other units completely encircled the German forces from the rear, and finally the whole group was destroyed.

A great quantity of war material fell into Yugoslav hands.

Island Fighting Continues

Fighting continues on the Dalmatian islands of Peljesac, Korcula, and Mljet, following the successful Partisan landings reported in Wednesday's communique.

On the mainland, the territory round Cetina has been cleared of the enemy, while in Slavonia, the Kosta Jinica railway line has been damaged at 10 points. Two enemy strongholds were destroyed, and Plenkovac has been captured. The Allied air forces are cooperating in these actions.

Enemy communications are being attacked and demolished in all parts of Yugoslavia. On the Prijepolje Plevle communication line in Montenegro, seven German tanks were destroyed. Near the town of Plevije, a German mechanized column was broken up and the remnants chased back to town.

Heavy fighting is going on in the Morava sector, in Serbia, where Yugoslav units are putting up stiff resistance against enemy attacks and also carrying out counter-attacks on the Kopalnik sector. The enemy has concentrated strong forces, and has begun to attack violently in an easterly direction, concentrating particularly east of the city of Nis.

In Herzegovinia, on the Gacko Bilek sector, Partisans are waging a successful war against the Germans.

(Reuter)

SPELLMAN VISITS FRONT

WITH THE 5TH ARMY, PISA AREA, July 28 — Archbishop Spellman, of New York, visited the front line command post yesterday and talked to officers and men while shells whistled overhead. He flew in a Piper Cub close to the leaning tower of Pisa, and then went on to Leghorn. (PWB)

ITALIAN PATRIOTS' PACT WITH SLOVENES

ALGIERS, July 28 — The National Liberation Committee of Italy has concluded an agreement, approved by Marshal Tito, with the Liberation Committee of Slovenia providing for the creation of a joint fighting unit, without distinction of nationality, stated Radio France, at Algiers.

The purpose of the agreement is to coordinate action in the region in which both groups operate. A common paper in the two languages will be published. (PWB)

U. S. TINIAN CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED

WASHINGTON, July 28 — Official figures give American casualties on Tinian, as of Tuesday, as 159 killed, 441 wounded, and 32 missing. Enemy dead amount to 2,089.

In the bombing operations on Yap Island, five American aircraft were lost, but four pilots are safe. On Tuesday evening, a formation of enemy aircraft attempted to attack our naval forces off the Carolines, but before they could come to close quarters three were shot down by fighters, two were damaged, and the remainder were driven off. Our heavy bombers made a daylight attack on supply areas.

American carrier-based planes also sank a Japanese destroyer and an oil tanker, an escort ship or mine layer, seven small cargo vessels, and many smaller ships in a series of attacks in the Western Carolines. (Reuter)

BRITISH SUBS HIT JAP SHIPPING

LONDON, July 28 — British submarines, intensifying operations against Japanese shipping, recently destroyed 21 more supply ships and other craft in Far Eastern waters. An Admiralty communique said today that, in addition, hits were obtained on two medium-sized supply ships, while a small tanker was severely damaged by gunfire.

Submarines bombarded oil tanks at Sibolga, on the northeast coast of Sumatra, and military installations on the northern part of Ross Island and Port Blair, in the Andaman group.

Describing the attack on Sumatra, Walter Logan, British United Press correspondent, said that Dutch and British ships penetrated into the harbor itself and shelled and torpedoed everything in sight.»

«Firing without pause, "added Logan," the destroyers pushed in to within a few hundred yards of the shore. Heavy shells ploughed into the dockyards and workshops, and 10 salvoes of the heaviest shells crashed into a barracks and devastated half the area. The place was covered with smoke and dust as the fleet steamed away, and billowing clouds of smoke indicated that oil storages had been hit.»

A communique from Kandy, Ceylon, stated that the Allied attack along the Palel-Tamu road continues in full strength. The Japanese are speeding up withdrawals from their main defensive positions about eight miles from Palel. Three more positions have been taken. On the Tiddim road, the Allies advanced another mile.

In fighting eight miles from Palel on the Tamu road, more than 130 Japanese dead have been counted. Three villages on the northern edge of the enemy defense system have been abandoned under threat of outflanking by Allied tanks and infantry. Tanks and aircraft are supporting the general Allied advance.

In the northwest Myitkyina sector, American units made some headway. Chinese troops along the western railroad sector and Indian forces occupied the village of Laja, shooting up two Japanese positions nearby.

On the Burma-China border, little change was reported in the fighting on the outskirts of besieged Hengchow and at other points in that area. Severe fighting is in progress to the town's northeast, where reinforced Japanese units are pushing southward. Chinese with support from American bombers and fighters overwhelmed enemy defenses at Laifenghsun, southwest of Tengyuen, a stronghold only a few kilometers from Myitkyina. Japanese casualties were over 600, and the Chinese took much material, when they captured enemy fortified hill positions southwest of Laifenghsun. (PWB)

JAPS DENY EXECUTION U. S. PILOTS

LONDON, July 28 — The Japanese news agency said that an official spokesman today denied reports that the American pilots who crashed on Japanese soil were being executed. The spokesman, referring to the notes exchanged between the American and Japanese governments through the Swiss Legation, said: «The American Government seems to have misinterpreted the radio message on July 15 from Shonan (Singapore). The announcer only said "the attacking B-29 bombers which were shot down out of the sky of Japan have thus come to their one-way ticket to hell."»

Reuter added that the Japanese broadcast on July 15, directed to the American forces in Southwest Pacific, said that several airmen captured in the first Super-Fortress raid on northern Kyushu had been executed. The broadcast warned that «any Allied airman who falls or bails out

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In Dutch New Guinea, large fuel fires were started in the Manokwari area, and three airdromes were bombed with 59 tons of explosives.

In British New Guinea, on the Aitape-Wewak sector, our aircraft dropped 37 tons of explosives in support of ground forces. Medium and light bombers struck shipping installations and defense and supply areas in Rabaul with 44 tons of bombs, damaging slipways and starting many fires. (Reuter)

JAPANESE SHIPS SUNK

WASHINGTON, July 28 — A communique issued at Allied HQ, New Guinea, stated that Allied bombers left three small Japanese ships out of a convoy of five on fire, and probably sank a fourth at Truk, in the Caroline Islands.

A communique from the Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific, Admiral Nimitz, stated that units of United States Marines now control the northern one-third of Tinian Island, including Mount Lasso, the commanding height of the island.

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CANADIAN AIRMAN WINS VC

LONDON, July 28 — A Canadian flight lieutenant, David Ernest Hornell, has been posthumously awarded the Victoria Cross, it was announced here today.

Hornell, who was the first Canadian airman to win a V.C. in the air, died after 24 hours in a dinghy when his plane crashed into the sea following a successful attack on a U-boat.

The citation said: «By pressing home a skilful and successful attack against fierce opposition, and by fortifying and encouraging his comrades in the subsequent ordeal, this officer displayed valor and devotion to duty of the highest order.» (Reuter)

AID FOR EUROPE'S REFUGEES ANNOUNCED

LONDON, July 28 — Europe's millions of war refugees and people who have been forced to work in foreign countries will be helped to return to their homes and, will in most cases, be fed, clothed, and sheltered during the transfer period, it was announced at SHAEF yesterday.

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This work will be under the direction of the Allied Army's Civil Affairs Division known as the Displaced Persons Branch. Major General Allen Wyant Gullion of the U. S. Army will be in charge. (OWI)

U.S. WAR CASUALTIES TOTAL 257,779

WASHINGTON, July 28 — Casualties of the United States armed forces since the outbreak of war amount to 257,779, the Office of War Information announced last night. The total is made up of 58,670 dead, 104,888 wounded, 48,966 missing, and 45,255 prisoners.

Of the casualties, the Army's losses were 207,283 as of July 6, and the Navy's 50,496 as of July 27. (OWI)

INSIDE GERMANY

GENERAL ERNST VAHL KILLED

LONDON, July 28 — General Ernst Vahl of the SS has been killed in an « accident, » the German radio stated tonight.

The accident happened while he was on a visit to the front, the radio added. Vahl had recently been given a training job at the chief office of the Waffen SS command.

He is the fifth German general whose death by accident has been reported in the past four months. (Reuter)

NAZIS DARE NOT TELL FULL STORY

LONDON, July 28 — Robert Lloyd, Reuter commentator, said that the Goebbels version of the plot against Hitler, plus the names of the plotters given by the German News Agency, is proof that the Nazi chiefs have not told and dare not tell the full story. Lloyd wrote:

« Goebbels has alleged that the people mentioned frequently in the foreign press as opponents of the Nazi regime had come into the open during the present crisis. Yet, Colonel General Ludwig Beck had long fallen into oblivion, while Colonel General Erich Hoeppner, and General of the Infantry Friedrich Olbricht were completely unknown abroad, except to students of German Army lists.

« While the Nazis are evidently still wary about the names of the really prominent military leaders, they apparently try to implicate, along with real opponents, unknown men whose record can be used to throw discredit on the whole military opposition. This is plainly the case with Hoeppner, who has never been known to harbor any aspirations, and cannot have been in the German War Office at a critical moment, as he was reported then to be under arrest. Hoeppner, however, is the only German Army Commander to have been dishonorably dismissed during the present war, and that is precisely why Goebbels is dragging in his name.

« For the allegation that he, of all people, was a candidate of the rebels for the post of commander-in-chief is calculated to show leaders of the revolt as unworthy of the sympathies of the officer corps.

Source of Bomb

Meanwhile, Nazi propaganda has failed to produce any evidence for alleged links between the conspiracy and Germany's enemies. The Only "proof" preferred by Goebbels is the alleged British origin of the time-bomb used by Count Klaus Von Stauffenberg. As Von Stauffenberg was a high-placed German officer who could easily procure explosives at any time desired at home without importing them at great trouble and risk from abroad, it would appear that the Nazi imagination is getting somewhat exhausted. «

« At the same time, the very weakness of the Goebbels' statement is believed to have embarrassed Dr. Goebbels, who wanted to hush up the terror and did not refer to it in his Wednesday night's broadcast.

Many gaps have developed in the clientele of the bar restaurant of Berlin's famous Adlon, rendezvous of Prussian officers, the nobility, and rich industrialists, and favorite haunt of the former Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm. Some of the missing customers have been liquidated, and others have gone into hiding. The former Crown Prince is among the missing, and is generally assumed to have gone into retreat at his castle in Silesia. (PWB)

ALLIES DISCUSS PLANS FOR GERMANY

LONDON, July 28 — While Himmler's Nazi terror is raging in Germany, and the Nazi Party and the German generals are struggling for power, representatives of the United States, Britain, and Russia met in London yesterday to discuss the most recent developments in the German crisis, and to approve further details of the plans for handling a defeated Germany after the war.

Mr. John Winant, the U. S. Ambassador, Mr. Fedor Gusev, the Soviet Ambassador, and Sir William Strang, of the British Foreign Office, attended the meeting.

As the final German debacle becomes more imminent, the council will meet more often, it was stated in London last night.

More stories of the struggle raging in Germany are reaching London, in spite of frantic attempts by the Nazis to shroud it in secrecy.

Reliable reports from Stockholm stated that communications from Berlin were again cut last night in similar circumstances to those of the night of July 20, when the attempt on Hitler's life was made. The reports also stated that slaughter of German Army officers by Himmler continues unabated. (PWB)

LIBERATED ITALY

BIOCHEMIST SAVES LABORATORY

ROME, July 28 — Allied Control Commission officials revealed today that Dr. Vittorio Zavaglia, director of one of the few vaccine-producing laboratories for livestock in Italy, was able to save his valuable equipment from the Germans when the enemy evacuated the Rome area.

As a result of the efforts of Dr. Zavaglia, who remained in his laboratory while the battle for Rome raged around and past the building, the laboratory is still functioning. It is expected to turn out its first product, 24,000 doses of vaccine against hoof and mouth disease in cattle, on August 2.

The scientist hid his most valuable equipment, and was able to save the small herd of cattle used in the vaccine production by explaining to German authorities that they were suffering from typhoid infection. He improvised a concrete shelter inside the laboratory, where he took refuge as shells from the battle penetrated the building.

The laboratory is the only one within liberated territory producing animal vaccines. It's potential production of 24,000 doses a week of vaccine against hoof and mouth disease will be distributed in all provinces. This cattle disease is endemic in Italy, but is normally fatal in only two per cent of the cases. (UNN)

EIGHT TOMMIES SAVE ART TREASURES

ROME, July 28 — As the battle for Siena neared its climax, eight British soldiers stationed at Villa Gamba-Castelli at Arceno fought off a detachment of 15 Germans who tried to set fire to the villa, in which were deposited some of the finest pictures from Siena, Massa Marittima, and Grosseto, it was reported here today by the Monuments

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« At the same time, the very weakness of the Goebbels' story one week after the event may be taken as indicating that the whole plot was not a frame up prepared by the Nazi regime in traditional Reichstag fire style, but a real Army conspiracy too strongly backed to make the publication of the truth safe for Nazi leaders even now. » (Reuter)

GOEBBELS GIVES FIRST TOTAL WAR ORDER

STOCKHOLM, July 28 — Goebbel's first total war order directs German frontline troops to do manual work, such as building bridges and repairing roads, according to news agency dispatches reaching here today.

This type of work formerly was done by the Todt Labor Organization.

The order also prohibited all holidays for women workers throughout Germany. (PWB)

NAZIS TURN ON GERMAN NOBLES

LONDON, July 28 — The keynote of the terror against the Junkers was set last week by German Labour Front leader Robert Ley, when he recommended the extermination of the entire class of Graf von Stauffenberg, the officer who made the attack on Hitler's life. Ley added that the slayings of the nobility had been in progress for several days.

[illegible]
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The British guards were placed at the villa at the request of the Superintendant of Galleries in Siena and took their places in spite of battle conditions.

The same authorities here also reported that an important 14th Century fresco by Ambrogio Lorenzetti has been found on one of the altars of the Church of Saint Augustine in Siena. It was brought to light when a later painting was removed for safekeeping. (ACC)

GERMANS BURN REGISTRY AT MOCALE

ROME, July 28 — The records of 70 years of the births, marriages, and deaths in the village of Mocale, south of Florence, were deliberately destroyed by the Germans before they withdrew.

When the registry blazed, the villagers had no water to extinguish the fire. (Reuter)

POPE HOLDS RECORD AUDIENCES

ROME, July 28 — More than 150,000 Allied soldiers have attended the audiences which the Pope has held daily since the liberation of Rome, said a dispatch to the London DAILY TELEGRAPH.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785421

So great are the crowds that the Vatican supplies of rosaries and papal medals have been exhausted. The Papal chamberlains instead give the soldiers pilgrims' cards bearing the Pope's portrait.

Reuter said the Archbishop of Westminister arrived yesterday for an audience with the Pope. (Reuter)

FASCIST MONUMENT REMOVED

ROME, July 28 — By order of the civic authorities of Rome, the monument to Fascist Heroes on the Capitoline Hill which stood at the left of the Senatorial Palace has been removed.

It was erected in 1926, and was formed from a huge block of Egyptian marble found in the Sallustian Gardens. The stone itself is thought to have been the base of the Sallustian Obelisk, now at the Trinità dei Monti. Consequently, it will not be destroyed, but will be preserved as a relic of ancient Roman art, shorn, however of its latter-day, Fascist significance. (UNN)

MAXIMUM PRICES FIXED

ROME, July 28 — The office of Price Control has issued a list of the maximum prices to be charged for certain food articles and services effective August 15.

The highest price hotels may charge for coffee (without sugar) is 11 lire; for orangeade, 12 lire; for lemonade, 9 lire; and for vermouth, 14 lire. This does not include the tip for table service.

The maximum a first-class barber may charge for a haircut is 16 lire; for a shave with tonic, 8 lire; for a massage, 35 lire.

For a shoe shine, the rates are 5 lire for shoes 7 lire for boots, and 12 lire for knee-high boots.

The price lists must be conspicuously displayed for the benefit of the public, who may report infringement to any policeman, or to the Italian Office of Price Control in Piazza Gioacchino Belli, n. 2, or to the AMG Black Market Repression Office at Via Cesare Battisti n. 120. (UNN)

DEATH FOR CIVIL CRIMES ABOLISHED

ROME, July 28 — The Council of Ministers today abolished the death penalty in so far as ordinary crimes under the civil code are concerned. This is a return to the classic penal system of Italy prior to the rise of the Fascists, who introduced the death penalty in their codes.

The extreme penalty of death will remain, however, in the military penal code and in the law for the punishment of crimes committed by Fascists which latter exception corresponds, «to the absolute necessity of justice as demanded by the entire Italian people.» (UNN)

NEW NATIONAL POLICE HEAD NAMED

ROME, July 28 — Luigi Ferrari today was named Director General of Public Security by the Council of Ministers. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

DUTCH GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZES FCNL

LONDON, July 28 — The Dutch Government in Exile has officially recognized the French Committee of National Liberation as the Provisional Government of France. (Reuter)

The Polish Minister of the Interior, Wladyslaw Banaczyk, broadcasting from London recently, paid tribute to the Soviet forces and to the Polish Underground Army which are rapidly driving German rule from Poland.

«The speedy developments of events in the East show that the days of German rule in Poland are numbered. Under the impact of the heroic Soviet forces, the resistance of the German armed forces is breaking. The rate of the Red Army's advance is undoubtedly speeded up by the fighting of the Polish Underground Army which, obeying the orders of its government, has passed to open fighting against the Germans.» said the Polish Minister. (Reuter)

FULL YUGOSLAV CABINET MEETS

LONDON, July 28 — Dr. Kosanovic, Minister of the Interior in the new Yugoslav Cabinet, and Dr. Izidor Cankar, Minister of Education, arrived in London from the United States yesterday. Thus, all the members of the Cabinet are now assembled. It is understood that the Cabinet yesterday decided on important personnel changes in diplomatic representation, especially affecting senior posts. (Reuter)

BEAVERBROOK MAY CONTINUE OIL TALKS

LONDON, July 28 — Lord Beaverbrook, Lord Privy Seal, who heads the British Oil Delegation now in the United States, has the authority to continue Anglo-American discussions on post-war international aviation, which started in London this spring, a House of Commons questioner was informed today in a written reply from Prime Minister Churchill. (PWB)

ANGLO-AMERICAN-LUXEMBOURG AGREEMENT

WASHINGTON, July 28 — The United States and Great Britain have signed an agreement with the Luxembourg Government in London covering civil administration procedure during the Grand Duchy's liberation.

The State Department, announcing the agreement yesterday, said it is on the same model as those concluded with Belgium, the Netherlands, and Norway. It added that Russia has expressed approval of the agreement.

The agreement provides for control by the Allied Supreme Commander during the military phase of the liberation, with resumption of full responsibility for the civil administration by the Luxembourg Government as soon as the military situation permits. (OWI)

DUKE OF WINDSOR IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, July 28 — The Duke of Windsor, Governor of the Bahamas, has arrived in Washington for a series of official conferences with the British Joint chiefs of staff and officials of the Anglo-American Carribean Commission.

The Duke conferred Wednesday with Cordell Hull, U. S. Secretary of State, James Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, and J. Edgar Hoover, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. (PWB)

BIG REFORM PROGRAM FOR INDIA

LONDON, July 28 — During a debate in the House of Commons today, Mr. L.A.C. Amery, Secretary of State for India, said that while conditions for a political solution of India's problems were maturing, reforms were to be rushed for doubling the agricultural capacity of the country over the next 15 years, for providing universal, compulsory free education at a cost rising to over 75 million pounds, and for building 400,000 miles of roads.

India stood on the eve of a great industrial advance, he added. He renewed the assurances that Britain stands by her promises of independence after the war made to India

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LONDON, July 28 — The Dutch Government in Exile has officially recognized the French Committee of National Liberation as the Provisional Government of France (Reuter)

DOMINICA, GUATAMALA-ARGENTINE BREAK

WASHINGTON, July 28 — The State Department announced yesterday that two more South American Republics, the Dominican Republic and Guatemala, have withdrawn diplomatic recognition of the existing Argentine Government, in accordance with the diplomatic policy of the United States.

The American State Department charged on Wednesday, in an official statement, that Argentina had deliberately violated its pledge to support the United Nations' war effort. (PWB)

KREMLIN BANQUET FOR PCNL

MOSCOW, July 28 — Among those present at the banquet given by Marshal Stalin in the Kremlin in honor of members of the Polish Committee of National Liberation were Asupka Morawski, president of the committee, General Rola Grimerski, commander-in chief of the Polish forces, V. M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, Marshals Voroshilov, Zhukov, and Voronov, and Admiral of the Fleet Kuznetsov.

A number of speeches were made in which the bonds of friendship between Poland and the Soviet Union and their will to fight against the common enemy were stressed.

LONDON, July 28 — Lord Beaverbrook, Lord Privy Seal, who heads the British Oil Delegation now in the United States, has the authority to continue Anglo-American discussions on post-war international aviation, which started in London this spring, a House of Commons questioner was informed today in a written reply from Prime Minister Churchill. (PWB)

ANGLO-AMERICAN-LUXEMBOURG AGREEMENT

WASHINGTON, July 28 — The United States and Great Britain have signed an agreement with the Luxembourg Government in London covering civil administration procedure during the Grand Duchy's liberation.

The State Department, announcing the agreement yesterday, said it is on the same model as those concluded with Belgium, the Netherlands, and Norway. It added that Russia has expressed approval of the agreement.

The agreement provides for control by the Allied Supreme Commander during the military phase of the liberation, with resumption of full responsibility for the civil administration by the Luxembourg Government as soon as the military situation permits. (OWI)

DUKE OF WINDSOR IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, July 28 — The Duke of Windsor, Governor of the Bahamas, has arrived in Washington for a series of official conferences with the British joint chiefs of staff and officials of the Anglo-American Carribean Commission.

The Duke conferred Wednesday with Cordell Hull, U. S. Secretary of State, James Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, and J. Edgar Hoover, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. (PWB)

BIG REFORM PROGRAM FOR INDIA

LONDON, July 28 — During a debate in the House of Commons today, Mr. L.A.C. Amery, Secretary of State for India, said that while conditions for a political solution of India's problems were maturing, reforms were to be rushed for doubling the agricultural capacity of the country over the next 15 years, for providing universal, compulsory free education at a cost rising to over 75 million pounds, and for building 400,000 miles of roads.

India stood on the eve of a great industrial advance, he added. He renewed the assurances that Britain stands by her promises of independence after the war made to India two years ago. The offer made by Sir Stafford Cripps still holds good. (Reuter)

OCCUPIED AREAS

GERMAN REPRISALS ON GENOESE

ROME, July 28 — Coups by Italian Patriots have been taking place in Genoa, where the majority of the industrial workers have been on strike since the beginning of the month. «Savage German reprisals» have been carried out, according to information reaching here, which stated, «The Nazis are pursuing a policy of systematic deportations.»

They cordoned off the industrial and ship-building suburb of Sestri, and arrested a thousand workmen, who were immediately sent to Germany. Eighteen-year-old youths were called up and sent for labor service. (PWB)

PATRIOTS BURN 600,000 LITERS PETROL

LONDON, July 28 — More stories of the growth of Belgian Patriot resistance are reaching London.

Belgian Patriots recently carried out one of their greatest acts of sabotage by destroying 600,000 liters of

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

German petrol intended for the Normandy battlefront. They set fire to the train transporting the petrol on the Namur-Dinant line, and completely destroyed it. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

ITALY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, July 28 — Today's communique:

LAND: Troops of the 8th Army in their drive to the River Arno west of Florence have made substantial gains, and are now within four miles of the town of Empoli. Further east, in their drive toward Florence, local gains have been made against strong opposition. In these two sectors, the towns of San Casciano, Vallecchia, and Cambiano have been taken. On the high ground between the Arno and Tiber Rivers, troops of the 8th Army have made local gains in heavy fighting, including the capture of the town of Citerna.

In the Adriatic sector, Polish troops of the 8th Army are now firm on the line of the River Misa, and are fighting in the outskirts of the town of Senigallia, with patrols across the river.

On the 5th Army front, the activity has been confined to patrols and artillery duels.

AIR: Medium forces of heavy bombers yesterday attacked the Manfred Weiss armament works, near Budapest.

Tactical aircraft concentrated their attacks on enemy communications and supply lines, as well as other targets in northern Italy, the battle area, and Yugoslavia.

In these operations, at least 16 enemy aircraft were destroyed and 18 of ours are missing. One of our aircraft is missing from the night operation July 26/27.

MAAF flew about 2,000 sorties.

Last night, our bombers attacked military objectives at Ploesti. (PWB - PRO)

WESTERN FRONT (I)

SHAEF, July 28 — Today's communique:

In the western sector of the Normandy front, Allied forces have maintained their rapid advances.

Our troops have pushed forward west of Marigny to the vicinity of Camproud, and southwest to the vicinity of Cerisy la Salle. Other formations have advanced south of Periers. Ground has also been gained west of Caumont.

South of Caen, our positions remain firm.

A number of attempts by the enemy to develop counter-attacks have been broken up by our artillery and supporting aircraft, which were active throughout yesterday on both sectors.

In the western sector, fighter-bombers patrolled ahead of advancing armored columns attacking tank units, gun positions, defended hedgerows, and observation posts as far as Coutances, and southward to Villebaudon.

In the eastern battle sector, rocket-firing aircraft scored hits on tanks and motorised infantry targets. East and south of the battle area, fighter-bombers in strength attacked rail targets.

In the Amiens-Saint Quintin area, an ammunition train was blown up. Other rolling stock was attacked, and rails cut in many places. Yesterday, at least 23 enemy planes were destroyed in the air; 21 of our aircraft are missing from all these operations. (Reuter)

WESTERN FRONT (II)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, July 28 — Friday night's Soviet communique:

During July 28, north of Dvinsk, our troops, developing their offensive, occupied with fighting over 350 populated localities, including Tilzha, Kristinki, Vilari, Gritseni, Villani, Vitsmuizha, Rybini, Preili, Subintsi, and the railway stations of Saksagala, Ladzukan, Struzhano, Kaigala, Gritseni, Urgava, Belani, Sukholi, Kalmeno, Krozna, Krai, and Sergunda.

South of Dvinsk, our troops, in the course of their offensive occupied over 60 populated localities, including Neverkuni, Griva, Yudovka, Yanovka, Tarzhiki, Schava, and the railway stations of Griva, Zemgale, and Kurmantai.

North and south of Shaulai (Shavli), our troops, advancing with fighting, occupied over 150 populated localities, including the towns of Ionishkis, Vekshnyani, Gitari, Aukshtelki, Fedori, and the railway stations of Ionishkis, Taleotsi, Yanovitseshki, Gorniki, and Fedori.

Troops of the 1st White Russian Front, as a result of a skillful outflanking maneuver combined with frontal attack, captured the regional center of White Russia, the town and fortress of Brest (Litovsk), strategically important railway junction, and powerful stronghold of the German defense covering the approaches to Warsaw; and also occupied with fighting over 60 other populated localities, including the town of Visokoye, district center of Brest Region; the town of Terespol; Klukovichi, Burodzevka, Bulka, Zazheche, Shtavi, Shumaki, Pugachevo, Vershoni, Makrani, Rokitno, and the railway stations of Visoko-Litovsk and Terespol.

Our troops have encircled an enemy group consisting of three divisions west of Brest, pressed them against the River Western Bug, and are now engaged in the annihilation of these divisions.

Northwest and west of Lublin, our troops, developing their successful offensive, occupied with fighting over 300 populated localities, including Stochek, Lyafovich, Sennitsa, Sokhtel, Kazinesh, Kamen, and the railway stations of Pilyava, Zhichen, Vangolnitsa, and Nedvizhtsa.

Troops of the 1st Ukrainian Front, having forced the River San, broke through the enemy defenses, and as a result of an outflanking maneuver of our tank, infantry, and cavalry units, captured the following important railway junctions, and powerful strongholds of the Germans: the town and fortress of Peremyshl, and the town of Yaroslav.

During the liquidation of enemy units in the area of Lvov, our troops captured the following trophies: 35 tanks, 250 guns of all calibers, 420 mortars, over 500 machine-guns, 60 armored transports, 20 railway trains, over 1,000 horses, and also a large number of stores with ammunition, arms, and other military equipment; 3,600 German officers and men were taken prisoner. The enemy left on the battlefield over 8,000 corpses of his officers and men.

West and southwest of Stanislavov, our troops captured the following district centers of Stanislavov Region: the town of Peregrinsko, the town of Salotvin; and also occupied with fighting over 30 other populated localities, including Dobrovlyani, Novitsa, Ruvnya, Krasno, Porogi, Krichka, Manyava, and the railway station of Peregrinsko.

There are no material changes on other sectors of the front.

During July 27, our troops destroyed or damaged on all fronts a total of 57 German tanks. In air combat and by anti-aircraft fire, 53 enemy planes were shot down.

On the night of July 27/28, our Air Force bombed the railway junctions of Insterburg (East Prussia), Warsaw, and Kruskis. Military echelons and stores were effectively bombed. During the raid on Insterburg, two echelons were blown up by direct hits, and some 30 fires were started, which enveloped the whole territory of the railway junction. Fuel dumps were set ablaze, and in the central section of the

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MAAF flew about 2,000 sorties.

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WESTERN FRONT (I)

SHAEF, July 23 — Today's communique:

In the western sector of the Normandy front, Allied forces have maintained their rapid advances.

Our troops have pushed forward west of Marigny to the vicinity of Camprond, and southwest to the vicinity of Cerisy la Salle. Other formations have advanced south of Periers. Ground has also been gained west of Caumont.

South of Caen, our positions remain firm.

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In the eastern battle sector, rocket-firing aircraft scored hits on tanks and motorised infantry targets. East and south of the battle area, fighter-bombers in strength attacked rail targets.

In the Amiens-Saint Quintin area, an ammunition train was blown up. Other rolling stock was attacked, and rails cut in many places. Yesterday, at least 23 enemy planes were destroyed in the air; 21 of our aircraft are missing from all these operations. (Reuter)

WESTERN FRONT (II)

SHAEF, July 28 — Tonight's communique:

In the western sector, there has been some progress south of Lessay, where Allied troops have advanced down the Lessay-Coutances road to the vicinity of Marguerin.

Farther east, our forces have advanced up both banks of the River Ay to the area of Corbuchon.

On the Periers-Coutances road, a strong armored thrust has joined the westward drive from Marigny in the outskirts of Coutances. Our forces have passed through Notre Dame de Cenilly, and are continuing down the road to the southwest.

Another force has smashed through Maupertus, north of Percy. Our forces have taken Tessy sur Vire, and have continued along the road southwest of the town. We are seven miles from Gavray.

South of St. Lô, our forces hold the high ground east of the river. In the area between St. Lô and Caumont, we have improved our positions.

Our aircraft continued their support of the ground forces, concentrating on road and rail targets as weather permitted. Light and medium bombers cut rail lines radiating from Paris to Montargis, Dijon, Moulins, Tours, and Rouen. Supply stores near Brecy and Caillouet were hit. Fighter-bombers later destroyed rolling stock in the rail yards at Bueil, and near Maintenon. (Reuter)

Region; the town of Terespol; Klukovichi, Barodzevka, Bulka, Zazheche, Shtavi, Shumaki, Pugachevo, Vershoni, Makrani, Rokitno, and the railway stations of Visoko-Litovsk and Terespol.

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There are no material changes on other sectors of the front.

During July 27, our troops destroyed or damaged on all fronts a total of 57 German tanks. In air combat and by anti-aircraft fire, 53 enemy planes were shot down.

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During the raid on Warsaw and Praga, numerous fires were started, railway cars, flatcars, and fuel cisterns were set afire. Fires were followed by heavy explosions.

During the raid on Krustkis, large fires were started among numerous military echelons. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, July 28 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

In the Lanzo Valley groups of patriots have engaged sizable German forces, taking many prisoners and inflicting serious losses on the enemy.

On the Apennine Mountains in the provinces of Bologna and Reggio, German motor columns carrying supplies and munitions to the front have been attacked by patriots. Several motor vehicles were destroyed.

In the Lanzo Valley groups of patriots have engaged of patriots carried out a series of successful operations occupying the villages of Sant'Agata, Feltre, and Fregheto. Several local Fascist authorities were executed, and many militiamen were killed in battle.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 763721

In successful attacks carried out against military posts and Nazi-Fascist barracks in Bellagio and Mandello (Como Province), as well as in Edolo (Brescia Province), arms and ammunitions were captured.

After violent clashes in the Taro Valley, the Germans were repelled after they had suffered severe losses. The booty taken by the patriots included a German gun.

Bedonia and Borgotaro, in Parma Province, and Bobbio, in Piacenza Province, are now under patriot protection.

In the zone of Imperia, in an ambush of a motorized enemy column, the Germans lost 200 dead or wounded.

In the Stradella sector, the patriots have suffered losses, while in the lower part of the Ossola Valley they captured some positions from the enemy.

The Semplon railway was cut by patriots in Meinalina, in Cortina, and Dobbiaco; the Cadore railway was cut at Castellazzo and the Udine-Trevise railway at Casarza.

Following acts of sabotage which have taken place in Turin in the FIAT factory there have been clashes and repressions. (UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, July 28 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

In the battle area to both sides of St. Lô, the Americans continued their big attack throughout the day. While they achieved only a few unimportant penetrations to the east of St. Lô, our troops to the southwest of the town were pushed back further to the south and southwest in bitter fighting; both sides suffered high losses. Counter-attacks with the purpose of sealing up a few gaps in the front are in progress; 75 tanks were destroyed.

In the sector of Caen, the enemy carried out only unsuccessful attacks of no great extent.

Fighter and battle plane formations brought down 10 enemy planes in the course of aerial combat.

During the night of July 27, torpedo-carrying planes sank one enemy tanker of 4,000 tons and damaged four transports of 26,000 tons and one destroyer in the Seine Bay. In the eastern part of the Seine Bay, an Army coastal battery scored several hits on an enemy battleship. Escort vessels of a German convoy shot six out of eight attacking enemy fighter bombers, off the Loire Estuary.

In the French area, 42 terrorists were annihilated.

The heavy V-1 retaliation fire on the area of Greater London is being continued almost without interruption.

In Italy, the enemy carried out numerous local attacks along the entire front. The focal point of the enemy reconnaissance thrusts lay in the sector to the south of Florence and on the Adriatic coast. All attacks were warded off in front of our position.

Since the early morning hours, the enemy has opened a renewed, large-scale attack on a broad front to the south of Florence; violent fighting has developed.

On the Eastern Front, the big defensive battle between the Carpathians and the Finnish Gulf has gained in violence. After the enemy succeeded in making penetrations into the front in various sectors, some of them deep ones, a few salients in some sectors were withdrawn in order to spare forces. In accordance with this straightening out of the front line, the towns of Lemberg, Brest-Litovsk, Byalistok, and Dvinsk were evacuated after all the installations of military importance had been destroyed.

In Galicia, our troops withdrew to new positions in the Carpathian Foothills according to order, and warded off all attacks of the rapidly-following Soviets.

To the west of the San, fluctuating fighting with enemy spearheads which are thrusting forward is in progress.

Beteen the upper Bug and the Vistula, Soviet attacks, supported by tanks, were repelled in the course of embittered fighting, after numerous enemy tanks were knocked out.

In the sector of Byalistok and Kovno, local attacks of the Bolseviks were frustrated. To the north of Kovno, fierce fighting with enemy tanks and reconnaissance forces is in progress.

On the front between Dvinsk and the Gulf of Finland, numerous heavy attacks of the enemy again broke down; he suffered high losses.

Strong battle plane formations supported the defensive fighting of the Army, and destroyed 71 enemy tanks and more than 400 vehicles in low-level attacks.

During the night, the railway station of Vilna, and Soviet troop concentrations to the west of Lublin, were the target of heavy German bombers.

American bombers carried out a terror attack on Budapest; 29 enemy planes, including 26 four-engined bombers, were brought down by German and Hungarian air defense forces.

Last night, enemy planes dropped bombs on several localities in western Germany and in East Prussia. Damage was caused, and the population suffered losses in the town of Insterberg. Three planes were shot down. (Radio Berlin)

ENEMY BROADCASTS

German Overseas Station: The Polish Prime Minister, Mikolajczka, following the advice of Churchill, has set off for Moscow to attempt settlement of Polish problems. The ringleaders of hunger riots in Rome have been sentenced to death by the Bonomi Government. It is said that Liberal circles in Southern Italy had hoped that King George VI would visit King Victor Emmanuel. The German Reich Minister of Labor has stated that the German social system is now efficiently organised. A German News Agency war correspondent, reporting on recent fighting in the invasion area, declares that Canadian losses south of Caen have been particularly heavy.

Transocean and DNB: Sertorius reports that the Allied offensive on Florence has opened. On the Eastern Front, the Germans are fighting along the entire line. The Bulgarian Parliament is to discuss an amnesty bill with reference to Partisans. Georg Schroeder outlines Dr. Goebbel's proposed measures for all-out war effort: troops in training at home to be sent to the front; ablebodied men from industry and commerce to be conscripted for the Army; agelimit for women workers to be raised from 45 to 50. Fighting in the Caen area has been slowed down by the failure of Montgomery's offensive. He is now engaged in bringing up reserves of troops and ammunition.

Fascist Radio: The Allied drive south of Florence continues. The heaviest fighting is on the roads from Poggibonsi and Montevarchi to Florence. In the Arno Valley, all Allied attacks have been repulsed. Heavy artillery is in action in the Adriatic sector. Battle standards have been consigned to the newly-formed Black Brigades by Pavolini. Attacks have been launched against Partisans in the Novara Mountains.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789221

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(Radio Berlin)

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Interior S.C.

INFORMATION DIVISION
ACC

BASIC NEWS

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

Psychological Warfare Branch, INC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

No. 39 — 28 July 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Red Army captures Stanislavov, Lvov, Bialystok, Dvinsk, and Rezekne; Poles reach Misa River; Nazis counter-attack, barricade Pisa; Budapest steel works hit; U. S. pincers close on seven German divisions in Normandy; Another warning to fishermen; U. S. heavies strike Brussels and Ghent; General McNair killed in Normandy; Chinese hold Hengyang; 85,000 Japs killed, Stimson says.

INSIDE GERMANY — General Lindemann, Baltic Commander, resigns; Conspirator generals named; Leaflets dropped on Germany.

LIBERATED ITALY — Allies fly swine vaccine from U. S.; Many violators of price posting order.

UNITED NATIONS — Polish Prime Minister goes to Moscow; PCNL agreement signed; Argentina run by Axis, U. S. State Department says; EAM demands "unreasonable". Eden tells House.

WAR FRONTS

RED ARMY CAPTURES STANISLAVOV, LVOV, BIALYSTOK, DVINSK, AND REZEKNE

MOSCOW, July 27 — In five special orders of the day, Marshal Joseph Stalin announced the capture of:

1. Bialystok, an important rail center and great German Fortress guarding the gateway to East Prussia.

2. Stanislavov, important oil town in south Poland on the main road leading to Czechoslovakia.

3. Dvinsk and Rezekne, two important railroad junctions in Latvia.

4. Lvov, largest city in southern Poland, which was by-passed a few days ago.

5. Schaulen (Shavli), large communications center linking the Baltic with East Prussia, and less than 90 miles from the Baltic Sea.

South of captured Bialystok, Russian forces have entered Brest-Litovsk, the Moscow Radio, quoting IZVESTIA, lines of communication running west of Brest-Litovsk, threw large forces into battle, but the Russians drove the enemy back and took the railroad center of Biala Podlaska, on the escape route to Warsaw. Here the day's manpower cost to the Germans was 4,000 killed.

In the Lvov area yesterday, Russian forces struck at the encircled German troops from literally all directions. Violent fighting continued in the suburbs and outskirts of the city. The Germans launched repeated counter-attacks, but, as the communique supplement described the situation, "an impenetrable curtain of gun, mortar, and machine gun fire" broke up their formations.

Operating in assault parties, the Russians were dislodging the enemy from pillboxes, houses, and cellars. The Soviet announcement said, "The fields of battle are strewn with enemy dead." Another score against the German manpower: 2,700 officers and men taken prisoner.

In the sector south of Lvov, the Soviet offensive continued, with more than 100 inhabited localities freed during yesterday.

Eighty-eight German tanks were destroyed or disabled on all fronts; 35 enemy aircraft were shot down in combat or by gunfire.

The Soviet air communique reported that German troops, trains, and military dumps at Tilsit and Warsaw junction were bombed on Tuesday night. Four German troop trains were wrecked and fuel dumps blown up.

At sea, too, the Russian offensive went on. Aircraft of the Red Banner Baltic Fleet air arm bombed and sunk an enemy escort vessel, a minesweeper, three patrol launches, and two self-propelled barges.

Russia-Based U. S. Planes

Eastern headquarters of the United States Strategic Air Force announced yesterday that American Mustangs and Lightnings, flying from the new bases in Russia, on Tuesday carried out offensive sweeps in the Lvov region — the first announced action by U. S. planes on the Russian front. The targets included a German airfield 94 miles northwest of Lvov, and a highway and rail junction.

A large formation of German Junker planes was surprised returning from an attack and 26 were shot down. With a total score for the day of 38 planes, the Americans returned to their bases without loss.

An Associated Press message dealing with the capture of Narva stated that the Russians won possession of a useful river port and reduced the principal German bastion guarding the entrance to the 36-mile-wide Narva corridor, between Lake Peipus and the Gulf of Finland.

Narva, Estonia's third largest city, lies on the Narva River eight miles south of its mouth, where it empties into the Gulf of Finland. The city is six miles west of the Estonian border. It is an important railway junction, a trade center, and a chief timber port.

Through Narva run the east-west Tosno-Tallinn and north-south Narva-Pskov railways. (Reuter)

EAST PRUSSIANS MOBILIZED FOR DEFENSE

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

pincers close on seven German divisions in Normandy: Another warning to fishermen: U. S. heavies strike Brussels and Ghent: General McNair killed in Normandy: Chinese hold Hengyang: 85,000 Japs killed, Stimson says.

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LIBERATED ITALY — Allies fly swine vaccine from U. S.: Many violators of price posting order.

UNITED NATIONS — Polish Prime Minister goes to Moscow: PCNL agreement signed: Argentina run by Axis, U. S. State Department says: EAM demands «unreasonable». Eden tells House.

WAR FRONTS

RED ARMY CAPTURES STANISLAVOV, LVOV, BIALYSTOK, DVINSK, AND REZEKNE

MOSCOW, July 27 — In five special orders of the day, Marshal Joseph Stalin announced the capture of:

1. Bialystok, an important rail center and great German Fortress guarding the gateway to East Prussia.

2. Stanislavov, important oil town in south Poland on the main road leading to Czechoslovakia.

3. Dvinsk and Rezekne, two important railroad junctions in Latvia.

4. Lvov, largest city in southern Poland, which was by-passed a few days ago.

5. Schaulen (Shavli), large communications center linking the Baltic with East Prussia, and less than 90 miles from the Baltic Sea.

South of captured Bialystok, Russian forces have entered Brest-Litovsk, the Moscow Radio, quoting IZVESTIA, stated. Brest-Litovsk is a great fortress 120 miles east of Warsaw on the River Bug, and is important for its 50-mile canal connecting the rivers Bug and Mukgavetz between the Baltic and the Black Sea.

In the meantime, the Red Army is close enough to Warsaw for the Germans there to hear the firing of Soviet guns, the newspaper IZVESTIA said. A Reuter correspondent, discussing the advance on Warsaw, said yesterday afternoon: «Thousands of amphibious trucks are rushing Soviet infantry over the Vistula under the cover of the fire of massed mortars and artillery.»

This move follows the capture of Deblin yesterday by troops commanded by Marshal Rokossovsky. Immediately after Deblin's capture and mopping up, Soviet guns were brought to bear on the Vistula's left bank for a softening up process.

Yesterday, the hard-pressed German transportation system suffered another serious loss in the Vistula fighting — 23 locomotives and 340 freight cars loaded with supplies. The German manpower problem was heightened a bit, too — 1,500 enemy officers and men taken prisoner in this sector.

Between the northern and central sectors yesterday — the Leningrad and Vistula fronts — Soviet troops advanced six miles northwest of Pskov, Northeast of Deblin, violent fighting continued in an area 25 miles west of Brest-Litovsk. The Germans, striving desperately to hold their up their formations.

Operating in assault parties, the Russians were dislodging the enemy from pillboxes, houses, and cellars. The Soviet announcement said, «The fields of battle are strewn with enemy dead.» Another score against the German manpower: 2,700 officers and men taken prisoner.

In the sector south of Lvov, the Soviet offensive continued, with more than 100 inhabited localities freed during yesterday.

Eighty-eight German tanks were destroyed or disabled on all fronts; 35 enemy aircraft were shot down in combat or by gunfire.

The Soviet air communique reported that German troops, trains, and military dumps at Tilsit and Warsaw junction were bombed on Tuesday night. Four German troop trains were wrecked and fuel dumps blown up.

At sea, too, the Russian offensive went on. Aircraft of the Red Banner Baltic Fleet air arm bombed and sank an enemy escort vessel, a minesweeper, three patrol launches, and two self-propelled barges.

Russia-Based U. S. Planes

Eastern headquarters of the United States Strategic Air Force announced yesterday that American Mustangs and Lightnings, flying from the new bases in Russia, on Tuesday carried out offensive sweeps in the Lvov region — the first announced action by U. S. planes on the Russian front. The targets included a German airfield 94 miles northwest of Lvov, and a highway and rail junction.

A large formation of German Junker planes was surprised returning from an attack and 26 were shot down. With a total score for the day of 38 planes, the Americans returned to their bases without loss.

An Associated Press message dealing with the capture of Narva stated that the Russians won possession of a useful river port and reduced the principal German bastion guarding the entrance to the 36-mile-wide Narva corridor, between Lake Peipus and the Gulf of Finland.

Narva, Estonia's third largest city, lies on the Narva River eight miles south of its mouth, where it empties into the Gulf of Finland. The city is six miles west of the Estonian border. It is an important railway junction, a trade center, and a chief timber port.

Through Narva run the east-west Tosno-Tallinn and north-south Narva-Pskov railways. (Reuter)

EAST PRUSSIANS MOBILIZED FOR DEFENSE

LONDON, July 27 — Tens of thousands of East Prussians have been called up for defense work on the order of Hitler and the Gauleiter of East Prussia, said the BBC this afternoon.

About 50,000 members of the Hitler Youth movement have also been mobilized. (BBC)

LATE BULLETINS

U. S. TROOPS TAKE 2,400 PRISONERS

SHAEF, July 27 — Two thousand four hundred German prisoners have been taken in the two-day American offensive in Normandy, stated a Reuter correspondent. (Reuter)

KING GEORGE TOURS 8TH ARMY FRONT

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, July 27 — King George VI toured hundreds of miles of the 8th Army sector of the Italian front by road and air yesterday, reviewing thousands of British, Indian, Canadian, South African, New Zealand, and Polish troops. (Reuter)

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CZECH CORPS TRAINING IN RUSSIA

MOSCOW, July 27 — A Czech army corps is completing training in the Soviet Union under General Jan Kratochvil.

The corps is training for a campaign of liberation in their homeland as the Red Army approaches the Carpathian frontier of Czechoslovakia, southwest of Lvov. Their slogan is «On to Prague.» Many veterans of the brigade which helped to win back Kiev are serving in this new corps, which was commended by Stalin for outstanding valor.

(PWB)

POLES REACH MISA RIVER

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, July 27 — Polish troops of the 8th Army have pushed forward against «weakening enemy resistance» to the line of the Misa River, northwest of Ancona, it was announced here tonight.

Nazis Counter-Attack, Barricade Pisa

German forces backed by Tiger tanks have staged new counter-attacks south of Florence in a desperate effort to fend off the 8th Army columns closing in on Tuscany's chief city, while, further west, the enemy is hastily barricading the streets of historic Pisa with the evident intention of fighting in this town.

But, despite savage enemy resistance, two 8th Army columns are now within eight miles of Florence, and are moving forward in a steady and determined drive through the last of the hill masses south of the Arno River bend.

South African troops repelled the main German counter-attack late Tuesday afternoon, in the vicinity of Mercatale, three miles south of San Casciano, and between the New Zealand force pushing forward on Highway 2 and another 8th Army column moving along a secondary road six miles further east. Although the enemy massed Mark VI tanks, self-propelled guns and troops for this thrust down into the Pesa River Valley, it not only failed to split the advancing 8th Army forces, but was flung back with heavy losses, including two of the Tiger tanks.

New Zealand patrols were reported yesterday to be in the «immediate vicinity» of San Casciano, eight miles south of Florence on Highway 2, while a twin column, pushing four miles north of Greve, were also within eight miles of the city on the road leading due north through the Ema River Valley. British forces were reported three miles northeast of Greve, where they had inflicted heavy causalties on enemy forces opposing them.

The 8th Army forces converging on Florence are now concentrating their attacks along a 10-mile-wide front south of the city, and in gains up to three miles yesterday kept this line across the Chianti Hills almost straight east and west. Three towns on the left flank of this advancing front, Castelnuovo and Valecchio on opposite sides of the Elsa River Valley, and San Pietro in Marcato, between the Elsa and the Pesa rivers, were being threatened by enveloping movements, it was reported today.

Leaning Tower as OP

The reports that the Germans are erecting barricades in the streets of Pisa and setting up machine-gun posts in key spots within the city coincided with testimony that German artillery observers are using the famous campanile and church steeples in the Renaissance centre as observation posts. No attempt of Allied forces to cross the river into the northern portion of the town, or attack German forces there, has been reported.

Along the rest of the 5th Army's front on the southern banks of the Arno, considerable patrol action and heavy artillery exchanges marked yesterday's fighting. In the

Sepoy Awarded VC

A Hindu soldier of the 8th Punjab Regiment was today awarded the Victoria Cross, Great Britain's highest honor for gallantry, for an action in which he destroyed, single handed and in broad daylight, three enemy machine gun posts north of the Rapido River at the opening of the present Allied offensive in Italy.

The sepoy, Kamal Ram, barely 20 years old and a member of a devout Hindu community in Karault State in Rajputana, is the youngest living holder of the Victoria Cross during this war.

The official citation said that Kamal Ram, when his company was held up by four strongly-placed enemy machine gun posts, volunteered to silence them. Although the «odds were obviously heavily against his success,» the sepoy was granted the permission.

The citation continued:

«Alone, Sepoy Kamal Ram crawled forward through the barbed wire to the first machine gun post, shot the machine gunner and bayonetted and killed his assistant. A German officer tried to kill him with his pistol, but Kamal Ram was too quick for him and shot the officer. That finished the first post.

«The second post was now very active. Sepoy Kamal Ram killed the machine gunner in the same way he had killed the previous one, and then threw a grenade into the post, which caused the remaining Germans to surrender.

«After liquidating two posts, he saw his platoon havildar reconnoitering the third post, and shouted that he was now ready and in a position to clear that post too. Which he did.»

Kamal Ram was wounded in later action near Perugia, but has since returned to his battalion.

King Decorates Generals

King George VI, on tour of Allied battle areas in Italy, yesterday conferred the honour of knighthood on Lieutenant General A. F. Harding, Chief of Staff, Allied Armies in Italy, and the Order of Commander of the British Empire on Major General Lyman L. Lemnitzer and Brigadier A. L. Hamblen, at General Alexander's headquarters.

In the afternoon the King inspected troops of an Indian division with the 8th Army in company with Lieutenant General Sir Oliver Leese, 8th Army commander.

Budapest Steel Works Hit

Up to 500 escorted heavy bombers flew from Italian bases today to attack, at Budapest the Manfried-Weiss steel works, largest industrial plant in Hungary. The plant produces aircraft engines, arms, ammunition and machine tools.

The Liberators and Flying Fortresses concentrated on the target and reported heavy smoke clouds rising from the stricken areas.

In encounters with enemy aircraft, long-range fighters scored victories.

78 Planes Destroyed

Italy-based bombers and fighters destroyed 78 enemy planes yesterday, in attacks ranging from central Europe to the Balkans and including a fighter strafing mission carried out by long-range Mustangs and Lightnings which shot down 70 enemy planes while returning from a three-day shuttle trip to Russia.

The fighter pilots which participated in the shuttle flight to Eastern Command Strategic Air Force bases had account-

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

chief city, while, further west, the enemy is hastily barricading the streets of historic Pisa with the evident intention of fighting in this town.

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Along the rest of the 5th Army's front on the southern banks of the Arno, considerable patrol action and heavy artillery exchanges marked yesterday's fighting. In the San Romano sector, where remaining German forces entrenched along the Florence-Pisa railway embankment between the river and Highway 69 were mopped up, 5th Army gunners destroyed an enemy railway gun, several tanks and self-propelled guns, and ammunition and supply dumps.

German resistance in the tongue of land enclosed by the horseshoe loop of the Arno River east of Pisa has been fierce and effective, and these forces continued to hold their ground, covered by heavy shellfire from the Monte Pisano hill masses to the north. German guns from this high ridge east of Pisa have stepped up their fire and are laying down considerable fire on crossroads south of Pisa in an effort to prevent Allied movement of supplies and material.

At the mouth of the Arno River, two German patrols which attempted to cross to the vicinity of Marina di Pisa were repulsed with losses.

In the central sector of the Italian front, 8th Army forces captured the height of Campriano, northeast of Arezzo, and have made progress in the Upper Tiber Valley, where forward troops are in Pistrino and Monterchi, on the Cerfone River 11 miles east of Arezzo. The road from Arezzo to Città di Castello is now entirely in 8th Army hands.

In the Adriatic sector, there were only routine patrolling and shellfire to report.

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The fighter pilots which participated in the shuttle flight to Eastern Command Strategic Air Force bases had accounted for 64 enemy aircraft in their three days' operations, which included one flight into Poland from the Russian fields. These figures, plus 65 planes shot down in Tuesday's attacks on the Linz tank and shell foundry, and six enemy fighters destroyed Monday, bring the MAAF's three-day total to a near-record figure of 193 enemy planes wiped out.

Yesterday's principal attack was directed against the Wiener Neudorf aircraft engine factory, largest in all Axis Europe, and located 10 miles south of Vienna. The Flying Forts which attacked the vital plant, last hit only 10 days ago, encountered the heaviest aerial opposition of the day, in addition to intense flak. Other targets yesterday were three airfields within a 60-mile radius of Austria's capital, and the Berat-Kucove oil storage area, struck for the third time in four days.

Night bombers of the RAF hit the Ploesti oil refineries in early hours this morning, after fighter formations on their way to Russia had strafed airfields and on their return had shot down 30 enemy planes in this vicinity to cripple enemy opposition.

Tactical Air Force planes concentrated their attacks on rail bridges and lines along the northwestern coast of Italy, including the Riviera line into southern France. Marauders of the French Air Force attacked the Riviera line for the fourth consecutive day.

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

King Inspects Desert Air Force

King George VI, accompanied by Air Vice Marshal J. H. D'Albiac, deputy commander, Mediterranean Allied Tactical Air Force, has visited Desert Air Force units, including the Royal Canadian Air Force squadrons, near an ancient university town in central Italy.

The King arrived at the field in his own plane, escorted by Spitfire formations, and was met by Air Vice Marshal W. F. Dickson, commander of the Desert Air Force, long associated with the British 8th Army in campaigns in North Africa, Sicily, and Italy.

The King then inspected the various units of the Wing, which included the East Indian Squadron, and then drove off with Lieutenant General Sir Oliver Leese, commander of the 8th Army, to tour army units in the vicinity. (PRO)

RESIDENT GENERAL OF TUNIS VISITS ITALY

TUNIS, July 27 — General Mast, Resident General of Tunis, accepting General Clark's invitation to visit Italy, went first to Siena, where he had long talks with General Juin. From there he went to Rome, where he discussed the economic future of Tunisia. Finally, he inspected a post held by a unit of Tunisian machine gunners, to whom he expressed their country's pride in their glorious exploits. (PWB)

U. S. PINCERS ON 7 DIVISIONS IN NORMANDY

SHAEF, July 27 — The American push south from St. Lô made notable progress today. One column, which early this morning engulfed the township of Canisy in its breakthrough across the St. Lô-Coutances road, later pushed on to Le Mesnil Herman, 5 1/2 miles south of the town of St. Gilles, which was taken yesterday.

Other American forces, thrusting westward, captured Camprond, five miles northeast of Coutances, and are threatening to trap at least seven German divisions, stated a Reuter correspondent.

Lessay and Periers are in American hands, while Coutances is within artillery range. An effort is being made to close the jaws of the trap on the Germans in the Periers-Lessay area. About half the entire German force on the American front, including the 2nd SS Panzer and the 17th SS Panzer divisions, are threatened with encirclement north of Coutances.

The Germans are trying frantically to withdraw from the pocket north of Coutances and their resistance is described as "disorganized and chaotic."

The German News Agency admitted tonight that the German lines at Periers have had to be taken back "in order to shorten the front line."

In the central sector, American troops have made a general movement forward and have reached Mauflet, five miles west of Caumont and two miles beyond Rebot Mont, which they captured yesterday.

After capturing the important road junction of Berigny, the Allies have pushed three miles to the south to reach Notre Dame D'Elle. East of the Orne, Canadians still hold firmly on to Verriers after repulsing two counter-attacks during the night.

Two Tank Thrusts

Describing the American attack, Ian Munro, Reuter correspondent, said: "After United States infantrymen broke through the main German lines of resistance on a four-mile front just west of Saint Lô yesterday afternoon, Sherman tanks streamed forward along two parallel roads running southwards. One column captured Marigny, six miles southwest of Saint Lô and nearly 10 miles northeast of Coutances. Marigny is the focal point of seven highways.

"The other column, moving down a second road three

The Canadians waited until the Germans were only [illegible] yards away and then opened up with savage machine gun fire and grenades, blasting the Germans until they were forced to retire after another costly failure.

Four panzer divisions, three of which are SS units, are opposing the British and Canadians in this sector.

All British armored reserves are intact everywhere, while Rommel's reserves are being used up, stated a senior staff officer at General Dempsey's headquarters. The spokesman said: "The enemy is committing everything he has. We can replace our losses in tanks and weapons without difficulty, whereas the Germans are very short of arms and ammunition. That explains why they are fighting madly. They cannot afford to give ground, so they must hold out even at a suicidal price."

In support of the ground forces yesterday afternoon and evening, fighter-bombers attacked enemy gun positions, strongpoints, and tank and troop concentrations in and around battle areas.

Other fighter-bombers kept up attacks on transportation targets over a wide area from Douai to Vendome, cutting railway tracks and strafing locomotives, rolling stock, and vehicles.

Sixteen enemy aircraft were shot down, and 13 of ours are missing. (Reuter - BBC)

SOVIET MISSION VISITS NORMANDY

NORMANDY, July 27 — A Soviet mission, headed by admirals and a general, arrived on the Normandy Front yesterday, according to a correspondent of the French Independent News Agency. (PWB)

ANOTHER WARNING TO FISHERMEN

LONDON, July 27 — Another warning to fishermen was broadcast today over the BBC. The spokesman, a member of the Supreme Commander's staff, said it was now necessary to extend until August 10 the ban on fishing in coastal waters from Bayonne, near the Spanish frontier, to the West Friesian Islands.

The Supreme Commander, he added, recognizes that this requirement may have caused some hardship to fishermen, but the cooperation which fishermen have given has resulted in the saving of life and the facilitating of operations. (BBC)

GERMANS USE ARMOR AGAINST MAQUIS

SHAEF, July 27 — The Germans are now using armored columns to raid the Maquis areas, as part of new tactics aimed at eliminating resistance there, stated a communique issued here today, dealing with the activities of the Interior.

Meanwhile, these forces continue to disorganize German lines of communication in Normandy and other places. In one district a German convoy of 116 lorries was annihilated, and elsewhere, barges carrying 100,000 gallons of fuel oil were blown up. (Reuter)

U. S. HEAVIES STRIKE BRUSSELS, GHENT

LONDON, July 27 — United States heavy bombers, escorted by fighters, today attacked German military targets in the Brussels and Ghent areas in Belgium. No German planes were seen, it was reported here today.

Last night, Bomber Command Mosquitoes attacked Hamburg, and mines were laid in enemy waters. One aircraft is missing from these operations.

Yesterday, United States heavy bombers attacked military targets in the Vienna area, while fires still blazed in Stuttgart, 330 miles to the west, from the RAF's second consecutive night attack on that industrial city.

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"The other column, moving down a second road three miles to the west, passed through Saint Gilles and pushed on still further. The base of the advance is now six miles wide."

The flanking threat to German positions in the Lessay-Periers area caused by this armored thrust down to Marigny had been heightened by further progress by United States forces down the road from Carentan to Periers, where Allied forward positions are now well southwest of Raids.

Two new German formations have been identified as being in the line opposite the Americans. They are the 5th Paratroop Division and the 353rd Infantry Division.

A report from a Reuter correspondent with the U.S. 9th Air Force stated that fighter-bombers in close support of the American armored columns advancing in the Marigny sector claimed a total of 97 German tanks destroyed or damaged yesterday.

On the British and Canadian sector to the east, two fierce German counter-attacks within the past 12 hours against Canadian positions in the Verrieres area south of Caen have been crushed by Allied land and air power. The latest attack came this morning, when the Germans launched a silent attack with no preliminary artillery or air bombardment. They simply came creeping through the cornfields with fixed bayonets.

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Bad weather hampered the bombing operations on Vienna targets.

Reconnaissance photographs taken after yesterday's bombing of the Goering tank works at Linz, west of Vienna, showed the whole target virtually destroyed.

In Normandy, Allied bombers smashed at German tanks, troops, and artillery west of Saint Lô, and fired a fuel dump in a wood near Alencon before rain and low cloud shut down. RAF Spitfires shot down four enemy interceptor planes. All Allied planes returned safely.

On the British-Canadian front, south of Caen, rocket-firing Typhoons roared low on the battlefront, knocked out 11 German tanks with direct hits, and disabled seven others.

The Germans sent flying bombs over the southern counties of England, including the London area, during the night. Damage and casualties were caused. (Reuter-BBC)

GENERAL MCNAIR KILLED IN NORMANDY

WASHINGTON, July 27 — The U. S. War Department announced today that Lieutenant General Lesley J. McNair, former commanding general of the U. S. Army Ground Forces, was killed by enemy fire in Normandy while

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observing the action of American front line troops in a recent offensive.

On July 14, the Army announced that General McNair had been given an important overseas assignment, the nature of which was not disclosed, and that Lieut. Gen. Ben Lear had succeeded him in command of the Army Ground Forces. Lieut. General McNair was 61 years old, and was responsible for the training of U. S. Ground Forces now in action overseas. (PWB)

ALLIES, PARTISANS COORDINATE ON VIS

ROME, July 27 — Allied and Partisan forces have worked out a coordinated system of command and civilian administration on the Isle of Vis, off the Dalmatian coast, which may become a «model» for other Partisan territories on which the Allies may land, according to Stoyan Pribichevich, in a story released to the combined-Anglo-American press here this afternoon.

Partisan units frequently join with Anglo-American forces in amphibian guerrilla operations along the coast, Pribichevich said. These operations are carried out on a commonly worked out plan, the success of which depends mostly upon the element of surprise.

Vis and nearby Lastovo Island are the only free islands along the Yugoslav coast, but no Dalmatian island is completely occupied by the Germans, Pribichevich said. «The enemy sticks to a few vital ports and certain inland dugouts, patrols the rest of the island by daytime, but does not venture out at night,» the correspondent said.

Vis was captured by a daring landing by 100 British troops last September, shortly after the Italian Armistice. (PRO)

FIGHTING ON ALL YUGOSLAV SECTORS

LONDON, July 27 — Steady fighting on all sectors was reported by today's communique from Marshal Tito's headquarters, broadcast by the Free Yugoslav Radio. A German stronghold at Pensanj, in central Bosnia, was captured, and the «Moravski Regiment» broken, suffering heavy losses in men and material. In western Bosnia, the Germans failed to break through from Tuzla to Sanskimos, and in eastern Bosnia the Yugoslavs are resisting stiffly and counter-attacking, despite heavy reinforcing by the enemy.

Fighting continues in the Kopaonik sector of Serbia, after a fierce battle in which 300 Germans were disabled. A violent struggle rages in the valley of the upper Lim River, in Montenegro, and on its southern bank, south of Prijepoljo in the Sandjak, Yugoslavs attacked German positions, bringing the base into immediate danger. Operations are still in progress in Slavonia, on the Kotlina sector.

During the freeing of the town of Tesanj by Yugoslavs, announced yesterday, the German 6th Chasseur Regiment was wiped out, and 250 prisoners, with important booty, taken.

The German-held stronghold of Ribnik, in the Sibenik district of Dalmatia, has been captured. (PWB)

SABANG BOMBARDMENT SURPRISED JAPS

ALLIED SOUTHWEST PACIFIC HQ, July 27 — Complete surprise was achieved in the heavy Allied naval bombardment of Sabang at dawn on July 25, said a communique reaching here from the Southeast Asia Command Headquarters at Kandy, Ceylon, today.

The bombardment was carried out by battleships, cruisers, and destroyers of the Eastern Fleet, and lasted 35 minutes. Harbor fittings were almost completely destroyed.

The fleet was covered by carrier-borne aircraft.

On Tinian Island, between Guam and Saipan, the beachhead has been broadened and deepened. Enemy counter-attacks have been broken up.

«At mid-morning,» said the communique from Advance Allied Headquarters, «our forces began an attack preceded fellows have now fought their w[illegible] into the northern half of Guam. The Americans now dominate the coast from Adelup to Ropoint, opposite Anae Island.

A communique from Advanced Allied Headquarters on New Guinea says that small Japanese patrols are still trying to break through the American lines across the Driniumor River on the Aitape-Wewak front.

Here, the Japanese 18th Army has been trapped for weeks, and the whole 45,000 of them have made several desperate attempts to escape to the west. In northwestern New Guinea, fighter planes and patrol torpedo boats attacked the Japanese base of Manokwari, damaging barges, fuel dumps, trucks, and bivouac areas.

Manokwari is on the New Guinea mainland, 50 miles west of American-occupied Noemfoor.

Air attacks were also made Wednesday on Wolai in the Carolines, and there were the usual daily attacks on New Britain, New Ireland, and Bougainville in the Solomons. (Reuter)

RADIO GUAM ON THE AIR AGAIN

GUAM, July 27 — Radio Guam came back on the air Tuesday with the first message to Radio Pearl Harbor since December 10, 1941.

The message, signed by a Signal Corps officer, said, «This news is from Radio Guam. Nothing heard from you since 1941. Greetings.» (PWB)

DUTCH SQUADRON FLIES 18,000 HOURS

KANDY, CEYLON, July 27 — A Netherlands squadron of Catalinas has flown a total of 18,000 hours on various operational sorties, the Netherlands news agency ANETA reported today.

The duties of this squadron include submarine patrols, escorting convoys, and reconnaissance flights.

Some members of this group took part in the East Indies campaign and made a historic non-stop flight in five Catalinas from Australia to Ceylon, across the Indian Ocean, the first time that Catalinas had made such a long sea-crossing. (PWB)

CHINESE HOLD HENGYANG

CHUNGKING, July 27 — After a month's bitter fighting, during which the Japanese have thrown in all their available reinforcements, Hengyang, a railway junction on the Canton-Hankow railway in southern Hunan, is still in Chinese hands, announced the Chinese High Command communique yesterday.

Chinese troops inside Hengyang and in the outer ring were attacked by the enemy all day on July 25, but these attacks were all beaten off.

During recent weeks, the 14th Air Force in the Tungting Lake and Changsha areas have destroyed over 1,000 Japanese junks, over 500 motor launches, and 1,000 trucks.

In Myitkyina, near the Chinese border of Burma, Chinese forces driving toward the border from the Chin Hills have made contact with the Chinese and Americans. Bitter fighting is in progress in this area.

Heavy rains continued to hamper Allied aircraft, but both the RAF and the USAAF gave close support to ground troops in South Manipur and at the upper end of the Myitkyina-Mandalay road.

Japanese soldiers are surrendering in greater numbers than ever before in the Burma theater, stated a report from the Exchange Telegraph.

There was even a case of a Japanese soldier who wanted to fight for the Allies after he had been deserted by his fellows.

Patients in a Japanese hospital in a village captured by the Allies agreed to surrender when given good food

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completely occupied by the Germans, Pribichevich said. «The enemy sticks to a few vital ports and certain inland dugouts, patrols the rest of the island by daytime, but does not venture out at night,» the correspondent said.

Vis was captured by a daring landing by 100 British troops last September, shortly after the Italian Armistice. (PRO)

FIGHTING ON ALL YUGOSLAV SECTORS

LONDON, July 27 — Steady fighting on all sectors was reported by today's communique from Marshal Tito's headquarters, broadcast by the Free Yugoslav Radio. A German stronghold at Pensanj, in central Bosnia, was captured, and the «Moravski Regiment» broken, suffering heavy losses in men and material. In western Bosnia, the Germans failed to break through from Turbe to Sanskimost, and in eastern Bosnia the Yugoslavs are resisting stiffly and counter-attacking, despite heavy reinforcing by the enemy.

Fighting continues in the Kopaonik sector of Serbia, after a fierce battle in which 300 Germans were disabled. A violent struggle rages in the valley of the upper Lim River, in Montenegro, and on its southern bank, south of Prijepolje in the Sandjak, Yugoslavs attacked German positions, bringing the base into immediate danger. Operations are still in progress in Slavonia, on the Kotlina sector.

During the freeing of the town of Tesanj by Yugoslavs, announced yesterday, the German 6th Chasseur Regiment was wiped out, and 250 prisoners, with important booty, taken.

The German-held stronghold of Ribnik, in the Sibenik district of Dalmatia, has been captured. (PWB)

SABANG BOMBARDMENT SURPRISED JAPS

ALLIED SOUTHWEST PACIFIC HQ, July 27 — Complete surprise was achieved in the heavy Allied naval bombardment of Sabang at dawn on July 25, said a communique reaching here from the Southeast Asia Command Headquarters at Kandy, Ceylon, today.

The bombardment was carried out by battleships, cruisers, and destroyers of the Eastern Fleet, and lasted 35 minutes. Harbor fittings were almost completely destroyed.

The fleet was covered by carrier-borne aircraft.

On Tinian Island, between Guam and Saipan, the beachhead has been broadened and deepened. Enemy counter-attacks have been broken up.

«At mid-morning,» said the communique from Advance Allied Headquarters, our forces began an attack preceded by heavy artillery and naval gunfire. The advance went halfway across the northern end of the island, and widened the coastal area under our control to a distance of 3 1/2 miles.»

A later communique said that Pagan Island, north of Tinian, was attacked by bomb-carrying fighters, and that installations on Rota Island, also in the Marianas, were hit.

On Tinian, the Americans have captured an airdrome and accounted for 2,000 Japanese dead. A combined press correspondent said that seizure of the 5,000 foot-high Mount Lasso gave the Americans an excellent vantage point.

«Since the first Marines swept ashore early in the morning on June 24,» he wrote, «they have fought their way two miles inland. They have ample elbow room to mount an attack of the scope which, early this month, destroyed an enemy garrison twice as large on Saipan.»

A communique from Admiral Chester Nimitz' headquarters said that a battleship joined in the bombardment of the island and knocked out several block houses.

On Guam, said the same communique, American troops are now in control of the southern half of the Orote Peninsula. Japanese cut off for several days from their

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There was even a case of a Japanese soldier who wanted to fight for the Allies after he had been deserted by his fellows.

Patients in a Japanese hospital in a village captured by the Allies agreed to surrender when given good food and treatment. They were all in a starving condition, having had no food for 12 days.

Allied 14th Army troops who are driving Japan's beaten «India Invasion» army farther east along the Imphal-Tamu road have cleaned out enemy remnants resisting in the Tengoupal-Kampang area. The Japanese units which yesterday were thrown at bayonet point from dominating hills eight miles east of Palel continue to flee before the fierce assault of Indian and Scottish regiments, which have captured considerable equipment and inflicted heavy losses, despite heavy Japanese artillery fire.

Allied troops continue to gain and have punched deeper into the Kuki Hills south of Torbung, 32 miles below Imphal, stated a United Press report. (OWI)

CHINA GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONS IN N. BURMA

CHUNGKING, July 27 — The Chungking Government is already functioning in liberated areas of North Burma through Allied cooperation, stated a Chinese communique issued here today.

Inhabitants returning to the villages are resuming their normal life after two years of Japanese occupation.

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Rehabilitation is under the supervision of competent civil affairs officers, who have a thorough knowledge of the situation and the problems of the people. In areas where fighting is still going on, the Allies are delivering food and treating the sick at the expense of precious air tonnage. (PWB)

VC TO INDIAN SOLDIER IN BURMA

LONDON, July 27 — The Victoria Cross, the British Empire's highest decoration, has been awarded posthumously to Jemadar Abdul Hafiz for gallantry in Burma. (Reuter)

85,000 JAPS KILLED, STIMSON SAYS

WASHINGTON, July 27 — U. S. Secretary of War Stimson announced that 85,000 Japanese troops have been killed in the Central and Southwest Pacific since American forces started their current grand offensive. This figure does not include « the thousands who must have perished on sunken and damaged enemy warships and other vessels, or from bombing and disease in the isolated areas. » (OWI)

U. S. INFANTRY OFFICER AWARDED DSC

WASHINGTON, July 27 — Captain Ralph Fisher, U. S. infantry officer, was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for ordering artillery to shell his own position in order to stop an enemy counter-attack, the U. S. War Department announced Monday. Captain Fisher died in the resulting fire.

Conducting an assault in the Cassino area, Captain Fisher was met by a strong enemy counter-attack. To stop the attack, he ordered the artillery to shorten its range 200 yards. When warned by an artillery officer that his own position would be shelled, Captain Fisher insisted that the concentration be fired. His order was carried out. (PWB)

FRENCH AIR FORCE ON THREE FRONTS

ALGIERS, July 27 — The French Air Force has now reached full pre-war strength and is operating successfully on three fronts, M. Fernand Grenier, Commissioner for the French Air Force, told a press conference here today.

He revealed that three bomber squadrons and one squadron of paratroopers are now operating in Normandy with « magnificent » results. French paratroopers have been dropped behind the German lines.

French bomber and fighter units have done excellent work in Italy, added M. Grenier, and he recalled that the Allied High Command in Italy had paid special tribute to French aerial reconnaissance in the Mediterranean theater.

In Russia, the « Normandy » squadron has carried out more than 500 missions, and was recently mentioned in dispatches of the Red Army.

The Air Commissioner revealed two new principles of organization in the revitalized French Air Force. First, a system of promotion based on courage in action has been inaugurated which gives preference in advancement to officers and men who participate in combat or in other dangerous work. Secondly, a system of rotation of headquarters and field personnel eliminates any source of friction between the two sections. Under this system, constant exchanges of personnel from the general staff and units on active duty take place. (PWB)

INSIDE GERMANY

GENERAL LINDEMANN RESIGNS

LONDON, July 27 — A neutral report said that General [illegible] commander of the German forces in the Baltic

CONSPIRATOR GENERALS NAMED

LONDON, July 27 — The three generals implicated in the plot against Hitler were General Olbricht, Colonel General Hoeppner, and Colonel General Beck, the German news agency announced tonight in a report which stated that Beck had committed suicide, that Hoeppner was arrested and to be tried shortly, and that Olbricht was shot after a court martial.

The agency added: « Although Beck was to have been given the post of Chief of the Civil Government of the Reich by the conspirators, it was Olbricht who held all the threads of conspiracy in his hands. In contrast to Beck and Hoeppner, Olbricht was on active service. He was Second-in-Command of the Home Army, and thus made it possible for conspirators to utilize military apparatus at home and to issue fake orders to army units on the evening of July 20. »

Fifty-six-year-old General of Infantry Friedrich Olbricht was Chief of the Army General Department, the central department of the German War Ministry in the Bendlerstrasse, Berlin. He was in a position to issue orders from that center in the manner described by Goebbels.

Colonel General Erich Hoeppner commanded a tank army on the Eastern Front until 1942, when he was retired without any reason's being given. (Reuter)

LEAFLETS DROPPED ON GERMANY

LONDON, July 27 — Allied aircraft have dropped millions of leaflets on Germany, telling the people of the friction between Hitler and the generals, it was announced in London today.

The leaflets were dropped by United States Flying Fortresses. They went to Kiel, Hamburg, and Bremen, where Germany first started to break up in 1918. (PWB)

HITLER DRAFTING ALL FOR LAST STAND

WASHINGTON, July 27 — The U.S. Secretary of War, Henry L. Stimson, said today that Adolf Hitler is « drafting all the resources and lives of his dominated people for the last stand of desperation. »

Mr. Stimson said that, although a group of German generals dislike Hitler and some of them have rebelled against him, the German General Staff and the Junker mind are no less against us than Hitler. »

JUNKERS LINKED WITH INDUSTRY

NEW YORK, July 27 — If Hitler is really going to get rid of the Junkers, he will be forced to destroy also a large part of German industry and the diplomatic service at home and abroad, wrote Heinz Pol, an authority on German affairs, in the American newspaper PM, recently.

« A powerful clique of Prussian Junkers, » wrote Pol, « not only rules the army, but decades ago infiltrated itself into German industry and finance. The diplomatic service has been almost completely in the hands of the aristocracy since Bismarck's time. »

Citing the power of the Stuelpnagel family, which includes General Otto Von Stuelpnagel, who was assassinated on the Franco-Swiss border last week, Pol said that he and his brother, General Joachim Von Stuelpnagel, were owners of the BERLINER BOERSENZEITUNG, the organ of high finance and the high command. They were co-owners also of the German cellulose trust, and as such had interests in Finnish mills and forests.

Krupp, Thyssen Works

The Krupp board of directors, wrote Pol, is always [illegible]

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INSIDE GERMANY

GENERAL LINDEMANN RESIGNS

LONDON, July 27 — A neutral report said that General Lindemann, commander of the German forces in the Baltic region, has sent in his resignation to Hitler.

The report added that Lindemann said in his letter of resignation that he was willing to share the fate of Von Paulus (who was taken prisoner by the Red Army at Stalingrad), but he was unwilling to let his soldiers share the fate of the German troops before Stalingrad.

It is estimated that there are more than 20 German divisions in the Baltic republics, but they are already regarded by the German High Command as hopelessly lost as was the German 5th Army before Stalingrad.

Internment decrees for anti-Nazi boys were signed recently by Himmler and Ernst Kaltenbrunne, chief of the security police, which provide for the so-called anti-social youth to be examined by a criminal biological institute which dictates the sterilization or liquidation of undesirables.

Radio Moscow reported today that Baron Von Scherfenberg, son-in-law of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, former president of the Reichsbank, has been shot for « defeatism » after four months imprisonment.

A report reaching Sweden today stated that Colonel Von Schwettenberg, whose arrest was reported a few days ago, has now been executed. (PWB)

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Krupp, Thyssen Works

The Krupp board of directors, wrote Pol, is always largely composed of representatives of the high command, including the brother of General Marlimondt. The huge Rhine metal works, formerly belonging to Fritz Thyssen, has now been taken over completely by the Army and Navy. The directors include the brother of General Jodl. Other famous Junkers families controlling large interests in Germany's industrial and financial ramifications, while their sons are in the Army or the Foreign Office, are Von Haniels, Von Hoesches, Von Mackensens, and Von Heckel-Donnersmarks.

Pol said that unrest within the ranks of the German officer corps was therefore understandable. Germany's 12,000 Junkers families are not concerned only with the Army. They want to protect and hold on to Germany's economy. Hitler and Himmler, in purging the Army of the Junkers, are at the same time wrecking the capitalistic industrial power of the country. It should not be forgotten, he said, that, contrary to widespread belief, even the officer corps of the SS has quite a sprinkling of Junkers aristocrats.

If Hitler wants to be sure, even of his SS, he has to get rid of hundreds of Junkers officers who are brothers, sons, and cousins of influential Army officers or chairmen of the biggest corporations in the Reich. (OW)

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HIMMLER'S TERROR CONTINUES

LONDON, July 27 — Following fast on Joseph Goebbel's claim that Hitler's escape from the bursting bomb was a divine miracle, comes news from Turkey of Himmler's grip-tightening on the German Army.

In Vienna, on July 21, the day after the attempt on Hitler's life, Gestapo agents entered every Army bar and questioned officers and soldiers who were not known members of the Nazi Party. Many suspected of collaboration with the revolutionary movement were immediately shot. The SS also occupied all airdromes and replaced the Regular Army guard on the Hungarian frontier.

A French report Wednesday said that Gestapo agents in Paris have been ordered to drop all other enquiries and cooperate with the SS and military intelligence in weeding out officers and men in the Regular Army listed as belonging to the revolutionary movement.

A report from Madrid said that a shooting match between the SS and the Regular Army officers developed in Brussels. Two German brigadiers, five colonels, and 10 junior officers died.

The German news agency said Wednesday that SS Group Leader and Police General Wilhelm Grimm met his death while on an official journey. Hitler has sent a wreath for his grave.

Even before the attempt on Hitler's life, exasperation pervaded the German Army, said a report from Stockholm. There was a press conference some days before the incident in Berlin, said the dispatch. A spokesman of the German Army said to neutral reporters: «Gentlemen, we are not approaching a catastrophe. We are in the middle of one.» The conference was immediately called off and the statement censored out of correspondents' copy.

The correspondent who brought this story out of Germany said it was possible for days before the bomb incident to hear frank admissions in Germany of the country's desperate plight. He quoted one highranking German officer, who was in despair over the fuel shortage, as shouting: «Do you think the Fuehrer can make petrol out of water? If he cannot, the war will be over in three months!»

Neutrals report that, although the Germans say Kesselring was wounded in Italy, he has been deprived of his command and placed under arrest for complicity in the plot to kill Hitler.

The Red Army newspaper RED STAR said Wednesday, «The German generals wanted to get rid of Hitler to escape death with him in the final defeat. Their recent insurrection failed because they did not propagandise their views, but expected to succeed by striking at the top Nazis in the style of a palace revolution.

«Quite obviously, the plotters aimed to form a new Reich government. This was proved by Hitler's order to protect the Government quarters in Berlin, although the leading government members were not there.» (GWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

ALLIES FLY VACCINE FROM U. S.

ROME, July 27 — The arrival of two American military transport aircraft loaded exclusively with 140,000 vaccine innoculations to halt the spread of hog cholera in liberated Italy was announced today by the Veterinary Section of the Allied Control Commission.

The medicine, which is expected to save virtually all of the swine population of the country, was flown from the United States under the highest air transport priority. Emergency transport was decided upon after an outbreak of hog cholera in a southern province and the discovery that no vaccine existed in Italy for this disease.

Although one of the most virulent diseases affecting swine, hog cholera is not endemic in Italy, and had not

The Under-Secretary for Press and Information, Sig. Spataro, today sent a circular letter containing important regulations for the press to the prefects of the provinces under Italian Government jurisdiction. These regulations have been drawn up in agreement between the Italian and Allied authorities, in order to unify the present regulations applicable in territory under the jurisdiction of the Italian Government, with a view to facilitating any eventual transfer of new zones from one authority to the other.

The circular letter concerns the Royal Decree of 10 January 1944 until a new law is passed within a short time. The regulations state that whoever intends to begin publication of a newspaper or other publication, even of a non-periodic character, must ask authorization from the prefecture of the province where such publication would take place. A Commission, authorizing all such publications, will decide on the request. The power of suspending or revoking authorization will be decided by this Commission. Any change of ownership, editorship, managership, or political tendencies from the information given when the application was made must be notified to the Commission through the same channels as the original demand.

Furthermore, the abolishment of political censorship is confirmed, there remaining in force preventive censorship only for news and comments of a military character, or which have relation to military affairs.

The new regulations come into effect as from 1 August 1944. (UNN)

MANY VIOLATORS OF PRICE ORDER

ROME, July 27 — According to a statement by the Allied Control Commission, Rome Region, there have been many violators of AMG Regional Order No 13 requiring the posting of prices for services and articles of merchandise.

No further warnings will be issued in this regard. Establishments found violating this order will be closed immediately, and proprietors will be arrested, subject to imprisonment or fine, or both, upon conviction by an Allied Military Court. (UNN)

FOGGIA TURNS IN GRAIN

ROME, July 27 — Foggia Province, often called the Granary of the Italian Southland, has turned in 456,000 quintals of wheat to the Granaries of the People, or 35 per cent of the total assigned to this area in this year's nation-wide harvest of grain. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

POLISH PREMIER GOES TO MOSCOW

LONDON, July 27 — The Polish Prime Minister, Stanislav Mikolajczyk, has gone to Moscow to discuss Russo-Polish relations with the Soviet Government, Reuter reported today. (Reuter)

PCNL AGREEMENT SIGNED

MOSCOW, July 27 — An agreement has been signed with the Polish Committe of National Liberation on relations between the Polish administration and the Soviet command, Radio Moscow announced today.

The ceremony took place in the Kremlin in the presence of Marshal Stalin. (Reuter)

ARGENTINA RUN BY AXIS, U.S. SAYS

WASHINGTON, July 27 — «The dominant power in Argentina continues to be in the hands of pro-Axis

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Although one of the most virulent diseases affecting swine, hog cholera is not endemic in Italy, and had not occurred on an appreciable scale in 20 years, ACC officials said. The present outbreak resulted in the loss of 1,100 hogs in one commune. Scattered reports from other parts of the territory also led ACC officials to decide upon the quick import from the United States of a recently-developed vaccine, Peste Suini (Dorset), which with one injection is capable of destroying the virus.

To check the disease and save the country's herds of swine, it was decided to immunize all hogs. The work is being carried out by Italian Government veterinary authorities through the Stazione Zoo-profilaxis. Today, ACC authorities shipped 50,000 innoculations to Foggia Province, and 26,000 to Cosenza Province.

Without this emergency shipment of vaccine, it is estimated by ACC experts that 50 per cent of the existing swine herds of liberated Italy would be lost this year through this disease. (ACC)

NEW PRESS REGULATIONS — A CORRECTION

ROME, July 27 — Owing to the errors in translation from Italian into English, the item published in yesterday's UNN service under the heading «Government Takes Charge of Press» contained misleading points. The correct translation of the official statement is as follows:

only for news and comments of a military character, or which have relation to military affairs.

The new regulations come into effect as from 1 August 1944. (UNN)

MANY VIOLATORS OF PRICE ORDER

ROME, July 27 — According to a statement by the Allied Control Commission, Rome Region, there have been many violators of AMG Regional Order No 11 requiring the posting of prices for services and articles of merchandise.

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The ceremony took place in the Kremlin in the presence of Marshal Stalin. (Reuter)

ARGENTINA RUN BY AXIS, U.S. SAYS

WASHINGTON, July 27 — «The dominant power in Argentina continues to be in the hands of pro-Axis elements,» said a statement by the U.S. State Department on relations with Argentina.

Though Argentina had made gestures of cooperation with the United Nations, she had in the past 2 1/2 years persisted in a course of action which had given constant aid to the Axis, continued the statement. The fact that even the most urgent considerations of national security and independence of each of the American republics, including Argentina itself, had not influenced the Argentina Government completely invalidated any suggestion that the other American Governments should recognise it.

The statement enumerated various pro-Axis actions of the Farrel Government after the resignation of Ramirez, and declared that the dominant power in Argentina continues in Axis hands, which have «rapidly and energetically implanted a domestic totalitarian system which fully complements and supports their pro-Axis policy.»

The Argentine war minister, the statement went on, in a speech on June 10, «admitted, in so many words, that the keystone of the Argentine policy is to be military force.

«The State Department is in possession of irrefutable evidence that, as late as the middle of June this year, the Argentine authorities required firms friendly to the United Nations to receive bids, as sub-contrators, from Nazi firms

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on contracts calling for materials imported from the United Nations. Within the past two weeks, newsprint imported under the authority of Allied navicerts has been supplied with the aid of the Farrell Government to Axis newspapers which daily viciously attack the United Nations.»

A message from Buenos Aires stated that the Foreign Minister, Peruffe, replied to U.S. Secretary Hull's statement last night with a broadcast that «Argentina will continue its present course of conduct,» and that any attempt to have the Argentines repudiate the present government would fail. (Reuter)

PANAMA-ARGENTINE RELATIONS

PANAMA CITY, July 27 — The Foreign Minister of Panama, Samuel Lewis, announced yesterday that the Republic of Panama will not name a new minister to Argentina to replace Ernesto Mendez, who resigned last March. The foreign minister said the decision is a result of Argentina's failure to line up with the rest of the Americas for the security of the hemisphere. (PWB)

EAM DEMANDS «UNREASONABLE», SAYS EDEN

LONDON, July 27 — The leaders of the EAM movement in Greece have declined to ratify the signatures at the Lebanon Conference, and have instead put forward fresh, unreasonable demands, which would give them control over all patriot forces in Greece and Greek forces abroad, and representation in the Greek Government out of all proportion to their actual strength, Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, told the House of Commons today.

If the movement persists in their refusal to join the Greek Government on the basis of the Lebanon Agreement, they must be held responsible for the failure to achieve unity in Greek policy and arms in this «supreme moment in the common struggle,» he said.

Even at this late hour, the British Government still hoped that EAM would join the Greek Government on the basis of the Lebanon Agreement. (PWB)

U. S. MISSION TO SURVEY NORTH AFRICA

WASHINGTON, July 27. — A special United States economic mission is to survey North Africa for the purpose of getting trade back into its normal commercial channels as soon as practicable, the State Department announced today.

The mission will comprise government officials and representative business men, and will conduct a survey in North Africa and possibly other areas (PWB)

MONTAGUE NORMAN GIVEN A BARONY

LONDON, July 27 — On the occasion of the 250th anniversary of the Bank of England, today, a barony has been conferred on Montague Collet Norman, governor of the bank from 1920 to April of this year. (Reuter)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

ITALY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, July 27 — Today's communique:

SEA: An enemy convoy of three «F» lighters in the vicinity of Rapallo was attacked by American PT boats on the night of July 24/25. One «F» lighter blew up.

On the same night, two other «F» lighters in the Gulf of Genoa beached themselves on the approach of a small Anglo-American force of light craft, before the latter could attack them.

LAND: Troops of the 8th Army have been fighting heavily on the River Greve less than 10 miles due south of Florence, where strong enemy counter-attacks, supported

WESTERN FRONT (I)

SHAEF, July 27 — Today's communique:

LAND: In the area west of Saint Lô, Allied forces have made good gains through enemy positions. One armoured column has driven south some five miles from the Periers-Saint Lô road to take Marigny.

Another armored prong thrust across the Saint Lô-Countances road through Saint Gilles. The advance is continuing. Elsewhere in the western sector, local gains have been made. South of Caen, there has been heavy fighting, with the enemy continuing a stubborn defense. All attacks by our forces in this sector have met strong concentrations of enemy tanks, artillery, and mortars. Several enemy counter-attacks have been repulsed.

AIR: Yesterday afternoon and evening, fighter-bombers attacked enemy gun positions, strongpoints, and tank and troop concentrations in and around the battle areas. Other fighter-bombers and fighters kept up the attack on transportation targets over a wide area from Douai to Vendome, cutting railway tracks and strafing locomotives, rolling stock, and vehicles.

Sixteen enemy aircraft were shot down. Thirteen of ours are missing. Fuel dumps at Fontainebleau and Senonches, and railway bridges at Epernon and Laigle, were attacked early yesterday evening by medium bombers. Heavy bombers, six of whom are missing, attacked the railway centre of Givors Badan, 12 miles south of Lyons, last night. Three enemy aircraft were shot down during the night, two over Normandy and one by Intruders. (Reuter)

WESTERN FRONT (II)

SHAEF, July 27 — Tonight's communique:

Allied armored thrusts in the western sector continue to make rapid progress.

One column has cut the road from St. Lô to Percy, in the neighborhood of Le Mesnil Herman, while another has advanced four miles to the southwest of Canisy. A third has driven some distance from Marigny down the Coutances road.

Between the Seves and Ay rivers, an advance of some 2,000 yards has cut the Periers-St. Lô road between St. Lô and Caumont. The enemy salient is being steadly eliminated, and advanced troops, after occupying Berigny, have reached the outskirts of Notre Dame D'Elle. Other forces, moving from the Caumont area, have reached the Village of Mouflet.

A strong enemy counter-attack toward Verrieres was repulsed last night. The enemy has made no further effort in the Caen area.

Fighter-bombers, supporting advancing ground forces in the St. Lô sector, attacked enemy guns and transport. Military targets at Brussels and Ghent were attacked by small forces of heavy bombers this morning. Escorting fighters strafed roads and railway facilities in the same area. Enemy shipping off the Pas de Calais coast was attacked by coastal aircraft early today. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, July 27 — Thursday night's Soviet communique.

Southwest of Pskov, our troops, advancing with fighting, occupied Palkino, district center of Leningrad Region, and also occupied over 40 other populated localities, including Gavrilovo, Brulevo, and Krishtava.

Troops of the 2nd Pre Baltic Front, developing their offensive, carried by direct assault the strongholds of the Germans, the towns and important communication centers of Dvinsk and Rezekne (Rezhitsa), and also occupied with fighting over 400 other populated localities, including Bukalaya, Terekale, Borovaya, Beresnuk, and the railway stations

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LAND: Troops of the 8th Army have been fighting heavily on the River Greve less than 10 miles due south of Florence, where strong enemy counter-attacks, supported by tanks, have been successfully beaten off.

To the west of this area, in the sector north of Poggibonsi, troops of the 8th Army have made further progress towards the Arno and are now within six miles of the town of Montelupo, an important communication center, 10 miles to the west of Florence.

In the Tiber Valley, heavy fighting is taking place to the north of Città di Castello, where local advances have been made.

In the Adriatic sector, and in the 5th Army sector, activity has been confined to patrols and artillery duels.

AIR: Medium forces of heavy bombers yesterday attacked military installation in the Vienna area and an oil refinery in Albania, while fighter aircraft carried out an offensive sweep over the Brod-Zagreb area in northern Yugoslavia and the Ploesti-Bucharest areas.

Enemy communications and other objectives in northern Italy and the battle area, as well as in Yugoslavia, were attacked by tactical aircraft.

In these operations, 78 enemy aircraft were destroyed and 22 of ours are missing.

Last night, our bombers attacked oil installations at Ploesti.

MAAF flew approximately 1,800 sorties. (PRO)

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Troops of the 2nd Pre Baltic Front, developing their offensive, carried by direct assault the strongholds of the Germans, the towns and important communication centers of Dvinsk and Rezekne (Ryezhitsa), and also occupied with fighting over 400 other populated localities, including Bukaieva, Tereksle, Borovaya, Beresnak, and the railway stations of Mezeni, Oksani, Oklona, Ortava, Vaganki, and Iskale.

Troops of the 1st Pre Baltic Front, as a result of the impetuous attack of tank and infantry units, captured the town and important railway junction of Shaulai (Shavli), and also occupied with fighting over 150 other populated localities, including Pokroi, Iokaneshti, Kievani, Lekunai, Vikshti, Shaplaki, Radzivilishki, Laudishki, and the railway stations of Shadov, Sheliani, and Belsakovo.

Troops of the 2nd White Russian Front, after two days' fighting, captured the town and industrial center of Byelostok, important railway junction and a stronghold of the Germans, and also occupied over 30 other populated localities, including Vasilkovo, Visoki, Staroseltse, Sloboda, and Solniki.

In the direction of Brest, our troops, in the course of their offensive, occupied over 50 populated localities, including Ratka, Motsikali, Zablotse, Dobrinduzhe, Cherechanka, Zachevki, Rakitno, and the railway stations of Lichitsa and Kamenka.

Northwest of Lublin, our troops, developing their successful offensive, captured the following towns: Mendigels, Zhelekush, Olzanish, and also occupied with fighting over 200 other populated localities, including Shanavi, Dombe, Osinets, Opole, Shekholin, and the railway stations of Shalavi, Solne, Shvida, and Leopolka.

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Our troops were engaged in street fighting in the town of Siedlets.

West of Zamostie, our troops, in the course of their offensive, captured the following towns: Turovin, Yanuv, Krasnik, and also occupied with fighting over 250 other populated localities, including Posazhets, Tarnavka, Rogani, Toari, and Vezdekhovitsa.

West of Lubachev, our troops were engaged in successful fighting for the enlargements of their bridgeheads on the western banks of the River San, and captured the following towns: Ridrik, Mezhai, Sokolu, Radimno, and also occupied over 300 other populated localities, including Nizove, Kamen, Volya Gorchitska, Rokshala, Sanchuga, Rogisnitsa, Zhuravitsa, and the railway stations of Rudnik, Ventsovnya, Lezhai, and Radimno.

Troops of the 1st Ukrainian Front, developing their successful offensive, captured the City of Lvov, important railway junction, strategically important stronghold of German defense, important economic and political center, and regional center of Ukraine; the town of Stanislavov, important railway junction, stronghold of the German defense at the Carpathian foothills, and regional center of Ukraine, and also occupied with fighting over 200 other populated localities, including the following district centers of Lvov Region: Vinniki, and Dobrosani; the following district centers of Stanislavov Region: Dukachevka, Baradadzhvni, and Kalusch; and the following important localities: Voroshinka, Novaya, Lesegik, Dulibi, Zagurechko, Chernuk, Darakhorina, Bubichna, and the railway junctions of Pogachevtsi, Kalusch, Lukachevka, and Kamenka.

There are no material changes on other sectors of the front.

During July 26, our troops destroyed or damaged on all fronts a total of 131 German tanks. In air combat and by anti-aircraft fire, 42 enemy planes were shot down.

On the night of July 26/27, our Air Force carried out a massed raid on the railway junction of Tilsit (East Prussia). As a result of the bombing, large and numerous fires were started: railway cars, flatcars, and military stores were ablaze. Five German military echelons were destroyed by direct hits of our bombs. Fires were observed from a distance of 200 kilometers. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, July 27 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

At Armeno Novara Province, groups of patriots in a daring attack succeeded in destroying an airplane factory and propeller depot.

Near Carpi, other patriots attacked a train loaded with German troops inflicting heavy losses on the enemy; German reinforcements, arriving later, were unable to engage the patriots, who had moved away. They shot many civilians in reprisal.

In the Borgotaro zone, where the patriots are particularly active, German officers have been taken prisoner.

In Padua Province, everywhere in the vast flat region, the Nazi-Fascists are constantly attacked by the patriots, suffering losses in men and material.

Behind the enemy lines all along the fighting front nuisance actions are maintained against transports and isolated enemy patrols. (UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, July 27 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

South of Caen, positions reoccupied by us yesterday were consolidated and held in the face of renewed local attacks. Tank deployments east of Caen were smashed all enemy attacks. Effective attacks of German bombers during the night were made on enemy prepared positions in the area of Caen, and on shipping targets northeast of Cherbourg. The enemy lost 11 planes in aerial battles.

In France, 40 terrorists were annihilated in fighting.

Retaliatory fire continues against London.

In Italy, the enemy yesterday failed in his attempt, despite all efforts, to break through the German front in the area south of Florence. The enemy, employing strong infantry and tank forces, and supported again and again by artillery and heavy air attacks, hurled himself against the German positions, but was repulsed suffering heavy losses. A local penetration which the enemy was able to achieve only after very heavy fighting southeast of Figlino was sealed off.

On the Eastern Front, in the Stanislavov-Lvov sector, numerous Soviet attacks were repulsed with heavy losses for the enemy. Our grenadiers continued to hold the city district of Lvov against all Bolshevik attacks. Strong enemy pressure continues in the area of Jaroslav and Lublin. The city of Lublin was lost after embittered fighting. On both sides of Brest-Litovsk, near Bialystok and east of Kaunas, all Bolshevik attempts at breaking through were frustrated, and local penetrations were sealed off. At Ponovitch, fighting is in progress against enemy reconnaissance and tank spearheads. Between Dvinsk and the Gulf of Finland, numerous Soviet attacks also collapsed yesterday with heavy losses. The town of Narva, located in a protusion of the front, was evacuated, after the destruction of all important war installations prepared for some time had already been carried out.

Enemy attacks against our shortened positions a few kilometers farther to the west were unsuccessful. In the heavy fighting in the area of Ludsen, the 32nd Infantry Battalion, under the command of Captain von Heydebreck, distinguished itself by exceptional steadfastness. The gallant commander met a heoric death in the front line. Between June 24 and July 24, 924 Soviet tanks were destroyed in the northern sector of the Eastern Front by troops of the Army, the Waffen S.S., Air Force units, and anti-aircraft artillery of the Luftwaffe. Strong formations of battleplanes successfully intervened in the ground fighting at the focal points, and smashed enemy columns. In the course of these operations, 35 enemy tanks and more than 400 vehicles were destroyed.

During the night, heavy combat planes attacked enemy prepared positions in the area of Lublin.

U. S. bombers attacked localities in southeastern Germany and Rumania. Air defense forces destroyed 24 enemy planes, including 35 four-engined bombers. Rumanian fighter planes, in aerial combat against a U. S. fighter formation, shot down nine enemy planes.

During the night, enemy planes dropped bombs on the area of Hamburg and the town of Tilsit. Six enemy planes were brought down. (Radio Berlin)

ENEMY BROADCASTS

German Overseas Station reports that Dr. Goebbels' speech, promising total war mobilisation, is approved by the whole German nation. On the Western Front, Allied attempts to break through at Calvados and Cotentin continue. Attacks are reported also in the area of the Caen-Falaise and the Caen-Fontenay roads. Some of the ground gained by the Allies has been recaptured in German counter-attacks. Last night, German torpedo-planes launched successful attacks on invasion ships lying north of the Seine Bay.

Transocean: The advice given by Churchill to the Chief of the Polish Committee that the latter should go to Moscow for a settlement of Polish problems is regarded in Berlin political circles as a proof that England does not intend to honour her obligations to Poland. A crisis in the Bonomi Government is reported. Drastic restrictions in passenger

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Fascist Radio: The Germans are putting up stiff resistance to Allied pressure south of Florence. Fighting continues in the Adriatic sector.

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Interior S.C.

INFORMATION DIVISION
ACC
27 JUL 1944

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service **compiled by PWB**

Psychological Warfare Branch, INC, AFHQ **Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512**

No. 38 **27 July 1944**

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Red Army captures Deblin and Narva: Defenses west of St. Lô pierced: « Earthquaker » bombs on flying bomb sites: New Zealanders near San Casciano: Partisans land on Dalmatian islands: Allied task force attacks Sabang: Heavy Japanese losses in Burma.

INSIDE GERMANY — Goebbels tells his version of plot: Nazis call on « invisible reserves. »

LIBERATED ITALY — Carandini named to succeed Croce: Government takes charge of press: Twenty-one Fascist industrialists ousted: Regional societies revive in Rome: Prince Humbert visits troops: Vatican denies talks on Nazi situation.

UNITED NATIONS — British continue to recognize Polish Government in London: Chungking and Chinese Communists sign agreement: Oil conference opens.

WAR FRONTS

RED ARMY CAPTURES DEBLIN AND NARVA

MOSCOW, July 26 — The capture of Deblin, important stepping stone to Warsaw, and of Narva, seven miles inside the Estonian border, was announced tonight by Marshal Joseph Stalin in two orders of the day.

Narva, key to Estonia and the Baltic, became the first large Estonian town captured by the Red Army. Troops of the Leningrad Front broke through strongly fortified and deeply staggered German defenses to take the town, which is near the Gulf of Finland.

Possession of Deblin on the Vistula River, by General Rokossovsky's troops of the 1st White Russian Army, gave the Red Army a large railway junction to serve as a springboard toward Warsaw from the south. These troops are the southern spearhead of a three-pronged move on Warsaw [illegible] United Press correspondent, ted by the Czech Ambassador Cierlinger and the Chief of the Czech Military Mission, General Pika.

In the north, the Red Army is reported by the German Overseas News Agency to have begun a thrust toward Kaunas, Lithuania, in the direction of East Prussia. Kaunas is an important road and rail junction 75 miles east of Tilsit, and 140 miles due east of Koenigsberg.

Duncan Hooper, of Reuter, stating that the Red Army is now on the Vistula, said that two giant battles are reaching a climax at Bialystok and Lvov. Massed trench mortars and rocket projectors are joining guns of all calibres in a final pounding of Bialystok. An incessant deluge of fire on the Germans surrounded at Lvov is giving them the choice of death or surrender as the outcome of 120 hours' struggle. The Russians are also advancing less than 30 miles from the fortress of Przemysl, and threatening the transport hub of the Sambor, north of the Drogobych oilfields.

Southwest of Warsaw, Marshal Rokossovsky's forces are swinging a 50-mile-broad salient toward the Radom-Siedlice railway, while engineers are fortifying the hills on the left flank against fresh German forces moving up from the deep hinterland. Rokossovsky's right flank is pushing up northward in a movement which is threatening all the remaining communications of the large German forces embattled at Brest-Litovsk. Further south, Marshal Koniev is battering on the outskirts of Stanislavov, keystone of the German defenses on the Czechoslovak border.

General Hauffe Captured

One correspondent, writing of the battles round Lvov, stated that among the prisoners in this sector was General Hauffe, commander of the 13th German Army Corps, and the 25th Nazi general to surrender since the offensive opened a month ago. Hauffe had been severely wounded. He formerly commanded a division in the Orel area.

The Soviet air communique, broadcast from Moscow, stated that on the night of July 24, the Red Air Force raided concentrations of German military trains and war dumps at the railway junctions of Lvov, Tilsit (East Prussia), and Demblin (Poland). At the railway junction of Tilsit, many trains stood in the station when the raid was made, and the bombing started many fires and caused explosions.

Russian air crews stated that the railway bridge over the Niemen had been destroyed by a direct hit. At Siedlice and Demblin, numerous fires broke out. Railway trucks with war material were set ablaze.

According to an article in the Nazi newspaper, VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER, new German reserves are to be concentrated behind the Eastern Front. It is said to have been found that the former method of strengthening the German fighting lines by gradual infiltration of reserves is no longer effective. The article continued: « Not even the most exemplary bravery of the fighting troops can stop the Russians in the long run. »

The newspaper said that preparations were being made to concentrate large forces behind the present front « into which the withdrawing formations can be received. » A new [illegible] formed to meet the Russian

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The capture of Deblin, 60 miles southeast of Warsaw, indicated that General Rokossovsky has elected to swing northwest along a course parallel with the river to the city's gates. Salisbury said that this army and the other Red Army forces moving on Warsaw will face German forces who are « disorganized and confused after retreating more than 310 miles in four weeks. » To support the onrushing Soviet units, the Red Air Force attacked the Wehrmacht on the Vistula's eastern bank in the vicinity of Pulawy.

Brest, Bialystok Encircled

Meanwhile, far in the rear, the by-passed German garrison at Brest-Litovsk is almost encircled and ready for liquidation, as is the by-passed city of Bialystok.

Further south, Marshal Koniev's move toward the Carpathians in the direction of Czechoslovakia is throwing an additional enormous burden on the German Army. An Exchange Telegraph correspondent reported that, while the Red Army was closing in on the oil town of Stanislavov, guarding the approaches to Czechoslovakia, Czech forces in the U.S.S.R. were ready for action.

The Czech forces, said the correspondent, eagerly awaiting the order to move « toward Prague, » were inspecting a final pounding of Bialystok. An incessant deluge of fire on the Germans surrounded at Lvov is giving them the choice of death or surrender as the outcome of 120 hours' struggle. The Russians are also advancing less than 30 miles from the fortress of Przemysl, and threatening the transport hub of the Sambor, north of the Drogobych oilfields.

Southwest of Warsaw, Marshal Rokossovsky's forces are swinging a 50-mile-broad salient toward the Radom-Siedlice railway, while engineers are fortifying the hills on the left flank against fresh German forces moving up from the deep hinterland. Rokossovsky's right flank is pushing up northward in a movement which is threatening all the remaining communications of the large German forces embattled at Brest-Litovsk. Further south, Marshal Koniev is battering on the outskirts of Stanislavov, keystone of the German defenses on the Czechoslovak border.

General Hauffe Captured

One correspondent, writing of the battles round Lvov, stated that among the prisoners in this sector was General Hauffe, commander of the 13th German Army Corps, and the 25th Nazi general to surrender since the offensive opened a month ago. Hauffe had been severely wounded. He formerly commanded a division in the Orel area.

The Soviet air communique, broadcast from Moscow, stated that on the night of July 24, the Red Air Force raided concentrations of German military trains and war dumps at the railway junctions of Lvov, Tilsit (East Prussia), and Demblin (Poland). At the railway junction of Tilsit, many trains stood in the station when the raid was made, and the bombing started many fires and caused explosions.

Russian air crews stated that the railway bridge over the Niemen had been destroyed by a direct hit. At Siedlice and Demblin, numerous fires broke out. Railway trucks with war material were set ablaze.

According to an article in the Nazi newspaper, VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER, new German reserves are to be concentrated behind the Eastern Front. It is said to have been found that the former method of strengthening the German fighting lines by gradual infiltration of reserves is no longer effective. The article continued: « Not even the most exemplary bravery of the fighting troops can stop the Russians in the long run. »

The newspaper said that preparations were being made to concentrate large forces behind the present front « into which the withdrawing formations can be received. » A new ring of defence will then be formed to meet the Russian

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LATE BULLETINS

SS LEADER KILLED IN ACCIDENT

LONDON, July 26 — SS leader Lieutenant General Wilhelm Grim, of the military police, was killed in an accident when on an official journey and was buried today, the official German News Agency reported tonight.

No details were given. (BBC)

UNDERGROUND FIGURE KILLED

LONDON, July 26 — In a Gestapo raid in Copenhagen an important figure in the underground movement has been killed in a pitched battle lasting half an hour, according to the Stockholm correspondent of the DAILY TELEGRAPH.

In normal life, Robert Jensen was a radio store owner, but he was a key link in the chain which engineered the escape of hundreds of Allied airmen. (Reuter)

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

drive. The paper added: «where this line will be depends on the time required to concentrate.»

German military commentators show anxiety for what they call the critical situation on the Russian Front, said the BBC broadcast this morning. One of them, General Dittmar, last night tried to shift part of the blame on the men that recently rebelled against Hitler. He alleged that they weakened the resistance to the Russian offensive by interfering with several counter-measures. (Reuter)

U. S. FLIERS ON EAST FRONT

EASTERN COMMAND, U. S. STRATEGIC AIR FORCES, July 26 — For the first time, American fliers are taking part in the fighting on the Russian battle fronts, supporting Soviet ground forces and shooting up German defences, airfields, gun positions, and transport.

Today's communique from this American headquarters in Russia stated that Lightnings and Mustangs of the 15th U. S. Air Force, operating from bases in the Soviet Union, yesterday destroyed 38 enemy aircraft, 29 of them in aerial combat, in offensive sweeps in the Lvov region of the Eastern Front. The operations were carried out without the loss of a single American plane.

Numerous targets were attacked, among them German artillery emplacements, motor transport on roads leading to the enemy battleline, and a railway carrying German war traffic to the forward areas. The destruction of four locomotives and 13 trucks was announced.

Some of the Mustangs surprised a formation of JU-88's that were on their way back from a bombing raid. In the air battle that followed, 26 of the enemy planes were shot down.

Lightnings, supported by Mustangs, flew in low to bomb and machine-gun the enemy-held airfield at Mielec, on the Wisloca River, 100 miles northwest of Lvov. They destroyed a number of German aircraft on the ground, meeting very little opposition. Other Mustangs and Lightnings gave close support to Red Army ground forces surrounding the mauled German garrison at Lvov. (PWB)

ITALIANS FREED BY RED ARMY

MOSCOW, July 26 — The Red Army has liberated more than 4,000 Italians from German prison camps in Lithuania.

These men are now marching eastward along the Vilna-Minsk highway in high spirits. They are constantly asking the Russians for a chance to fight the Germans.

Some Italians had fought the Germans in the Greek Islands. Others had been taken while fighting with Marshal Tito's men. (Reuter)

DEFENSES WEST OF ST. LO PIERCED

SHAEF, July 26 — American forces, attacking along a front roughly 40 miles wide, today broke into the German positions west of St. Lô to a depth of three miles, and then threw in an armored spearhead to exploit the corridor in the German lines.

British troops have fallen back from most of the ground they gained in the diversionary attack made several days ago before the all-out push across the Orne. German forces tonight held the tip of Hill 112 (Calvary Hill 2), and Hill 113, northeast of Evrecy, and are in firm possession of Esquay and Evrecy, said Doon Campbell, Reuter correspondent.

On the east bank of the Orne, the Germans are back in May-sur-Orne in strength. Canadian infantry got into the village, but very heavy fire from German mortars on the other side of the river compelled them to withdraw.

in the infantry instead, said that the bombs and shells utterly confounded him, and killed or wounded most of the men around him. Other prisoners said half of their battalions were wiped out in the first few hours of the bombardment.»

Another correspondent, describing the effect of the bombardment on the enemy, said the prisoners included some Austrians thrown into the line yesterday with orders to attack at 0500 hours this morning.

«But, after a taste of the bombing yesterday,» he continued, «they cowered in holes throughout the night. When the bombing ended today, the survivors ran over to the American lines with their hands up, many blubbering and screaming in agonized, crazed fear. Others were unable to talk beyond murmuring, "It was terrible, terrible." One man said he was the sole survivor of his whole company.»

Saturation Bombing

The American advance followed a softening up of German positions yesterday by the largest force of planes ever used in a close support operation. Some 6,000 fragmentations and other explosives were dropped on enemy positions by 3,000 Allied warplanes in an area of five miles by two. Proof of the effect of this saturation was seen in the large number of German dead, wounded, and shell-shocked troops picked up by the advancing Americans.

On the other hand, General Omar Bradley's men are having to prise out a large number of German dug-in tanks which had been not so much affected by the fragmentation bombs. They are also suffering considerable machine gun fire from the flanks. In face of this heavy opposition, they cut the Saint Lô-Perriers road at a number of places.

General Dempsey's British and Canadian troops on the six-mile front south of Caen have held onto their initial gains in face of the heaviest German counter-attacks since D-day. Doon Campbell, of Reuter, said that, regardless of losses, Rommel is committing his infantry to hold at all costs the four mile sector between the Orne and Tilly la Campagne.

Bitter fighting was going on around the villages of May-sur-Orne, Verriers, and Tilly la Campagne. It was mainly infantry work, supported on both sides by tanks. Allied troops were forced to make a slight withdrawal to the northern outskirts of Tilly la Campagne in face of a savage counter-attack. The Allied hold on Verriers was strong.

Howard Marshall, of the BBC, said that today the position had not changed much from last night. The weather was not very good today, but Allied aircraft kept up their support of ground forces. Meanwhile, the Germans were using the reinforcements they were able to bring up during last week's bad spell of weather. There was a heavy percentage of SS men in these reinforcements. The SS divisions make up five per cent of the German armies on all fronts. In Normandy, however, they constitute 20 per cent of the forces.

It is believed there are four German Panzer divisions in the sector south of Caen.

Nazis Shoot POW'S

The commander of an American infantry unit which liberated a big group of Russian prisoners of war from a concentration camp in Cherbourg described, in an interview with a correspondent of the U. S. service journal YANK, atrocities perpetrated by the Nazis.

The correspondent said: «When the American troops saw the prison camps with barbed-wire fences and pigpen barracks, they attacked with fury and smashed the gates. The half-starved, emaciated Russian prisoners came out of the barracks yelling and began fighting the garrison. Within 30 minutes they had destroyed the Germans.»

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On the east bank of the Orne, the Germans are back in May-sur-Orne in strength. Canadian infantry got into the village, but very heavy fire from German mortars on the other side of the river compelled them to withdraw.

The position is much the same at Tilly la Campagne, which we entered but had to leave under a very intense barrage of mortar bombs, shells, and rockets. We are, however, still holding our initial gains.

The drive into the German lines west of St. Lô put the Americans across the St. Lô-Periers road along an 8,000-yard front.

A total of 14 hamlets and one town were engulfed in the drive, which was renewed west of St. Lô at dawn and was given additional impetus in the form of new air and artillery bombardments.

Simultaneously with the bursting of the German line west of St. Lô, virtually the whole American flank is in action.

The town of Montrabot, which is east of St. Lô, was entered at 1830 hours and found deserted. Marigny and St. Gilles are firmly in American hands. U. S. forces broke through the German main line and also the reserve line at two points of the front west of St. Lô.

Shell-shocked German soldiers taken prisoner in the early stages of the American offensive, said a correspondent, painted a picture of the chaotic conditions which prevailed in the enemy's ranks during the saturation bombardment that marked the opening of the big push. He continued:

"The first prisoner, an 18-year-old Bavarian, who had been drafted for service with the paratroops but was used

the large number of German dead, wounded, and shell-shocked troops picked up by the advancing Americans.

On the other hand, General Omar Bradley's men are having to prise out a large number of German dug-in tanks which had been not so much affected by the fragmentation bombs. They are also suffering considerable machine gun fire from the flanks. In face of this heavy opposition, they cut the Saint Lô-Perriers road at a number of places.

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"Two thousand Russians, including Red Army prisoners and conscripted laborers, were originally imprisoned here, but 200 died of starvation. The prisoners were forced to work 14 hours a day on Cherbourg fortifications.

Two days before the Americans arrived, the Germans shot 200 prisoners who seemed likely to lead an insurrection.

After their liberation, the Russians immediately decided to ask permission to fight in France alongside the Americans, instead of returning to the Soviet Union, as repatriation would require a considerable time and they wished to fight immediately.

Robb Deputy Staff Chief

The appointment of Air Vice Marshal James Milne Robb, Royal Air Force, as Deputy Chief of Staff of Supreme Allied Headquarters was announced here late Monday.

Robb previously served at Headquarters of the Mediterranean Allied Air Force. (Reuter - BBC)

"EARTHQUAKE" BOMBS ON FLYING-BOMB SITES

LONDON, July 26 — Flying weather over Normandy this morning gave promise of being as good as yesterday when Allied aircraft flew about 4,700 sorties in twin thrusts from the St. Lô and Caen sector.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789521

All day yesterday, fighters, fighter-bombers, and rocket-fighters swarmed over the battle area in close support, and SHAEF spokesman said that «dozens and dozens» of pinpoint targets, were hit in advance of Allied troops.

The air offensive from British bases continued to-day. Early this morning, formations of fighters and bombers were seen going out over the Strait of Dover toward Calais, and shortly afterwards Radio Vichy stations, including Lille, Lyons, Nice, and Toulouse, went off the air.

Stuttgart Hit Again

RAF heavy bombers went back to Stuttgart last night to follow up Monday night's swift «saturation» raid, in which they dropped more than 35,000 heavy incendiaries, in addition to a great weight of high-explosive bombs. This was the third successive night the Bomber Command has been over Germany in great strength.

Mosquitoes dropped many 4,000-pounders on Berlin with good effect, the Air Ministry announced to-day. Other forces of heavy bombers attacked synthetic oil plants at Wanne Eickel in the Ruhr, and flying-bomb launching sites in northern France. The attack on the bomb sites was made by Lancasters, which dropped a number of 12,000-pound «earthquake» bombs. The attack on Stuttgart lasted about a quarter of an hour, and large fires were taking hold and spreading when the crews left the target.

Bremen and Mannheim were also bombed last night, and mines were laid in enemy waters. Thirteen bombers are missing from the night's operations.

Bombers and fighters attacked a Luftwaffe equipment depot and air-park at Saint Cyr, near Versailles, in daylight last evening. Reports indicated that the attack was concentrated. One bomber was lost.

Meanwhile, yesterday marked one of the heaviest days for the tactical pounding in the Normandy battle area. More than 1,500 American heavies, the largest force ever used in a single tactical operation, escorted by 1,000 medium, light, and fighter-bombers, yesterday morning blasted the way for the new offensive on the American sector of the Allied line.

Fighter Command went deep into France on patrol. They strafed ground targets and shot a dozen interceptors out of the air. (Reuter)

NEW ZEALANDERS NEAR SAN CASCIANO

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, July 26 — New Zealand tank and infantry forces, under command of Lieutenant General Sir Bernard Freyberg, V.C., are leading the Allied forces closing in on historic Florence, and are approaching San Casciano, eight miles south of the city, it was announced here today.

Battling once more against their old enemies from Crete and Cassino, the intrepid New Zealanders have beaten back crack German paratroopers five miles in the past two days, and are rolling forward along Highway 2 into the upper stretches of the Pesa River Valley. Here, with a straight, hard-surfaced road leading almost due north into Florence, through open valleys, the hard-hitting New Zealand tank forces have the most favorable terrain for deployment in the entire area south of the Arno River.

Under the heavy pressure of these, and other tank and infantry thrusts all along the 25-mile front south of the Arno's great northern bend, German forces fell back yesterday from three to five miles. Greatest progress was being made by 8th Army forces pushing through the Chianti Hills east of the Poggibonsi-Florence road. Leading elements of these forces were reported to be nearing Mercatale, three miles southeast of San Casciano, and already to have seized strong positions covering this village

Highway 69 in this sector. The German forces were wiped out in the action.

Enemy Tank Concentrations

German tank forces apparently are still concentrated in this vicinity. Patrols encountered a number of tanks and self-propelled guns in a night sortie, around San Miniato, and gave bearings for heavy artillery fire which caused the German column to disperse.

In the sector about Pisa, heavy enemy shellfire from gun emplacements on the towering Monte Pisano continued to harass approaching 5th Army forces. American troops which attempted to penetrate the German positions in the tongue of land enclosed by a horseshoe bend of the Arno 2 1/2 miles east of Pisa encountered strong resistance. German patrols which crossed the river at its mouth to enter Marina di Pisa yesterday were immediately dispersed and driven back across the stream.

The broad sector from the Arno Valley east of Florence to the Adriatic likewise showed little advance yesterday. Northwest of Arezzo, where 8th Army forces have established an expanding bridgehead across the Arno, tanks were making only slow progress in the face of heavy enemy shellfire from dominating positions in the Pratomagno Mountains. In the region of the Cerfone River, a western tributary of the Tiber, Le Ville, on Highway 73 nine miles east of Arezzo, was cleared of the enemy. Only patrol activity and artillery exchanges marked fighting on the Adriatic coast, where the Germans have momentarily stabilized their lines.

The German forces which had held as hostages 300 women and children of the town of Gubbio, yesterday withdrew from the monastery building where they had imprisoned them, after setting the civilians free.

22 Enemy Vessels Sunk

An Anglo-American inshore squadron of light coastal-craft have sunk 22 enemy vessels, including two destroyers, in attacks during the months of May and June, it was announced here today.

In addition, two other destroyers were damaged, and 10 other craft were damaged, captured, or probably sunk, in actions along the west coast of Italy. These totals exclude damage inflicted on enemy naval forces during the landings on the Isle of Elba.

It was also announced today that Anglo-American landing craft, guns, designated usually by the letters LCG played a major part in destroying 15 German «F» lighters and a sea-going tug in two night operations on March 27/28 and April 25, also in the Ligurian Sea.

Vienna Area Bombed

Up to 500 heavy bombers crossed the Alps today to attack, despite bad weather, military targets in the Vienna area.

Liberators and Flying Fortresses bombed the target area by the aid of special navigational instruments.

A number of enemy interceptors attempted to turn back the formations of bombers.

In the morning operations, Liberators flew from Italy to bomb, for the second time in three days, the Berat-Kucove oil refinery in Albania.

During the day's fighter operations, First Lieutenant James Varnell, a Mustang pilot, shot down his 16th enemy plane and came within one plane of the highest score of 17 planes to an individual pilot in the Mediterranean theater.

Goering Works Destroyed

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

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Further east, British troops moving northward parallel to the Arno River in the hills to the west made gains of two miles in 24 hours, to approach the lateral road from Greve through the Chianti Hills to Figline in Val d'Arno, on the Arno River 14 miles southeast of Florence. British Guards units east of Greve made an advance of two miles along the river valley of the same name, after consolidating their positions on Monte Domini, east of the river town. These troops reported little opposition.

Along the line of the Arno River west of its junction point with the Elsa River, activity yesterday was confined to patrolling and heavy exchanges of artillery fire. American infantry forces cleaned up last remaining pockets of German resistance in the town of San Miniato and the village of San Romano, where the enemy had attempted three heavy counter-attacks Monday in an effort to turn the right flank of the American advance to the river. Further bitter fighting occurred in this region yesterday, as American forces surprised German troops entrenching themselves on the reverse slope of the Florence-Pisa railroad embankment, which runs between the river and Pratomagno Mountains. In the region of the Cerfone River, a western tributary of the Tiber, Le Ville, on Highway 73 nine miles east of Arezzo, was cleared of the enemy. Only patrol activity and artillery exchanges marked fighting on the Adriatic coast, where the Germans have momentarily stabilized their lines.

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Goering Works Destroyed

The great Hermann Goering tank and steel works at Linz, Austria, was «virtually destroyed» yesterday by a single attack of up to 500 heavy bombers which flew over 1,000 miles from Italian bases to make the first attack of the war on this target, it was announced here today.

All major buildings in the works, which were designed to turn out 1,000,000 tons of iron and steel and finished tank parts each year, were struck, reconnaissance photographs taken after the attack showed.

The whole area was pitted with bomb craters, and direct hits were made on rolling mills, storage sheds, transformer station, assembly shops, stamping mills, and the main foundry. In bursts in the rail yards next to the plant, over 150 units of rolling stock were derailed or destroyed, and two bridges over the Danube were damaged. The attack was carried out at least in part by the instrument bombing technique developed by the Allied Air Forces, since protective smoke screens were used to cover the target.

Tactical Air Force bombers and fighter-bombers yesterday struck at enemy communications straight across northern Italy from the Riviera coast to the Adriatic.

At Legnago, 30 miles northwest of Ferrara in the Po Valley, a formation of B-25 Mitchells attacked rail lines to complete its 10,000 operational sortie of the war. Another medium force straddled a moving train nearby with a dense

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

pattern of bombs. Other bridge targets were attacked southwest of Savona, north of Turin, and on the Riviera coast line, into southern France.

French-piloted Marauders struck close to their homeland when they attacked a rail bridge at Ventimiglia, 10 miles from the French border on the Riviera line. On its return to base, the formation made a detour to cross a portion of French soil and to plummet the French tricolor down to their native land. One of the crew members reported on their return: «Over France, even at 12,000 feet, the air is different.»

Fortress and Liberator gunners and escorting fighter pilots shot down 65 enemy interceptors out of the 150 planes which attempted to stave off the attacks on the Linz works and against Villach, Austria, where rail yards were hit.

MAAF lost 23 heavy bombers and three other aircraft in the day's operations.

Air Support for Tito

Thanks to the close support furnished by Italy-based Liberator bombers, Marshal Tito's Partisan forces have retaken the town of Andrijevica, just north of the Albanian border, a message from Partisan headquarters to MAAF headquarters today revealed.

In the message, the Partisan area commander thanked the Allied bomber crews for their accurate attacks on German troop concentrations in the vicinity two days ago. (PRO)

PARTISANS LAND ON DALMATIAN ISLAND

LONDON, July 26 — Yugoslav Partisans made successful landings on three islands off the Dalmatian coast, it was announced in today's communique from the headquarters of Marshal Tito. More then 70 Germans were killed and nearly 80 were captured during the attacks on the islands, which a dispatch from Reuter identified as Korcula, Peljesac, and Mljet.

The communique also announced the Partisan capture of the German stronghold of Ribnik, which was taken during mopping-up operations in the interior of the mainland, east of the Dalmatian port of Sibenik. In Serbia, Partisan troops are beating back heavy attacks by German reinforcements on the southern Morava River sector.

Heavy fighting continues in Montenegro, where the Germans are bombing Partisans and bringing up reserves. The enemy managed to capture some positions west of the town of Andrijevica. In western Bosnia, Yugoslav units captured an important town, annihilating an enemy battalion of 700 men. (Reuter)

ALLIED TASK FORCE ATTACKS SABANG

ADVANCED ALLIED HQ, NEW GUINEA, July 26 — The trapped Japanese 18th Army in northern New Guinea has retreated from the Driniumor River Valley, and is apparently trying to reform its units south of Affua, stated General MacArthur's communique today. The enemy have withdrawn to a point six miles inland along the river. Their force, estimated at 42,000, is constantly under bombardment from the sea and air.

The Japanese news agency quoted the Japanese HQ communique as saying that an Allied task force of cruisers, destroyers, and submarines yesterday bombarded Sabang Harbor at the northwest end of Sumatra. Sabang said Reuter, is on a small island and is 650 miles up the Malacca Straits from Singapore and about 1,000 sea miles from Colombo, Ceylon. An enemy submarine base with oil storage facilities and a good harbor, it has twice before been attacked.

The New Guinea Allied communique stated that air

These islands, he said, provide the Allies with eight airfields and five harbors within 1,500 miles of Japan and the Philippines.

«Our sea, land, and air forces have now been on the offensive for six weeks without serious injury from Japanese air, surface, or submarine forces,» he said.

The Navy Secretary said that the landings on Guam and Tinian were made with comparative ease. This reflected the importance of the defeat inflicted on the Japanese fleet on June 19 and 20. American casualties had been light, and Japanese heavy. In the Saipan action, 3,049 Americans were killed. The enemy dead totalled 22,700.

Also at the press conference was Admiral King, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet, who said it is certain there will be some change in Japanese strategy since a new cabinet took over. «Whether this means they will become more aggressive or go more nearly on the defensive remains to be seen,» he said.

Admiral William Halsey Commander of the 3rd Fleet in the Pacific, asked about the qualities of the Japanese fighting man, said: «They are still like rats, and fight until exterminated.» (OWI)

JAPANESE PEOPLE BLAMED FOR SAIPAN

WASHINGTON, July 26 — The people of Japan were blamed for the loss of Saipan by Tadayo Shiobata, President of the Japanese Industrial Party, in an appeal Tuesday to the industrial and home front of Japan.

Speaking over Radio Tokyo, he said:

«No one can doubt that our navy and air forces are matchless. Nevertheless, we could not destroy the enemy lurking before our eyes. This was due to the fact that the enemy had complete control of the air.

«I can imagine how the officers and men of our combined fleet felt toward the lack of aircraft. Aircraft is the very weapon which will defend Japan. This was obvious from the very early stages of the war. Truly regrettable as it is, those who are directly responsible for not being able to offer a proper solution to this obvious problem are we on the industrial line of the home front.

«The cause of our heroes of Saipan to give up blood or bitter tears and for our Emperor to feel anxiety is directed to you industrial fighters, who are losing the invisible war to the United States and Britain.»

(PWB)

HEAVY JAPANESE LOSSES IN BURMA

KANDY, CEYLON, July 26 — As the Allied assault on the Japanese defenses along the Palel-Tamu road develops satisfactorily, the enemy are losing heavily in men and materials, stated the Southeast Asia Command communique issued here today.

The Allies are mopping up on the hill which they have occupied astride the Tiddim road near Tangnoupal, eight miles from Palel, and, despite shelling, they are pushing on through the hills beyond Torbung, 32 miles from Imphal. Minor gains were made by the Allies during heavy street fighting in Myitkyina.

Chinese troops, operating from their homeland, are driving into Burma to reopen the supply lifeline with the Allies, it was officially reported from their headquarters at Chungking. Chinese guns are shelling Tengchung, a key town about 20 miles west of the Burma Road and about 65 miles southeast of Myitkyina. The fortified hill to the southwest of Tengchung is under Chinese bombardment, and all Japanese counter-attacks on the newly-won position have been repulsed. Rain along the entire Salween Front has reduced activity by both sides. (PWB)

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

headquarters today revealed.

In the message, the Partisan area commander thanked the Allied bomber crews for their accurate attacks on German troop concentrations in the vicinity two days ago. (PRO)

PARTISANS LAND ON DALMATIAN ISLAND

LONDON, July 26 — Yugoslav Partisans made successful landings on three islands off the Dalmatian coast, it was announced in today's communique from the headquarters of Marshal Tito. More then 70 Germans were killed and nearly 80 were captured during the attacks on the islands, which a dispatch from Reuter identified as Korcula, Peljesac, and Mljet.

The communique also announced the Partisan capture of the German stronghold of Ribnik, which was taken during mopping-up operations in the interior of the mainland, east of the Dalmatian port of Siblnik, in Serbia. Partisan troops are beating back heavy attacks by German reinforcements on the southern Morava River sector.

Heavy fighting continues in Montenegro, where the Germans are bombing Partisans and bringing up reserves. The enemy managed to capture some positions west of the town of Andrijevica. In western Bosnia, Yugoslav units captured an important town, annihilating an enemy battalion of 700 men. (Reuter)

ALLIED TASK FORCE ATTACKS SABANG

ADVANCED ALLIED HQ, NEW GUINEA, July 26 — The trapped Japanese 18th Army in northern New Guinea has retreated from the Driniumor River Valley, and is apparently trying to reform its units south of Aitua, stated General MacArthur's communique today. The enemy have withdrawn to a point six miles inland along the river. Their force, estimated at 42,000, is constantly under bombardment from the sea and air.

The Japanese news agency quoted the Japanese HQ communique as saying that an Allied task force of cruisers, destroyers, and submarines yesterday bombarded Sabang Harbor at the northwest end of Sumatra. Sabang said Reuter, is on a small island and is 650 miles up the Malacca Straits from Singapore and about 1,000 sea miles from Colombo, Ceylon. An enemy submarine base with oil storage facilities and a good harbor, it has twice before been attacked.

The New Guinea Allied communique stated that air patrols, sweeping over Japanese-held areas between northwestern Dutch New Guinea and the southern Philippines, forced a 1,000-ton enemy vessel aground near Halmahera, in the Moluccas.

Targets for the day included, as usual, Palau in the Carolines, New Ireland, New Britain, and Bougainville in the Solomons.

A communique from Admiral Nimitz, issued at Pearl Harbor last night, stated that American assault forces which landed north and south of Guam Island, in the Marianas, have made contact and have extended their lines at the base of the peninsula.

The communique added that Venturas pounded the Japanese base at Paramushiro in the Kuriles, which are a string of islands lying northeast of Japan.

On Tinian Island, lying between Guam and recently-captured Saipan, a Japanese counter-attack was broken up, and the American bridgehead there has been developed and deepened. (Reuter)

GUAM, TINIAN, SAIPAN ARE KEYS TO JAPAN

WASHINGTON, July 26 — The occupation of Guam, Tinian, and Saipan will unlock the door to Japan, China, and the Philippines, said United States Navy Secretary James Forrestal at his press conference Tuesday.

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CHINESE BATTLE IN LEIYANG STREETS

CHUNGKING, July 26 — Chinese forces have broken into the key town of Leiyang on the Canton-Hankow railway, and street fighting is in progress, an official Chinese communique reported today.

The town is some 80 miles south of Changsha, capital city of the rice bowl province of southeast China. (Reuter)

JAP EXECUTIONS OF U. S. AIRMEN

LONDON, July 26 — The British Government will fully support the United States Government and the American people in their determination to bring to justice all of the officers of the Japanese Government who participated in the executions of American airmen shot down over Japan, said Foreign Secretary Eden in the House of Commons to-day. (PWB)

"NAVY HELPLESS", SAYS NAZI ADMIRAL

LONDON, July 26 — Rear Admiral Gadow, well-known German naval authority, admitted in a recent article in a north German newspaper that the German submarine warfare had failed, and that the present position of what is left of the German Navy is hopeless.

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

Gadow said: «We entered the war with a full and concentrated naval strength. Later, our heavy units were reduced because of the improved protection of the enemy's merchant traffic and, besides, we were hopelessly inferior to the enemy.

«The heavy demands on material and labor made by the land and air war rendered the replenishment of the Navy impossible, and forced us to limit ourselves to a U-boat warfare. Our U-boat offensive, however, has been stopped since 1943».

Gadow admitted that, because of the helpless position of their navy, Germany was unable to prevent the sending of large American forces to England or to interfere with Allied landings in Africa, Italy, and France. To use Germany's few remaining heavy naval units in the English Channel would mean losing them immediately, Gadow added. (PWB)

INSIDE GERMANY

GOEBBELS TELLS HIS VERSION OF PLOT

LONDON, July 26 — Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels, the newly-appointed Reich Trustee for Total Mobilization of War in Germany, gave tonight his version of what happened July 20, when an attempt was made to assassinate Hitler with a bomb which Goebbels said was in a briefcase pushed right at Hitler's feet.

The Propaganda Minister, in his 45-minute speech over the radio, made no reference to the disturbances which broke out throughout Germany or the delay of several army commanders, notably those in Italy and on the Eastern front, to send messages of loyalty to Hitler, although specifically «requested» to do so.

With one breath he insisted that «no unit, whether at the front or at home, in the critical hour was «naked in loyalty toward the Fuehrer,» and in the next announced that Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler «will reorganize the entire apparatus from the home to the front and will put up and train numerous new SS divisions,» adding:

«Formations at the front will be more quickly replenished, thus making the front stable and formidable. Speedy expansion of armament production continues and has not yet reached the culminating point.»

Without explaining how, Goebbels continued: «All-out war will release so much manpower for the front and armament production that it will not be too difficult to master the difficulties of war.»

Goebbels' story of the attempt to erase Hitler described the arrival in Berlin of Count Stauffenberg via a courier plane, having been sent by an Army Colonel General to make a report at a conference, just before noon, at which Hitler was present.

Stating that he «owed the German people» an account of what happened July 20, Goebbels said he would give it to them «in my sober, uncolored report,» which went on:

«I have heard all reports of eyewitnesses, and have inspected the room where the attempt was made. The would-be assassin was sent by one of the arrested generals to the daily discussion of the situation under the pretext of reporting. He took the explosives with him in an attache case which, under the pretext of wanting to put it down, at the moment he was unobserved, he had shoved it right at the Fuehrer's feet.

Blown Through Window

«Colonel General Korten, who stood directly behind the Fuehrer, was seriously wounded, and succumbed from his injuries on Saturday. The force of the explosion blew him while he was conferring with other cabinet ministers. Goebbels said he hurried over to the scene immediately.

Goebbels said that both Hitler and the guards were so furious over the bombing that their fury reached «unparalleled proportions.» He declared that the soldiers grabbed their automatic pistols and rifles to prepare themselves «for the final settlement of the account.» This final settlement, it developed in Goebbels' speech, was an immediate court martial held at the scene of the explosions, which immediately sentenced «the guilty» to death. A platoon of the guard carried out the execution in the courtyard.

The BBC said in a broadcast after Goebbels' speech: «His speech adds nothing to previous statements from the Propaganda Ministry.» (Reuter-Transocean)

NO SYMPATHY FOR NAZI GENERALS

WASHINGTON, July 26 — The WASHINGTON POST yesterday carried a commentary entitled «Nazis and Junkers.» The commentary said that many of the German generals think Germany can gain nothing by fighting on. «These coldblooded professionals have not Hitler's faith in fanaticism as an instrument of warfare. It is, in their opinion, no substitute for weapons and numbers.

«There is a good deal of nonsense being written and said about these German generals. Some of them are being described as anti-Nazis, but this is a meaningless term. The German generals went along with Hitler every step of the way. They did not protest against the seizure of power by the Nazis, but welcomed it. They took no steps to prevent the massacre of the Jews, or the extermination of Poles, Russians, Yugoslavs, and other people in conquered areas. They never manifested aversion to brutality when they thought it possible to achieve their ends through such means.

«Their complaint today is, not that Hitler is a Nazi, but that he is a failure. They now regard him as the architect of Germany's ruin. They want to salvage what they can of the prestige of the German Army by saddling the responsability for Germany's second defeat in 25 years on the Nazi regime. By liquidating Hitler and his henchmen, they will win the gratitude of the German people and lay the foundation for the rebuilding of the German Army at some time in the future.» (PWB)

EASTERN GENERAL CONGRATULATES HITLER

LONDON, July 26 — Field Marshal Model, commanding two army groups on the Eastern Front, has sent a telegram of congratulation to Hitler on his recent escape from death.

The German news agency Transocean said yesterday: «Model is the first of all the German commanders on the Eastern Front to do so.»

It is pointed out that Model took up his East Front command only a few weeks ago. The other pledges of loyalty from any of the fighting fronts have come from Kluge, appointed two weeks ago to the Normandy Front, and Rendulic, who took over command of the German troops in Finland after Dietl's death on July 1. (OWI)

DEAD GENERAL WAS TYPICAL NAZI

ROME, July 26 — Colonel General Guenther Korten, whose death from wounds received during the recent attempt on Hitler's life was announced earlier, died two days before his 46th birthday.

He was a typical Nazi soldier. Of German middle-class origin, he enlisted in the first world war at the age of 16. He received his commission a year later, and before he was 20 commanded a company. Like many of his contemporaries who had never experienced working in civil life, he joined the famous reactionary «Freecorps» and

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«Colonel General Korten, who stood directly behind the Fuehrer, was seriously wounded, and succumbed from his injuries on Saturday. The force of the explosion blew the participants of the conference for many meters through the window, and their uniforms were torn to pieces. There was only one spot relatively unaffected by the tremendous detonation wave, and that place was where the Fuehrer sat at the map table. The map table itself was thrown into the room by the explosion, but the Fuehrer, with the exception of slight contusions, burns, and scratches on the forehead, was absolutely uninjured.»

Goebbels said that the explosives were of British origin, but he did not say how he knew this.

He told the German people that they «must march through an inferno of obstacles, trials, and perils» before reaching the open road at the end. He added: «There can be no doubt that we shall succeed. But we must succeed, for otherwise we are all lost.»

Goebbels said that the plot which was to be carried out following Hitler's assassination was frustrated within an hour, and the attempt of the plotters to take over Bendlerstrasse (headquarters of the Supreme Command of the armed forces) was frustrated because, he added, the plotters «had forgotten that the Berlin guard battalion (on duty at Government buildings), like all other formations of the German armed forces, consisted of fanatical National Socialists.»

The Propaganda Minister reported that he had been notified of the bombing by a Major Remer, who telephoned

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In 1938, Korten was posted as Chief of Staff to General Loehr to reorganise the Austrian air force. As Chief of Staff of the 4th Air Fleet, he was presumably responsible for the preparatory staff work for the bombing of Warsaw and other Polish cities in 1939. Some of the raids on London and Coventry in 1940, and the bombing of Belgrade in 1941, are taken to have been partly based on his staff work. He was promoted to full General during the Russian campaign.

He was certainly considered one of the most efficient among the staff officers of the German Air Force, but his promotion to Chief of Staff was due not only to his qualifications, but also to his political reliability. The appointment was made at a time, in August, 1943, when the Luftwaffe was fast losing aircraft, personnel, and prestige, and was plainly no longer able to fight on three fronts and at the same time cope with British and American day and night attacks on Germany.

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

Korten was one of the few high-ranking German officers who were thorough-going Nazis, and was a member of the «Blutorden,» the blood-order, the Nazi Party's highest decoration, given only to men who took part in Hitler's abortive «Beer cellar Putsch» of 1923, or in Nazi affairs in the movement's early days. He was reputed to be arrogant, domineering, and disliked. Through Korten's death by violence, Hitler has lost another among the dwindling circle of senior German officers on whom he can rely. (PWB)

DITTMAR ACCUSES OFFICERS OF SABOTAGE

LONDON, July 26 — General Kurt Dittmar, radio spokesman of the German High Command, told the German people by radio Tuesday that the conspiracy against Hitler had «inflicted harm on the striking power of the German Army in the field.»

He said:

«German officers on the central sector have sabotaged military operations by failing to carry out their orders with the necessary speed. Sand in the machine is the right word for it.» (PWB)

NAZIS CALL ON «INVISIBLE RESERVES»

LONDON, July 26 — Appeals for loyalty, coupled with threats, which foreshadow the new and stringent restrictions in Germany, are appearing in the Nazi Press.

The VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER writes: «Whatever is lacking in the way of arms must be replaced by will. The very fact that we realise the hopelessness of attempting to equal the enemy as regards tanks and aircraft helps to mobilise our invisible reserves. Do not underestimate these reserves, under the influence of the droning bomber formations and tank clusters, which are ineradicable.

«Neither the front nor the homeland can resist without the support of the inner voice, which comes from the depths of loyalty. Materialists, after five sobering war years, may prefer to refer to higher production figures in aircraft factories. We cannot do that. The present bad times make it necessary that the demands on character, to which Himmler demands that his SS must be equal, should be applied to all, and to every avenue of life. The slightest case will be judged all the more severely, because it harms us more easily in these hours of menacing acuteness.»

(PWB)

PENALISE FAMILIES OF DESERTERS

LONDON, July 26 — Conscripts of Lorraine are deserting on such a big scale that the Germans have officially introduced wholesale punishment of deserters' families.

The order by the Germans was published in a local paper, and stated that desertions constitute a «state of open rebellion against Reich authorities and war decrees.»

Claiming that investigations have shown that most desertions take place with the consent and aid of the deserter's family, the order announces that consent will in the future be assumed, unless the family can prove that it has done everything in its power to prevent flight.

Punishment will take the following forms:

The property of the whole family will be confiscated.

At least one member of the family will be arrested and taken to a labor camp outside Lorraine.

Should members of the family be found to engage again in activities hostile to the state, the arrested member will be shot. (Reuter)

HITLER AND MUSSOLINI WILL LIVE TOGETHER

GOVERNMENT TAKES CHARGE OF PRESS

ROME, July 26 — Effective August 1, the Italian Government will assume jurisdiction over authorization of newspapers and other printed matter within the territory it administers, it was announced today by Under Secretary for Press and Information Spataro, in accordance with agreements reached between Allied authorities and the Government.

The Allied Publications Board retains control of the licensing of all publications within Allied Military Government territory.

As under Allied control, the new Italian Government regulation of the press provides for complete freedom from political censorship. There will be no pre-publication censorship on military grounds, but all editors will be held responsible for violations of military censorship.

Under the press rules, anyone desiring to start a publication must apply to the Prefecture in the province in which publication will take place. A provincial commission with full powers to pass upon such applications will decide. The same commissions will have power to suspend or revoke such authorizations to publish.

The announcement was contained in a circular giving the rules regarding the press according to the decree-law passed January 10, 1944. A new press law will be passed shortly, it was indicated, but it is not expected to contain any serious modifications of the rules regarding authorizations. (UNN)

TWENTY-ONE INDUSTRIALISTS OUSTED

NAPLES, July 26 — Former National Councillor Giuseppe Cenzuno, head of 10 major public utilities of Naples and Southern Italy, was ousted from office today by order of the Naples Purge Commission. Twenty other leading industrialists of Southern Italy were removed from office at the same time. (UNN)

ROOSEVELT ACKNOWLEDGES GIFT

NAPLES, July 26 — President Roosevelt has sent a letter of thanks to the University Naval Institute of Naples for the gift of a model of a steamship which was recently forwarded to him. (UNN)

REGIONAL SOCIETIES REVIVE IN ROME

ROME, July 26 — The Piedmont Society has been revived in Rome, it was announced today. This is the first of the regional associations to come alive again, now that Fascism has been removed from power. Such associations are based on the dialects of the various regions of Italy, and came under the ban of Mussolini, who declared that all Italians should speak alike, as well as think and talk alike. (UNN)

PRINCE HUMBERT VISITS TROOPS

ROME, July 26 — Prince Humbert, Lieutenant General of the Realm, has recently visited the Italian Liberation Corps at the front, where he gave a number of decorations for valor, it was announced here today. (UNN)

ARCHBISHOP SPELLMAN AT FRONT

ROME, July 26 — The Most Reverend Francis Spellman, Archbishop of New York and Military Vicar for the Enlisted Army, flew to the 5th Army command post from Rome yesterday to be the guest of General Mark Clark for several days. He was met by General Clark and reviewed a guard of honor.

The Archbishop will visit front-line hospitals and rest areas, and will say masses for the troops in the field. (UNN)

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HITLER AND MUSSOLINI WILL LIVE TOGETHER

LONDON, July 26 — Mussolini has decided to go to live with Hitler and adopt permanent residence at Hitler's headquarters, said Radio Moscow today. The radio said this decision has Hitler's hearty support, because he thinks they should be together in this time of crisis. (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

CARANDINI NAMED TO SUCCEED CROCE

ROME, July 26 (UNN) — Prime Minister Bonomi has named Nicolo Carandini member of the Liberal Party, as Minister without Portfolio, succeeding Benedetto Croce.

The latter asked to be relieved of his post in view of the removal of the Government to Rome, which is at considerable distance from the aged philosopher's home at Sorrento. He is a leader of the Liberal Party. (UNN)

MYRON TAYLOR VISITS CIVILIAN HOSPITALS

ROME, July 26 — Myron Taylor, personal representative of President Roosevelt to the Vatican, today visited the principal civilian hospitals of Rome. He spoke with a number of patients and discussed the needs of the various institutions. (UNN)

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ROME, July 26 — Prince Humbert, Lieutenant General of the Realm, has recently visited the Italian Liberation Corps at the front, where he gave a number of decorations for valor, it was announced here today. (UNN)

ARCHBISHOP SPELLMAN AT FRONT

ROME, July 26 — The Most Reverend Francis Spellman, Archbishop of New York and Military Vicar for the Enlisted Army, flew to the 5th Army command post from Rome yesterday to be the guest of General Mark Clark for several days. He was met by General Clark and reviewed a guard of honor.

The Archbishop will visit front-line hospitals and rest areas, and will say masses for the troops in the field. (UNN)

VATICAN DENIES TALKS ON NAZI SITUATION

VATICAN CITY, July 26 — The English language Press Service today took cognizance of a number of recent newspaper accounts dealing with supposed moves on the part of visitors to the Vatican by issuing the following statement:

«Nothing is known in authorized Vatican circles about the rumors spread by the press in these days relating to supposed talks on the German situation.» (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

EDEN ON POLISH GOVERNMENT

LONDON, July 26 — Foreign Minister Anthony Eden was today asked in the House of Commons whether, in view of the formation of the Polish Committee of Liberation, it was still the intention of the British Government to recognise the Polish Government in London as the Government of Poland.

Mr Eden replied:

«There has been no change in the attitude of the British Government to recognise the Polish Government in

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London as the Government of Poland. The British Government is doing all in its power to further an early solution of the problems between two friendly nations engaged together in war against a common enemy.» (BBC)

CHUNGKING AND COMMUNISTS SIGN AGREEMENT

CHUNGKING, July 26 — Preliminary agreements between the Chungking government of China and the Chinese Communists were signed at Sian in May, it was disclosed here today by the Chinese Minister of Information, Ling Han Tsao.

According to his announcement, General Chiang Kai-shek made proposals which included Government recognition of legal status for the Communist Party; expansion of the 18th (Communist) Army Group, provided the efficiency of the political department conformed to that of other units of the National Army; and a provision that the border district government shall remain, but only under the direct control of the Cabinet. (Reuter)

OIL CONFERENCE OPENS

WASHINGTON, July 26 — The British-American oil conference opened yesterday at the U. S. State Department with a brief formal session. The British delegation is led by Lord Beaverbrook, member of the War Cabinet, and the American delegation is headed by Cordell Hull, U. S. Secretary of State. (PWB)

MAY LEND-LEASE FIGURES ANNOUNCED

WASHINGTON, July 26 — The Foreign Economic Administrator, Leo Crowley, announced yesterday that Lend-Lease shipments of munitions and other supplies last May reached a record total of 1,159 million dollars.

Crowley said that of this total, 559 million dollars' worth was shipped to the United Kingdom, 316 million to Russia, 110 million to the Mediterranean theater, and 44 million to all other areas, including other American republics, which received supplies valued at four million dollars.

Planes, guns, tanks, and other military equipment constituted almost 60 per cent of Lend-Lease shipments in May.

These shipments brought the total value of Lend-Lease exports since March 11, 1941, to 20,525 million dollars, Crowley said.

Crowley also made a statement on Reverse Lend-Lease. The United States forces in the South and Southwest Pacific received over 440 million pounds of foodstuffs, valued at more than 27 million dollars, from the New Zealand Government without cost, as Reverse Lend-Lease, up to May 31, 1944.

Crowley added that about 95 per cent of the total food consumed by the American forces in the South and Southwest Pacific is provided by Australia and New Zealand without cost, under Reverse Lend-Lease.

Because of this, he said, many tons of shipping space are saved, and can be devoted to the transport of munitions and other war material from the United States to the Pacific theater of war. (PWB)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

ITALY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, July 26 — Today's communique:

LAND: On a 30-mile front south of Florence, substantial gains have been made, particularly to the west of the Poggibonsi-Florence road, where the leading elements are now approaching San Casciano. To the west of the Arezzo-

South of Caen, fighting has been very bitter, and enemy counter-attacks, some supported by armor have continued all day. Our initial gains have been held, and fighting continues in the area of May sur Orne-Verrieres and Tilly la Campagne.

Following yesterday morning's operations in support of ground forces in both the Caen and Saint Lô sectors, smaller formations of Allied aircraft continued to give close support of our ground forces throughout the day.

Numerous tanks and gun positions, strong points, and motor transport just forward of our line, and an enemy headquarters west of Saint Lô, were among the targets attacked by fighter-bombers and fighters.

Other formations of both fighters and medium bombers attacked communication targets including bridges, fuel dumps, supply depots, rail yards, and trains behind the enemy line. At least 25 enemy aircraft were destroyed yesterday. Seventeen of ours are missing. (Reuter)

WESTERN FRONT (II)

SHAEF, July 26 — Tonight's communique:

In the western sector, the Allied advance has continued to make steady progress, and the battle area has been extended.

East of the Orne, the enemy is making every effort to block our entry to the open country southeast of Caen, and additional enemy reinforcements have been brought into the area. Allied attacks have been heavily engaged by defensively placed artillery and mortar fire.

In one locality, our troops have repulsed a heavy enemy counter-attack which was strongly supported by tanks.

Small forces of medium bombers, operating in poor weather, bombed enemy positions in the St. Lô area and a fuel dump near Alencon this morning.

Four formations of fighter-bombers struck at enemy bivouac areas, machine-gun positions, and other tactical targets, which were indicated by our land forces.

(Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, July 26 — Wednesday night's Soviet communique:

Troops of the Leningrad Front, having gone on the offensive in the area of Narva, broke through the strongly fortified and deeply echeloned enemy defenses, and, as a result of an outflanking maneuver combined with a frontal attack, captured the town and fortress of Narva, and also occupied 20 populated localities, including Narva Jesku, Kotovo, Trengolm, Utreyu, Sumokrat, and the railway station of Auvere.

Southwest of Pskov, our troops occupied with fighting 30 populated localities, including Podgratie, Zarecchie, Zelilino, Gnilino, Usadische, Risava, and the railway station of Kupravo.

Northwest and south of Polevezhesk, our troops, in the course of their offensive, occupied over 150 populated localities, including Ushlatow, Katuni, Rosalin, Veimarovo, Zhudov, Trngelevo, and the railway stations of Tergunat, Pustoni, Lava, Skubirin, and Ushalotak.

Troops of the 1st White Russian Front, as a result of an impetuous attack of our tank and infantry units, captured by storm the town and fortress of Deblin (Ivangorod), stronghold of the Germans on the Vistula River, and also occupied with fighting over 100 other populated localities, including the town of Byalopodlaska, the towns of Ulavi, Starokamlya, Lisoviki, Mikhus, Riki, Osiru, Klementovitse, and the railway stations of Byalopodlyaska, Riki, Ulani, and Zalencho.

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WAR COMMUNIQUES

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LAND: On a 30-mile front south of Florence, substantial gains have been made, particularly to the west of the Poggibonsi-Florence road, where the leading elements are now approaching San Casciano. To the west of the Arezzo-Pontassieve road, the enemy has been forced to withdraw from further positions, and gains up to three miles have been made. One enemy line of resistance six miles northeast of Arezzo has been pierced, and in the upper Tiber Valley local gains have been made in the area south of San Sepolcro.

There is no material change in the positions of the Polish troops of the 8th Army in the Adriatic sector.

In the west coast sector, activity has been confined to patrols and heavy exchanges of artillery fire.

AIR: Medium forces of escorted heavy bombers yesterday attacked the Hermann Goering tank works at Linz, Austria. Other heavy bombers hit the rail yards at Villach, also in Austria.

Tactical aircraft ranged over northern Italy, the battle area, and Yugoslavia, striking at rail lines and bridges, roads, transport, shipping, and other enemy installations.

In these operations, 65 enemy aircraft were destroyed, and 26 of ours are missing.

MAAF flew approximately 1,700 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT (1)

SHAEF, July 26 — Today's communique:

In the area west of Saint Lô, Allied troops have advanced up to 3,000 yards on a wide front, and have crossed the Periers-Saint Lô road at a number of places.

to make steady progress, and the battle area has been extended.

East of the Orne, the enemy is making every effort to block our entry to the open country southeast of Caen, and additional enemy reinforcements have been brought into the area. Allied attacks have been heavily engaged by defensively placed artillery and mortar fire.

In one locality, our troops have repulsed a heavy enemy counter-attack which was strongly supported by tanks.

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Northwest and south of Ponevezhesk, our troops, in the course of their offensive, occupied over 150 populated localities, including Ushlatov, Katuni, Rosalin, Veinarovo, Zhadov, Trageleve, and the railway stations of Tergunai, Pustoni, Lava, Skabirin, and Ushalotak.

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The Commandant of Lublin, Lieutenant General Mozergillmann, has been taken prisoner by our troops.

Northwest and west of Zamostie, our troops, continuing their offensive, occupied with fighting over 80 populated localities, including Nemenitse, Izbitsa, Zamostie, Domosteva, Yashkovitse, and the railway stations of Zavada and Klemenets.

In the area of Lvov, our troops were engaged in the annihilation of encircled troops of the enemy.

In the direction of Stanislavov, our troops, developing their successful offensive, captured the following district centers of Stanislavov Region: Gorodani, Burshtin, Luman, Bezmennitsa, Nadvornaya, Deliagin, and also occupied with fighting over 100 other populated localities, including Medinya, Volchenets, Parischi, Bazheche, and the railway stations of Martinus, Burshtin, Povelche, Semnitsa, Kriblin, Nadvornaya, and Delyatin.

There are no material changes on other sectors of the front.

During July 25, our troops destroyed or damaged on all fronts a total of 88 German tanks. In air combat and by anti-aircraft fire, 35 enemy planes were shot down.

On the night of July 25/26, our Air Force bombed enemy echelons and military stores on the railway junctions of Tilsit and Warsaw.

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During the raid on Tilsit, four enemy echelons were destroyed by direct hits. As a result of the bombing, over 40 fires were started, which enveloped the whole territory of the railway junction.

Fires were observed at a distance of 150 kilometers.

During the raid on the railway junction of Warsaw, large fires were started, which were followed by heavy esplosions. Especially large fires were observed in the suburb of Warsaw-Praha. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ. AAI, July 26 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

German communication lines and transports in North Italy have been incessantly attacked by Patriots. On the Belluno-Calalzo railway, traffic was interrupted for more than three kilometers. A freight train was derailed and precipitated into a gully. Before the attack, the railwaymen were invited to descend and seek safety. An iron bridge was destroyed. In Valdagno, the Patriots attacked and occupied two garrisons and seized the arms in the depots.

Efficacious attacks against the Nazi-Fascists have been carried out in Stresa Borromeo, Omegna, Valseriana, Val Brembana, and Val Cavallina.

Patriots attacked an observation point in San Giorgio di Travo, and captured rifles, clips, hand bombs, radio-telegraph material, telephones, and various equipments.

In Vianello, Patriots set on fire farms occupied by collaborationists. Two hundred Patriots attacked and destroyed the barracks of the Republican Fascist Guards. They inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, and only one Patriot was lost.

In Bettola, the Patriots destroyed various works belonging to collaborationist Fascists.

Among the dishcartened enemy troops in North Italy, rebellions and desertions are increasing. Foreign elements from the German Army have surrendered to the Patriots. (UNN)

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, July 26 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

In the course of heavy fighting south of Caen, the enemy succeeded in penetrating into our positions west of the Caen-Falaise road, and in bringing up further infantry and tank forces. However, our fanatically fighting troops frustrated a widening of the enemy penetrations, and in the afternoon hours launched a counter-attack. After embittered fighting, the former positions were again in our hands by evening. Enemy losses are high; eighteen tanks were shot up.

Northwest of St. Lô, a defensive battle of great extent is also raging. After the first enemy attacks, which had been launched with very strong artillery and air force support, were repulsed, the enemy at several points succeeded in penetrating our front and in crossing the St. Lô-Periers road towards the southwest. Counter-attacks are in progress. Since the morning hours of to-day, fighting with great intensity spread also to the area north of Periers.

Battleplanes successfully attacked enemy prepared positions in the beachhead, and heavily damaged one large transport vessel off the coast. In aerial battles, 11 enemy planes were shot down.

In southern France, 110 terrorists were annihilated in fighting.

Heavy V-1 retaliatory fire continues against the area of Greater London.

In Italy, the large-scale attack against the area south of Florence has begun. The enemy failed to achieve the

North of Arezzo, and on both sides of the Tiber, enemy attacks were frustrated, and local penetrations were sealed off.

On the Adriatic coast, the enemy again launched an attack. Fierce fighting there continues.

Combat ferries of our Navy damaged two British E-boats off the Italian west coast. During attacks on supply convoys in the Aegean escort vessels of our Navy, anti-aircraft guns aboard ships, and fighter aircraft shot down seven out of 15 attacking planes.

In Galicia, between the Upper Dniester and Lvov, numerous enemy attacks, supported by tanks, collapsed with heavy losses to the Soviets. In the city district of Lvov, our troops repelled the enemy in a counter-attack. In the sector of an army, 553 enemy tanks were destroyed between July 14 to July 23, whereby the 20th Hamburg Panzergrenadier Division, under the command of Lieut. General Jauer, particularly distinguished itself.

In the fighting area between the upper Bug and the Vistula, the enemy gained further ground towards the San and the area of Lublin. Southeast of Lublin, however, all enemy attacks were frustrated. Between Brest-Litovsk and Grodno, as well as east and northeast of Kaunas, all enemy attempts at breaking through were frustrated by the stubborn resistance of our divisions. On the front between Dvinsk and the Gulf of Finland, our troops also achieved a complete defensive success against all Bolshevik attempts at breaking through. Forty-seven enemy tanks were shot up there. Captain Weissenberger, Wing Commander of a fighter squadron, scored his 200th air victory on the Eastern Front.

Enemy bomber formations attacked localities in western and southeastern Germany. Particularly in Suttgart, damage and casualties were caused in a new terror attack. Moreover, some enemy planes dropped bombs on the area of the Reich Capital, and on localities in East Prussia. Air defenses shot down 51 enemy planes. (Radio Berlin)

ENEMY BROADCASTS

German Overseas Station: Successful defensive fighting is reported from all fronts. In Normandy, counter-attacks at Caen and St. Lô have regained the ground lost during the large-scale Allied offensive yesterday. Soviet drives were checked on the Eastern Front. A new offensive has been launched in the southern sector. It is reported that all attempts at a break-through in Italy have been frustrated. On the Adriatic coast, the Allies have opened a new offensive.

The newly-formed Polish Cabinet in Moscow is giving some anxiety to the British Foreign Minister and to Mr. Cordell Hull.

Mr. Stimson has stated that fresh divisions will have to be sent to the Western Front, to replace the heavy losses there.

Fascist Radio: The Allies have made no further progress in their advance towards Florence. Around Citta di Castello, the Germans have reestablished their defensive positions. Fighting in the Tyrrhenian sector is particularly strenuous. A report broadcast by the BBC, to the effect that Fascist forces were marching to rescue Milan from the revolutionaries who held it, has been denied. The Fascist Minister for Public Works, Romano, has spoken of the consequences that have arisen from the treason of July 25 and September 8 of last year. The anniversary of the Bandieras' death has been celebrated throughout free Italy. General Renato Ricci has sent a message to Republican battalions fighting in the Balkans.

Radio Tevere: The resignation of Benedetto Croce has been confirmed. It is reported that several officials of the

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carried out in Stresa Borromeo, Omegna, Valsesiana, Val Brembana, and Val Cavallina.

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In Italy, the large-scale attack against the area south of Florence has begun. The enemy failed to achieve the expected break-through. Only after fierce fighting, in the course of which he suffered particularly heavy losses, the enemy achieved small territorial gains.

Additional attacks against our new positions were smashed.

stubborn resistance of our divisions. On the front between Dvinsk and the Gulf of Finland, our troops also achieved a complete defensive success against all Bolshevik attempts at breaking through. Forty-seven enemy tanks were shot up there. Captain Weissenberger, Wing Commander of a fighter squadron, scored his 200th air victory on the Eastern Front.

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Radio Tevere: The resignation of Benedetto Croce has been confirmed. It is reported that several officials of the Italian Foreign Office, by reason of their Fascist sympathies, have been replaced.

Radio Milano Libertà: An appeal has been addressed to all Patriots to intensify their campaign for the disintegration of the Germany Army.

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WAR FRONTS

ITALY

Two enemy counter-attacks of "substantial strength" were repelled by the 5th Army yesterday and the American forces expanded eastward their hold on the southern banks of the Arno to within 1º miles of Florence, now threatened directly by Infantry and armoured forces only 10 miles to the south on the road from Pergihonsi. Forces of the 8th Army, approaching Florence from the southeast, neared Figline, 12 miles from Florence on the main Arezzo-Florence road. The enemy is waging a stubborn defense through the Chianti Hills south of Florence, it was reported. South African forces have seized Monte Fili, 13 miles from Florence, and have established a foothold on Monte Domini, in the valley of the Greve. The town of Greve is reported clear of the enemy by patrols which entered the town. In the Arno Valley, southeast of Florence, 8th Army forces occupied Laterto, west of the river, and 17 miles from Florence. In the upper Tiber Valley, 8th Army tanks and infantry approached to within two miles of the road junction town of San Sepolcro, nine miles north of Citta di Castello. On the Adriatic front, the stronghold of Ostra, south of the Misa River, was being stubbornly defended yesterday against Polish assaults. The Germans have brought up long-range guns to shell the port of Ancona, in an effort to harass Allied repair crews readying this harbour for use.

FRANCE

Troops of the British 2nd Army captured the villages of St. Martin de Fontenay and Verrieres in a renewal of the offensive at both ends of the Normandy battle front. American 1st Army troops continued their major battle in the western sector, and the assault was said to be developing satisfactorily. In the eastern sector, British and Canadian troops were still advancing last night along the Caen-Falaise ridge in heavy fighting, and strenuous fighting was also reported in the streets of Mayeur-Orne. An AP dispatch spoke of a battle at close quarters for the town of Tilly la Campagne. Medium and light bombers struck at German concentrations before the ground forces swept forward in the new offensive.

RUSSIA

The Red Army, striking at the retreating enemy all along the Eastern Front, cut the Dvinsk-Riga railway in Lithuania, it was announced in last night's Soviet communique. To the northwest, the largest motorized force ever assembled by the Red Army is speeding towards Warsaw. Northeast of Bialystok, Russians moved to within 20 miles of the East Prussian southern border. Troops of the 2nd White Russian Army have wheeled their way further to within Bialystok. Further south, Cracow, the big Polish city, is coming into the battle picture. West of the River San, the Russians have captured Jaroslaw, on the main railway line to Cracow. The town of Kalish, 14 miles from Stanislavov, has been captured in the course of the new Soviet advance which has taken the Red Army across the upper Dniester southwest of Tarnopol. In all, the Russians captured 1,500 places yesterday, bringing their total in the last three days to nearly 4,000.

PACIFIC

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PACIFIC

Enemy forces on Guam Island have been completely cut off in the Orote Peninsula, it was reported yesterday. The American forces have made gains despite stiff opposition. Air attacks were made on adjacent Rota Island, on Ponape in the Carolines, and on Shumushu, in the Kuriles, northeast of Japan. American forces which landed on Tinian Island, which lies between Rota and Guam, have secured good beachheads on the northwestern coast and have advanced about a mile. General MacArthur's communique said that fierce fighting has again broken out in British New Guinea, where the trapped Japanese 18th Army has made more attempts to break through the American lines east of Aitape. As the waves of Japanese came over, said the BBC yesterday, they were mowed down by American fire. Isolated groups which managed to break through are being mopped up.

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AIR

Heavy bombers of the RAF struck at the city of Stuttgart yesterday while Mosquitoes dropped two-ton bombs on Berlin. In the attack of Stuttgart, over 30,000 heavy incendiaries were dropped in 15 minutes. In addition to their attack on Stuttgart, RAF Bomber Command planes also raided Frankfurt and Aachen. Twenty-three of the RAF planes did not return. Another force bombed oil storage tanks at Donges, near Saint Nazaire, for the second night in succession. Flying-bomb installations in northern France were also attacked. Fighters of the USAAF carried out an offensive sweep over southern Germany yesterday. RAF Lancasters dropped many 12,000-pound bombs on a large concrete structure in the Pas de Calais yesterday morning. Italy-based heavy bombers returned to southern France last night to subject the Valence la Tricastarie landing grounds, near Marseilles, to their second pounding within 12 hours. Tactical Air Force planes yesterday attacked rail lines in the Milan, Piacenza, Cremona, and Mantua areas. Fighters carried out punishing sweeps over Yugoslavia, hitting fuel dumps, bridges and other objectives. Up to 500 heavy bombers of the 15th AAF yesterday bombed the recently-constructed Herman Goering tank works at Linz, Austria and the Danube near the Bavarian border. MAAF flew approximately 1,700 sorties.

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NEWS SUMMARY

Public Relations Office

PENINSULAR BASE SECTION NUMBER 287 - WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1944

NAZIS MEETARE SUMMER EFFORT WITH TOTAL MOBILIZATION OF HITLER EUROPE: London, July 25--The German news agency's broadcast tonight said that Hitler had issued a new decree ordering total mobilization of Germany and occupied territories. Goebbels has been appointed responsible for the total mobilization. The announcement from Hitler's headquarters read: "Today, July 25th, the Fuehrer issued a decree valid for the territory of the greater German Reich and annexed and occupied territory about total mobilization for war. Its essential points are as follows: The war situation enforces the mobilization of the last ounce of strength for the Wehrmacht and the armament industry. I therefore order: Chairman of the Ministerial Council for Defense of the Reich, Herman Goering, is to adapt in every respect the whole of public life to the demands of total warfare. To carry out this task he will suggest to me a 'Reich Trustee for Total Mobilization.' In particular he will have to see to it that all public events are in line with the aim of total mobilization and do not take away any forces from the Wehrmacht or armament industry. He will have to re-examine the whole state administration, including the Reich railways, the Reich postal service, and all public establishments, institutions, and undertakings with the purpose of freeing the maximum of manpower. To do this men and material must be used rationally, tasks of lesser war importance stopped or reduced, organization and procedure simplified. To this end he may demand explanations from the highest authorities of the Reich and give them instructions. Legal decrees and administrative orders will subsequently be issued by the responsible highest authorities of the Reich, in agreement with the Reich Minister and Chief of the Reich Chancellery, head of the Party Chancellery, and delegate general for the Reich's administration. The head of the Party Chancellery will energetically support the measures which I have ordered by mobilizing the Party in accordance with the full powers he has been given. Under this decree, and at the suggestion of the Chairman of the Ministerial Council for Reich Defense Marshal Hermann Goering, the Fuehrer has appointed Reich Minister Doctor Goebbels to be 'Reich Trustee for Total Mobilization for War.'"

Later in the evening the German news agency's chief editor, Schroeder, came on the air to say that Doctor Goebbels, newly appointed trustee for total war mobilization, will probably work over the radio tomorrow to explain to the German people the new task with which he has been entrusted by Hitler. "An extraordinary amount of power has been placed into the hands of Doctor Goebbels," Schroeder said. "One will not go far wrong in the expectation that Doctor Goebbels will act with ruthless methods very quickly and very thoroughly. This will be done not only in Germany but also in occupied territories, and will extend to every sphere of life."

While the Nazis were mobilizing for a frantic, bitter-end fight, the Moscow radio last night broadcast an appeal by 16 German generals who are now prisoners in Russia urging the German armed forces to break immediately with Hitler and to cease fighting. Said the appeal:"...Hitler is trying to conceal from the German people the true state of affairs on the eastern front and to force them to submit to a continuation of a war which, thanks to him, has now become a war on two fronts and must inevitably bring final defeat on our country. We have been betrayed by Hitler's leadership..." The German news agency reports that Hitler received another loyalty message today. This one, the first from the eastern front since the attempted assassination five days ago, was from Field Marshal Model, commander in chief of the army groups on the Russian front. In London, Anthony Eden told the House of Commons that he was not yet in a position to make a considered statement about the "recent dramatic developments in Germany." Mr. Eden said that the information at the government's disposal was not yet sufficient to enable it to estimate to the full extent of the trouble or draw inferences of its likely development.

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

RED ARMY REACHES VISTULA RIVER: Moscow, July 26--A front line dispatch received early today says that Red Army forces have reached the Vistula River, a stream which runs through Poland's two largest cities, Warsaw and Cracow. The point at which the Soviet forces reached the river is not yet revealed but the most likely area appears to be where the Lublin to Warsaw railway crosses it, some 25 miles west-southwest of Lublin and some 75 miles southeast of Warsaw. Also reported in front line dispatches are the capture of the big rail town of Lukov, south of Siedlce on the Brest-Litovsk-Warsaw line. Last night's Soviet communique makes no mention of either Siedlce or Jarmolov which the Germans announced they had evacuated yesterday. There is no doubt, however, that Russian forces are driving on Warsaw at an unprecedented speed and the Reuters Moscow reporter estimates that they will be within sight of Poland's capital city inside another 48 hours if the present rate of advance continues. He adds that the largest motorized force yet seen on the Russian front is today driving toward Warsaw across the flat Polish farmlands.

A number of German strongpoints were surrounded or virtually cut off yesterday. In Latvia Russian troops have swung around Dvinsk and cut the railway to Riga behind it. The closest troops are now seven miles from the city on the north and all but one of its escape routes have been severed. At Bialystok, which is also closely invested, Soviet soldiers are fighting in the outskirts. A large German force at Brest-Litovsk is now reported to cut off and eliminated from the battle for Warsaw. Russian forces are now far behind the city and all its rail lines have been severed. In the south the city of Lvov has been completely surrounded and the Russians are engaged in the process of "liquidating" its garrison. Even Stanislavov is now threatened with Russian troops four miles from the city on the north and closing in on three sides.

NEW ALLIED ATTACKS IN NORMANDY MEET STRONGEST RESISTANCE YET: SHAEF, July 26--New attacks were launched on both the British and American fronts yesterday, the American push being preceded by an all-out aerial bombardment. Late last night Don Campbell, Reuters correspondent, wrote that "latest reports from all sectors of the British, Canadian, and American fronts speak of German resistance of unprecedented ferocity and at a pitch which can hardly be surpassed. 'It is as if Hitler at this moment of crisis had personally commanded every fighting man to make a supreme effort,' said one officer." At the outset of the British attack it was announced that its objectives were limited. No large tank battles have taken place as yet. The American attack was opened at 10 a.m. yesterday when the first wave of a force of 1,000 heavy bombers, escorted by almost 700 fighters, began the process of what was described at SHAEF as "saturation bombing". This largest force of heavy bombers yet employed on a single mission was followed up by approximately 500 medium and light bombers and 300 fighter bombers. The area of the American attack was east of Saint Le while the British-Canadian push was south of Caen. In yesterday's heavy fighting Allied forces advanced from 1000 yards to one mile south of Caen. Details of the American gains are not yet available.

FURTHER GAINS ON GUAM AND TINIAN: Washington, July 26--American ground and aerial forces which landed north and south of Apra Harbor on Guam have established contact says today's communique from Admiral Nimitz. It was also announced that the Marines on Tinian Island have advanced more than 1,000 yards inland on the northern end of Tinian Island.

TEN MILES FROM FLORENCE: Allied Headquarters, July 26--Today's communique reports that leading Allied elements advancing northward on the Rome-Florence road are 10 miles south of the city. German resistance south of the Arno has been quelled from the sea to a point 15 miles west of Florence. On the Adriatic coast Polish troops are threatening the town of Ostra. Local gains have been made east of the Rozzano-Bibbiano road.

Interior S.C.

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service compiled by P.W.B.

Psychological Warfare Branch, I N C., A F H Q **Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512**

No. 37 **26 July 1944**

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Russians still advance, cut Dvinsk-Riga railway: British advance south of Caen: Stuttgart, Berlin bombed: Americans repel counter-attacks in Italy: Japanese on Guam surrounded: King George visits Naples.

INSIDE GERMANY — Goering heads Reich Defense Council: Nazi terror spreads: Goebbels expected to broadcast.

LIBERATED ITALY — Bonomi speaks on Armistice terms: African Police officer arrested: Prison director ousted: General command of Patriots established.

UNITED NATIONS — Self-government pledge to India stands: Soviet Government makes statement on Polish affairs: Assembly votes confidence in FCNL: Argentine recalls Ambassador to U. S.

WAR FRONTS

RUSSIANS ADVANCE, CUT DVINSK-RIGA RAILWAY

MOSCOW, July 25 — The Red Army, striking at a retreating enemy all along the Eastern Front, cut the Dvinsk-Riga railway in Lithuania, it was announced in tonight's Soviet communique.

To the southwest, the largest motorized force ever assembled by the Red Army is speeding towards Warsaw with General Chuikov's troops from Stalingrad heading the procession.

The Red Army is moving so quickly that the Germans are unable in most cases to lay mines or blow up bridges to hinder the Soviet advance. Robert Magidoff, EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH correspondent, said in a dispatch:

"The enemy is so disorganized, and retreating with such speed toward Warsaw, that Soviet tanks and cavalry are having a hard time keeping up with them. However, they are doing it with deadly efficiency, preventing Germans from blowing up bridges and mining roads. They are routing forces left behind for rear guard actions so quickly, enemy forces are not allowed to break away. Soviet infantry

Lublin, a city of 120,000 people in peacetime, is in central Poland. It was taken by tank detachments, cavalry, and infantry of Marshal Rokossovsky's 1st White Russian Army. The town formed a connecting link between the German armies east of the Wisla and San rivers.

In the north, the Russian drive on Pskov has continued, and, further south, the Red Army grip on Dvinsk has been tightened, threatening to trap the German garrison in a pocket.

Drive on Bialystok

General Zakharov's troops of the 2nd White Russian Army have smashed their way further towards Bialystok. Further south, Cracow, the big Polish city, is coming into the battle picture. The Russians announced that due east of Cracow they have reached the River San on a 50-mile front and crossed it in several places. The Germans said that west of the river, the Russians have captured Yaroslav, on the main railway line to Cracow. This means that the fortress town of Przemysl has been outflanked from the north. The only escape route for the Germans in Lvov is now south through Stanislavov, in the Carpathian foothills. But even this route is threatened by a new Soviet advance which has taken the Red Army across the upper Dniester, southwest of Tarnopol, where they have captured the town of Halach, 14 miles from Stanislavov.

In all, the Russians captured 1,500 places yesterday, bringing their total in the last three days to nearly 4,000. On Sunday, 172 German tanks were destroyed.

Reports from Poland stated that the 27th Polish Infantry Division is engaging the German forces northwest of Lublin.

Since the start of the Soviet summer offensive a month ago, up to July 23, German casualties on the four Axis fronts total more than 500,000 men. This was officially announced in Moscow last night. Of these, more than 158,000 surrendered, including 22 Nazi generals. The material captured or destroyed included 600 planes, 2,700 tanks and self-propelled guns, 3,700 guns, 5,600 mortars, 23,000 machine guns, and 57,000 motor vehicles.

Of the encircled German forces at Brody, 17,000 Germans surrendered, including another German general.

(BBC - OWI)

LATE BULLETIN

KESSELRING WOUNDED, SAYS GERMAN RADIO

LONDON, July 25 — Marshal Kesselring was slightly wounded while in the front line in Italy, according to a German radio report tonight, which added that Kesselring

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Guam surrounded: King George visits Naples.

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« The enemy is so disorganized, and retreating with such speed toward Warsaw, that Soviet tanks and cavalry are having a hard time keeping up with them. However, they are doing it with deadly efficiency, preventing Germans from blowing up bridges and mining roads. They are routing forces left behind for rear guard actions so quickly, enemy forces are not allowed to break away. Soviet infantry is achieving miracles of mobility, and is arriving just in time to overtake the enemy, allowing tanks and cavalry to push on. »

Eddy Gilmore, United Press correspondent, said that « undoubtedly the Red Army is less than 50 miles from Warsaw. » He said that pilots report scenes of panic around the Warsaw region, with roads choked with transport. Gilmore stated:

« The Red Army presented a front fully 50 miles wide in the main drive upon Warsaw, and there are indications that other groups from northeast of the Bug and the southeast sector north of captured Lublin are about to join up for a major assault on the Polish capital. »

The correspondent said that Red Army forces are 300 miles from Berlin, adding, « which is not as far as its sounds. »

Northeast of Bialystok, Russians moved to within 26 miles of the East Prussian southern border. This new drive northwestward from south of the border threatened to outflank thousands of Germans fighting west of Nieman between Kaunas and Grodno.

A Reuter correspondent said the capture of Lublin, last German stronghold before Warsaw, while Brest-Litovsk and Lvov were by-passed, was the German Army's most disastrous day since the Russian offensive began a month ago.

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LATE BULLETIN

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LONDON, July 25 — Marshal Kesselring was slightly wounded while in the front line in Italy, according to a German radio report tonight, which added that Kesselring was able to continue the inspection he was making according to plan. (Reuter)

ANOTHER GERMAN GENERAL SURRENDERS

MOSCOW, July 25 — General Taube, commander of the 13th German Army Corps, has surrendered with his headquarters after being seriously wounded, tonight's Soviet communique announced. (Radio Moscow)

AMERICAN ATTACK DEVELOPING SATISFACTORILY

SHAEF, July 25 — The assault in the American sector of Normandy is developing satisfactorily, it was learned late tonight. (Reuter)

EISENHOWER VISITS FRONT

SHAEF, July 25 — General Eisenhower paid a seven-hour visit to the Normandy invasion front today and conferred with British and American field commanders as the new push was launched.

He flew over in a bomber escorted by four Spitfires. He conferred with General Montgomery and General Omar Bradley. (Reuter)

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

FINNISH SHIPS FLEE TO SWEDISH PORTS

STOCKHOLM, July 25 — Finnish ship owners have begun to send their vessels to Swedish ports to prevent their falling into the hands of the Germans, the BBC reported today.

The broadcast said that 11 Finnish ships are now at anchor in Swedish ports. The BBC said this was a threat to the Germans, since they need all the shipping they can get to supply their northern army group now practically cut off in the Baltic republics. (BBC)

BRITISH ADVANCE SOUTH FROM CAEN

SHAEF, July 25 — Troops of the British 2nd Army captured the villages of St. Martin de Fontenay and Verrieres in a renewal of the offensive at both ends of the Normandy battle front. Supported by 3,000 bombers and fighters overhead, American 1st Army troops continued their major battle in the western sector, but the exact location of the American attack was not disclosed.

In the eastern sector, British and Canadian troops were still advancing last night along the Caen-Falaise ridge in heavy fighting, a spokesman here stated, and strenuous fighting was also reported in the streets of May-sur-Orne. An Associated Press dispatch spoke of a battle at close quarters for the town of Tilly la Campagne.

Falaise (birthplace of William the Conqueror) is a vital road and rail junction 21 miles southeast of Caen, and the focal point for six main highways and numerous secondary roads. The Granville-Dreux-Paris and the Cherbourg-Caen-Le Mans railway lines pass through it.

Some of the American units engaged in the fighting around St. Lô last week have been named. They were the 5th Infantry Division, formerly the Maryland National Guard, the 1st Infantry Division, and the 34th Infantry Division, formerly the Nebraska Infantry Division.

A Reuter correspondent with the British and Canadians stated that Canadian infantrymen struck up the slopes of "Dead-Eye Dick's Ridge" in the pitch blackness of the early morning today, and by 0730 had advanced about a mile, reaching May-sur-Orne, Verics, and Tilly la Campagne.

Montgomery's troops apparently opened their attack from the region of Bourgebus, five miles southeast of Caen. The Falaise road, on either side of which they are advancing, is a good paved highway from 18 to 24 feet wide.

The road follows a crest of the ridge, and runs through typical French farm country. A narrow-gauge railway closely follows the road.

A 2nd Army spokesman said today that there is no doubt that this morning German resistance has been extremely strong. Very heavy fighting is expected.

Before ground forces swept forward this morning, medium bombers struck twice at German concentrations in La Hogue Wood, only 2,000 yards in front of British positions southeast of Caen. They attacked at dusk last night and again this morning, and the army signalled that the bombing was very effective.

On the American sector, General Bradley's troops launched a coordinated attack just before noon today, following a very heavy air bombardment by heavy, medium, and light bombers. First reports stated that the Americans were moving ahead against very heavy German resistance.

Rail bridges and other communication facilities north of the River Loire and west of Tours were successfully attacked yesterday by our medium and light bombers.

Ammunition and fuel dumps southeast of Caen, and rail targets in the Arras and Le Mans areas, were attacked by low-flying fighter-bombers.

An enemy cargo ship was damaged by coastal aircraft

STUTTGART, BERLIN BOMBED

LONDON, July 25 — Heavy bombers of RAF Bomber Command were out in great strength last night. Their main target was the city of Stuttgart, seat of the vitally important plants of the Bosch works and the huge Daimler Benz factories where Diesel engines are turned out.

At the same time, Mosquitoes dropped two-ton bombs on Berlin, and another force bombed oil storage tanks at Donges, near Saint Nazaire, for the second night in succession. Flying-bomb installations in northern France were also attacked.

The Allied air offensive is continuing today, as large forces of aircraft crossed the Straits of Dover toward Dunkirk and Calais. Heavy explosions were heard from the other side of the channel.

The Germans sent more flying bombs over southern England, including the London area. Damage and casualties were reported. The Saint Thomas Hospital is among the buildings hit by flying bombs. There were no casualties, as the bomb hit an empty wing damaged by an earlier bomb.

Fighters of the USAAF which carried out a sweep into southwestern Germany yesterday reported the destruction of 18 Nazi planes on the ground in concentrated attacks. Returning pilots reported that three of a small force of enemy fighters were shot down.

On the return trip, the American fighters shot up three locomotives, an airfield control tower, a number of railroad cars, gun emplacements, and oil storage tanks.

30,000 Heavy Incendiaries

Over 30,000 heavy incendiaries were dropped on Stuttgart in 15 minutes — 2,000 every minute — during last night's attack by the RAF heavy bombers, it was disclosed today. A great load of high explosives was also dropped.

The best-trained and most formidable arm of the Luftwaffe was expected to offer opposition along the 300-mile route to Stuttgart. Bomber Command therefore carried out a feint attack well inside Germany. Mosquitoes were sent to Berlin, where in a five-minute attack they dropped many 4,000-pound blockbusters with great effect, and strong forces of heavy bombers went to France.

The result was that German fighters in any strength, never succeeded in intercepting the bombers which went to Stuttgart, and many crews reported that they had not seen a single German aircraft during the night.

Rocket Sites Hit

RAF Lancasters dropped many 12,000-pound bombs on a large concrete structure in the Pas de Calais this morning. The structure appeared to be connected with the Germans' threatened longrange rocket assaults on England, the Air Ministry stated tonight.

Frankfurt, Aachen hit

In addition to their attack on Stuttgart, RAF Bomber Command planes last night raided Frankfurt and Aachen, said a British Air Ministry communique today. Twenty-three of the RAF planes did not return.

RAF Tactical Air Force have taken over Carpiquet airfield, one of the airfields won with much hard fighting by the Canadians. Men of the RAF Regiment have already set up their gun positions. Craters are being filled in, and the airfield is rapidly being cleared of mines, stated Allied Expeditionary Air Force headquarters. Near each gunsite there is a large underground workshop.

There has been no flying bomb incident up to 0700

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

fighting was also reported in the streets of May-sur-Orne. An Associated Press dispatch spoke of a battle at close quarters for the town of Tilly la Campagne.

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Ammunition and fuel dumps southeast of Caen, and rail targets in the Arras and Le Mans areas, were attacked by low-flying fighter-bombers.

An enemy cargo ship was damaged by coastal aircraft last evening off the Isle of Guernsey.

The Minister for War, Sir James Grigg, told the House of Commons today that possibly about 20,000 Germans have been killed by Allied armies in Normandy. Up to July 16, the Allies had captured 57,750 prisoners. Just under 5,000 of these were nationals of countries invaded by Germany since 1938.

3,000-Plane Mission

Three thousand planes, including the largest force of heavy bombers ever employed on a single mission, attacked the enemy in Normandy today in support of the American 1st Army.

Fifteen hundred American heavy bombers, 500 escorting fighters, 350 medium and light bombers, and 500 fighter-bombers attacked the enemy between 1000 and 1200 hours today in an effort to anesthetize enemy opposition. A great number of fragmentation bombs were included in the explosives rained on the Germans.

The exact location of the American attack has not yet been disclosed, but it was stated here tonight that the Germans are resisting « very, very strongly » the British and Canadian push in the east. Two SS Panzer divisions are opposing the 2nd Army's advance, and armor is being employed by both sides. (BBC - Reuter)

On the return trip, the American fighters shot up three locomotives, an airfield control tower, a number of railroad cars, gun emplacements, and oil storage tanks.

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There has been no flying bomb incident up to 0700 hours this evening. (Reuter)

REBUILDING CHERBOURG HARBOR

CHERBOURG, July 25 — Rebuilding of the two key towns of Cherbourg and Caen is going ahead rapidly, reported a United Press correspondent.

At the port of Cherbourg, Admiral Harold Stark, chief of the U. S. Naval forces in European waters, expressed satisfaction at the progress made by the army and navy in rebuilding the port.

The Admiral said that the major purpose of his trip, his second to Normandy, was to get a picture of what is being done and what still has to be done.

« The army is doing a perfectly splendid job, and so is the navy, » said Admiral Stark.

The important communications center of Caen is being rebuilt with French state funds which were hidden away after the Germans invaded France four years ago.

As the war moved away from the city of Caen, French state funds that had been hidden from the Germans and from the Vichy Government for four years, began to emerge just in time for the Herculean task of restoring Caen as a place where 65,000 people can live.

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Lieut. Colonel Raymond Hiles, head of the Allied Civil Affairs unit in Caen, said that the French began paying for their own refugee relief with funds deposited by the bank of France in England before the armistice with Germany. (WRUX)

FIRST HANGAR IN NORMANDY COMPLETED

CHERBOURG, July 25 — The first airplane hangar to be erected in Normandy is in the process of being completed — less than seven weeks after D-day.

The hangar will be used as a repair shed for fighter planes.

Fifty men working 4,500 hours will complete the job in nine days, it was announced at 9th Air Force headquarters. (Reuter)

FIRST RAILWAY LINE OPENED IN NORMANDY

CHERBOURG, July 25 — The first railway line in liberated France, put back into shape by a group of United States soldiers, is now carrying four passenger trains daily over a route which only a few days ago was the scene of bitter fighting.

Some French equipment was used in rebuilding the line, including locomotives which escaped being wrecked by the retreating Germans. The line is of standard gauge, so that rolling stock shipped across the Channel can go directly into service.

No charge is made for travelling, and travel permits are issued to those of the civilian population who wish to use it.

The New York TIMES correspondent reported that plans are being made in Washington for rebuilding and re-equipping French railways and industries on a huge scale, to begin almost immediately for military purposes, and to continue on a different basis after the armistice. (OWI)

AMERICANS REPEL COUNTER-ATTACKS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, July 25 — American troops of 5th Army yesterday repelled two enemy counter-attacks «of substantial strength,» and dispersed a third by heavy artillery fire, as German forces strove unsuccessfully to turn the right flank of the 5th Army's advance to the Arno.

With the failure of the enemy attacks in the Elsa River Valley, American forces expanded eastward their hold on the southern banks of the Arno to within 13 miles of Florence, now threatened directly by infantry and armoured forces only 10 miles to the south on the road from Poggibonsi. Still other forces of the 8th Army, approaching Tuscany's chief city from the southeast, neared Figline, 14 miles from Florence on the main Arezzo-Florence road, through the Arno Valley.

The enemy is waging a stubborn defense through the Chianti Hills south of Florence, relying upon a «step-by-step» withdrawal, less than 2,000 yards at any time, to slow the Allied advance upon the famous city, and the formidable but unfinished Goth Line 30 miles further north. The new enemy tactic, which has replaced their former method of precipitate retreat following the piercing of a line of strongpoints, and then stabilizing their defense on a new line further back, means that an almost continuous battle must be waged to force them back.

Yet Allied forces including South African troops and British guardsmen of the 8th Army have thrust their way slowly forward through the hills and along the valleys of the Arno's tributary streams across a 25-mile-wide front stretching between the Arno and the Elsa River valleys. Leading elements have passed Strada on Highway 2 to ap[illegible] 10 miles of Florence. The South African

German 278th Division had lost from 3,000 to 4,000 men in killed, wounded, and missing, as a result of their fruitless defense of Ancona.

Although the communique declared that American troops of the 5th Army had cleared «all» enemy resistance on the south bank of the Arno River from the sea to within 18 miles of Florence, mention in more detailed reports of «increased enemy activity» in the loop of the Arno south of Colognole, left some doubt as to whether the enemy forces holding this solitary strip of land had been driven across the river. Patrols which crossed the Arno reported heavy enemy defenses along the northern banks, and German heavy guns laid down concentrated fire on Allied units both in the southern portion of Pisa and elsewhere along the southern banks.

All bridges across the Arno at Pisa have been thoroughly demolished, it was reported, and all the approaches into the city have been heavily mined.

Goering Works Bombed

Up to 500 heavy bombers of the 15th AAF today bombed the recently-constructed Herman Goering tank works at Linz, Austria and the Danube near the Bavarian border.

Although the enemy tried to protect the target by a heavy smoke screen, some of the bombers aimed their high explosives visually and they observed hits on the targets. The other planes of the formation used navigational aid to strike at the great factory, which was designed to produce over 1,000,000 tons of iron and steel a year and to manufacture tanks and armored cars.

A considerable number of enemy aircraft were encountered over the target, and some were shot down. The big factory has not been bombed at any previous time during this year.

Airfield Hit Again

Italy-based heavy bombers returned to southern France last night to subject the Valence la Tresorerie landing grounds, near Marseilles, to their second pounding within 12 hours.

As RAF Halifaxes and Wellingtons cratered the fields and started at least three fires in hangars, crewmen reported an unexplained, violent blast south of the target area. The bombers sighted a few enemy fighters, but were not engaged by them.

As a result of yesterday's attack on the Valence fields, and Les Chanoines field, 10 miles southeast of Arles-sur-Rhone, gasoline and oil stores were fired, runways and taxiing strips torn up, and planes in dispersal areas set afire. These fields are part of the complex of fighter and bomber bases which the Germans have built to defend the southern coasts of France, and which have been used also to supply interceptor and bombing planes for the German forces battling in Normandy.

Although original reports made no mention of fighter opposition, it was announced today that the enemy had sent up interceptor planes to protect the Valence airfields, and that five of these fighters had been destroyed.

Tactical Air Force planes yesterday attacked rail lines in the Milan, Piacenza, Cremona, and Mantua areas, and hit at stores and shipping at Ravenna. Medium bombers flown by French crews struck the Imperia rail bridge on the route into southern France. Fighters carried out punishing sweeps over Yugoslavia, hitting fuel dumps, bridges, and other objectives.

Fighter Group Cited

The 57th Fighter Group, pioneer single-engined AAF

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line, including locomotives which escaped being wrecked by the retreating Germans. The line is of standard gauge, so that rolling stock shipped across the Channel can go directly into service.

No charge is made for travelling, and travel permits are issued to those of the civilian population who wish to use it.

The New York TIMES correspondent reported that plans are being made in Washington for rebuilding and re-equipping French railways and industries on a huge scale, to begin almost immediately for military purposes, and to continue on a different basis after the armistice. (GWI)

AMERICANS REPEL COUNTER-ATTACKS

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, July 25 — American troops of 5th Army yesterday repelled two enemy counter-attacks «of substantial strength,» and dispersed a third by heavy artillery fire, as German forces strove unsuccessfully to turn the right flank of the 5th Army's advance to the Arno.

With the failure of the enemy attacks in the Elsa River Valley, American forces expanded eastward their hold on the southern banks of the Arno to within 18 miles of Florence, now threatened directly by infantry and armoured forces only 10 miles to the south on the road from Poggibonsi. Still other forces of the 8th Army, approaching Tuscany's chief city from the southeast, neared Figline, 14 miles from Florence on the main Arezzo-Florence road, through the Arno Valley.

The enemy is waging a stubborn defense through the Chianti Hills south of Florence, relying upon a «step-by-step» withdrawal, less than 2,000 yards at any time, to slow the Allied advance upon the famous city, and the formidable but unfinished Goth Line 30 miles further north. The new enemy tactic, which has replaced their former method of precipitate retreat following the piercing of a line of strongpoints, and then stabilizing their defense on a new line further back, means that an almost continuous battle must be waged to force them back.

Yet Allied forces including South African troops and British guardsmen of the 8th Army have thrust their way slowly forward through the hills and along the valleys of the Arno's tributary streams across a 25-mile-wide front stretching between the Arno and the Elsa River valleys. Leading elements have passed Strada on Highway 2 to approach to within 10 miles of Florence. The South African forces have seized Monte Fili, 13 miles south of Florence, and have obtained a foothold on Monte Domini, in the valley of the Greve, a tributary of the Arno. The town of Greve itself, on the western banks of the river, is reported clear of the enemy by patrols which entered the town.

In the Arno Valley southeast of Florence, 8th Army forces occupied Meleto, west of the river, and 17 miles from the historic city. Although 2 1/2 miles west of Highway 69, which follows the Arno River's course to Florence, Meleto offers an alternate cross-country approach to Figline Val d'Arno, four miles farther north, and strongly defended by the enemy. East of the Arno, in the Pratomagno Mountains, which force the river to make a long detour to the south to near Arezzo, British forces were carrying out patrols along the edges of their expanding bridgehead over the river.

In the upper Tiber Valley, 8th Army tanks and infantry approached to within two miles of the road junction town of San Sepolcro, nine miles north of Città di Castello.

On the Adriatic front, the enemy achieved a degree of stabilization yesterday, with the strongpoint of Ostra, south of the Misa River, being stubbornly defended against Polish assaults. With the strengthening of the enemy's lines, the Germans have brought up long-range guns to shell the port of Ancona, in an effort to harass Allied repair crews readying this harbour for use. It was announced today that the

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Fighter Group Cited

The 57th Fighter Group, pioneer single-engined AAF fighter unit in the Mediterranean area, has received two Presidential citations, and is about to receive a third, for action in the North African and Italian campaigns.

The Group now has the privilege of flying blue silk streamers, marked «Cap Bon» and «El Alamein-Libya-Tunisia-Sicily,» on its standard. The third citation, awarded for the group's participation in the «Operation Strangle» which closed off German supply routes before the launching of the present offensive in Italy, has not yet arrived.

The group received its two standards today, the second anniversary of its action overseas, in which it has supported the British 8th Army and other Allied forces.

Alexander on Nazi Defeat

General Sir Harold Alexander, commander of the Allied Armies in Italy, said yesterday that Germany «will be beaten perhaps sooner than we anticipated,» in a speech accepting the order of Virtuti Militari from General Kasimierz Sosnkowski, Polish Commander-in-Chief.

In the address, delivered at Ancona, General Alexander praised the troops of the Polish Corps for their victories at Cassino and Ancona, and said that by their valor they had «opened the road to Rome» for the Allies in their attacks at the beginning of the present offensive in Italy. (PRO)

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TITO'S MEN STRADDLE IMPORTANT ROUTE

LONDON, July 25 — Marshal Tito's forces in Yugoslavia have a strong foothold on the route from Italy into southern Germany, General Vladimir Velebit, head of the Yugoslav military mission, said today. The route runs through the northern plains of Italy and northern Yugoslavia to Vienna, skirting the Alps.

Velebit said that Tito's forces are «disposing» of about 1,000 of the enemy daily in killed, wounded, or captured. The Allied advance in Italy, he said, tends to make German positions in Greece, Albania, and Yugoslavia increasingly precarious, and expressed the opinion that the Army of Liberation can drive the enemy out of Yugoslavia. (OWI)

SEVEN-DAY BATTLE IN YUGOSLAVIA

LONDON, July 25 — An announcement from the operational headquarters of the Croat and Slovenia units of the Yugoslav Army of Liberation said that more than 1,000 Germans were killed or wounded in Western Croatia during a seven-day battle between strong enemy forces and partisans of the liberated area of Zumbpak and Bijela-krajna.

Three battalions of a German Alpine regiment, as well as a Gestapo and two artillery units, took part in this fighting. Altogether, the enemy forces consisted of 8,000 men excellently equipped.

A communqiue from Marshal Tito's headquarters issued today announced the capture of Tesnj, German stronghold in central Bosnia. (PWB)

JAPANESE ON GUAM SURROUNDED

PEARL HARBOR, July 25 — Enemy forces on Guam Island have been completely cut off in the Orote Peninsula, today's communique from Admiral Nimitz headquarters reported. The American forces have made gains despite stiff oppositon. They have been able to advance because they have been given full support by the Air Force and the Navy.

The communique also told of attacks on adjacent Rota Island, on Ponape in the Carolines, and on Shumushu, in the Kuriles, northeast of Japan.

American forces which landed on Tinian, which lies between Rota and Guam, have secured good beachheads on the northwestern coast and have advanced about a mile.

General MacArthur's communique today said that fierce fighting has again broken out in British New Guinea, where the trapped Japanese 18th Army has made more attempts to break through the American lines east of Aitape. They attacked three times, first with a combined frontal and outflanking assault, and then again at night.

As the waves of Japanese came over, said the BBC today, they were mowed down by American fire. Isolated groups which managed to get through are being mopped up.

The Japanese are cornered between the Americans and the Australians and, with their supply lines bombed from the air and their barges sunk at sea, they must either break out or starve. Their casualties already run into thousands, and they are dissipating their strength in sporadic attacks. (OWI)

ALLIES CAPTURE SEVEN HILLS NEAR PALEL

KANDY, CEYLON, July 25 — The southeast Asia Command communique today said that the main action in the Manipur Hills has shifted to the Palel-Tamu Road, where Allied troops assaulted strong defenses astride the road barring their way southeast from Imphal.

Seven hills, all within eight or nine miles of Palel, have so far been taken. (Reuter)

Soviet Republics, through the close cooperation of the Red Air Force and the U. S. Army Air Force.

«Triangular bombing leaves no corner of Europe immune from attack by our planes. To the east, to the west, and to the Mediterranean front, triangular bombing completes the aerial occupation of Europe.» (OWI)

NAZIS LOSE 730,000 MEN SINCE MAY

LONDON, July 25 — The enemy has lost more than 730,000 men killed, wounded, and captured on three fronts in Russia, Italy and France from May 11 to July 23, a terrific drain on German and satellite manpower.

The bulk of these losses took place on the Eastern front where, along an entire front from the Baltic to the Carpathians, the Germans are in mass flight. In detail, since May 11 on the Italian front, the Germans have lost approximately 40,000 men in prisoners alone. Since June 6 on the Normandy front, enemy casualties are estimated at 156,000, and in the month from June 23 to July 23, the Russians have killed or captured 539,890 Germans.

German manpower and material are being exhausted on both the Russian and Normandy fronts, while the activities of patriots in occupied territory shows the enemy to be waging a hopeless battle against continuously growing odds. (OWI)

KING GEORGE VISITS NAPLES

NAPLES, July 25 — King George VI yesterday visited Naples, and, after lunching with General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Allied Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean, proceeded by air to General Sir Harold Alexander's camp, where he spent the night.

The King began the day with a motor launch tour of ships and installations in Naples harbor, accompanied by Admiral Sir John Cunningham. He boarded the American flagship and visited the crews' quarters. Allied naval units were dressed for the occasion. Passing the only Italian warship in the harbor, the King returned the salute of its officers.

Afterwards, the King flew north over recent battlefields and was received on an airfield by General Sir Harold Alexander. He spent the night in the caravan normally used by General Alexander. (Reuter)

INSIDE GERMANY

GOERING HEADS REICH DEFENSE COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, July 25 — Hitler has appointed Goering Chairman of the Council for the Defense of the Reich, and issued a decree ordering total mobilization of Germany and occupied territories.

The text of the announcement issued from Hitler's headquarters is as follows:

«Today, July 26, the Fuehrer issued a decree valid for the whole of the greater German Reich and annexed and occupied territory about mobilization of war. Its essential points are as follows:

«The war situation enforces mobilization of each ounce of strength for the Wehrmacht and armament industry. I therefore order that Chairman of the Ministerial Council for Defense, Reichmarshal Hermann Goering, is to adapt in every respect the whole of public life to the demands of total warfare; to carry out this task, he will suggest to me a "Reich Trustee for Total Mobilization".

«In particular, he will have to see to it that all public

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Seven hills, all within eight or nine miles of Palel, have so far been taken. (Reuter)

JEWISH BRIGADE MAY BE FORMED

LONDON, July 25 — Sir James Grigg, Minister of War, announced that the possibility of forming a Jewish brigade or a Jewish brigade group is being examined. He hoped to be able to make a further statement shortly. (Reuter)

BLACK SEA CLOSED AS DEFENSE PRACTISE

ISTANBUL, July 25 — The suspension of passenger and mail services in the Black Sea is part of a test of defense plans to protect Turkish shipping against sea and air dangers, said General Ali Fuad Cebesoy, Minister of Communications, yesterday. (Reuter)

ALLIES TIGHTEN AERIAL NOOSE

NEW YORK, July 25 — The triangular bombing pattern of enemy held Europe from Britain, Russia, and Italy — made possible by the unity of the United Nations — is tightening the Allied aerial noose around Germany, said the USAAF magazine AIRFORCE on Sunday.

«The operation of the new air front in the east has been made possible only through the common bond that links the United States of America and the Union of Socialist [illegible] to be waging a hopeless battle against [illegible] ing odds. (OWI)

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«In particular, he will have to see to it that all public events are in line with the aim of total mobilization, and do not take away any forces from the Wehrmacht or armament industry. He will have to examine the whole state of administration, including Reich railways, Reich postal services, and all public establishments, institutions and undertakings, with the purpose of freeing a maximum of manpower. To do this, men and materials must be used rationally and to the last. Tasks of lesser importance for the war must be stopped or reduced, organization and procedure simplified. To this end, he may demand explanations from the highest authorities of the Reich, and give them instructions.

«Legal decrees and administrative orders will subsequently be issued by responsible highest authorities of the Reich, in agreement with the Chief of the Reich Chancellery, Head of the Party Chancellery, and delegate generals for the Reich's administrations. The head of the Party Chancellery will energetically support measures which I have ordered by mobilizing the Party in accordance with the full powers he has been given.

«Under this decree, and at the suggestion of the Chairman of the Ministerial Council for Reich Defense, Reichmarshal Hermann Goering, the Fuehrer has appointed Reichsminister Dr. Goebbels to be Reich Trustee for Total Mobilization for War.» (OWI - Reuter)

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GOEBBELS EXPECTED TO BROADCAST

LONDON, July 25 — Dr. Goebbels, the newly-appointed trustee for total war mobilization, will probably speak over the radio tomorrow to explain to the German people the new task with which he has been entrusted by Hitler, according to the editor of the German Overseas News Agency, Schroeder.

« An extraordinary amount of power has been placed in the hands of Dr. Goebbels, » Schroeder said, « and one would not go far wrong in expecting that he will act with radical methods very quickly and very thoroughly.

« This will be done not only in Germany, but also in occupied territories, and will extend to every sphere of life. » (Reuter)

NO OFFICIAL STATEMENT ON REVOLT

LONDON, July 25 — Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons today that he was not yet in a position to make a considered statement about the « recent dramatic developments in Germany. » The information at the Government's disposal was not yet sufficient to enable it to estimate fully the extent of the trouble, or draw inferences of its likely development.

Mr. Eden said: « The German Government have, not unnaturally, been at great pains to prevent information leaving the country. They have great experience and skill in the machinery of repression and secrecy, and we are, therefore, for the present, dependent on our assessment of various and often contradictory public statements made during the last few days by the German leaders.

« I would only add that, while we may justly draw encouragement from recent news, it should spur us to further activity to ensure the Germans' final defeat in the field at the earliest possible date. » (Reuter)

WIDESPREAD EXECUTIONS IN GERMANY

GENEVA, July 25 — A remarkable letter from Germany published in the Swiss Paper JOURNAL DE GENEVE declared « without fear of contradiction » that hundreds of German officers of all ranks have been executed during the past few weeks. « When the walls of Vienna, Munich, Magdeburg, and Berlin are able to talk, » the letter stated, « the entire Wehrmacht will hide its face in shame.

« In the Graues Haus Prison in Vienna, executions of military personages take place twice weekly in two cells set aside for this purpose. German official statements are clear on this point: in the interior, as well as at the front, there have been mass executions of officers during the past few days.

« On the surface, the Nazi Party appears to have been successful, but it is only an ephemeral victory because one thing is certain — the home front has been seriously shaken, and at any moment the military front may be similarly affected.

« We have no faith in a putsch of generals — Prussian generals only know how to command or obey; relieved of the responsibility of command, they are lost.

« We know, however, that the German Army from end to end will tremble with indignation when it learns it has passed under the control of Himmler, and that the greater part of its best representatives, who enjoyed their complete confidence, have been executed simply because they wanted to put an end to a conflict which they knew had become useless.

« For understandable reasons, the Nazi Party wants to continue the war, but they cannot do it without the Wehrmacht.

« Repercussions of the events now happening in Ger-

of serious mutinies near the German border, according to reports reaching Stockholm via Berlin. Evacuation of members of the German civil administration in the Baltic regions has been stopped.

The Stockholm newspaper SVENSKA DAGBLADET reported that among many German civil administrators arrested in the Baltic states was the mayor of Riga. (OWI)

RUHR PEACE DEMONSTRATIONS REPORTED

LONDON, July 25 — A number of peace demonstrations have been staged in the bombed areas of the Ruhr and in southern Germany, said the BBC today quoting Stockholm messages.

The Swedish paper MORGONTIDNINGEN was quoted by the BBC as saying « Germany is approaching a state of chaos. Her soldiers are tired, and the officers no longer believe in victory. »

Two Swedish missionaries who have just returned home said it took them 10 days to travel from Bordeaux to the German frontier. They started the journey in a German troop train, and finished it in a lorry. They hardly ever moved by daylight. (BBC)

GERMAN GENERALS APPEAL FROM RUSSIA

LONDON, July 25 — Sixteen German generals who are captives in Russia have signed an appeal to the German officers to overthrow Hitler, said the BBC today. The generals declared that their long service in the German Army and their experience of two world wars has brought them to the conclusion that the present struggle is hopeless.

They appeal to the German armed forces to do three things:

1. To renounce Hitler and his henchmen;

2. To bring an immediate end to this senseless bloodshed;

3. To carry this appeal to all German soldiers.

The appeal is being broadcast from Moscow. Russian planes are dropping thousands of copies of the appeal on German front-line positions and deep in the enemy rear. (BBC)

ANOTHER ANTI-NAZI BROADCAST IN GERMAN

LONDON, July 25 — Another anti-Hitler broadcast in German was picked up on the short wave band in the early hours of today. Speaking with the typical impersonal intonation of German army officers, the broadcaster said:

« Hitler and Himmler have both escaped a death they deserve. With cynical hypocrisy they have told you that our movement has been completely destroyed. They are telling lies. The bulk of our forces is still intact. We are preparing to strike on a larger scale. We will put an end once and for all to the black rule of criminals and madmen who have led our country to the verge of disaster. »

(Reuter)

VON KLUGE'S, GUDERIAN'S CAREERS

ROME, July 25 — Field Marshal Guenther von Kluge, appointed in place of Rundstedt as commander-in-chief of the German forces in the west, who has just assured Hitler of his loyalty, is a 62-year-old Prussian. In the first World War he served both on the Western and Eastern fronts in the Army and Air Force, and he is one of the few German generals with air experience. In the early 1920's he served in the Reichswehr under von Buck.

In 1936, von Kluge was promoted to General of the Artillery. He commanded the German 4th Army with distinction in the Polish and French campaigns, and was

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«For understandable reasons, the Nazi Party wants to continue the war, but they cannot do it without the Wehrmacht.

«Repercussions of the events now happening in Germany and at the front will not be long delayed. Stauffenberg's gesture struck a note which will soon shake the world.» (Reuter)

NAZI TERROR SPREADS

LONDON, July 25 — Himmler is intensifying his reign of terror in order to prevent the spread of the revolt of the German generals.

The Nazi newspaper VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER reported that the number of troops in the regular army is being decreased, and the number of Waffen SS troops is being increased, by order of Himmler.

The Gauleiter of Hanover has made a speech in which he said: «We Nazis are going to be as brutal and as unprincipled as is necessary. We will exterminate the last survivors of the old system, whether they are in field grey or civilian clothes.»

The German News Agency has warned the people to steel themselves for many new decrees which «will cut deeply into their everyday life.»

Reports have reached Stockholm that Himmler's reign of terror has claimed victims even among the bureaucracy in the Wilhelmstrasse.

In the East, where the terrific Russian advance has thrown the Germans into a panic, there has been a series

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In 1936, von Kluge was promoted to General of the Artillery. He commanded the German 4th Army with distinction in the Polish and French campaigns, and was made a Field Marshal in July, 1940. In the winter of 1941/42, when von Bock was retired after his failure to take Moscow, von Kluge took over the command of the whole central sector of the Eastern Front. He kept the sector fairly stable for two years, and for his services was awarded the Swords to the Oak Leaves to the Knight's Cross — the second highest German decoration — at the end of 1943.

In March, 1944, it became known that von Kluge was no longer in command of the central sector, though it was not very long after his disappearance that the Russians breached the system of fortifications between Vitebsk and Bobruisk built up during his command.

Little is known about von Kluge's political views, and little to distinguish his career from that of his fellow Prussian officers except, perhaps, for one very important fact: von Kluge features on the Russian list of war criminals for atrocities committed under his command against the civilian population of Orel.

Guderian

Colonel General Heinz Guderian, Hitler's new Chief of Staff of the German Army, who on July 23 broadcast an appeal to German officers and men to maintain their loyalty to the Fuehrer and fight on, is a German general who himself fell into severe disfavour three years ago.

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Guderian, 56 years old, served as staff officer during the last war, and continued in this capacity in the Reichswehr from 1919 onwards. In 1930 he was placed in charge of the 3rd Motorised Unit, one of the main experimental units used in the development of the future panzer arm of the German Army.

In 1931 he was made chief of staff to General Lutz, Inspector General of Motorised Troops. Lutz was one of the victims of Hitler's first purge of the generals in 1938, and Guderian, in the same year, was made a full general and chief of all armored and motorised troops.

In the Polish campaign, Guderian commanded the panzer group which contributed largely to the collapse of the Polish Army by cutting through the corridor and then thrusting to Brest-Litovsk. Still more important was the part he played in the West. His armored troops made the breakthrough at Sedan and the dash to Abbeville.

In the Russian campaign of the summer of 1941, Guderian, now a Colonel General, occupied Brest-Litovsk for the second time. His armored forces featured prominently in the German « victories of encirclement » at Bialystok and Minsk, and in Marshal von Bock's would-be final assault on Moscow. It was here, at Kaluga in November, 1941, that the famous panzer general was defeated for the first time, and the break- up of the German armies before Moscow began.

The result of this reverse was typical. Guderian, up to then constantly featured in the Nazi press, radio and newsreels, suddenly disappeared from view. Many rumours circulated — that he had been killed, retired, degraded, etc. It was only in February, 1943, that it was announced that Guderian had been made Inspector General of the armored forces under Hitler's immediate orders. This was at the time of the German disaster at Stalingrad, where the Germans, for the first time, admitted a great increase in Russian armored strength.

Allied comment on the appointment was, first, that it showed that Hitler had been forced to recall one of the expert generals he had unceremoniously sacked in 1941, and, secondly, that it showed Guderian's willingness to work within Hitler's immediate entourage. It also suggested that Guderian was not likely to take up a field command again.

On July 21, after the bomb incident, the appointment of Guderian as Chief of the Staff of the Army in place of General Zeitzler was announced. After an interval of two days, Guderian followed Goering, who spoke for the Luftwaffe, and Admiral Doenitz, who spoke for the German Navy, in assuring Hitler, in the name of the German Army, of its loyalty.

While Guderian was undoubtedly a brilliant exponent of armored warfare and a National Socialist hero during the first two years of the war, the fact that he has not held a field command during the German Army's 30 months of adversity must speak against him at the present juncture.

(PWB)

NAZIS SAY LESS THAN DOZEN LIQUIDATED

LONDON, July 25 — « Less than a dozen conspirators were liquidated by loyal officers and soldiers of the Army in the same rooms where the treacherous plot had been hatched, » said General Dittmar in his weekly broadcast over the German radio today, speaking of the attempt on Hitler's life.

« This was beyond any doubt an important affair, if only because the criminals held key positions in the Reserve Army. Now we shall have to cleanse our war machine of the sand that is in it before it can work again at full speed, » he said, adding that the Russian advance will necessitate « many extraordinary measures » to stabilize the Eastern Front.

(Reuter)

Government and People to the United Nations against Germany during the remainder of the war. »

The Italian Premier then spoke of Italy's determination to prosecute the war against Germany with every means at her disposal, and said it was because of the promise contained in the armistice conditions that the Italian people had been fighting with the United Nations as co-belligerants for almost a year. He pointed out that following its liberation from Fascist tyranny, and the Italian request in the light of the Quebec promise, Italy was recognized as co-belligerant as far back as last October.

« I believe I shall not be making a useless appeal to the spirit of comprehension of the United Nations, » he said. « I have sure proofs, and have observed certain encouraging symptoms, which lead me to believe that Italy can participate in ever-increasing measure in the liberation of her territory, and the vast struggle to free the world of exasperated Nationalism and agressive militarism. »

Realistic Foreign Policy

Bonomi said that for this to be possible, Italy's foreign policy should be realistic, clear and precise, and should be based on Italy's old traditional foreign policy: friendship with the Western Democracies.

« We must turn toward those who were our Allies of the last war: Great Britain, France, Russia, and America. It is necessary, as Mr. Churchill recently said, that the British and Italian peoples revive their historic friendship. It is necessary for the people to re-echo — as it has already re-echoed — the noble words so recently spoken by General de Gaulle in Rome. It is necessary that democratic Italy expresses its intimate solidarity with Soviet Russia and America. »

French Armistice Nullified

In speaking particularly of France, Bonomi renounced the Fascist territorial claims against France. « Not only have we renounced these so-called revindications, but we have also declared null and void the armistice with France. »

He finished his address with an appeal to the United Nations for material aid in prosecuting the war against Germany, and maintained that Italy, which had passed over to the Allied camp 11 months ago, should be treated in a different manner from those nations which are still fighting side-by-side with the Nazis.

« We would remind our co-belligerants that on September 8 we opened our gates to the victorious Anglo-American advance, and ordered our fleet to leave its anchorages for ports which until then had been considered enemy ports. This gesture alone, carried out with an obedience which has earned for our Navy the eternal gratitude of the Nation, gave to the United Nations complete control of the Mediterranean. »

« I am comforted by the live spirit of comprehension of the men who have in their hands the destinies of the United Nations, and by the power of Public Opinion in those countries, which is certainly very sensitive to every appeal for justice, » Premier Bonomi concluded.

(UNN)

PRINCIPALS IN MANIFESTATION ARRESTED

ROME, July 25 — The Allied Military Government Chief of Police, Lt. Col. J. R. Pollock, announced tonight that a number of the promoters of an unauthorized public assembly and manifestation, held yesterday by a group of fruit and vegetable vendors, have been arrested and others are in course of being taken into custody.

The manifestation was in protest against the municipal tax of 3 per cent upon products handled through the General Public Market. The demonstrators went in trucks from the market to the food-control office where they destroyed a number of documents. No physical violence

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LIBERATED ITALY

BONOMI SPEAKS ON ARMISTICE TERMS

ROME, July 25 — The armistice conditions accepted by the Italian Government last September 8 are « very hard », Premier Ivanoe Bonomi told a gathering of officials of the Italian Foreign Ministry today.

« Italy had to accept the conditions which were imposed upon her by the victors, » Bonomi said. He revealed that, before accepting office, at the express wish of the Allied authorities, he and his colleagues in the Italian Government read the armistice conditions, the publication of which his Government had agreed to « whenever the Allies so desired. »

« We have accepted the pacts signed by those who represented Italy, and we have declared that we shall respect them in their entirety, » he said.

Bonomi told his audience he had been comforted by a « solemn promise » on the part of the Allies. « In the memorandum drawn up at Quebec and attached to the armistice conditions, we were able to read these words; "The measure in which these conditions will be modified in Italy's favor, will depend upon the extent of the aid given by the Italian be based on Italy's old traditional foreign policy. Alone and with the Western Democracies.

« We must turn toward those who were our Allies of the last war: Great Britain, France, Russia, and America. It is necessary, as Mr. Churchill recently said, that the British and Italian peoples revive their historic friendship. It is necessary for the people to re-echo — as it has already re-echoed — the noble words so recently spoken by General de Gaulle in Rome. It is necessary that democratic Italy expresses its intimate solidarity with Soviet Russia and America. »

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The manifestation was in protest against the municipal tax of 3 per cent upon products handled through the General Public Market. The demonstrators went in trucks from the market to the food-control office where they destroyed a number of documents. No physical violence occurred, and no one was injured.

Regional Allied Control Commissioner, Col. Charles Poletti, announced during the day that the assemblage and manifestation was contrary to AMG Proclamation No. 1, which prohibits anyone from taking part in an unauthorized gathering of this kind. He said the violators will be prosecuted in an AMG Court, and that the city tax will be rigidly enforced and collected. (UNN)

AFRICAN POLICE OFFICER ARRESTED

ROME, July 25 — Major General Rufaele Cartardi, 52 years of age, second-in-command of the now dissolved African-Italian Police Force, has been arrested by the Allies and placed in custody pending final consideration of his case by Italian epuration authorities.

General Cartardi was formerly in the regular Italian Army, but was appointed to the Fascist police force in 1937 as a colonel. He was advanced to the rank of general in 1940. He was awarded the German decoration of Grand Officer of the Eagle in ceremonies presided over by the German ambassador.

Allied police authorities said that the arrested man collaborated with the Germans from September of last year until the liberation of Rome, and that from time to time

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he carried out German orders regarding the execution of political prisoners.

The general commanding the African-Italian Police Force, Presti, was arrested earlier, and is likewise in custody. The police force was disbanded immediately upon the entry of the Allies into Rome. (UNN)

PRISON DIRECTOR OUSTED

ROME, July 25 — Director Donato Carretta and Inspector General Marracino of Regina Coeli Prison have been removed as officers of the local prison.

The removals were ordered by AMG Police Chief Lt. Col. J. R. Pollock, on authorization by Regional ACC Commissioner Charles Poletti. (UNN)

AIR RAID PRACTISE IN ROME

ROME, July 25 (NOT for cable or broadcast) — Air raid precaution officials today reminded citizens that an air raid practise will be held Wednesday night at 2230 hours.

The alert consists of six short blasts at 15-second intervals. The all-clear will be one continuous blast lasting two minutes. All vehicles must pull to the curb, stop, and extinguish all lights during the practise.

In the event a real air raid should occur during the practice, the all-clear signal will be given as an indication of cancellation of the practice and will be followed at once by the short blasts of the warning. (UNN)

NO FUSION OF PARTIES

ROME, July 25 — Mario Cevolotto, General Secretary of the Democratic Workers Party, excluded the possibility of a fusion of his party with the Italian Liberal Party, in an interview with a UNN correspondent today.

«Any information as to an understanding between the Premier and the two parties in this respect, is not only unauthorized, but must be considered arbitrary,» he said.

Meanwhile, well informed circles in the Liberal Party stated that the Liberal Party itself would never unite with any other party. They pointed out however that any group would be welcomed into the Liberal Party. (UNN)

COLLABORATORS WITH NAZIS ARRESTED

ROME, July 25 — Count Claudio Antonini and Giorgio Spadaro, two of the most notorious Republican Fascists, and collaborators with the Nazis during their occupation of Rome, were arrested here by the Italian Police, according to a report in the RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (UNN)

GENERAL COMMAND OF PATRIOTS ESTABLISHED

ROME, July 25 — A General Headquarters for the Italian Volunteer Liberation Corps in Nazi-occupied Italy has been set up, it was revealed in a message sent by Italian Patriot leaders to Ivanoe Bonomi, Italian Premier.

The message pointed out that the constitution of a General Command will serve to unify the efforts of the Patriot forces, and make for closer relations between them and the regular Italian forces in combat. (UNN)

DISMISSALS IN FOREIGN MINISTRY

ROME, July 25 — The Italian Foreign Ministry has announced another list of Diplomatic and Consular officials who have been relieved of their posts because of their conduct after the armistice on September 8 last.

The list gives the names of three 1st class Legation Secretaries, five 2nd class Legation Secretaries, 10 1st class

The statement asserted that the Soviet armies were engaged in «the liberation of the brotherly Polish people,» and that the Russian aim was to resurrect an independent Poland. The Soviet Government did not claim any Polish territory. Operations there were purely a military necessity.

The text of the statement, made by the Commissar for Foreign Affairs, was as follows:

«The Red Army, successfully forging ahead, has reached the state frontier between the Soviet Union and Poland. Pursuing the retreating German armies Soviet troops, in conjunction with the Polish Army operating on the Soviet-German front, have crossed the river Zapaby (Western Bug), crossed the Soviet-Polish frontier, and have entered on the territory of Poland.

«The foundation has thus been laid for the liberation of the fraternal, long-suffering, Polish people from German occupation.

«The Soviet troops have entered within the boundaries of Poland imbued with but one, single determination: to rout the hostile German troops and assist the Polish people in their task of liberation from the German invaders and the restoration of a strong and independent Poland.

«The Soviet Government declares that it views the military operations conducted by the Red Army on the territory of Poland as operations on the territory of a sovereign, friendly, Allied state. In this connection, the Soviet Government has no intention of establishing on the territory of Poland its own administrative organizations, considering this a concern of the Polish people.

«It has, therefore, decided to conclude with the Polish Committee of National Liberation an agreement regarding relations between the Soviet Command and the Polish administration.

«The Soviet Government declares that it does not pursue the aim of acquiring any part of Polish territory, or alteration of the Polish social order. Military operations of the Red Army on the territory of Poland are dictated solely by military necessity. The Soviet Government expresses its firm confidence that the peoples of the USSR and Poland will jointly pursue to its termination the struggle of liberation from the German invaders, and will lay the firm foundations for friendly Soviet-Polish collaboration.» (Reuter)

ASSEMBLY VOTE CONFIDENCE IN FCNL

ALGIERS, July 25 — The French Provisional Consultative Assembly today voted an Order of the Day saluting the French Forces of the Interior; praising General De Gaulle for his successful conversations in London and Washington; asking for full and strict adherence to democratic and republican principles in France's liberation policy; affirming the necessity of her participation in the elaboration of the armistice terms imposed on Germany; and assuring the National Council of Liberation of its confidence in carrying out this program.

The order followed a four-hour debate, during which General de Gaulle made a long speech, outlining France's situation at the present stage of the war.

He declared that France's liberation must come about by force of arms. The main weight of French arms would logically be applied from the Mediterranean, in accordance with the Allied Supreme Command.

French fighting forces outside the homeland, he said, had already lost 61,000 killed, wounded, and missing. They had taken nearly 100,000 enemy prisoners.

Arms to FFI

The total amounts of arms and equipment reaching the French Forces of the Interior in each of the months of June and July averaged seven times the deliveries in the most favourable month prior to the Allied landings. The strength of these forces had, in the past three months,

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The work of purging the Ministry of Fascist elements is reported to be continuing. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

SELF-GOVERNMENT PLEDGE TO INDIA STANDS

LONDON, July 25 — The British Government has not departed one iota from its pledge of self-government for India after the war, contained in the Cripps proposals, which still stand in their entirety, Earl Munster, Under Secretary of State for India, made this statement in the House of Lords today in the course of a debate on the Indian political situation arising out of Gandhi's recent proposals.

(Reuter)

SOVIET STATEMENT ON POLISH RELATIONS

MOSCOW, July 25 — An official statement to the effect that the Soviet Government considers Red Army troops fighting in Poland as being in a friendly country, and that no Soviet organizations would be established in Poland, was broadcast tonight.

territory of Poland as operations on the territory of a sovereign, friendly, Allied state. In this connection, the Soviet Government has no intention of establishing on the territory of Poland its own administrative organizations, considering this a concern of the Polish people.

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The total amounts of arms and equipment reaching the French Forces of the Interior in each of the months of June and July averaged seven times the deliveries in the most favourable month prior to the Allied landings. The strength of these forces had, in the past three months, reached several hundreds of thousands, about a third of whom were now properly armed. Their successes had fully met French expectations and surpassed those «of certain other authorities.» They had upset the entire rail communication system in France since the begining of June, and widely separated regions, including whole departments, were under their control in broad daylight. They had inflicted losses on the Germans of at least 8,000 dead, 1,000 prisoners, and much war material. Seven German divisions were employed against them.

It was time, said the General, that the Allied governments made a formal declaration of principle that «France has never ceased to be a belligerant» on the internal plane. He referred to the National Council of resistance unity after the victory.

Speaking of the structure of the future French State, the General said: «We have chosen democracy and a republic.» He promised elections to the Constituent Assembly as soon as France was freed. On the organization of French municipality, he said: «Though the French Government has decided to take measures against traitors, it does not wish to clear out the great majority of officials. We intend to use the basis of French administration.»

On the subject of international relations, he declared, «We must maintain French sovereignty everywhere. We

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must also play a primary role in the reconstruction of Europe and the world. My visits to London and Washington were intended to bring to our great Allies the homage of France, as they have done so much for the liberation of our country. I had frank and wide discussions with Churchill and Roosevelt. I have great hopes that France will be able to provide guarantees of security in the Europe of tomorrow.»

Agreement With Allies

General de Gaulle added: «We shall shortly conclude a protocol to the agreement with London and Washington for collaboration between French administration and Allied authorities in the liberated territories. The sovereignty of France will be recognized, and we shall bring all necessary aid to the British and American armies.

«Germany is tottering, but we would be unable to do anything unless the enemy was completely beaten.» (PWB)

FRENCH COMMISSIONER SEES EDEN

LONDON, July 25 — The Commissioner for Foreign Affairs of the French Committee of National Liberation, Rene Massigli, conferred with Foreign Secretary Eden yesterday afternoon. (PWB)

RUSSIAN-SYRIAN RELATIONS

MOSCOW, July 25 — Radio Moscow this morning stated that the Soviet Government has decided to establish diplomatic relations with Syria. (Reuter)

ARGENTINE RECALLS AMBASSADOR TO U.S.

BUENOS AIRES, July 25 — The Argentine Government has decided to recall Ambassador Escobar from Washington, Reuter reported today. The United States Ambassador to the Argentine, Norman Armour, was recalled last month. (Reuter)

SERVICE ACT CONTINUES UNTIL DEFEAT JAPAN

LONDON, July 25 — The National Service Act will continue until after the defeat of both Germany and Japan, Mr. Attlee, the Deputy Prime Minister told the House of Commons today. (Reuter)

OCCUPIED AREAS

FFI FIRE FUEL DUMP

ALGIERS, July 25 — French Forces of the Interior have set fire to a German fuel depot at Lievin, in the Pas de Calais Department, the area from which the Germans launch their flying bombs. They destroyed 450,000 litres of industrial alcohol, authoritative French circles revealed on Monday night. To the southeast, near Cambrai, they blew up another depot, destroying 400,000 litres of petrol. (PWB)

PEACE DEMONSTRATIONS IN RUMANIA, BULGARIA

STOCKHOLM, July 25 — The newspaper NYA DAGLIGT ALLEHANDA stated that the Rumanian and Bulgarian cabinets were in secret session all day on Saturday, while great peace demonstrations swept the capitals of both countries. The paper said diplomatic circles reported that both governments, impressed by the [illegible] demonstrations for peace, had postponed the

AIR: Medium forces of heavy bombers ranged over a wide area yesterday, to attack military objectives in the south of France, Northern Italy, and Yugoslavia. The targets included two airdromes in the lower Rhone Valley, harbour installations at Genoa, and a tank repair shop and ball bearing plant in the Turin area, as well as enemy troop concentrations in southern Yugoslavia.

Tactical aircraft again concentrated their attacks on enemy communications and military objectives in Northern Italy, in the battle area, and in Yugoslavia. Last night, our bombers followed up the day attacks by attacking an airdrome in the lower Rhone Valley.

In these operations, six enemy aircraft were destroyed, and seven of ours are missing.

MAAF flew approximately 1,700 sorties. (UNN)

WESTERN FRONT (I)

SHAEF, July 25 — Today's communique:

The Allied attack began early this morning astride the Falaise road south of Caen. First reports indicate that some progress has already been made.

Rail bridges and other communications north of the River Loire and west of Tours were successfully attacked yesterday by our medium and light bombers.

Ammunition and fuel dumps southeast of Caen, and rail targets in Arras and Le Mans areas, were attacked by low flying fighter-bombers. An enemy cargo ship was damaged by coastal aircraft last evening off the Isle of Guernsey.

Last night, an oil storage depot at Donges, near Saint Nazaire, was attacked by our heavy bombers, two of which are missing. (Reuter)

WESTERN FRONT (II)

SHAEF, July 25 — Tonight's communique:

Heavy fighting has followed our attack south of Caen this morning. In spite of stubborn enemy resistance with infantry and armor, the advance has been maintained and fighting is in progress in the area of May-sur-Orne and Tilly la Campagne.

In the western sector, an attack was launched at noon west of St. Lô. A great weight of Allied air power was employed in conjunction with our ground troops.

Very large forces of heavy, medium, light, and fighter-bombers joined in a concentrated attack preceding the ground operations near St. Lô, dropping very great numbers of fragmentation and high explosive bombs. More medium and fighter-bombers attacked targets in the zone beyond Caen. Fighters provided escort, and carried out offensive sweeps.

At least 12 enemy aircraft were shot down in these operations. According to reports so far received, six of our bombers and three fighters are missing.

Coastal aircraft this morning attacked enemy surface craft in the Channel. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, July 25 — Tuesday night's Soviet communique:

During July 25, west of Pskov, our troops occupied with fighting over 40 populated localities, including Lokhantsevo, Belokhvostovo, Somokhvalovo, Kachanava, Aksenava, Tsepenishka, Meerovo, Filata, Svilkovo, and the railway station of Zhigili.

In the direction of Dvinsk, our troops, repelling counter-attacks of the enemy, continued their offensive, and occupied over 20 populated localities, including Butini, Kalki,

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WAR COMMUNIQUES

ITALY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, July 25 — Today's communique:

LAND: Further advances have been made by infantry and armoured units on the Poggibunsi-Florence road, and leading troops are now within 10 miles of the city of Florence. To the north of Arezzo, troops of 8th Army have made important local gains in the high ground to the east of the Arezzo-Bibbiena road. In the Tiber Valley, armoured patrols of 8th Army are now within two miles of Sansepolcro. In the Adriatic sector, troops of 8th Army continue to exert pressure on the German positions covering the road running inland from Senigallia, and are now threatening the town of Ostra.

American troops of 5th Army continue to consolidate their positions on the River Arno, and have cleared all enemy resistance on the south bank of the river from the sea to within 12 miles of Florence.

yesterday by our medium and light bombers.

Ammunition and fuel dumps southeast of Caen, and rail targets in Arras and Le Mans areas, were attacked by low flying fighter-bombers. An enemy cargo ship was damaged by coastal aircraft last evening off the Isle of Guernsey.

Last night, an oil storage depot at Donges, near Saint Nazaire, was attacked by our heavy bombers, two of which are missing. (Reuter)

WESTERN FRONT (II)

SHAEF, July 25 — Tonight's communique:

Heavy fighting has followed our attack south of Caen this morning. In spite of stubborn enemy resistance with infantry and armor, the advance has been maintained and fighting is in progress in the area of May-sur-Orne and Tilly la Campagne.

In the western sector, an attack was launched at noon west of St. Lô. A great weight of Allied air power was employed in conjunction with our ground troops.

Very large forces of heavy, medium, light, and fighter-bombers joined in a concentrated attack preceding the ground operations near St. Lô, dropping very great numbers of fragmentation and high explosive bombs. More medium and fighter-bombers attacked targets in the zone beyond Caen. Fighters provided escort, and carried out offensive sweeps.

At least 12 enemy aircraft were shot down in these operations. According to reports so far received, six of our bombers and three fighters are missing.

Coastal aircraft this morning attacked enemy surface craft in the Channel. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, July 25 — Tuesday night's Soviet communique:

During July 25, west of Pskov, our troops occupied with fighting over 40 populated localities, including Lokhantsevo, Belokhvostovo, Samokhvalovo, Kachanava, Aksenava, Tsepenishka, Mecrovo, Filata, Svilkovo, and the railway station of Zhiguli.

In the direction of Dvinsk, our troops, repelling counter-attacks of the enemy, continued their offensive, and occupied over 20 populated localities, including Butini, Kalki, Vasilevo, Rubenishki, Terdinani, and the railway stations of Medute and Vavole.

Our troops have cut the Riga-Dvinsk railway.

In the direction of Byelostok, our troops, advancing with fighting, occupied over 60 populated localities, including Zabluda, district center of Byelostok Region; List, Semleni, Novy Dvor, Tarakulie, Tovlyani (within four kilometers northeast of Byelostok), Protasi, and the railway stations of Belmi and Sapostovtsi.

North of Lublin, our troops, developing their successful offensive, occupied with fighting over 200 populated localities, including Lunazi, Shlista, Krinka, Chermerniki, Tarkovitsa, Chirli, Lubashuv, Malenche, and the railway stations of Bezbolya, Notich, and Tsadurki.

West and southwest of Kholm (Cholm), our troops, in the course of their successful offensive, captured the town of Krasnostav, the town of Zamostie, and also occupied with fighting over 100 other populated localities, including Travniki, Yuzefuv, Drupie, Zastave, Udriche, Vitno, Golovna, Shevnya, Rutka, Lipovets, and the railway stations of Ralgovets, Khane, Travniki, Krasnostav, Zvezhenets, and Busovaits.

In the direction of Lvov, our troops, developing their offensive, captured the following district centers of Lvov

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Region: the towns of Yanov, Gorodok, Sokolniki; the town of Rutki, district center of Dorogobuzh Region; and also occupied with fighting over 160 other populated localities, including Yarochik Novy, Borovschitsi, Romanov, Bedniki, Davidov, Kozelniki, Zubzhe, Tolschuk, and the railway stations of Davidov, Obroshin, and Gorodok. Our troops have accomplished the encirclement of enemy troops in the area of Lvov, and engaged the enemy in its streets.

The seriously wounded Commander of the 13th Army Corps, Army General Taube, surrendered to our troops, together with his headquarters.

In the direction of Stanislavov, our troops, in the course of their offensive, captured the following district centers of Stanislavov Region: Bolshovtsi, Zhovkiin, Otinya, and also occupied over 80 other populated localities, including Komari, Teleis, Dobrovlyani (within 6 kilometers northeast of Stanislav), Bolshanitsa, Olekhus, Osmyani, Oleshi, Tarnovitsa Koina, Gavrilovka, Parischi, Maidan Gorishni, and the railway stations of Bolshovtsi, Dubovtsi, Zhovkin, Olokhus, and Tovmachi.

There are no material changes on other sectors of the front.

During July 24, our troops destroyed or damaged on all fronts a total of 103 German tanks. In air combat and by anti-aircraft fire, 36 enemy planes were shot down.

On the night of July 24/25, our Air Force bombed enemy echelons and military stores on the railway junctions of Tilsit (East Prussia), Sedlits, and Demblin (Poland). During the raid on Tilsit, where there were numerous military echelons, large fires were started, which were followed by heavy explosions. Especially heavy fires and explosions were observed in the central and northwestern part of the junction. A railway bridge across the River Niemen was destroyed by direct hits of our bombs.

During the raid on Sedlits and Demblin, large fires were started; railway cars, flatcars loaded with various military equipment were set afire. A number of heavy explosions were observed. (Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT COMMUNIQUE

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, July 25 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

Further particulars on the battle in Val d'Ossola between Patriot groups and strong German formations can now be revealed. The culminating phase of the battle took place on June 11 and June 12, after clandestine preparation and minor encounters. The Patriots put up violent and bitter resistance, inflicting notable losses on the enemy.

The battle was long, with both sides fighting to the last. The Germans were forced to throw in reserves and the Patriot losses were considerable. One of their most intrepid commanders was killed. In addition, four officers and 167 men were killed, while one officer and 147 men are missing.

The enemy losses were greater, but it was impossible to ascertain completely their number because the Germans managed to take away a large number of their killed.

The Patriots had at their disposal only light arms. During the last part of the battle they lacked supplies. Food was so scarce that for seven days the Patriots lived solely on vegetables. Nevertheless, they fought with strenuous resolution and attained important results.

When the battle was over, the Patriot groups, which had at first split up forces, re-grouped and occupied Valle Anzasca, forcing the German garrison to retreat to Piedimulera.

Later, the Patriots carried out an attack against Vogogna, capturing the German captain commanding the local garrison. (UNN)

enemy-held localities in the beachhead, enemy prepared positions, and supply traffic.

An enemy destroyer was damaged in the waters west of Brest.

In the remainder of the beachhead, and in the occupied western territories, the enemy lost 21 planes.

In the course of mopping up operations in France, 75 terrorists were annihilated in fighting.

Heavy retaliatory fire continues against London.

In Italy, the enemy, yesterday, made numerous local attacks in the area of Pisa, east of Pontedera, and with major forces east and north-east of Poggibonsi, as well as north of Città di Castello. The enemy was repulsed everywhere, suffering heavy losses. Enemy units which had penetrated into our positions north of Città di Castello were thrown back in a counter-attack.

German E-boats heavily damaged one British motor torpedo boat off the Dalmatian coast.

In the East, the great defensive battle between the Upper Dniester and the Gulf of Finland continues with growing intensity.

In Galicia, numerous Soviet attacks, supported by tanks and battle planes, were frustrated by the stubborn resistance of our gallant grenadiers. In the course of mobile fighting, Panzer formations threw back enemy assault troops at several points, and destroyed numerous tanks. In the city district of Lvov, fierce fighting continues.

Strong enemy pressure continues between the Bug and the Vistula. The garrison of Lublin offered stubborn resistance to the enemy, who is attacking from all directions. Northwest of Brest-Litovsk, several Bolshevik large-scale attacks on the western bank of the Bug were repulsed in a counter-attack. Between Bialystock and Grodno, as well as northeast of Kaunas, all Soviet attempts at breaking through failed in bitter fighting. On the front between Dvinsk and the Gulf of Finland, numerous enemy attacks supported by tanks and battle-planes collapsed with heavy losses to the enemy. Fifty-six enemy tanks were shot up. The Luftwaffe yesterday with strong formations of battle-planes also carried out numerous low-level attacks to support the ground troops, and destroyed another 59 Soviet tanks. The enemy lost 54 planes in aerial battles and by anti-aircraft artillery. Last night, enemy troop concentrations and deployments in the area of Lublin were the target of attacks by heavy bombers.

While at daylight enemy fighter planes made thrusts against the southwestern German area, a British bomber formation last night made a terror attack on Stuttgart. Furthermore, a few enemy planes dropped bombs on Berlin and localities in East Prussia. Fifteen enemy planes were shot down.

ENEMY BROADCASTS

Radio Berlin: It is reported that unemployment is increasing in Rome. According to the "Regime Fuscista", the Allies, in their professed intention to stamp out Fascism, will destroy Italy. President Roosevelt has refused to recognise the Moscow-sponsored Polish Government. The "Voelkischer Beobachter" states that German soldiers cannot be expected to resist Soviet pressure without increased support on the home front. Dittman's weekly speech is entitled "Treason and a Review of the Situation."

Soldatensender, Italy: At the Press Conference being held in Berlin, the Foreign Office has revealed the existence of a secret training manual issued by the British on "Irregular Warfare."

German News Services: A Swedish journalist states that General Rommel has again outwitted his adversary of El Alamein. The appointment of a Soviet Foreign Commissar for Armenia is regarded by Sofia circles as a further indication of Soviet intentions in the Mediterranean. The

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anti-aircraft fire, 30 enemy planes were shot down.

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GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, July 25 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

In Normandy, the Americans yesterday, following fierce artillery preparation and incessant air attacks, launched an attack with strong forces northwest of St. Lô and southwest of Carentan. In embittered fighting, the enemy was repulsed with heavy losses. In the early morning today, English divisions began their expected attack in the area of Caen, after very heavy artillery and airforce preparation. Heavy fighting developed, continuing to increase in intensity. Last night, heavy German bombers attacked effectively troops at several points, and destroyed numerous tanks. In the city district of Lvov, fierce fighting continues.

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German News Services: A Swedish journalist states that General Rommel has again outwitted his adversary of El Alamein. The appointment of a Soviet Foreign Commissar for Armenia is regarded by Sofia circles as a further indication of Soviet intentions in the Mediterranean. The British are employing 700 bombers and 2,000 fighters in an effort to cope with « V-1 » attacks. The Allies have ordered the arrest of the Director of the Catholic newspaper « Italia. » Publication of the Italian armistice terms has been indefinitely postponed.

Fascist Radio: Pavolini has announced the formation of Black Shirt action squads. All Fascists, with the exception of servicemen, belong to the new formations, now directed by a Chief of Staff. Twenty thousand men have enrolled within the last twenty-five days. The Fascist Radio features Mussolini's speeches to the four divisions of Italian troops he reviewed in Germany; the main theme of the speeches was « Bolshevism or Fascism? ».

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Interim S.C.
INFORMATION DIVISION
ACC

BASIC NEWS

25 Jul 1944

United Nations News Service compiled by P.W.B.

Psychological Warfare Branch, INC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

No. 36 — 25 July 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Red Army captures Lublin, key to Warsaw; Americans occupy Pisa south of Arno, hold south banks within 20 miles of Florence; King George in Italy; Little activity in Normandy; 3,000 tons on Kiel; U. S. Marines land on Tinian, gains made on Guam.

INSIDE GERMANY — Hitler thanks German people; Guderian pledges army's loyalty; Two Nazi generals die of wounds.

LIBERATED ITALY — Bonomi greets Brazilian Corps; Carabinieri warned against partisanship; Purge Commission examining evidence; Wheat prospects 10 per cent above normal.

UNITED NATIONS — American republics agree on Argentina; Anglo-American oil talks begin; Monetary conference accepts final draft.

WAR FRONTS

RED ARMY CAPTURES LUBLIN, KEY TO WARSAW

MOSCOW, July 24 — The Red Army thrust its offensive closer to the borders of Germany, capturing Lublin, southern gateway to Warsaw and the scene of some of the barbarous German massacres of the Jews. The seizure of Lublin was achieved by a coordinated offensive of Soviet tanks, cavalry, and infantry, it was announced in a special order of the day to Marshal Rokossovsky, commander of the 1st White Russian Front by Marshal Joseph Stalin.

Even while the guns of Moscow were booming 20 salvoes from 224 guns, the Red Army was approaching Siedlice, 50 miles due east of Warsaw, which the German news agency said the German Army had evacuated. The Germans also admitted the evacuation of Yaroslav, 120 miles east of Cracow on the Lvov line.

Three powerful Soviet armies are now advancing on Warsaw. One of them by-passed Brest-Litovsk, leaving it in a pocket 40 miles deep. A frontal attack brought one Soviet column into the suburbs of the city.

Duncan Hooper, Reuter correspondent, said thousands of German trucks are streaming westward across the [illegible] today in retreat of the Red Army [illegible]

Dvinsk, and the German garrison there is threatened with encirclement. With the fall of Pskov, the Germans no longer hold a sizeable town on the soil of pre-war Russia, and it puts the Red Army a few miles from the Estonian border on the road to Riga. Soviet forces have already cut the railway northeast of Dvinsk.

South of Lublin, Russian troops fighting in the direction of Cracow have reached the River San, a tributary of the Vistula. Spearheads of these widespread drives towards Warsaw and Cracow are big forces of Cossacks from the Don and Kuban areas, especially held in reserve for the battle of Poland.

Further south, fighting is going on again in Lvov, the fall of which is now imminent. Already Russian troops are 50 miles beyond the town, and the garrison is trapped.

Southeast of Lvov, the Russians, who have reached the River Gnilaya Lipa along a 37-mile front, are nearing Stanislvov, covering the approaches to the Carpathian passes.

In northern Lithuania, the Red Army is rapidly nearing the Riga-Koenigsberg railway in the main German retreat.

In the Brody pocket alone, 15,000 German prisoners have been counted. Over 30,000 dead were left by the enemy on the battlefield. (BBC-Reuter)

AMERICANS OCCUPY PISA SOUTH OF ARNO HOLD SOUTH BANKS WITHIN 20 MILES FLORENCE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, July 24 — American troops of the 5th Army have wiped out virtually all enemy positions south of the Arno River from the sea to within 20 miles of Florence, and have occupied the entire southern section of Pisa, it was announced here today.

Only on the tongue of land formed by the horseshoe bend of the Arno three miles east of Pisa, and almost directly south of the high Monte Pisano hills, where they are protected by heavy guns, have the Germans held on to the strong points which they had built to defend the river's southern approaches. American troops did not attempt to force their way into this sector.

The principal enemy resistance to this sweeping advance which has placed the Allies on the edges of this outlying water barrier of the Goth Line along a more-than-30-mile stretch was concentrated in a savage counter-attack two miles south of San Miniato, on the right flank of the American forces.

Mountains Slow Advance

Although American forces held San Miniatto, 22 miles east of Pisa, and about 2 1/2 miles south of the river, the

LATE BULLETIN

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Duncan Hooper, Reuter correspondent, said thousands of German trucks are streaming westward «across the dusty Polish plain today in retreat as the Red Army, using all possible captured material, speeds up its advance on Warsaw.» The Russian three-point drive is gaining weight and speed in all directions. The three great thrusts are First, northwest to Brest-Litovsk, where Soviet troops are less than 80 miles from Warsaw. Secondly, southwest of Brest-Litovsk, about the same distance from Warsaw. Thirdly, Marshal Rokossovsky's drive from Lublin in a great swing from the South.»

The Red Army forces moving west from the direction of Bialystok moved into the first semblance of German resistance, killing 2,000 Germans yesterday. The Germans are throwing in reserves straight from the march in an attempt to hold Bialystok. In all detachments, orders have been read in which the town is called «gate to East Prussia.» The Nazis have been ordered not to retreat a single yard, but they are giving way just the same.

An Associated Press Correspondent said that the Red Army's spectacular advance was already assuming catastrophic consequences for Hitler's eastern front fighters, adding that Marshal Stalin's «juggernaut offensive entered the second month with increasing momentum, having captured 23 German generals and knocked out possibly one-fifth of the 230 divisions in the east.»

The three Soviet drives toward the Baltic are proceeding with increasing force. Striking beyond captured Pskov, the Red Army has moved to within 20 miles northeast of the battle of Poland.

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LATE BULLETIN

RED ARMY CAPTURES 17,175 GERMANS

4070

MOSCOW, July 24 — The Soviet communique tonight announced that during the liquidation of encircled enemy groups west of Brody, the Germans lost 17,175 officers and men, who were taken prisoner, including the Commander of the 454th Security Division, Major General Nedvig. (Radio Moscow)

TITO'S MEN CUT VITAL RAIL LINK

LONDON, July 24 — Marshal Tito's Yugoslav Liberation forces have destroyed the main railway line connecting Nish with Skoplje in Serbia, on the Lescovak Grdelica sector, stated a communique broadcast by the Free Yugoslave radio. (Reuter)

GERMANS ANNOUNCE NEW RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE

LONDON, July 24 — Hans Funke, German war reporter in northern Russia, tonight announced a new Russian offensive on the Narva front. (PWB)

STULPNAGEL INJURED BY PATRIOTS

LONDON, July 24 — General Otto von Stulpnagel was seriously injured by a partisan attack while travelling in the east of France on July 21, according to Radio Paris. (Reuter)

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nearest forces reported to the east were in the vicinity of Castelfiorentino, on the eastern banks of the Elsa River, nine miles south of the Arno. In this region, the Chianti Mountains have slowed the Allied advance, so that the Allied forward line, after following the Arno for more than half its distance inland toward Florence, sags to 12 miles south of the river, only to join it again at San Giovanni, 13 miles southeast of Florence. A sweeping bend of the Arno in this area north of the Chianti Mountains accentuates this dip in the Allied line.

But it is this point, where the Allied line sags into the Elsa River Valley, that the Germans have chosen for their counter-attack, in an effort to deliver a punishing blow at the flank of the American forces. According to latest reports yesterday afternoon, the enemy thrust was still in progress two miles to the south of leading American forces at San Miniatto, and the enemy had amassed self-propelled weapons and troops in considerable strength to effect his purpose.

On the six-mile stretch of the main Florence-Pisa-Leghorn highway west of San Miniato, the towns of Ponte Evola, San Romano, San Torano, and Angelica were captured by American forces. The town of Cascina, north of the Arno Canal at its junction point with the Arno River eight miles southeast of Pisa, was also taken. Reconnaissance forces entered the town of Marina di Pisa, at the mouth of the Arno, to find it unoccupied. The American forces then withdew. Leghorn and this sector of the coast have been subjected to heavy calibre enemy fire, including that from a 280-millimeter railway gun located between Pisa and Viareggio.

Allied forces pushing into the Pisa and the Greve River valleys through the Chianti Mountains approached to within 12 miles of Florence yesterday, it was officially reported. Tavarnelle, seven miles north of Poggibonsi, was occupied, and leading elements were in the vicinity of Strada, 1 1 2 miles to the northeast. Montebello, between Castelfiorentino and Certaldo on the Elsa River, was also taken.

East of Highway 2, direct route from Poggibonsi to Florence, South African forces were still meeting strong resistance near Greve, a town on the Arno tributary bearing the same name, and located 13 miles south of Florence.

Eighth Army forces yesterday advanced to capture San Giovanni on the main Arezzo-Florence road, just 18 miles southeast of Tuscany's chief city. In other gains along the periphery of the expanding 5th Army bridgehead over the Arno west of Arezzo, Terranuova was occupied, and Montemarciano, 17 miles northwest of Arezzo in the Arno Valley, was threatened. Forward troops were pushing beyond Campogialli, three miles north of the Arno at a point 10 miles west of Arezzo.

In the Upper Tiber Valley, German forces still resisted to the northeast of Città di Castello, along the road from Monte San Maria to Monterchi. German troops still held out in the Sant Ubaldo Monastery north of Gubbio, where they have some 300 women and children, who took refuge in the institution, as hostages against Allied attack.

On the Adriatic coast, heavy enemy resistance has developed, and only a short advance east of Ostra, 1 1 2 miles south of the Misa River, was recorded for the hard fighting Polish forces.

King George in Italy

King George VI arrived in Italy yesterday after an air trip from England, to make his second tour of the Mediterranean battle areas, it was announced here shortly after midnight.

The special announcement stated that the King's purpose is to visit units of the Royal Navy, the Army,

Brazilian Troops Welcomed

Sir Noel Charles, British member of the Allied Council for Italy, has sent a message to General of Division Joao Battista Mascaremas di Mores, commanding a crack Brazilian formation, welcoming the Brazilian troops on their arrival in Italy.

Sir Noel, who was British Ambassador to Brazil until last March, told General Mascaremas that « as a sincere friend and admirer of Brazil, » he welcomed him and his gallant troops to this theatre of the war, where they « join the ranks of the Allies to ensure world freedom. »

The Brazilian troops arrived last Sunday, an American liaison officer described the Brazilian troops as « one of the best-trained armies in the world, » and said that they had been so anxious to get overseas to fight that many not assigned to the shipment had tried to come along as stowaways.

Italy Bombers Hit France

Heavy bombers of the 15th AAF, escorted by long-range Mustang fighters, today bombed two enemy air fields near the Rhone River, in southern France.

Other heavy bombers flew from Italian bases to attack harbor installations at Genoa, and four enemy troop concentrations in southern Yugoslavia. In other attacks Flying Fortresses, escorted by Lightnings, bombed a large tank repair shop at Turin, and the Orbassano ball bearing works southwest of this big north Italian industrial center.

The air fields attacked in the flights over southern France were those at Les Chanoines, 10 miles south of Arles-sur-Rhone, and at La Tresorerie, near Valence.

Slight to moderate anti-aircraft fire was met over the targets but no enemy fighters were encountered.

Liberators Attack Berat

A small formation of less than 70 Liberators yesterday delivered a crippling attack on the Albanian oil refinery near Berat, 55 miles south of Tirana, in one of the lightest day's operations in weeks for Mediterranean Allied Strategic Air Forces.

Several large buildings, including the power house at the refinery, were gutted by fires and explosions.

(PRO)

GERMAN REPRISAL AT SAN SEVERO

AREZZO, July 24 — As a reprisal for the killing of one soldier, the Germans shot 17 men, women, and children taken from the village of San Severo, just outside Arezzo.

Their bodies have just been found in a single grave. An army captain acting as civil affairs police officer showed a UNN correspondent a wooden board which had been placed on the grave by the Germans after the massacre.

It bore the words: « Rebels in the service of the English. Bandits in the pay of England. »

The officer said that the Germans had been more vicious in the Arezzo district than in any other place yet liberated.

(UNN)

LITTLE ACTIVITY IN NORMANDY

SHAEF, July 24 — Conditions were generally quiet on the Normandy front, with a small raid by British forces in the Esquay area, and the dispersal of some enemy armor by Allied artillery south of Mallot, in the only two actions of the day. This followed the clearing of the enemy from the village of Emieville the previous night in sharp, local

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eight miles southeast of Pisa, was also taken. Reconnaissance forces entered the town of Marina di Pisa, at the mouth of the Arno, to find it unoccupied. The American forces then withdew. Leghorn and this sector of the coast have been subjected to heavy calibre enemy fire, including that from a 280-millimeter railway gun located between Pisa and Viareggio.

Allied forces pushing into the Pisa and the Greve River valleys through the Chianti Mountains approached to within 12 miles of Florence yesterday, it was officially reported. Tavarnelle, seven miles north of Poggibonsi, was occupied, and leading elements were in the vicinity of Strada, 1 1/2 miles to the northeast. Montebello, between Castelfiorentino and Certaldo on the Elsa River, was also taken.

East of Highway 2, direct route from Poggibonsi to Florence, South African forces were still meeting strong resistance near Greve, a town on the Arno tributary bearing the same name, and located 13 miles south of Florence.

Eighth Army forces yesterday advanced to capture San Giovanni on the main Arezzo-Florence road, just 18 miles southeast of Tuscany's chief city. In other gains along the periphery of the expanding 8th Army bridgehead over the Arno west of Arezzo, Terranuova was occupied, and Montemurciano, 17 miles northwest of Arezzo in the Arno Valley, was threatened. Forward troops were pushing beyond Campogialli, three miles north of the Arno at a point 10 miles west of Arezzo.

In the Upper Tiber Valley, German forces still resisted to the northeast of Città di Castello, along the road from Monte San Maria to Monterchi. German troops still held out in the Sant Ubaldo Monastery north of Gubbio, where they have some 300 women and children, who took refuge in the institution, as hostages against Allied attack.

On the Adriatic coast, heavy enemy resistance has developed, and only a short advance east of Ostra, 1 1/2 miles south of the Misa River, was recorded for the hard fighting Polish forces.

King George in Italy

King George VI arrived in Italy yesterday after an air trip from England, to make his second tour of the Mediterranean battle areas, it was announced here shortly after midnight.

The special announcement stated that the King's «purpose is to visit units of the Royal Navy, the Army, and the Royal Air Force, and of the Dominions and Allied Forces.»

The King was met after his 3,000-mile flight in a specially fitted aircraft by General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean Theater. The Queen and Princess Elizabeth bade farewell to the sovereign at a British airfield.

The King was tanned and smiling, and wore the uniform of a Field Marshal when he arrived at the Italian airfield. His special pilot, Wing Commander H. Collins, of the Royal Air Force, said that they had had «an ideal trip, with perfect weather.» RAF Beaufighters and MAAF Spitfires of a famous South African Squadron escorted the King's plane in the later stage of the journey. Major J. T. Seccombe, of Johannesburg, commanded the escort. The King's personal pilot, a veteran of 18 years in the RAF, flew the King on his North African tour last year.

The King shook hands with the members of the official reception party as he alighted from the aircraft, and then drove off with Admiral Sir John Cunningham, Naval Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean, in the latter's car. Also present at the airport to meet the King were Air Vice Marshal G. B. A. Baker, RAF Chief of Staff Mediterranean, and Sir Harold MacMillan, British Minister attached to Allied Force Headquarters.

Other heavy bombers flew from Italian bases to attack harbor installations at Genoa, and four enemy troop concentrations in southern Yugoslavia. In other attacks Flying Fortresses, escorted by Lightnings, bombed a large tank repair shop at Turin, and the Orbassano ball bearing works southwest of this big north Italian industrial center.

The air fields attacked in the flights over southern France were those at Les Chanoines, 10 miles south of Arles-sur-Rhone, and at La Tresorerie, near Valence.

Slight to moderate anti-aircraft fire was met over the targets but no enemy fighters were encountered.

Liberators Attack Berat

A small formation of less than 70 Liberators yesterday delivered a crippling attack on the Albanian oil refinery near Berat, 55 miles south of Tirana, in one of the lightest day's operations in weeks for Mediterranean Allied Strategic Air Forces.

Several large buildings, including the power house at the refinery, were gutted by fires and explosions.

(PRO)

GERMAN REPRISAL AT SAN SEVERO

AREZZO, July 24 — As a reprisal for the killing of one soldier, the Germans shot 17 men, women, and children taken from the village of San Severo, just outside Arezzo.

Their bodies have just been found in a single grave. An army captain acting as civil affairs police officer showed a UNN correspondent a wooden board which had been placed on the grave by the Germans after the massacre.

It bore the words: «Rebels in the service of the English. Bandits in the pay of England.»

The officer said that the Germans had been more vicious in the Arezzo district than in any other place yet liberated.

(UNN)

LITTLE ACTIVITY IN NORMANDY

SHAEF, July 24 — Conditions were generally quiet on the Normandy front, with a small raid by British forces in the Esquay area, and the dispersal of some enemy armor by Allied artillery south of Maltot, in the only two actions of the day. This followed the clearing of the enemy from the village of Emieville the previous night in sharp local engagements.

Haze and thick clouds over the front grounded all aircraft.

The British raid on Esquay was a success, a Reuter correspondent reported. Prisoners were taken and some Germans were killed.

Canadian forces southwest of Caen held firm after three days of furious German counter-attacks on a 1 1/2 mile front. The Canadians destroyed an estimated total of 45 tanks, inflicted heavy losses with their machine gun fire, and took an average of 100 prisoners a day.

British and Canadian forces are straightening their line below Caen, digging in on a broad front from south of the town to the high ground east of Cagny.

The German High Command is frantically shifting troops in occupied Europe in an attempt to stem the Allied advance. The majority of 400 prisoners captured in the cleanup of Maltot on Saturday were identified as being from the 271st German Infantry Division which, with the 272nd, reached Normandy from the French Mediterranean coast only a few days before General Montgomery's big push.

Meanwhile, there is no let-up in activity behind the Allied lines, where captured ground is being consolidated and supplies, armor, artillery, and men are being brought up.

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NO IMPORTANT CHANGE ON NORMANDY FRONT
LOCAL COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED

SHAEF, July 24 — Allied positions along the Normandy front remain substantially unchanged, it was announced here today. There have been sharp local engagements, and Allied troops have cleared the enemy from the village of Emieville, 2 1/2 miles southwest of Troarn.

South of Caen, British and Canadian troops improved their positions around Maltot in the face of German counter-attacks. Four hundred prisoners have been captured in this area.

British and Canadian forces are straightening out their line below Caen, digging in on a broad front from south of Caen to the high ground east of Cagny.

Canadian forces southwest of Caen held firm after three days of furious German counter-attacks along a 1 1/2-mile front. The enemy is estimated to have lost 45 tanks. The Canadians also inflicted heavy losses with machine-gun fire, and took an average of over 100 prisoners each day.

Two Regiments Cited

Two infantry regiments, which led the American assault against German coastal defenses in Normandy on D-day, were cited Saturday by Lieut. General Omar Bradley for outstanding heroism under the most adverse conditions.

The regiments, according to Associated Press correspondent Don Whitehead, were the 16th, from New York, and the 116th, from Virginia.

General Bradley gave a separate citation to each regiment, both of them reading approximately the same. In the citation concerning the 116th, General Bradley said: «While they were moving inshore in the assault craft, a violent sea swamped the regiment's supporting weapons, and hurled men and boats into the intricate and almost impenetrable barriers of mines and other underwater obstacles.»

German fire, continued General Bradley, mowed down the troops as they struggled ashore, and within a few hours a third of the assault strength were casualties. Men dragged themselves to the shores without leaders and scattered by the loss of key personnel. Blocked from advancing by the minefields, and pinned down by the annihilating enemy fire, wave after wave piled up on the seven-yard beachhead, until thousands of men lay on the fireswept shore.

«In the face of an apparently hopeless situation, the men began reorganizing, the citation said.» Officers and men gathered the remnants of their units together and slowly, with groups being cut down as soon as they were formed, began to develop from a confused, hurt mass into a cohesive and determined fighting force.

«With grim determination, and suffering terrible casualties, the regiment forced its way forward in a frontal assault on principal enemy strong-points. They enraged the enemy, and in a magnificent display of courage and will to win, destroyed them. Individually and collectively, members of the regiment turned a threatening situation into a glorious victory for the American Army.»

Nazi Officers Responsible

The Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force issued the following statement today.

«The Germans have attacked the French Forces of the Interior in the west coast region. German treatment of the prisoners taken in this action is such as will bring sudden retribution to the perpetrators.

«It is known that the guilty are the 9th Panzer Division, and the 157th Infantry Division. The officers of these two

the city has had during the war. At one stage during the attack, bombs were going down at the rate of 150 tons a minute.

Kiel is Germany's greatest naval base. The Air Ministry report stated that there was cloud over Kiel, but pathfinder aircraft marked the target accurately and the crews reported the glow of large fires mingling with the reflections of target indicators.

The Air Ministry added that Mosquitoes also bombed Berlin with 4,000 pound bombs.

The RAF attack on German oil resources was continued with raids on two large oil-storage depots at Donges, near St. Nazaire. Other forces attacked flying-bomb sites in northern France.

Six Allied aircraft are reported missing from the night's operations, which included mine laying in enemy waters. The Allied air forces flew about 1,000 sorties yesterday. Heavy bombers attacked an oil refinery in Albania in daylight, and last night bombed military objectives near Bucharest. Targets in Yugoslavia and northern Italy received their usual hammering.

Paris Airfields Hit

American heavy bombers from Britain struck at airfields near Paris. Air attacks were also kept up on German communications and flying-bomb installations.

The Germans sent flying bombs over the southern counties of England, including the London area, last night and again this afternoon, the Air Ministry announced. Casualties and damage were caused.

Two low-flying Mosquitoes destroyed a German headquarters 30 miles from the mouth of the Loire River in France on Sunday, by putting a delayed-action 500-pound bomb through the walls.

They also blew up a nearby barracks in a roof-level attack, then went on to shoot up a power station and several locomotives at Limoges.

As the RAF has done on several similar missions, they slipped into occupied Europe just above the tops of the trees and farm houses so as to confuse anti-aircraft gunners and make fighter interception difficult. One plane flew back 400 miles to base on one engine. (OWI)

HEAVIEST BLOWS AGAINST GERMAN PRODUCTION

LONDON, July 24 — The striking power of the U. S. 8th Air Force in England, and the 15th Air Force in Italy, combined last week to deliver the heaviest blows ever struck in a single week in the history of the United States Strategic Air Force in Europe, against the vital war industries of Germany.

The official account of these attacks, issued by the Strategic Air Force on Saturday, stated that, taking advantage of the good bombing weather during the week from July 16 to July 22, the USAAF threw the tremendous power of the two forces into syncronised assaults against Germany's war production.

These combined blows served three purposes:

1. To keep down the strength of the Luftwaffe by destroying or damaging aircraft factories and knocking out repairs made to previously damaged aircraft plants.

2. Further to reduce German capacity to produce chemicals, ball bearings, and other products vital to war production.

3. To disrupt communications over which war supplies must go to fighting fronts.

The size of this assault was by far the greatest in the history of daylight bombing.

Efforts Synchronized

Because large striking forces are available from both

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«It is known that the guilty are the 9th Panzer Division, and the 157th Infantry Division. The officers of these two divisions will be held responsible for the atrocities committed by their troops.» (OWI - Reuter - BBC)

ADMIRAL STARK INSPECTS CHERBOURG

CHERBOURG, July 24 — Admiral Harold Stark, commander of the United States naval forces in European waters, made his first inspection of Cherbourg today, and expressed his satisfaction at the progress made in repairing the harbor.

Admiral Stark also praised the work done by British minesweepers, both in the harbor, and in the English Channel. He said:

«I think some of the greatest stories of the war will be written around the minesweepers.» (PWB)

3,000 TONS ON KIEL

LONDON, July 24 — The air offensive from Britain was resumed again at daybreak, when waves of aircraft flew outward across the Channel. Enemy radio stations reported that Allied bomber formations were over southwest and western Germany this morning.

Last night, RAF Bomber Command dropped nearly 3,000 tons of bombs on Kiel in one of the heaviest attacks

American heavy bombers [illegible] airfields near Paris. Air attacks were also kept up on German communications and flying-bomb installations.

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The size of this assault was by far the greatest in the history of daylight bombing.

Efforts Synchronized

Because large striking forces are available from both England and Italy, it has been possible, by synchronizing efforts on days when both forces could fly, to confuse and spread out the defending Luftwaffe fighters, and to take advantage of the fleeting favorable weather over Germany and the satellite territories.

Also, because of the reduced strength of the German air defenses, it has been possible this last week to split task forces into many units and go after as many as 15 important targets simultaneously.

Heavy damage resulted, for if German fighters concentrated on one or two formations, the others were able to aim their bombs with comparative freedom. Targets were hit from the Baltic Sea to the Alps, and from the Ruhr to Czechoslovakia.

Heaviest attacks were in the vicinity of Leipzig and Munich, where aircraft and engine factories were smashed. Simultaneously, Wintershafen oil depot was bombed, and aircraft struck at Muchendorf airdrome.

Continuing through the six days, the 8th bombed factories at Dessau, Gotha, and Russelsheim, while the 15th attacked factories at Friedrichshafen, and the synthetic oil factory at Brux in Czechoslovakia.

Over this period, 6,431 planes dropped 16,427 tons of bombs on industrial and communications targets in Ger-

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many. Escorting fighters which reached the target areas totalled 5,045.

These figures far eclipse the previous big week of February 22 to 26, when 4,326 heavy bombers of the U. S. Strategic Air Force attacked industrial targets in Germany.

Bomber losses for the forces dispatched from the 8th were 1.8 per cent. Fighter losses were nine-tenths of one per cent.

Eighth bombers and fighters destroyed 65 enemy aircraft in the air during the week, and 100 enemy aircraft were destroyed or damaged on the ground, either by bombers or by strafing fighters. (PWB)

POLISH COMMITTEE FORMED

MOSCOW, July 24 — Radio Moscow said today that the new Polish Committee of National Liberation includes a number of prominent members of the Union of Polish Patriots, such as Andrev Witos; Wanda Wasilewska, the Polish woman novelist; and General Zelenski, who was appointed Polish commander-in-chief by the Polish National Council in Poland last February.

Lieut. General Zigmund Berling, commander of the Polish forces fighting with the Red Army, is another member.

Another decree announced that the Polish Army and the Committee of National Liberation would be united. A new high command was set up with General Zelenski as commander-in-chief of the united Polish Army, and with General Berling as one of his deputies.

The decree does not interfere with the present arrangement, whereby General Berling's army, upwards of 100,000 strong, fights under the orders of the supreme command of the Red Army on the eastern front. (Reuter)

POLISH GOVERNMENT DENOUNCES NEW PCNL

LONDON, July 25 — In a statement authorized by the Polish Government in London, the Polish telegraph agency described the formation of the Polish Committee of National Liberation on Russian-freed territory as «an attempt by a handful of usurpers to impose on the Polish Nation a political leadership which is at variance with the overwhelming majority.»

It added that persons included in the committee were mostly completely unknown to the Polish people, who would never yield to any alien will. (Reuter)

BEAUFIGHTERS ATTACK CONVOY IN AEGEAN

CAIRO, July 24 — After an attack on an enemy convoy in the central Aegean yesterday, Beaufighters left a corvette and one supply vessel belching smoke, announced today's Middle East communique.

The text of the communique said:

«Beaufighters, operating over the central Aegean yesterday, shot down an Arado-196 into the sea. Continuing their patrol, our aircraft discovered an enemy supply convoy, and attacked with rocket projectiles and cannon. A corvette and one supply vessel were left belching smoke. Other enemy shipping was attacked and damaged during Friday night, and Kastelli Pediada airfield on Crete was bombed Saturday night. An explosion was seen. From these and other operations, three of our aircraft are missing». (Reuter)

AIRBONE SUPPLES FOR YUGOSLAVS

LONDON, July 24 — Big strides forward in the organisation of airborne supplies for Marshal Tito's Patriot Army have been made in the past few months, the BBC reports.

miral Harry W. Hill. Expeditionary troops are commanded by Major General Harry Schmidt.

American troops of two beach parties that landed on Guam Island are closing in towards each other in an effort to link up, wrote a Reuter correspondent. The landings have practically sealed off the escape corridor for an unknown number of Japanese trapped on Orote Peninsula.

Yesterday, the correspondent watched some American battleships, steam close into shore and pump heavy shells into Japanese positions on Orote. Land artillery laid down a curtain of fire which swept across the strip of land emphasizing the impossibility of escape. Wave after wave of dive-bombers added to the intensity of the bombardment.

On the southern beachhead, the American line has been carried beyond some of the loftiest features in the mountain range. It is now swinging towards Mount Tenjo, the highest peak in this part of Guam. Along the coast, the Americans have advanced 2,000 yards, capturing beach frontage that will greatly assist the supply problem. Fighting is going on over the coveted Dadi Beach, which is the best in the south of the island.

On the northern beachhead, there has been steady consolidation in difficult country between Adelup Point and Cabras Island, which runs out from the island parallel to the peninsula. The scene of the heaviest fighting is still Chonito Cliff, along the summit of which the Marines are holding a firm line. They have repelled savage Japanese attempts to dislodge them. The battle is raging day and night with all arms taking part in an attempt to break the stalemate which is holding up the advance on the northern flank.

General MacArthur's communique, issued from his headquarters in New Guinea, said that air patrols have sunk a Japanese coastal vessel 70 miles southwest of Mindanao.

Off Halmahera, medium bombers went in to attack villages and shipping. They sank a 1,000-ton vessel for the loss of one plane. Other planes ranged over the most important Japanese islands in the Pacific.

The trapped Japanese army in the Wewak-Aitape area of north British New Guinea is still trying to concentrate its forces. One of its small-scale reconnaissance attacks in this area was repulsed.

The Washington STAR said Saturday that the Marianas will become a base for massive air attacks on Japan and it will be possible for expeditionary forces to be launched against the Philippines, Formosa, and even the outlying portions of the Japanese homeland itself.

The article said: «It is interesting to note that the landing on Guam coincided with the first bombing by land-based planes of the Bonin Islands, less than 700 miles from Tokyo.»

In the three days fighting on Guam, American casualties have been 350 killed and 1,600 wounded or missing. (BBC-Reuter)

ALLIED TROOPS ADVANCE DOWN TIDDIM ROAD

KANDY, CEYLON, July 24 — After further advances southward down the Tiddim Road, against only minor opposition, Allied troops are operating among the first slopes of the Kuki Hills, the Southeast Asia Command reported today.

On the rest of the front there is no change. (Reuter)

CHINESE IN HENGYANG STILL HOLDING OUT

CHUNGKING, July 24 — A 14th USAAF communique announced further action in support of the surrounded Chinese garrison at Hengyang, which a Japanese military commentator admitted today is still offering bitter resistance to the besieging Japanese forces. Fighters, including some [illegible] General Claire Chennault's Chinese-American

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Polish forces fighting with the Red Army, [illegible] member.

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Exact figures cannot be given, but April figures were 40 per cent over March figures.

On the return trips, said the BBC, our aircraft bring out wounded. Wounded Patriots are not allowed to fall into German hands if it is possible to avoid it. The Germans shoot them.

Marshal Tito's communique said today that Patriots struck another blow at German communications by destroying part of the Bihac-Krupa railway, which the enemy was using to carry supplies to Dalmatia.

Two trains containing troops and materials were derailed, and more than 200 Germans were killed. In southern Moravia, violent battles are in progress, the communique said. (Reuter-BBC

U. S. MARINES LAND ON TINIAN GAINS MADE ON GUAM

PEARL HARBOR, July 24 — Assault troops of the 2nd and 4th American Marine divisions established beachheads on Tinian Island yesterday, it was officially stated today. The landings were supported by carrier and land-based aircraft, artillery, and naval gunfire.

Amphibious operations are being directed by Rear Admiral Richmond Kelly Turner, commander of the Fifth Amphibious Force, who directed the assault on Saipan.

Tinian is 3½ miles south of Saipan, and is 5 miles long and 3 miles wide. Its highest point is 564 feet above sea level.

Tinian is the second island in the Marianas to be invaded. Guam, the largest island in the group, was invaded on July 21.

Admiral Nimitz announced today that the Japanese garrison on Guam has been reduced to 5,000 men. Of these, 1,000 are Japanese troops, and the remainder Japanese naval personnel and Korean labourers.

Admiral Nimitz said that the Japanese are fighting desperately, and that they have been driven into the northern part of the peninsula. The scene of the heaviest fighting is Chonito Cliff, along the summit of which the Marines are holding a firm line. They have repelled savage Japanese attempts to dislodge them. The battle is raging day and night with all arms taking part in an attempt to break the stalemate which is holding up the advance on the northern flank.

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In addition to direct support to the defenders of Hengyang, the 14th USAAF carried out widespread attacks on enemy targets from the Yellow River bend to the French Indo-China coast, where shipping was attacked.

In a successful attack on railyards and fuel dumps at Chengsien, in the Yellow River area, Mitchells with fighter escort were intercepted by 15 Japanese fighters, of which 10 were destroyed, according to preliminary reports. Further attacks in support of Chinese ground forces were made in the area of Tengchung, on the Salween front.

Liberators bombed Changsha, Japanese-held capital of Hunan, for the second day in succession, on Sunday.

(PWB)

CHURCHILL ON GERMAN WEAKNESS

LONDON, July 24 — «The Germans are in a grave state of turmoil, and none can measure the extent of their internal trouble».

These words were spoken by Prime Minister Winston Churchill in a speech yesterday to British airmen behind the front line in Normandy.

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Mr. Churchill said: «There are grave signs of weakness in Germany. They are shooting each other. I cannot help that. But it might be that the end of the fighting may come earlier than we have the right to say».

The Prime Minister then said that he wished to praise and encourage all officers and men of this air force wing who were doing such splendid work.

He said: «This British enterprise, combined with our splendid American allies, is unparalleled in the whole vast history of the war. When you consider that at the beginning of this war it took five to six weeks to get three divisions ashore, it is astonishing that now we have here — well, I must not say, but you must think in large numbers.

«And these men have been brought in, in spite of constant enemy resistance. Allied air forces have been one of the big factors in this prodigious invasion. They have been able to cut down and destroy coastal defences. This has relieved the Navy of the terrible cost in ships which would have been involved in the battering down of coastal defences, had they not been scientifically treated from the air.

«You airmen have played a great part. I look back on 1940, when we had so little, and such small reserves. Perhaps we had 100 field guns — perhaps 20 tanks in our island home. The enemy said that they must «do in» the RAF before they could invade.

«Then came that splendid Battle of Britain. The life of the country was saved. We were able to go forward and over 20 nations joined — almost the whole world.

«We saw mighty Russia attacked and defend herself with such magnificent vigour, and the United States, who have always supported us, then joined in the fight.

«This story of how the nations joined forces to meet the common enemy will be told in history for hundreds of years.

«Now, given the required time, they will be victorious.

«We will come to a peace which will make it impossible for the kind of thing that brought about this war to happen again».

Mr. Churchill is now back in London after his three-day visit to Normandy. (BBC-Reuter)

BATTLEFRONTS NEAR GERMANY

ALGIERS, July 24 — Following are the latest distances from forward Allied battlelines to the borders of Germany:

From west of Grodno — 39 miles to Germany's eastern frontier.

From Pisa — 216 miles to German's southern border.

From east of Caen — 276 miles to Germany's western border. (PWB)

ROOSEVELT APPROVES U. S. NAVY INCREASE

WASHINGTON, July 24 — President Roosevelt has approved a plan to increase the personnel on active duty in the United States Navy by 194,000 to 3,200,000 by December 31, 1944, it was announced today by the U. S. Navy Department.

The President also authorized the Navy to base plans upon a total strength of 3,389,000 by June 30, 1945. One reason for the increase, it was said, was that it is now possible to strike at the Japanese inner defense and bring the war to the doorstep of the enemy sooner than expected, although the war in the Pacific is by no means approaching an end. (Reuter)

BELGIAN MISSION TO ALLIED HIGH COMMAND

INSIDE GERMANY

HITLER THANKS GERMAN PEOPLE

LONDON, July 24 — Hitler has sent a message of gratitude to the Germans for their «loyalty,» the German news agency announced today.

His message said: «On the occasion of the attempt on my and my collaborators' lives, I have received numerous congratulations and demonstrations of loyalty from all classes of the German people, and particularly from the Party and the armed forces.

«There are so many who have thought of me in these days, that I should like to thank them on my own, and my comrades behalf, in this way.» (Reuter)

GUDERIAN PLEDGES ARMY'S LOYALTY

LONDON, July 24 — The German radio announced today that General Guderian, the new German Chief of Staff, has sent the following message to the rank and file of the German Army:

«Loyalty is a mark of honor. The German Army will give concrete shape to these words in the hard battles which lie ahead. We all serve the Fuehrer and his great mission, faithful to our vow of allegiance.»

This letter will be published in the German soldiers' magazine FRONT UND HEIMAT, which is distributed to the Wermacht on all fronts. (Reuter)

NAZI PRISONERS OF WAR SUPPORT REVOLT

LONDON, July 24 — For the first time since the war started, German prisoners have been brought before a BBC microphone to broadcast to their people at home. Commenting last night on the revolt in Germany, a German officer From Hamburg said:

«Colleagues, wherever you may have the opportunity, help to break the chains on our spirits. From now on the way is clear. If all spiritual and cultural values are not to vanish completely, the Nazi regime must go.»

A former worker from Berlin said:

«Every single person in Germany who is today against Hitler is in bounden duty with all other opponents of the regime, whether generals or workers, to come together in the great fight which lies ahead — the fight against Hitler, who wants to prolong the war merely to try to preserve himself and who, by doing so, becomes the murderer of our country.» (Reuter)

GERMAN ARMY ADOPTS NAZI SALUTE

LONDON, July 24 — On the occasion of Hitler's escape from assassination, «all parts of the German armed forces have asked for the German salute to be introduced into the armed forces, as a sign of unbreakable loyalty and closest attachment between Army and Party,» said the German news agency, quoting an announcement from Hitler's headquarters.

From henceforth, the military salute, made by lifting the right hand to the headgear, will be replaced by the so-called «German salute,» that is, the Nazi salute, which consists in raising the right hand in the Fascist manner to halfway between shoulder and head, while standing to attention and, if the occasion calls for words, saying «Heil Hitler.» (Reuter)

TWO NAZI GENERALS DIE OF WOUNDS

LONDON, July 24 — The Chief of Staff of the Luftwaffe, Colonel-General Guenther Korten, and the first officer in the operational department of the General Staff of the Army, Major-General Heinz Brandt, have died as a result

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

home. The enemy said that they must «do in» the RAF before they could invade.

«Then came that splendid Battle of Britain. The life of the country was saved. We were able to go forward and over 20 nations joined — almost the whole world.

«We saw mighty Russia attacked and defend herself with such magnificent vigour, and the United States, who have always supported us, then joined in the fight.

«This story of how the nations joined forces to meet the common enemy will be told in history for hundreds of years.

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BELGIAN MISSION TO ALLIED HIGH COMMAND

LONDON, July 24 — The Belgian Ministers in Council announced the establishment of a Belgian Military Mission to the Allied High Command. Under the command of a general, the mission will include sections for military liaison, civil affairs, military police, state security, the administration of justice, and for supervizing the expenditure of public funds. (OWI)

JAP CRISIS BEGAN A LONG TIME AGO

WASHINGTON, July 24 — The capture of Saipan by the Allies «merely occasioned the Government crisis» in Japan and was not its «main cause,» wrote the Moscow newspaper PRAVDA, commenting on the Japanese situation yesterday.

The newspaper added, «This crisis had already begun a long time ago.»

PRAVDA listed the three main causes of the events in Japan as being: «The complete collapse of Japanese hopes in Germany,» the «reserves of Japan's war industry as compared with the reserves of her enemies,» and the «great discrepancy between the state of the Japanese Navy and the tasks set up for them.» (Reuter)

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LONDON, July 24 — The Chief of Staff of the Luftwaffe, Colonel General Guenther Korten, and the first officer in the operational department of the General Staff of the Army, Major General Heinz Brandt, have died as a result of wounds suffered when the attempt was made on Hitler's life, the German news agency reported today.

Colonel General Guenther Korten was listed in the German announcement of the attempt on Hitler's life as one of those «slightly injured.» He was an early member of the Nazi Party, and held the Order of the Blood, the highest Nazi Party distinction. He was appointed Chief of Staff of the Luftwaffe in succession to General Jeschenck, who was killed during an RAF raid on Peenemunde, the technical research station of the Luftwaffe — the original home of the flying bomb — in 1943.

Concerning General Brandt, there is no information on record. (Reuter)

HITLER'S INJURIES DESCRIBED

LONDON, July 24 — More details of the injuries received by Hitler during the attempt on his life on the night of July 20 are given by a Reuter correspondent.

The report said: «The mine exploded when Hitler was in the middle of the room, injuring his right shoulder and right hand, and burning his left hand and the hair at the back of his head.» (Reuter)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787021

NAZI COUNTER-TERROR SPREADS

LONDON, July 24 — Despite the iron censorship imposed by Himmler, there are reliable reports of the reign of terror in Germany induced by rage over the attempt on Hitler's life.

The Nazi counter-terror has now spread beyond the army, and is claiming civilian victims. The former German Foreign Secretary, Baron von Neurath, at one time «Protector» of Bohemia, is reported to have been arrested and his castle occupied by the Gestapo.

Other reliable reports tell of the arrest of the former Reichsbank President, Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, and his probable execution. Berthold von Staufenberg, brother of Colonel von Staufenberg, who placed the time bomb which should have killed Hitler, is stated to have been shot by the Gestapo.

All reports reaching neutral capitals state that the Gestapo is carrying out the greatest man-hunt Germany has ever known. One Swedish report stated that at least 500 people have already lost their lives, while 10,000 are in hiding. The terror is being applied wholesale to prevent the spreading of the army revolt.

The Nazi organ, VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER, yesterday carried the following headline: «The hour of treason was converted into a gigantic internal clearance.»

An Associated Press representative quoted reports from the French frontier that Hitler's purge has extended to the Eastern Front, where at least eight German commanders have been arrested or replaced. Several divisional officers in France have also been arrested or are in hiding. It is stated that the arrests include those of Field Marshal Kesselring, von Manstein, and Generals von Falkenhausen and von Fromm.

Two Berlin bankers are also among the purged.

One report stated that General Blaskowitz, in the Bordeaux sector, ordered his troops last Monday to prepare for emergencies, but cancelled the order after the attempt to kill Hitler had failed. Blaskowitz, said the report, was later arrested.

Minor fights between the SS troops and the Wehrmacht occurred in Bordeaux, Limoges, Nimes, and Nantes. The mutineers were dispersed because they lacked arms.

The open clash between the Nazi Party and the Army generals in Germany has had a profound effect on the German troops at the front, said Richard Mc Millan, British United Press correspondent at SHAEF yesterday. Even the fanatical SS show signs of despondency. Quoting a British officer who had questioned hundreds of German prisoners, Mc Millan said that nearly 100 per cent of the German prisoners now admit that they have lost the war. Many of them have realised for sometime that there was a growing rift between the Army and the Party. (P.W.B.)

SS LEADER MADE TROOP COMMANDER IN GERMAN-OCCUPIED EAST

LONDON, July 24 — In a move similar to that of the appointment of Himmler as commander-in-chief of the Home Army, SS Leader Jeckeln, one of Himmler's henchmen, has been made commander-in-chief of German troops stationed in the Ostland (German occupied Eastern territories), the Stockholm newspaper, SVENSKA DAGBLADET said Sunday.

The newspaper reported that the only orders which are valid are those signed by Jeckeln or his authorized deputy. It was also reported to the newspaper that the evacuation of members of the German civil administration in the Baltic has been stopped.

Mass arrests have been made at Riga, Latvia, among former German civil administration officers, according to the paper. Sixty Germans in prominent positions have been imprisoned, including the Mayor of Riga. Reich Commissioner Loehse and General Commissioner Dechsler who were called to Germany last week have not returned.

of this nation-wide protective force, and stressed that it is, and must remain, a non-political organization. (UNN)

FUSION OF SARDINIAN PARTIES ANNOUNCED

CAGLIARI, July 24 — Emilio Lussu, well-known Sardinian Patriot who is completing a successful tour of the island, announced today the early fusion of the Party of Action and the Sardinian Party of Action at a convention to be held here soon. (UNN)

PURGE COMMISSION EXAMINING EVIDENCE

ROME, July 24 — The Rome Regional Purge Commission has now collected a notable amount of evidence concerning various individuals, and will very shortly publish the first list of those to be expelled from office, it was announced today after a meeting of the Commission.

The Commission, in explaining its rules of procedure, said that all accused persons will have an opportunity to appear personally before the body, and present evidence in their defense. All decisions of the Commission will be by not less than two-thirds vote, and not less than seven of the 12 members will be required to form a quorum. (UNN)

COLONIAL INSTITUTE HEAD NAMED

ROME, July 24 — Sidney Ricotti-Prina today was named Commissioner of the Italian Colonial Institute. (UNN)

AGRARIAN CONTRACTS COMMISSION NAMED

ROME, July 24 — Prime Minister Bonomi today named a Commission to study all phases of agrarian contracts, and to advise in the settlement of problems affecting land tenure and crop sharing. The chairman is the Minister of Agriculture and Forests, with 10 members chosen from groups interested in various phases of the agrarian problem. (UNN)

ORLANDO PAYS TRIBUTE AT GRAVES

ROME, July 24 — Former Prime Minister Vittorio Emanuele Orlando, now designated as President of the Chamber of Deputies, laid a wreath today at the grave of Italy's Unknown Soldier, and then proceeded to the suburbs to pay similiar tribute to the victims of the Ardeatina Cave massacre by the Germans. (UNN)

PATRIOTS TO RECEIVE CERTIFICATES

WITH THE 5TH ARMY, ITALY, July 24 — Several hundred «Patriot's certificates,» to commend Italian guerrilla bands who assisted Allied troops in obtaining their objectives, have been delivered to civil affairs officers in Leghorn and Siena and will be presented to Patriot fighters, it was announced by Fifth Army's Allied Military Government section. (AMG)

WHEAT PROSPECT 10 PER CENT ABOVE NORMAL

ROME, July 24 — Although official reports are not yet in, the present wheat crop in the Rome area, including the regions of Lazio and Umbria, is apparently about 10 per cent larger than average, agricultural officers of Region IV, Allied Control Commission, said today. (UNN)

LILY PONS IN ROME

ROME, July 24 — After an absence of nine years, Lily Pons, French-American star of opera, concert, and screen, returned to Rome today and expressed pleasure over the opportunity of appearing once more in the Eternal City.

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Quoting reports from Oslo, Radio Moscow reported Monday that the Nazis have arrested a large number of German officers stationed in Norway and Finland. Among those arrested was Colonel Weber, attached to the German general staff in Northern Finland. (PWB)

LIBERATED ITALY

BONOMI GREETS BRAZILIAN CORPS

ROME, July 24 — Prime Minister Bonomi has sent congratulatory messages to both President Getulio Vargas and General Majcarenhas de Morais, commander of the Brazilian Expeditionary Corps, on the occasion of the arrival of this South American body of troops in Italy. (UNN)

CARABINIERI WARNED AGAINST PARTISANSHIP

ROME, July 24 — General Taddeo Orlando, former Minister of War, who has just been named Commanding General of the Royal Carabinieri, today saluted members of his command. In a message he recalled the traditions

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On a tour with her orchestra director husband, Andre Kostelanetz, Miss Pons is completing 2 1/2 months of appearances before Allied troops. She, her husband, and other members of their party, will give two concerts at the Royal Opera House Tuesday and Wednesday for soldiers. (UNN)

THANKSGIVING SERVICE IN AREZZO CATHEDRAL

AREZZO, July 24 — His Excellency Emanuele Mignone, Bishop of Arezzo, yesterday held a solemn service of thanksgiving for the liberation of Arezzo.

A congregation estimated at over 2,000 packed the 13th-century cathedral. Italian patriots, wearing their distinctive neckerchiefs in the national colors of Italy, were stationed at each side of the altar as a guard of honor.

At the invitation of the Bishop, Allied officers attended the service and were given seats of honor on the right hand side of the choir. Among them were Lieut. Colonel J. O. Thorburn, Allied Military Government provincial commissioner, and members of his staff.

Partisans who had fought in the Arezzo region were represented in the congregation.

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The Bishop gave an address saying: « When Arezzo was liberated by the Allies the people were at the end of their endurance from the refined barbarism of the Germans, who called themselves saviors, but who, on the contrary, were enemies more cruel than the hordes of Alaric, Genseric, or Attila.

« Because the city was deserted when the Allies entered, there were no festive greetings for the Allied soldiers, but joy was in the hearts of all the citizens.

« Today's gathering is in thanksgiving to God for the bravery shown by the troops in the deliverance of Arezzo and its people. »

A week after its liberation by Allied troops, Arezzo is beginning to revive once more. An AMG official told a UNN reporter that an estimated 5,000 of the evacuated population had returned to the city.

A complete water supply will soon be available again, for the damaged aqueduct is now repaired. The situation is well in hand, and the people of Arezzo are satisfied with the arrangements for their welfare, said the official.

Armed partisans no longer roam the streets. Their duty done, they have carried out the request of the Allied military and surrendered their arms and equipment. It is estimated that over 150 partisans operated in and around Arezzo, and by tomorrow nearly all will have voluntarily disarmed themselves. (UNN)

UNITED NATIONS

AMERICAN REPUBLICS AGREE ON ARGENTINA

WASHINGTON, July 24 — Secretary of State Cordell Hull indicated at a press conference today that the American Republics have reached a general agreement on their attitude toward the Government of Argentina, but he declined to discuss details of the purported agreement.

Secretary Hull said that he could not issue a statement at the present time because of the need for keeping in close touch with other American governments. (PWB)

ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL TALKS BEGIN

WASHINGTON, July 24 — The American delegates for the oil talks to take place here tomorrow with Britain are Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal, Acting Secretary of War Robert Patterson, Foreign Economic Administrator Leo Crowley, Deputy Petroleum Administrator Ralph Davies, and War Production Board Chairman Charles Wilson. (Reuter)

MONETARY CONFERENCE ACCEPTS FINAL DRAFT

BRETTON WOODS, NEW HAMPSHIRE, July 24 — The final plenary session of the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference accepted Sunday the final draft of the plan to establish the world's first international bank for reconstruction and development.

The agreement will come into force when it has been signed on behalf of governments whose minimum subscriptions comprise not less than 65 per cent of the total subscriptions of nations at the conference.

The bank's authorized capital will be 10,000 million dollars, divided into 100,000 shares available for subscriptions only for members. Quotas for the 44 nations at the conference total 8,800 million dollars, leaving 1,200 million dollars for subscription by other nations.

The bank will impose no condition that proceeds of a loan shall be spent in territories of any particular member or members. The bank and its officers will not interfere in

In the Adriatic sector, Polish troops have beaten off a number of determined enemy counter-attacks, and have made local gains.

AIR: Heavy bombers yesterday attacked an oil refinery at Berat, in Albania. Escorting fighters conducted offensive sweeps over the target area, and at Prizren and Djakovica in Yugoslavia. Rail lines and bridges, highways, transport, warehouses, troop concentrations, shipping, and other enemy installations were attacked by tactical aircraft in Northern Italy and the battle area. Light and fighter-bombers struck at objectives in the north Adriatic and Yugoslavia. Last night, our bombers attacked military objectives near Bucharest.

Two of our aircraft are missing from these operations. MAAF flew approximately 1,000 sorties. (PRO)

WESTERN FRONT (I)

SHAEF, July 24 — Today's communique:

Sharp local engagements took place south of the River Seves in the area north of Esquay, and on the River Orne, south of Maltot. Our forward positions remain substantially unchanged.

Enemy supply systems and airfields northeast of Paris were attacked by our air forces during yesterday. In addition, close support was given to land forces in Normandy.

Medium bombers attacked railway bridges north of the Seine at Mirville, and railway crossings at Risle, southwest of Rouen, and at Charentone and Serquigny. Other targets were fuel dumps in Foret de Conches, and a railway yard near Montfort.

Direct hits were registered by our fighter-bombers on two double-span highway bridges crossing the Siene River at Coutances. Other fighter- bombers patrolling southward below the Valley of the Loire severed rail lines in many places and damaged numerous railroad cars and locomotives. Last night, heavy bombers attacked oil storage depots at Donges, near Saint Nazaire. (Reuter)

WESTERN FRONT (II)

SHAEF, July 24 — Tonight's communique:

Early today, Allied light bombers harried enemy troops and attacked rail movements in a broad belt behind the enemy line from east of the Seine to the battle area.

A supply dump in the Foret de Cinglais was bombed. Two of our aircraft are missing.

Enemy coastal craft were intercepted and engaged off Cap d'Antifer by our naval patrols early yesterday. Three enemy R-boats were severely damaged, and one was set on fire.

There is nothing to report from our ground forces. (Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, July 24 — Monday night's Soviet communique:

During July 24, west and southwest of Pskov, our troops, in the course of their offensive, occupied over 60 populated localities, including Orly, Podubie, Vishlevo Elseevo, Zaitsevo, Gribuli, Tulakava, and the railway station of Vesent.

Northwest and west of Sebezh, our troops, advancing with fighting, occupied over 100 populated localities, including Baranava, Vinevo, Zaverovo, Lipushki, Shkabri, and the railway station of Kokrishkem.

In the direction of Dvinsk, our troops, in the course of their offensive, occupied over 80 populated localities, including Kaplava, Plussi, Dubinova, Karsaka and Borovka.

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The bank will impose no condition that proceeds of a loan shall be spent in territories of any particular member or members. The bank and its officers will not interfere in any political affairs of any members, nor will they be influenced in their decisions by the political character of member nations. (Reuter)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

ITALY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, July 24 — Today's communique:

LAND: American troops of the 5th Army have reached the town of Marina di Pisa on the coast, and are now firmly established on the south bank of the River Arno, from its mouth to a point less than 20 miles from Florence, and have occupied the portion of Pisa south of the Arno.

Further progress has been made north of Poggibonsi, to within 12 miles of Florence.

To the west of Arezzo, British troops of the 8th Army have made important gains north of the Arno and have captured the town of Terranuova.

In the Tiber Valley, 8th Army troops have advanced on both sides of the Tiber and are now within five miles of the important road center Sansepolcro.

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Northwest and west of Sebezh, our troops, advancing with fighting, occupied over 100 populated localities, including Baranava, Vinevo, Zaverovo, Lipushki, Shkabri, and the railway station of Kokrishkeni.

In the direction of Dvinsk, our troops, in the course of their offensive, occupied over 80 populated localities, including Kaplava, Plussi, Dubinova, Karsaka and Borovka.

Northwest and south of Ponevezhesk, our troops, continuing their offensive captured the town and railway station of Ukmerge, district center of the Lithuanian S.S.R.; and also occupied with fighting over 150 other populated localities, including Vapolniki, Gorshishki, Novoye Mesto, Voyevodtsishki, Ozeri, and Pepeshki.

In the direction of Byelostok, our troops captured the town of Sokolka, district center of Byelostok Region, and also occupied with fighting over 40 other populated localities, including Khoruzhevtsi, Karolin, Kamenka Staraya, Studzyanki, and Kamenka (within 10 kilometers southeast of Byelostok.

In the direction of Brest, our troops continued their offensive, repelling all counter-attacks of tank and infantry forces of the enemy, and occupied over 80 populated localities, including Radevichi, Voyska, Chernyavchitsi, Kostomloti, Volovki, Kosholi, Ustie, and the railway station of Khotilush.

Troops of the 1st White Russian Front, developing their successful offensive, captured the town and important railway junction of Lublin, the town and important railway junction of Lukov, and also occupied with fighting over 500 other populated localities, including Vishnitse, Gorodiche, Ratche, Byelani, Bzhezhnits-Bisatska, Tarlo, Rudka-Kozlovetska, Osmolitse, Yablonka, Leschani, and the railway stations of Milyani, Parchev, Grudek, Vyaznitsa, Bugatska, Tarlo, and Bistritsa.

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

Our troops have cut the Brest-Warsaw railway.

West and southwest of Grudeshov, our troops, continuing their successful offensive, captured the town of Inkoral, and also occupied with fighting over 150 other populated localities, including Boislavitsa, Graboveis, Zubovitsa, Kozhunkhin, Verekhano, and the railway stations of Ukhane and Konukhi.

West of Rava Russkaya, our troops have reached the River San on a front of 80 kilometers, and occupied over 60 populated localities, including the following district centers of Lvov Region: Sinyava and Leshki Dolgie; and the following important localities: Sheshuk, Bistra, Buralevka, Zhukhov, and Nenovitse.

Our troops have forced the River San on a number of sectors.

In the direction of Lvov, our troops, in the course of their successful offensive, occupied the following district centers of Lvov Region, the towns of Zholkev, and Yavorov; district centers of Gradoboch Region: Sudovaya Vishnya and Mostishka; and also occupied with fighting over 150 other populated localities, including Zadvizhe, Vilka Krulevskaya, Burovitsi, Sholomya, Zherebin, Cherebin, and the railway stations of Polonitse, Zadvuzhe, Nikolaitse, and Staroye Selo. Our troops have cut the railway and highway of Lvov-Peremishl.

According to verified figures, the enemy suffered the following losses during the liquidation of encircled groups west of Brody: 17,175 German officers and men were taken prisoners, including the Commander of the 454 Security Division, Major General Nedvig.

Southwest of Zolochev, our troops captured the town of Rogachev, district center of Stanislavov Region, and, having forced the River Dniester, captured the town and railway junction of Galich.

There are no material changes on other sectors of the front.

During July 23, our troops destroyed or damaged on all fronts a total of 172 German tanks. In air combat and by anti-aircraft fire, 33 enemy planes were shot down.

Total German losses in the course of our offensive operations between June 23 and July 23, inflicted on the enemy by combined efforts of the four fronts: 1st Pre-Baltic, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd White Russian Fronts, which were culminated by the total rout of the central group of the Germans, and the liberation of the Capital of White Russia, Minsk; the Capital of Soviet Lithuania, the town of Vilna, and the important towns of Vitebsk, Mogilev, Vilevka, Baranovichi, Pinsk, Polotsk, Orsha, Bobruisk, Borisov, Zhlobin, Gomel, Osipovichi, Molodechno, Grodno, Lida, Slonim, Volkovysk, and Ponevezhesk.

German losses: Over 381,000 German officers and men were killed; 631 planes, 2,735 tanks and self-propelled guns, 8,702 guns of all calibers, 5,695 mortars, 23,071 machine-guns, 57,152 motor vehicles captured.

158,486 German officers and men were taken prisoners, including 22 German Generals: The Commander of the 53 Army Corps, Army General Golwizer; the Commander of the 35 Army Corps, Lieutenant General Lutzov; the Commander of the 27 Army Corps, Army General Stolkert; the Commander of the 12 Army Corps, Lieutenant General Mueller; the Commander of the 41 Tank Corps, Lieutenant General Hoffmeister; the Commander of the 206 Infantry Division, Lieutenant General Hipper; the Commander of the 246 Infantry Division, Major General Mueller-Bulov; the Commander of the 95 Infantry Division, Major General Michaelis; the Commander of the 78 Sturm Division, Lieutenant General Traut; the Commander of the 58 Infantry Division, Major General Previtz; the Commander of the 383 Infantry Division, Major General Gir; the Commander of the 12 Infantry Division, Lieutenant General Bummler; the Commander of the 36 Infantry Division, Major General Konradi; the Commander of the 260 Infantry Division, Major General Kliant; the Commander of the 6

In Ceto, during an assault against an enemy vehicle which was set on fire, a captain and three Fascist soldiers were killed. The patriots did not have any losses. In Artogna, in a fight against a large German and Fascist patrol, the patriots, without suffering any loss, killed two German officers and one Fascist soldier. In Edolo and Malonno, the Dicat garrisons were disarmed.

The patriots of Val Camonica have also blown up 25 high-tension electric poles, reducing almost to nothing the production of electrical power in the valley. The telephone and telegraph lines are being frequently cut.

In Artogna, the railway bridge has been blown up, and the telegraph and telephone lines were cut. In the same locality, the Republican Guard garrison was occupied and a serjeant major and seven Fascist soldiers were taken as hostages. In several points the road and railway communications have been cut. Intensive sabotage was accomplished in the electric station which supplies Toscana with electricity.

All the population took an active part in defending the patriots. The village of Cava was set on fire and destroyed by the Fascists. The population behaved heroically, and suffered many losses. Women and children have been killed by the Nazi-Fascists, who carried out mass arrests. Among these arrested were several priests. A young patriot, wounded in a battle, was brought to the Breno hospital, where he was murdered and not allowed to receive the Last Sacrament. (UNN)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, July 24 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

In Normandy, no major fighting took place yesterday. The enemy made only several unsuccessfull attacks to the southwest of Caen, in the course of which he lost 19 tanks. A previous local penetration in the western end of the beach was abolished in a counter-attack. The enemy lost 450 dead and 300 prisoners.

In the French area, British sabotage squads which were dropped by parachuts, as well as 219 terrorists, were killed.

The retaliation fire on London was continued by day and by night.

In Italy, the enemy yesterday carried out major attacks against our rear guards to the north of Livorno, which were taken back to the northern bank of the Arno River in the course of the fighting. Particularly fierce fighting developed to the north of Poggibonsi, where our troops frustrated all enemy attacks with heavy losses to the attacker. Repeated enemy attacks on the Adriatic coastal sector were also unsuccessful.

In Galicia and to the west of the upper Bug, numerous Soviet attacks, which were supported by tanks and battle planes, were beaten off in embittered fighting. Only in a few sectors, the enemy spearhead gained further ground. Fierce fighting continues in Lemberg. The garrison of Lublin beat off repeated enemy attacks. Enemy attempts to break through between Brest-Litovsk and Grodno, as well as to the northeast of Kovno, were frustrated by the stubborn resistance of our gallant divisions. At several sectors, the Bolshevicks who had penetrated were thrown back in the course of counter-attacks.

During these operations, the commander of a combat team, Lieutenant General Schneller, and the Chief of Staff of an Army, Major General von Treschnow, were killed in the first line.

Between Dvinsk and Lake Peipus, violent Soviet attacks were smashed. Local penetrations were sealed up in hard fighting.

Last night, a British bomber formation carried out another terror attack on Kiel; single aircraft bombed the area of the Reich's capital. (Radio Berlin)

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

Lvov-Peremishl

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There are no material changes on other sectors of the front.

During July 23, our troops destroyed or damaged on all fronts a total of 172 German tanks. In air combat and by anti-aircraft fire, 30 enemy planes were shot down.

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(Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, July 24 — Today's Italian Resistance Front Communique:

It is now possible to give a general report about the activity carried out by groups of patriots named «green flames,» in Val Camonica from the 15th to the 27th of June.

In Passo Aprica, 30 police and six Fascist soldiers were disarmed, and a large quantity of arms, food, equipment, and vehicles has been recovered. In Clvidate, the Edison electrical plant was put out of action for at least one year, causing great damage to the Milan war factories. Groups of «green flames» have occupied Breno, where they have liberated 14 political prisoners and have blown up the prison.

by the Nazi-fascists, who carried out mass arrests. Among these arrested were several priests. A young patriot, wounded in a battle, was brought to the Breno hospital, where he was murdered and not allowed to receive the Last Sacrament. (UNN)

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SUMMARY AXIS BROADCASTS

Radio Berlin: «Voelkischer Beobachter» reports that Anglo-American forces are suffering severe losses on the western front. The «Berliner Boersenzeitung» emphasises that all reserves of strength will be mobilised and that German fronts are still intact. The Allied Press expresses disappointment at the failure of the attempt on Hitler's life.

Soldatensender Italy: General Korten and General Brandt are reported to have died of wounds received during the attempted assassination of the Fuehrer. The Nazi salute has been adopted by the German forces.

German News Services: Sertorius reports a slackening of the Allied advance in Italy, as a result of activities on the Normandy front. In Russia fighting has been extended to the Kolomea area. The Hungarian Government has set up a union of industrial workers.

The Fascist Radio continues to speak of Mussolini's visit to Fascist troops in training in Germany. Great enthusiasm is expressed over the new status of Italian internees, agreed upon by Hitler and Mussolini. The Bonomi Government is criticised for not allowing publication of armistice terms. Corrado Zoli's Weekly War Review is confined to an account of activities on the eastern front.

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

Interior S.C.

INFORMATION DIVISION
ACC

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service compiled by P.W.B.

Psychological Warfare Branch, INC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

No. 35 — 24 July 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Americans enter Pisa: 8th Army nearing Goth Line: Red Army in Pskov; Allies resume advance in Normandy as weather improves: Prime Minister Churchill visits Normandy again: Allies make progress in Guam; Repairs start on harbour of Ancona: Dodecanese island captured by Allied commando: German officers desert their men: RAF knock down flying bombs: BBC reports new purge by Himmler.

LIBERATED ITALY — Jews give thanks in Rome synagogue: Roman police reviewed.

UNITED NATIONS — First draft produced of monetary agreement: 26 new ships launched in eight days.

OCCUPIED AREAS — German generals versus Nazis: New Jap cabinet meets: Swedish pro-Nazi paper banned.

WAR FRONTS

AMERICANS ENTER PISA: 8TH NEARS GOTH LINE

ADVANCED AFHQ, ITALY, July 23 — American troops of the 5th Army today fought their way into the southern sections of the historic city of Pisa, after a dramatic night attack which swept the enemy from the south banks of the Arno river along a seven-mile stretch in from the sea.

The American advance to the Arno's banks between Pisa and the sea places at least a 32-mile stretch of the river's south banks in 5th Army hands, and means that the southern portions of the city, including the main railway station, have been taken. There are four road bridges and a rail span crossing the Arno at this point, where it winds through the historic city in a northward sweeping bend.

According to reports this afternoon, resistance still

Enemy Armor Massing

Enemy forces have concentrated considerable tank forces near Pontedera, 12 miles east of Pisa on the Arno River, and are obviously preparing to resist in strength any attempted crossing of the river at this point. A German counterattack was launched yesterday in an effort to regain Castelfiorentino in the upper Elsa River Valley, and groups of snipers have still escaped detection in the eastern edges of this town, eight miles south of the junction of the Elsa and the Arno Rivers.

The strongest enemy defences of the entire river area appear to be massed between Pisa and the sea coast. At San Piero a Grado, three miles west of Pisa, and four miles in from the mouth of the river, a system of fortifications consisting of minefields, pillboxes, wire, anti-tank guns and ditches, machine gun nests and concrete road blocks has been built up. Causeways across the Arno have been blown up and the approachs cratered by demolitions. Sunken ships, pontoons holding underwater nets, and heavy iron bars driven into the river bottom in the shallower stretches effectively bloc the Arno where it enters the Ligurian Sea.

Historic Pisa itself does not seem to have suffered heavy damage, although three bridges across the Arno have been destroyed.

It is now apparent that the Germans have laid out their main defences north of Pisa, in the mountainous country just north of Pistoia, roughly 14 miles north of the main line of the Arno River. The Goth defences then follow the highest levels of the Apennines to Borgo San Lorenzo, 15 miles northeast of Florence, thence to Borgo Pace, just 13 miles north of 8th Army forces in Città di Castello, thence on eastward to the Adriatic north of Pesaro, some 37 miles northeast of Ancona. All the approaches to this lofty moutain line are upgrade, and mostly through a series of narrow defiles, which the enemy can be expected to defend with all his remaining resourses.

Poles and Italians Advance

Polish and Italian forces yesterday made gains of a mile or more in their drive up the Adriatic coast. Increasing enemy resistance slowed the momentum of their advances, which has now brought them to within three miles of Senigallia.

In the central sectors of the 8th Army front, patrols discovered German forces holding out in a monastery outside of Gubbio, and holding as hostages women and children who had fled to the religious institution for refuge. The Germans threatened to massacre these hapless civilians if attacked.

In the Arno valley southeast of Florence, gains of a few thousand yards were reported along the north bank

LATE BULLETINS

4069

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

improves: Prime Minister Churchill visits Normandy again: Allies make progress in Guam: Repairs start on harbour of Ancona: Dodecanese island captured by Allied commando: German officers desert their men: RAF knock down flying bombs: BBC reports new purge by Himmler.

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According to reports this afternoon, resistance still continues in the city, although no indication was given that any attempt had been made to cross the river into the main part of town. It is here, on the northwestern edge, that stands the famous campanile, world renowned as the leaning tower from which Galileo conducted his experiments which defined the law of gravitation.

Troops of the 8th Army yesterday captured the key Tiber Valley town of Città di Castello, after more than a week's heavy fighting, to thrust within 13 miles of one of the main passes through the enemy's formidable Goth Line.

Only after 8th Army tanks had smashed through the walls of houses to crush the last defenders, did the enemy relinquish this strategic town on the Tiber's banks, over 100 miles north of Rome. Located on a main highway leading through the Apennines to Pesaro on the Adriatic coast, Città di Castello in only 13 miles south of Borgo Pace, one of the key defense points of the enemy's mountain defenses defending the Po Valley and industrial north Italy.

After the capture of the Tiber town, 8th Army forces fanned out along the valley's eastern edges, where enemy resistance was reported to be weakening. It was in this sector that the German forces attempted to carry out their last disperate delaying tactics.

The woods and marshlands along the coast, which had been infested with enemy snipers and minefields, are now almost cleared.

and the Arno Rivers.

The strongest enemy defences of the entire river area appear to be massed between Pisa and the sea coast. At San Piero a Grado, three miles west of Pisa, and four miles in from the mouth of the river, a system of fortifications consisting of minefields, pillboxes, wire, anti-tank guns and ditches, machine gun nests and concrete road blocks has been built up. Causeways across the Arno have been blown up and the approachs cratered by demolitions. Sunken ships, pontoons holding underwater nets, and heavy iron bars driven into the river bottom in the shallower stretches effectively bloc the Arno where it enters the Ligurian Sea.

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SEVES BRIDGEHEAD IS FIRM

SHAEF, July 23 — American forces which crossed the Seves River and occupied the village of Seves met sharp German couter-attaeks, but the village and bridgehead are being firmly held, it was announced at headquarters tonight.

On the British sector, the enemy has been entirely eliminated from the salient north of Maltot, which was captured in the face of savage opposition.

(PWB - Reuter)

HEAVIES HIT PARIS AERODROMES

LONDON, July 23 — Flying Fortresses and Liberators bombed German aerodromes in the Paris area Sunday evening, it was officially announced tonight. (PWB)

RED ARMY FIGHTING IN LUBLIN

MOSCOW, July 23 — The Soviet communique announced tonight that Russian troops are fighting in the streets of Lublin, in the center of pre-war Poland, and the southeastern key city on the road to Warsaw.

(PWB - Radio Moscow)

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

in the vicinity of Terranuova, northeast of Montevarchi. In the hill country to the west of the Arno, Guardsmen and South African forces face extensive demolitions and considerable enemy opposition. (PWB - Reuter)

STALIN ANNOUNCES FALL OF PSKOV

MOSCOW, July 23 — The capture of Pskov by troops of the 3rd Baltic Front was announced in a special order to Colonel General Maslennikov by Marshal Stalin tonight. The city was described in the order of the day as being a « powerful stronghold in the German defenses covering the road toward the southern regions of Estonia. ».

Pskov is the last city of pre-war Russia to be freed from the Germans. It was the scene of the Red Army's first victory against the Germans on February 26, 1918. This date is now the official birthday of the Red Army.

Standing guardian over the Latvian-Estonian border, Pskov barred the way to the direct road to Riga. Its fall will accelerate the general Soviet offensive in the Baltic and bring the full weight of three Russian army groups down on the northern defenses of East Prussia.

With the capture of Pskov and with Russian units reaching Lvov and Lublin, the Soviet summer offensive moved into its second month today with advances on virtually a continuous front from the Carpathian foothills in the south to the Finno-Russian frontier in the North.

(The German radio tonight reported that the Russians had made an outflanking move northwest past Lublin and added that « heavy fighting is now going on » in that sector.)

The official organ PRAVDA estimated that German losses in the first month of the summer campaign were a « good quarter of the German forces concentrated on the Soviet front. »

Correspondents said that the Red Army was moving forward so fast that the Germans were unable to carry out demolitions or to destroy their supplies. In many sectors, the Russians are making use of German supplies captured in their rapid advance.

For the first time German military reports say that fighting is going on in the area of Lublin, on the main road leading up to Warsaw 50 miles behind the river Bug. Correspondents point out that this big Russian move over the Bug has deeply outflanked both Brest-Litovsk and Lvov, key point of the German defences and a big communications center.

A German news agency said today that Russian spearheads have reached the city of Lvov. The German communique today admitted the pressure on both these towns and the German military spokesman says the battle of Lvov has assumed a very serious character.

Soviet troops fighting northwest of Sujjaervi, on the Karelian isthmus almost due north of Lake Ladoga, in the area of Lonkovaara, reached the state frontier which Finland established after the Russian-Finnish war in the winter of 1940. In addition to losing more of their dwindling weapons and supplies, two battalions of the 21st Finnish brigade were badly mauled.

A special communique issued last night said that on the night of July 22 the Soviet air force carried out a massed attack on the railway junctions at Bialystok.

A PRAVDA review estimates German losses since the beginning of the Soviet offensive at a good quarter of the German forces concentrated on the Soviet front.

(PWB-BBC - Reuter)

ALLIES PUSH ON AS WEATHER CLEARS IN NORMANDY

SHAEF, July 23 — With a sharp improvement in the weather, Allied forces have resumed their push along the or less straight from Maltot through Etavaux to Saint Andre. Canadian troops have won control of half of the town of Troarn on the eastern tip of the Normandy front.

Two miles to the southwest of Troarn, Allied troops have taken the town of Emieville. A German news agency stated that the Allies have concentrated 1,000 tanks east of the Orne and says « All signs point to the fact that a new offensive by the 2nd Army is about to be launched. »

In support of our ground troops fuel dumps at Foret de Conches Messei and Chateau de Tortu were attacked by medium bombers early yesterday evening.

Escorted night bombers attacked rail lines at Bourth and military buildings near Vannes. Bridges near Brest and Cholet were hit by fighters and fighter bombers, and locomotives were attacked, tracks severed and trucks destroyed in the areas of Lorient, Chartres and Angers. Two of our aircraft are missing.

The first rest camp for Allied troops has been opened in Normandy, reported a British United Press Correspondent.

The rest camp has been started in a former hotel by the R.A.M.C. Since its opening men from the front lines have been streaming in and within an hour of their arrival enjoyed their first hot bath. They wear new uniforms, and have real English beer to drink. (PWB - BBC - Reuter)

CHURCHILL IN NORMANDY AGAIN

LONDON, July 23 — Prime Minister Churchill has made a second inspection tour of the Normandy front, it was announced tonight.

During his three-day visit he had several conferences with General Montgomery, the Allied commander-in-chief.

The Prime Minister was accompanied by General Ismay and other members of his personal staff. (PWB)

PROGRESS « SATISFACTORY » ON GUAM

PEARL HARBOUR, July 23 — « American troops are making satisfactory progress in both sectors on Guam, » states a communique issued here by Admiral Nimitz. Mount Alifan in the southern area has been captured, and in the north the roads from Agana to Pito are in Allied hands.

The Americans are enlarging their beach-heads in the face of enemy counter-attacks, during one of which the Japanese yesterday lost five tanks and nearly 300 dead. American reinforcements are pouring ashore, and marines, striking deep into the interior, are followed closely by forces of infantry. If the two American columns on Guam, last reported to be five miles apart, can effect a junction, the harbour and an important airfield will be cut off.

Recognising that the conquest of Guam would give the Allies another base from which to bomb the Philippines, the Japanese continue to fight back hard. All their counter-attacks so far have been repulsed.

Cabras Island, states the communique, is under Allied control, and about half of it has been occupied.

Following the attack on Guam and the taking of Saipan, further to the north, the U.S. Naval Secretary, James Forrestal, hinted last night that the time for big operations in the Pacific was approaching. He said that it has been « quite possible to strike at Japan's inner defences and bring the war to the enemy's doorstep sooner than was expected. »

CHINESE MAKE PROGRESS AT HENGYANG

CHUNGKING, July 23 — The Chinese are still holding out in the city of Hengyang, key railway centre in southern Hunan, and have made some progress in the outer defences, said the Chinese war communique issued here yesterday.

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

reaching Lvov and Lublin, the Soviet summer offensive moved into its second month today with advances on virtually a continuous front from the Carpathian foothills in the south to the Finno-Russian frontier in the North.

(The German radio tonight reported that the Russians had made an outflanking move northwest past Lublin and added that «heavy fighting is now going on» in that sector.)

The official organ PRAVDA estimated that German losses in the first month of the summer campaign were a «good quarter of the German forces concentrated on the Soviet front.»

Correspondents said that the Red Army was moving forward so fast that the Germans were unable to carry out demolitions or to destroy their supplies. In many sectors, the Russians are making use of German supplies captured in their rapid advance.

For the first time German military reports say that fighting is going on in the area of Lublin, on the main road leading up to Warsaw 50 miles behind the river Bug. Correspondents point out that this big Russian move over the Bug has deeply outflanked both Brest-Litovsk and Lvov, key point of the German defences and a big communications center.

A German news agency said today that Russian spearheads have reached the city of Lvov. The German communique today admitted the pressure on both these towns and the German military spokesman says the battle of Lvov has assumed a very serious character.

Soviet troops fighting northwest of Sujjaervi, on the Karelian isthmus almost due north of Lake Ladoga, in the area of Lonkovaara, reached the state frontier which Finland established after the Russian-Finnish war in the winter of 1940. In addition to losing more of their dwindling weapons and supplies, two battalions of the 21st Finnish brigade were badly mauled.

A special communique issued last night said that on the night of July 22 the Soviet air force carried out a massed attack on the railway junctions at Bialystok.

A PRAVDA review estimates German losses since the beginning of the Soviet offensive at a good quarter of the German forces concentrated on the Soviet front.

(PWB-BBC - Reuter)

ALLIES PUSH ON AS WEATHER CLEARS IN NORMANDY

SHAEF, July 23 — With a sharp improvement in the weather, Allied forces have resumed their push along the Normandy front, it was announced tonight.

British forces have turned back repeated counter-attacks in the Malmot area, and the town is now firmly held. The German salient pointing toward Caen, west of the Orne between Malmot and the river, has been eliminated.

American troops which crossed the Seves River have captured the village of Seves in the face of fierce German resistance and repeated counter-attacks. The village is now firmly held, it was announced. U. S. forces are now within two miles of Periers.

With the return of good weather, Allied aircraft early today resumed their attacks on enemy supply and communications lines. There were indications that the Germans had used the enforced lull of the past few days to bring up reinforcements.

Mosquitoes attacked targets in the Loire and Seine areas in the early hours of Sunday. Mauraders and Havocs later hit railway bridges and military installations west of Paris at La Croiselle, Evreux, Laigle, Ambriers, Argentun and Beaumont-sur-Sarthe.

The advance on Moltot followed a move by Canadians on the opposite side of the river into the village of Etavaux which lies in the westernmost bend of the Orne river, one mile northwest of Saint Andre-sur-Orne.

All Germans are now cleared from the east bank of the Orne down to this point and the Allied line runs more

have real English beer to drink. (PWB - BBC - Reuter)

CHURCHILL IN NORMANDY AGAIN

LONDON, July 23 — Prime Minister Churchill has made a second inspection tour of the Normandy front, it was announced tonight.

During his three-day visit he had several conferences with General Montgomery, the Allied commander-in-chief.

The Prime Minister was accompanied by General Ismay and other members of his personal staff. (PWB)

PROGRESS «SATISFACTORY» ON GUAM

PEARL HARBOUR, July 23 — «American troops are making satisfactory progress in both sectors on Guam,» states a communique issued here by Admiral Nimitz. Mount Alifan in the southern area has been captured, and in the north the roads from Agana to Pito are in Allied hands.

The Americans are enlarging their beach-heads in the face of enemy counter-attacks, during one of which the Japanese yesterday lost five tanks and nearly 300 dead. American reinforcements are pouring ashore, and marines, striking deep into the interior, are followed closely by forces of infantry. If the two American columns on Guam, last reported to be five miles apart, can effect a junction, the harbour and an important airfield will be cut off.

Recognising that the conquest of Guam would give the Allies another base from which to bomb the Philippines, the Japanese continue to fight back hard. All their counter-attacks so far have been repulsed.

Cabras Island, states the communique, is under Allied control, and about half of it has been occupied.

Following the attack on Guam and the taking of Saipan, further to the north, the U.S. Naval Secretary, James Forrestal, hinted last night that the time for big operations in the Pacific was approaching. He said that it has been «quite possible to strike at Japan's inner defences and bring the war to the enemy's doorstep sooner than was expected.»

CHINESE MAKE PROGRESS AT HENGYANG

CHUNGKING, July 23 — The Chinese are still holding out in the city of Hengyang, key railway centre in southern Hunan, and have made some progress in the outer defences, said the Chinese war communique issued here yesterday.

The city has now been besieged for almost a month, as the Japanese, in an effort to seal China off from American help, fight fiercely to break the defensive ring.

Associated Press quotes the Chinese High Command as saying that the Burma road between Lungling and Mangshis has now been blocked effectively, and that the Japanese garrison at Lungling are cut off from the east, north and south.

Further south, the main part of a Japanese column which had attempted to relieve the encircled garrison at Pingka, have completed their withdrawal into Mangshis, after suffering serious losses.

SMOKE SCREEN HIDES OIL TARGETS

ADVANCED AFHQ ITALY, July 23 — Although attacked by up to 750 heavy bombers yesterday, the great Romano-Americano oil refinery at Ploesti escaped without any vital refining installations being hit, due to a dense protective smoke screen, it was announced here today.

The Italy based bombers were forced to release their high explosives by the aid of instruments, and did succeed in hitting several of the large storage tanks in the vicinity, which blazed furiously and sent 15,000-foot columns of smoke into the air. Intense anti-aircraft fire was also employed to defend the big plant, once capable of produc-

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ing over 1,000,000 tons of oil a year. Twenty-Five Allied bombers were reported missing from this and other operations. (PWB - PRO)

60,958 GERMANS TAKEN IN NORMANDY

SHAEF, July 23 — A total of 60,958 German prisoners have been captured by British and American forces since the landings on Normandy, it was officially announced today.

The American forces have taken 50,549 prisoners and have buried 8,084 German dead.

On the British sector, 10,409 prisoners were taken and it was estimated that there were more than 53,000 German casualties in that area alone. (PWB - Reuter)

GERMAN AERODROMES ATTACKED

EASTERN COMMAND, U.S. STRATEGIC AIR FORCES HQ, July 23 — U. S. Air Force Mustangs and Lightnings, in the first all-fighter operation from Italian to Russian bases, attacked German aerodromes at Bazau and Zilistea, Rumania, it was announced today. The fighters destroyed 56 enemy planes in the operation.

The American fighters strafed the two aerodromes at Bazau and Zilistea, 30 and 35 miles, respectively, from Ploesti. They destroyed 41 planes on the ground and set fire to fuel dumps and other installations. Fifteen German fighters were shot down.

Only five American planes are reported missing.
(PWB - Reuter)

CHENNAULT GIVES JAPS SIX MONTHS AFTER NAZI DEFEAT

CHUNGKING, July 23 — If Germany is beaten this year, the defeat of Japan will come within six months, Major General Chennault, commander of the 14th USAAF, said at his headquarters in China.

General Chennault said that the Japanese drive to seal off the inner defense zone in China by conquest of all the Hankow-Canton line would actually shorten the war, because of its suicidal aspects. (PWB)

RED FLEET SUCCESSES

MOSCOW, July 23 — The Soviet information bureau today issued a list of the German and other Axis ships sunk by the Red Fleet since the start of the Russo-German war.

These are: One cruiser, two armored coastal defence ships, 37 motor torpedo boats, 50 submarines, three mine layers, 129 mine sweepers, 137 patrol vessels, two monitors, 12 gunboats, 79 torpedo lauches, 288 cargo launches, 850 transports, 89 auxiliary vessels, 392 self propelling barges and 766 smaller vessels.

Anti aircraft fire from Russian ships and Fleet Air Arm planes have destroyed 6829 Axis aircraft.
(PWB - Reuter)

RAF KNOCK DOWN FLYING BOMBS

LONDON, July 23 — RAF fighters and anti-aircraft defenses scored striking successes against German flying bombs over England after nightfall yesterday.

More of the raiders than usual were sent over but they were being blown out of the sky at the rate of three in five minutes.

COMMANDOS CAPTURE DODECANESE ISLAND

CAIRO, July 23 — Specially trained British and Greek shock troops have liquidated the enemy garrison of the island of Simi, in the Dodecanese group, southwest of Asia Minor, as result of a daring and successful raid.

Fifteen of the garrison were killed, and 150 taken prisoner. All military installations and equipment were destroyed. Allied losses were very few.

A number of heavily laden ships with troops and supplies approached the barren coastline of Simi about midnight. Unopposed landings were made in inky darkness but a crescent moon had topped the horizon when the invading force split into three separate parties and started to move forward to their assault position. There were no paths or tracks, and the whole countryside was strewn with boulders. Every man, in addition to his equipment, had to carry a load of ammunition, and one force had to climb 500 feet of rocks in a two-mile march.

Despite these difficulties they attacked at 0400, as it was known that the garrison was standing to during the night and relaxing in daylight. This strategy succeeded. The island's southern garrison was assailed with preliminary bombardment by mortars. Bewildered, they surrendered without offering resistance.

Commander Surrenders

The main attack was against German headquarters in an old castle in the center of the town of Simi. Here resistance was stronger, and not until after noon did the garrison surrender.

Heavy fire kept Allied troops at a distance during the morning. Meanwhile supply parties were toiling across the island with more ammunition.

Eventually emissaries from the attacking force went forward with prisoners and after a series of talks convinced the German commander that he had no alternative but surrender. It was explained that he was surrounded and that the rest of the island was in Allied hands. He surrendered, and the Allied conquest of the island was complete.

After dark the main body of the force evacuated, but a small patrol remained behind.

British commandos carried out the last previous raid on this island last November, when they damaged a power station and blew up six barges and an ammunition dump.
(PWB - Reuter)

ALLIES START REPAIRS ON PORT OF ANCONA

ANCONA, July 23 — Allied engineers have already started in to repair the port facilities and public services in Ancona, where the Germans did a ruthless job of demolition and looting before being driven out.

U.N.N. correspondents today watched bulldozers and steam shovels levelling off quays and piling remnants of destroyed wharf buildings into craters. Gangs of men were busy on repairs; not a second is being lost in getting the harbor ready for use.

Huge gaps have been blown in all moles. The warehouse on Mole Vanvitelliana has been isolated from the land as the bridges leading to it have been destroyed. The fish market has been smashed and two huge oil storage tanks have been drilled with holes. Quaysides were piled high with the rubble of destroyed buildings.

Apart from rebuilding and repair, engineers must clear away sunken vessels. These include the king of Italy's private yacht which rests on the bottom. A light cruiser and two smaller steamers have also been capsized. The railway station and marshalling yards have been wrecked.

The water supply was destroyed, but there is no scarcity

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More of the raiders than usual were sent over but they were being blown out of the sky at the rate of three in five minutes.

Anti-aircraft barrages put up a terrific concentration of fire and shells which were bursting all round the flying bombs as the people watched one projectile after another being destroyed. (PWB - Reuter)

U.S. NAVY STRENGTH INCREASED

WASHINGTON, July 23 — In order to keep pace with the acceleration of operations against Japan, the strength of the United States Navy will be increased by 383,000 men by July 1, 1945, above its present authorized strength of 3,600,000, U. S. Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal announced yesterday.

The Navy reached its originally authorized strength this month, two months ahead of schedule.

Mr. Forrestal implied that the time for big operations was approaching and that «it may be possible to bring the war to the doors of the Japanese sooner than we expected,» the United Press reported.

The United Press stated that the planned increase is in enlisted personnel for the Navy alone and that no changes have been authorized in the Marine Corps or the Coast Guard. (PWB - OWI)

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The water supply was destroyed, but there is no scarcity of water in the city, since supplies are available from fountains. Only emergency supplies of electric power are available.

The Allied Military Government has started the work of restoring public services and has the situation well under control.

Ancona had three radio stations but the Germans wrecked all three — two with mines and the third with hand grenades.

Many houses suffered during the fighting but the cathedral, which towers high over the city, is intact.

As was experienced at Arezzo, the Germans appear to have established a methodical system of looting, pillaging, and stealing everything they can. For some days before Ancona was liberated trucks left the city banked high with food and machinery. (PWB)

NO SYMPATHY FOR BEATEN GENERALS

LONDON, July 23 — Speaking today of the rift between the Nazi party and the older German generals, a BBC commentator said: «As far as we are concerned it does not matter who wins. We will go on with the job of defeating Germany utterly.»

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The commentator said that if the generals win in « the quibble » we may have peace sooner because their aim will be save what remains of the German army and preserve German soil from battle.

« It will be well to remember what happened in 1918, » he said. « You can read Ludendorf's memoirs. He was one of the German generals who recommended an appeal for an Armistice. While the Armistice was negotiated the beaten German armies would have been able to withdraw to the frontier, and if the Armistice had not been acceptable they could have fought on on a shorter front. Things did not go as planned. But the Germans got the Armistice before the army was defeated. The German people never felt the tide of battle on their own soil. To that extent in 1918 the Germans saved something of the Army's prestige. »

The commentator reminded listeners that the former American Under Secretary of State, Sumner Welles, last week warned British and Americans not to be tricked into sentimental thoughts about the German generals who look pathetic if they are beaten.

« They did not revolt because Hitler started this war, » he said. « Far from it. They revolted because he is losing the war in a way which would make another German war impossible. They know it is best to cut their losses and get out. That would make them gain time. »

(PWB - BBC)

BBC REPORTS HIMMLER « PURGE »

LONDON, July 23 — BBC, quoting a dispatch from Stockholm, said tonight that Himmler is conducting a purge throughout Germany which « far eclipses the massacre of June, 1934. According to the dispatch, Himmler's men are rounding up large numbers of civilian as well as military leaders charged with complicity in the plot against Hitler and the anti-Nazi revolt.

Earlier reports said that street-fighting was still going on in Berlin, and that disorders had broken out in Bremen, Stuttgart, Schweinfurt and other centers that have been subjected to heavy Allied air attacks. The SUNDAY CHRONICLE said that the commanding officers in those cities had mutinied.

The UNITED PRESS here today received a report from « a reliable private source » that an SS firing squad had executed Colonel General Fritz Fromm, former chief of the German home army who was replaced by Himmler after the attempt on Hitler's life.

Another anti-Nazi message was read today by a German officer over the Frankfurt station in behalf of the Commander of the Army Group of Resistance. The appeal was directed to « officers, soldiers and German people » and called on them to revolt against Hitlerism. (GGC)

GERMAN OFFICERS ARRESTED IN MILAN

BASLE, July 23 — A number of high German officers have been arrested in Milan, reports the Swiss newspaper BASLER NACHRICHTEN today. (PWB - BBC)

LOYALTY OF GERMAN ARMY PLEDGED

LONDON, July 23 — Colonel General Guderian, new German Chief of Staff, today pledged the loyalty of the German army to Hitler, the German News Agency said today. The pledge comes three days after the attempt on Hitler's life.

Guderian said, according to the German news agency, as quoted by Reuter: « A few officers, some of them on the retired list, out of cowardice and weakness, preferred the road of disgrace to the only road open to an honest soldier,

DEMONSTRATIONS IN N. ITALY

LONDON, July 23 — News of the attempted assassination of Hitler has led to popular demonstrations in many northern towns of Italy, according to reports received here.

Underground groups in Milan distributed leaflets overnight calling on citizens to prepare for general revolt as « the day for the liberation of Italy and Europe oppression is now approaching. » (PWB)

HIMMLER ARRESTS 5,000 GERMAN OFFICERS

STOCKHOLM, July 23 — Over 5,000 German officers, many of them from trusted SS divisions, are reported to have been arrested on Himmler's orders in connection with the revolt against Hitler, stated despatches from Sweden today.

The reports stated that a powerful group of generals in Germany and the occupied countries had gone underground to carry on their struggle against Hitler. (PWB)

BBC SAYS HITLER IS WORRIED

LONDON, July 23 — Nazi propaganda claims that the revolt in Germany has completely collapsed are belied by all reports reaching the outside world from Germany, said the BBC today.

These reports indicate that not only are there continued disturbances in Germany today, said the broadcast, but that Hitler is worried about the attitude of the troops at the fighting fronts.

The broadcast quoted the OBSERVER'S Stockholm correspondent thus:

« If the German soldiers once knew that a revolt existed, supported by even a handful of generals, they would be only half calmed by the statements concerning liquidations. Three days have now elapsed but no new executions have been publicised. Many believe that this is because the front line troops would be bewildered if they knew the names of the men shot. »

Hans Fritsch, political director of the German radio, said in a home service broadcast last night, according to the BBC: « For once, we must concede our enemies right. A thing like this putsch and the attempt on the Fuehrer's life in the fifth year of the war cannot pass without its consequences. »

Fritsch reminded listeners of « the strict ban on their listening to foreign broadcasts. »

Goering's reference in his broadcast Thursday night to the setting up of an « alternative government » has been censored by Goebbels. A subsequent recorded version of his speech and the re-issue of its text to the German public omitted all mention of his reference to an « alternative government. » (PWB - Reuter)

GERMAN OFFICERS DESERT MEN

ON THE ORNE FRONT IN NORMANDY, July 23 — Five German soldiers, including a company sergeant-major, who said their officers had deserted them after telling them that there was a revolution in Germany surrendered to a lone machine-gunner last night.

A Canadian Press dispatch reported that the group crossed the Canadian lines near Fleury-sur-Orne and gave themselves up. A staff officer at Canadian headquarters said there was evidence that other German officers were leaving their men. (PWB - Reuter)

GENERAL VON SEYDLITZ BROADCASTS TO GERMANS

MOSCOW, July 23 — An appeal to the German army and the German people signed by General Walter von

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«I guarantee to the Fuehrer and the German people the unity of the generals of the Officer Corps and the men of the army in the single aim of fighting for and achieving victory under the motto created by the venerable Field Marshal Von Hindenburg. 'Loyalty is the essence of honour.'

«Long live Germany! Long live our Fuehrer! And now, nation, to arms!»

Reuter adds that no pledge of loyalty has yet reached Hitler from any German commander on the eastern or Italian fronts. (PWB - Reuter)

NAZIS CHEER ROYAL NAVY

LONDON, July 23 — German submarine crews are now adopting a friendly attitude toward their captors, the BBC reported yesterday. About 40 Germans, survivors of two submarine crews, were brought into a British port Wednesday and were very subdued.

The BBC broadcast stated that there was not a single «Heil Hitler» heard, and as the British torpedo boats which rescued them put them ashore, the German prisoners gave three cheers for the British Navy. (PWB - BBC)

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GENERAL VON SEYDLITZ BROADCASTS TO GERMANS

MOSCOW, July 23 — An appeal to the German army and the German people signed by General Walter von Seydlitz was broadcast yesterday by the Moscow radio.

It said: «Employers, employees and workers refuse to work every day and hour. Germans at home and on the front bring about unity for liberation of the Fatherland. Generals, officers and soldiers cease fire and turn your arms against Hitler.» (PWB - Reuter)

GERMAN GENERALS VERSUS NAZIS

ROME, July 23 — From as early on as 1920 a certain section of the German General Staff had prepared for «the next war,» which was to make good the defeat of 1918. To the leading German generals the Nazis at first appeared as merely useful auxiliaries, who would arrange the partial military training of German youth and put down the free trades unions, the Socialist and Democratic parties and anyone else who might stand in the way of their preparations for another war.

It is said that when Hitler first demanded to be Chancellor in early 1932, old Hindenburg, the Reich President, indignantly suggested that the «Bohemian Corporal» could lick stamps with his, Hindenburg's, picture on them.

Nevertheless, when Hitler became Chancellor in the following year, partly through a series of intrigues among

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highly-placed generals and Junkers, the generals, without demur, swore an oath of loyalty to him as head of the German State. Soon, however, it became plain that a conflict for the control of the German armed forces was being fought out between the older generals of Prussian tradition, and the Nazis, backed by careerists and younger officers.

Lost Ground To Nazis

This conflict has continued from the time of the Nazi seizure of power until the present armed clash, with the older professional soldiers steadily losing ground to the Nazis. There were four outstanding stages in the battle: The retirement in 1938 of von Beck, the Chief of Staff, and von Fritsch, the German Army Commander-in-Chief; the retirement of von Brauchitsch and the replacement of von Rundstedt in December, 1941; the dismissal of Marshal von Bock and General von Halder in September, 1942; and the second dismissal of von Rundstedt and the present revolt.

General von Fritsch, when he was Commander-in-Chief of the Army in 1938 was known as a traditional Prussian officer of the old school openly voicing his contempt for the Brownshirts and other «Nazi rabble.» His dismissal in February 1938 and his replacement by the more pliable von Brauchitsch caused a minor sensation. He took part in the 1939 Polish campaign without holding a senior command, and was reported killed in action «in the front line» during the siege of Warsaw. The real circumstances of his death are a mystery.

Quarreled with Hitler

Field Marshal Heinrich von Brauchitsch, who is now 63, quarreled with Hitler, according to reliable stories, when the first attack on Russia was brought to a standstill late in 1941. Brauchitsch had opposed Hitler's attempt to conquer Leningrad, Moscow and the Caucasus in a single gigantic campaign, and when he realised that Moscow could not be taken, councelled a retreat to shorter winter lines.

Hitler was vehemently against this, dismissed the Marshal in early December of that year, and took over command himself. Since this dismissal, little of note has been heard of Brauchitsch.

Sixty-nine-year-old Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt has for some time been regarded as senior member of the old guard in the officers corps, and was considered in his time to be a brilliant strategist. In 1941 he commanded the German Army Group South, which in four months swept through the Ukraine and from the Polish Bug to Rostov.

Curious Communique

Apparently the Group outran its strength, for late in November 1941, Generaloberst von Kleist's army evacuated Rostov, and a curious communique was put out, stating that the retirement had been effected in order better to punish the Rostov inhabitants for their impertinence in resisting the Germans.

In a few days, however, it was obvious that the Germans had been thrown out by a successful Russian counter-offensive, and in December 1941, Hitler relieved Rundstedt of his Russian command, giving him the then more inactive and less important post of commander-in-chief of German forces in France.

In March this year he became commander of the German anti-invasion forces in the west, over the more-publicised Rommel, after a violent quarrel with whom, it is said, he was dismissed 48 days later. By tradition and training Rundstedt is a man who would always keep apart from the Nazis, and neutral sources have suggested him as likely to lead a revolt of Right Wing generals against Hitler. His name is probably less well known to the younger, Nazi-educated [illegible] officers corps, among whom it would

reported retired on health grounds, but other reports speak of his dismissal.

Generaloberst Franz Halder is a 60-year-old Bavarian, who became chief of staff in February 1938 as successor to the conservative Prussian Beck, whose execution has just been announced. He has been highly regarded as a scientific professional soldier and was for some time called «the Ludendorff of the German Army,» although he is probably less well know to the German general public. (PWB)

LIBERATED ITALY

JEWS GIVE THANKS IN ROME

ROME, July 23 — The world heard tonight by radio the first Jewish thanksgiving service held in liberated Europe. More than 4,000 Jews of Rome crowded into the beautiful Grand Synagogue on the banks of the Tiber, the largest synagogue in Italy, to give thanks to the Allied armies who liberated them.

The service was broadcast throughout the world as it came from the synagogue altar. The huge organ played songs of thanksgiving and the Hebrew cantor sang the chant of thanks.

For this special occasion, the service, held during Tishobou the traditional period of nine days mourning over the ancient destruction of the temple in Jerusalem by the Roman legions of Titus, was transformed into a period of joy and celebration.

Captain Aaron Paperman, of Baltimore, Maryland, Jewish chaplain of the 5th Army, told the congregation, which included Colonel Charles Poletti, AMG Regional Commissioner for the Rome Area, and many American and British officers: «Centuries ago pagan Rome tolled the apparent death knell of the Jewish people. Today, Christian Rome, the first capital of Europe to be liberated, sounds the tone of hope and courage for the survival of the Jewish people.»

Chaplain Paperman read a message from General Mark W. Clark, commanding General of the 5th Army, to the congregation it stated:

«This is a proud day for the 5th Army, for the Jewish people and for the free world. For us who are fighting this bitter struggle, today's services represent the fruit of what we are fighting for, the promise of what the United Nations will bring to a liberated world.

Humbled and Beaten

«Under the Fascist and Nazi reign of terror, the Jews in Italy were humbled and beaten, driven into hiding, forbidden to worship according to their beliefs and traditions. Rome little more than a month ago was a city under the heel of a ruthless foreign master and enemy of liberty. Today — liberated by the 5th Army — Rome is a free city, and her people are free to worship as they choose. Freedom of religion, perhaps the greatest of the freedoms, has been restored to the Eternal City. The world has cause to be thankful.»

Rabbi Israele Zolli, Grand Rabbi of Rome, spoke to the world in English: «The brave American soldiers, like all the armies of the Allied nations, are the expression and the incarnation in our midst of the ideals of liberty and justice... You fight heroically and victoriously for the ideals of which we are the martyrs.

Rabbi Zolli said «For the men and peoples of the world who today fight against the tyranny of dictatorship there is applicable the proverb of the wise Palestinean doctors, All your actions shall be aimed toward heaven.»

The Rabbi added: «The heroic actions of the Allied nations, even though accomplished in a time of war, enclose the light of the peace to come. Even in the obscure times of war, you sacrificed, prepared and foresaw the coming light of new and better times — days that will conform with the Divine will.» (PWB)

ACC ISSUES NEW RULES FOR CIVILIAN TRAVEL

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

the Brownshirts and other Nazi bodies. The February 1938 and his replacement by the more pliable von Brauchitsch caused a minor sensation. He took part in the 1939 Polish campaign without holding a senior command, and was reported killed in action « in the front line » during the siege of Warsaw. The real circumstances of his death are a mystery.

Quarreled with Hitler

Field Marshal Heinrich von Brauchitsch, who is now 63, quarreled with Hitler, according to reliable stories, when the first attack on Russia was brought to a standstill late in 1941. Brauchitsch had opposed Hitler's attempt to conquer Leningrad, Moscow and the Caucasus in a single gigantic campaign, and when he realised that Moscow could not be taken, councelled a retreat to shorter winter lines.

Hitler was vehemently against this, dismissed the Marshal in early December of that year, and took over command himself. Since this dismissal, little of note has been heard of Brauchitsch.

Sixty-nine-year-old Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt has for some time been regarded as senior member of the old guard in the officers corps, and was considered in his time to be a brilliant strategist. In 1941 he commanded the German Army Group South, which in four months swept through the Ukraine and from the Polish Bug to Rostov.

Curious Communique

Apparently the Group outran its strength, for late in November 1941, Generaloberst von Kleist's army evacuated Rostov, and a curious communique was put out, stating that the retirement had been effected in order better to punish the Rostov inhabitants for their impertinence in resisting the Germans.

In a few days, however, it was obvious that the Germans had been thrown out by a successful Russian counter-offensive, and in December 1941, Hitler relieved Rundstedt of his Russian command, giving him the then more inactive and less important post of commander-in-chief of German forces in France.

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Field Marshal Wilhelm Ritter von Leeb, now 63 years old, in 1941 commanded the German Army Group North advancing on Leningrad. He failed to continue the advance to the centre of the city, and in January 1942 was retired. He is a Bavarian Catholic, like von Stauffenberg, who made the attempt on Hitler's life. Little is known of his political activities.

Nazi Favourite

Field Marshal Fedor von Bock, who is 64, commanded the German march into Austria in 1938 and the unsuccessful attack on Moscow in 1941. He is reliably reported to have quarrelled with Hitler when, in 1942, as commander of the German Army Group South, Bock considered it impossible to take both Stalingrad and the Caucasus and advised a retreat and concentration of forces.

The Chief of Staff Generaloberst Franz Halder took the same stand. Hitler dismissed them both, and continued the double attack which ended in disaster.

Bock was replaced by von Kleist, and Halder by Kurt Zeitzler, who is now 51. In the present purge, Zeitzler, formerly regarded as a Nazi favourite, has been officially

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ACC ISSUES NEW RULES FOR CIVILIAN TRAVEL

ROME, July 23 — The Allied Control Commission today issued new and simplified rules governing civil travel throughout Liberated Italy. Free movement is allowed in all provinces south of zones of military operation, with passes to be issued by chiefs of police in each locality.

Civilians are advised to avoid visiting Naples and Bari, where overcrowding precludes the possibility of finding lodgings. (PWB)

UNITED NATIONS

FINAL DRAFT OF MONETARY AGREEMENT ISSUED

BRETTON WOODS, July 23 — The final draft of the world's first agreement to stabilise currencies in foreign trade, the outcome of the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference which has been in session since July 1, was issued here last night. The prime object of the fund is to « promote international monetary cooperation through a permanent institution which provides machinery for consultation and collaboration on international monetary problems. »

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

The par value of the currency of each member is to be expressed in terms of gold as the common denominator, or in terms of United States dollars « of weight and fineness in effect on July 1, 1944. »

Each member undertakes to collaborate with the fund to promote exchange stability, to maintain orderly exchange agreement with other members, and avoid competitive exchange alterations. The fund provides machinery for changing the par value of members currency only on the members proposal and after consultation with the fund.

Machinery is provided for regulating increases in par values and for sanctioning members who make unauthorised changes in par values. Part of the fund's operation is a system designed to discourage continuing unbalanced trends of currency flowing into the fund. One article makes it impossible for a member to use the fund's resources to meet a large or sustained outflow of capital. Members are required not to engage in transactions with non-member nations which would be contrary to the agreement or purposes of the fund.

Transitional Period

Dealing with the « transitional period », the agreement provides that the fund is not intended to provide facilities for relief or reconstruction, or to deal with international indebtedness growing out of the war. Members have the right to withdraw from the fund at any time by giving notice in writing.

In a speech to the final plenary session of the Conference, the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury and President of the Bretton Woods Conference, Mr. Henry Morgenthau, said, « We came here to work out methods which would do away with economic evils, competitive currency devaluation and the destructive impediments to trade which preceeded the present war. We have succeeded in that effort...

« The result will be of vital importance to everyone in every country. It will help determine whether or not people have jobs and the amount of money they are to find in their weekly pay envelope. » (PWB - Reuter)

ROOSEVELT MESSAGE TO MONETARY CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, July 23 — President Roosevelt sent a message of congratulation on the final draft of the world's first agreement to stabilize currency in foreign trade to U. S. Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., saying:

« The conference has prepared two further foundation stones for the structure of lasting peace and security. The main objective of the conference, at which 44 nations were represented, is to promote international monetary cooperation through a permanent international body, a body with powers and resources adequate to perform the tasks assigned to it. »

At the opening of the plenary sessions of the conference, Mr. Morgenthau again announced the decision of the Soviet government to increase its subscription to the bank. He said: « By this step, the Soviet Union has carried even further its collaboration toward the success of this conference and toward assuring international collaboration in solving the world's post-war problems.

« There exists a curious notion that the protection of national interests and development of international cooperation are conflicting philosophies — that somehow men from different nations cannot work together without sacrificing the interest of their particular nation. I am perfectly certain that no delegate to this conference lost sight of the particular national interest he was sent to represent. The American delegation has at all times been conscious of its primary obligation — the protection of American interests.

« Yet none of us has found any incompatability between

and Bayonne with numerous loopings and doublings back. Three attempts, in one instance, were made to get through to Lyon.

One traveller described the journey as a « kind of triumphal progress for at every station the local inhabitants would come forward with food they could ill spare and with flowers. »

Smashed engines and trucks were passed all along the line. One woman exchange civilian said: « all the way through we felt we were under the protection of the "Maquis". Whenever a smoke signal exploded and we came to a stop, we knew that Frenchmen had put it there as a warning of broken rails ahead. » (PWB - Reuter)

26 NEW SHIPS IN 8 DAYS

WASHINGTON, July 23 — The U. S. Maritime Commission announced yesterday the launching of 26 cargo ships between July 14 and 21. (PWB)

RANDOLPH CHURCHILL IN PLANE CRASH

LONDON, July 24 — Major Randolph Churchill, son of Prime Minister Churchill, was among the survivors of an airplane crash in Yugoslavia, the combined Allied press correspondent reported early today.

The transport plane in which he was travelling with three Russian officers, the political commissar for Yugoslav headquarters, the British writer Evelyn Waugh, and the combined Allied press correspondent Philip Jordon, fell from a distance of 400 feet and burst into flame.

(PWB - Reuter)

OCCUPIED AREAS

NEW JAPANESE CABINET MEETS

WASHINGTON, July 23 — The new Japanese cabinet held its first meeting on Saturday at the Imperial Palace, according to the Japanese News Agency.

A Japanese foreign office spokesman said that the fact that Mamoru Shigemitsu remained as Foreign Minister was a clear indication that the foreign policy of the new government would be one of strengthening close relations between Japan and Germany.

Admiral Namura, former Navy Minister, has been made a member of the Supreme War Council. (PWB - Reuter)

LIBERATION COMMITTEE IN POLAND

MOSCOW, July 23 — The National Council in Poland has announced the formation of a Committee of National Liberation within the country, Moscow Radio said tonight in a Polish-language broadcast on behalf of the Union of Polish Patriots.

The decree establishing the Committee, which will administer civil affairs in liberated areas of Poland, was issued from Moscow, the broadcast said. (PWB)

YUGOSLAVS CUT RAILWAY

LONDON, July 23 — Yugoslav Partisans have destroyed the important Nis-Skoplje rail line in 33 places, cutting off communications with Macedonia and Greece and thus preventing the Germans' bringing up reinforcements from the south, Marshal Tito's communique stated today.

The Kopriynica-Krizerol-Zagreb railway has been cut

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«Yet none of us has found any incompatability between devotion to our own countries and joint action. We found that the only genuine safeguard for our national interests lies in international cooperation. — Through united effort for the attainment of common goals.

«This has been a great lesson taught by war and is a great lesson of contemporary life — that peoples of the earth are inseparably linked to one another by a deep, underlying community of purpose.» (PWB)

BRITISH EXCHANGE CIVILIANS ARRIVE IN LISBON

LISBON, July 23 — The first trainload of the 1,000 British civilian Exchange internees from camps in Germany and France reached Lisbon today after an adventurous journey across Axis-held Europe, Reuter correspondent Douglas Brown reported. There were 292 men, women and children in a train, which took two weeks to complete a three-day journey.

The Germans used the train as a shield. It was usually accompanied by troop and munition trains, and whenever the train had to wait while the line ahead was repaired, it was shunted on a vital bridge or near a war factory.

The fantastic route the train took was from Langres, Beaune, Nevers, Bourges, Roanne, Saint Etienne, Lyon, Montelimar, Orange, Avignon, Nimes, Montpellier, Toulouse

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The Koprivnica-Krizeroi-Zagreb railway has been cut in 42 places, the communique added, thus rendering useless important communications with Hungary. (PWB - Reuter)

SWEDISH PRO-NAZI PAPER BANNED

STOCKHOLM, July 23 — The Swedish pro-Nazi paper DAGPOSTEN has been banned from all military mess rooms and offices in Sweden by order of General Helge Jung, commander in chief of the Swedish army.

The grounds for the ban given are that DAGPOSTEN has received foreign economic support and has placed itself at the disposal of foreign interests. (PWB)

TWO MORE NAZI GENERALS WRITTEN OFF

MOSCOW, July 23 — The Soviet communique announced tonight the capture of Major General Liendemann, commander of the 361st Infantry Division. The German general was captured, together with 15,000 officers and men, southwest of Brody.

It was also announced that Major Geiter, commander of the 340th Infantry Division, was killed. (PWB - Radio Moscow)

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

WAR COMMUNIQUES

ITALY

ADVANCED AFHQ, ITALY, July 23 — Todays communique:

LAND: Troops of the 8th Army in the Tiber Valley, after heavy fighting for over a week, have seized the town of Città di Castello. In the Monte San Michele area troops of the 8th Army have gained more ground and are approaching the town of Greve. On the Adriatic coast Polish troops of the 8th Army have made more gains against increasing enemy resistance, covering the enemy's lateral communications southwest from Senigallia.

American troops of the 5th Army have consolidated and improved their positions on the line of the river Arno, and have cleared a substantial area of enemy resistance in the coastal sector between Leghorn and Pisa.

AIR: Strong forces of heavy bombers yesterday struck at an oil refinery at Ploesti and other military objectives in Rumania.

In northern Italy, and in the battle area tactical aircraft attacked enemy communications and other targets, while other aircraft struck at objectives in Yugoslavia.

Early reports show that in these operations five enemy aircraft were destroyed and 28 Allied planes are missing. Six aircraft are missing from night operations July 21 22. MAAF flew about 1800 sorties. (PWB - PRO)

WESTERN FRONT (I)

SHAEF, July 23 — Today's communique:

In the Caen sector, east of the Orne, Allied troops have cleared the enemy from the village of Etavaux. North of Periers, we have crossed the Seves River in the vicinity of the village of Seves. Our forces advanced southeast of Eterville and Maltot is in our hands. Fuel dumps at Foret de Couches Messei and Chateau de Tortu were attacked by medium bombers early yesterday evening. Escorted night bombers attacked rail lines at Bourth and military buildings near Vannes.

Bridges near Brest and Cholet were hit by fighters and fighter bombers. Locomotives were attacked, tracks severed and trucks destroyed in the areas of Lorient, Chartres and Angers. Two of our aircraft are missing. (PWB - Reuter)

WESTERN FRONT (II)

WESTERN FRONT - II

SHAEF, July 23 — Tonight's communique:

Allied troops east of Caen cleared the enemy from the village of Emieville.

Enemy couter-attacks were repulsed in the regions of yesterday's advances near Maltot and near Seves in the western sector.

Medium and light bombers this morning attacked six rail targets leading to the battle zone. The results were unobserved.

Other bombers before dawn harassed enemy communications at Rouen, Vierzon-Ville and a numer of Seine crossings. (PWB - Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, July 23 — Sunday night's Soviet Communique:

Troops of the 3rd Pre-Baltic Front, on July 23, captured by storm the town of Pskov, stronghold of the Germans, and important communication center, and also occupied

including: Belvini, Barovniki, Kostokauda, Zaluki, Kolodno, Bobrinushka, Polvarki Velikie, Malinka, Trustyanitsa, Kleniki, and the railway station of Zhednya, (within 18 kilometers southeast of Byelostok.)

In the direction of Brest, our troops continuing their offensive, captured the town of Bludava, and also occupied over 60 other populated localities, including: Gorodische, Zamostsi, Devershani, Kilomovichi, Cherne, (within 6 kilometers northeast of Brest), Temli, Gostin, Lesna, Ganna, Kuzavka, Zhukovo, Kaplonasi.

Northwest and west of Kholm, our troops, developing successful offensive, occupied with fighting over 300 populated localities, including: Parchev, Sosnovitse, Starie and Novie Uzekhu, Zozdovka, Zezulin, Pugachu, and the railway stations of Zavadovice, and Reyovek. Our troops broke into the town of Lublin and engaged the enemy in street fighting.

West and southwest of Vladimir-Volinsky, our troops in the course of successful offensive, captured the town and railway station of Grubeshuk, and also occupied with fighting over 80 other populated localities, including: Yaroslavets, Teratin, Terebin, Turkovitse, Brostislavitse, Zakhodnya, Bondish, and the railway stations of Teratin, Turkovitsa, Laschuk, Brestislavitsa, and Mazell.

West of Rava Russkaya, our troops, developing successful offensive, captured the town of Tarnogrud, and also occupied with fighting over 250 other populated localities, including: Lazuri, Barovina, Peskov, Dumbrovitsa, Dobra, Bezovnitsa, Visotsko, and the railway stations of Novaya Greblya, Ozenitsa, and Terokul. On a number of sectors, our troops have reached the River San.

Southwest of Brody, our troops have accomplished the liquidation of encircled enemy groups. According to preliminary reports, over 15,000 German officers and men were taken prisoners in the course of this operation. Among the prisoners was the Commander of the 361 German Infantry Division, Major General Liendemann. Our troops captured the following trophies: 63 tanks, over 500 guns of all calibers, 625 mortars, 50 armored transports, over 3,500 motor vehicles.

The enemy left on the battlefield over 30,000 corpses of its officers and men, including the Commander of the 340 German Infantry Division, Major General Boiter.

West and southwest of Tarnopol, our troops developing successful offensive occupied with fighting over 150 populated localities, including: Dunaius, Pletenitsa, Guliatintsi, Petrilov, and the railway stations of Zhoichev, Podkumlianiki. Our troops have reached the River Gnilaya Lipa along its entire course.

There are no material changes on other sectors of the front.

During July 22, our troops destroyed or damaged on all fronts a total of 94 German tanks. In air combat and by anti-aircraft fire 66 enemy planes were shot down.

(PWB - Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ROME, July 23 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

All of Liguria is in ferment as a result of the increasing of the Patriots, who have inflicted severe blows on Nazi-Fascist troops.

After violent fighting some German garrisons near Imperia have been captured, together with substantial stocks of arms and munition.

Many German soldiers have been wounded by acts of sabotage carried out in Genoa. The railway line from Genoa to Ovada has been damaged by Patriots' attacks. The same happened on the important railway from Serravalle to Serivia.

Electrical power plants of the [illegible]

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

attacked enemy communications and other targets, while other aircraft struck at objectives in Yugoslavia.

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Northwest and west of Sebezh, our troops in the course of their offensive, captured the town and railway junction of Lidza, district center of Latvian S.S.R., and also occupied with fighting over 80 other populated localities, including: the town and railway station of Karsava, Debushava, Polikhovo, Barakava, Terekhi, Tilga, Kaunaka, and the railway station of Istesna.

In the direction of Dvinsk, our troops, developing their offensive, occupied with fighting over 150 populated localities, including: Levi, Andruhene, Sommerseta, Agluna, Peisava, Urshani, Krivosheevo, Malonovo, Vetspils, and the railway stations of Izvolka, Naume, Zabuni. Our troops have cut the Rezekne-Rezhitsa-Dvinsk railway and highway.

Northwest and south of Poneverzhesk, our troops, continuing their offensive, occupied with fighting over 200 populated localities, including: Solonet, Belozi, Korsakishki, Upita, Rogovo, Genakine, Grikale, Reneisani, Siii, Lani, Kovyani, Vitleshki.

In the direction of Byelostok, our troops in the course of their offensive, occupied over 70 populated localities.

West of Rava Russkaya, our troops, developing successful offensive, captured the town of Turnogrud, and also occupied with fighting over 250 other populated localities, including: Lazari, Barovina, Peskov, Dumbrovitsa, Dobra, Bezovnitsa, Visotsko, and the railway stations of Novaya Grebiya, Ozenitsa, and Torokul. On a number of sectors, our troops have reached the River San.

Southwest of Brody, our troops have accomplished the liquidation of encircled enemy groups. According to preliminary reports, over 15,000 German officers and men were taken prisoners in the course of this operation. Among the prisoners was the Commander of the 361 German Infantry Division, Major General Liendemann. Our troops captured the following trophies: 68 tanks, over 500 guns of all calibers, 625 mortars, 50 armored transports, over 3,500 motor vehicles.

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(PWB - Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ROME, July 23 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

All of Liguria is in ferment as a result of the increasing of the Patriots, who have inflicted severe blows on Nazi-Fascist troops.

After violent fighting some German garrisons near Imperia have been captured, together with substantial stocks of arms and munition.

Many German soldiers have been wounded by acts of sabotage carried out in Genoa. The railway line from Genoa to Ovada has been damaged by Patriots' attacks. The same happened on the important railway from Serravalle to Serivia.

Electrical power plants, either railway or industrial, have also been damaged along the Riviera. Enemy transport along the highways of Liguria has become hazardous.

German and Fascists have suffered heavy losses in Val Taleggio.

A group of Patriots carried out successful operations in the zone of Borgotaro, province of Parma, keeping the village under their control.

In Tuscany, the Marches and in Emilia, interference with the Germans' lines of communications continues. In many places recently liberated, the frontal attack of Anglo-American forces has been accompanied by armed insurrections on the part of Patriots acting behind the enemy lines.

(PWB)

GERMAN

FROM THE FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, July 23 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

In Normandy, bitter fighting went on yesterday for the possession of some villages to the south of Caen, which changed several times and finally remained in our hands. During attacks to the southwest of Caen, the enemy succeeded in making a local breach in our lines which was sealed up.

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The 21st Tank Division, under the command of Major General Fauchtinger, which has distinguished itself again and again in the invasion battle has done superbly once more during the fighting of the last few days.

In southeastern France, 268 terrorists were encounted for in an area which was strongly bandit infested.

Heavy V-1 retaliation fire continues to be directed against the greater area of London.

In Italy the enemy made many local attacks yesterday as well which were repelled. At some sectors the fighting was still going on in the evening hours.

In the east, the battle for defence continues to rage with great fury. In the region of Lemberg spearheads of the attacking enemy reached the eastern outskirts of the town. Further to the northwest, mechanized forces of the Soviets are striking forwards towards the San, and to the west of the Upper Bug, the enemy is pressing forward to the area of Lublin. Our divisions are offering stiff resistance to the advancing enemy at all points.

Violent fighting is also going on between Brest-Litovsk and Grodno.

Numerous attacks of the Soviets were repelled and enemy forces which had penetrated into the German lines were brought to a halt. To the northwest of Grodno, the enemy was forced back to the east by counter-attacks. To the northeast of Kovno, our bravely fighting grenadiers brought the Soviets to a halt.

Between Dvinsk and Lake Peipus, strong enemy infantry and tank forces were stopped in the main, 50 Soviet tanks were destroyed. In two places where the German front has been breached, violent fighting is still in progress.

After the demolitions of all military objects, the ruins of Ostrov and Pskov were evacuated.

German battle plane squadrons took effective part in the ground fighting and inflicted high losses in men and material on the Soviets; 59 enemy aircraft were shot down. During the night, German bombers attacked the railway station of Molodeczno; large fires were started and explosions were observed.

An American bomber force dropped bombs in the area of Ploesti. German, Rumanian and Bulgarian air defense forces shot down 28 enemy aircraft. (PWB - Radio Berlin)

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Interior S.C.

INFORMATION DIVISION
ACC

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service compiled by P.W.B.

Psychological Warfare Branch, I N C., A F H Q — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512

No. 33 — 22 July 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Ostrov captured by Red Army; 5th Army patrols in Pisa area as Poles cross Esino on 15-mile front; Heavies hit targets in Sudetenland; Allies advance from Caen in all directions, Canadians retake Troarn; Largest force of 8th USAAF hits Reich; American forces land on Guam; Hengyang holds firm; Conflict in Reich. Himmler to command; 170,000 evacuated from London area.

LIBERATED ITALY — Program for Patriot recognition adopted; AMG takes over in desolated Leghorn.

UNITED NATIONS — Roosevelt accepts nomination.

OCCUPIED AREAS — Reprisal shooting of Mandel reported; Holland may annex part of Germany.

WAR FRONTS

OSTROV CAPTURED BY RED ARMY

MOSCOW, July 21 — In a special order of the day to General Maslennikov, Marshal Stalin announced the capture of the vital road and rail center of Ostrov, main point of routes leading into Latvia and Estonia.

Troops of the 3rd Baltic Front captured this powerful German stronghold controlling roads into the Baltic states by a skillful outflanking maneuver during their offensive which was first announced only 48 hours ago. Ostrov is about 10 miles east of the Latvian border, and about 25 miles southeast of the nearest point on the Estonian frontier.

In Lithuania, General Bagramyan's push around the flank of the German fortress of Dvinsk has made new and important progress. More than 30 towns were taken, including the railway stations of Panumenelis and Klapurishkis, which are 50 and 60 miles, respectively, west of Dvinsk, and are 60 miles inside Lithuania. The capture of these rail stations cuts the rail line to Dvinsk from Memel, thereby cuts off the most direct communication between Germany and von Lindemann's northern army group. Supplies to the German Army in that region will now have to go on over bridgeheads and captured the big village of Krystynopol on the western bank, and also took the town of Sokal.

North of Brest-Litovsk the advance toward Bialystok continues and the town of Gordok, 20 miles east of the city, was taken after its garrison of one battalion was wiped out.

There is no news from Russian sources about General Chernyakovsky's sweep toward East Prussia, but German reports speak of fighting only seven miles from the frontier.

According to reports from Ankara, the Germans are preparing to evacuate the Bulgarian Black Sea ports of Varna and Burgas. A BBC broadcast said that the move was a result of a Russian request which made such evacuation a condition for the maintenance of Soviet-Bulgarian relations.

Reuter reported that Russian airmen sank a 3,500-ton German supply ship in the Gulf of Finland.

(PWB - Reuter)

5TH ARMY PATROLS PROBING IN PISA AREA
POLES CROSS ESINO ON 15-MILE FRONT

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY July 21 — With American forces of the 5th Army within less than six miles of historic Pisa, and confronted with heavy enemy artillery fire against both forward elements and the captured port of Leghorn, the Allied Armies in Italy today reported «one of the quietest 24-hour periods» since the present offensive began.

Enemy resistance was still being encountered north of Highway 67, leading into Leghorn from Florence, where a handful of German strongpoints were holding out between the Antifosseto Canal and the Arno River. At least one 5th Army patrol crossed the Arno River Wednesday night, and others were engaged in mopping up small enemy sniper parties and isolated pockets of resistance. Enemy patrols were also active, and one party made its way into the village of Cascina, eight miles southeast of Pisa, and on the Arno's southern banks. Pillboxes and anti-tank guns have been constructed by the enemy to guard all shallow spots along the Arno, where the stream might be forded.

On the Adriatic coast, however, Polish troops crossed the Esino River north of Ancona along a 15-mile front, continuing their rapid pursuit of withdrawing German forces. Leading elements of the Polish forces were nearing the towns of Montemarciano, Gabella, Monte San Vito, and Morro d'Alba, all north of the stream, while troops of the Corps of Italian Liberation had cut the important lateral Highway 67 and pushed beyond Iesi, 10 miles in from the coast.

On the 8th Army front, only patrol action marked the stubborn fighting in the upper Tiber Valey, although gains of three miles or more were made in the Arezzo sector.

With clearing weather, 5th Army engineers began a survey of damage effected by the retreating Germans in the great port of Leghorn. From preliminary reports, it is apparent that the possibility of restoring the port is not yet a certainty. The enemy methodically destroyed every

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In the southern sector of the Russian front, the Germans are throwing up barricades in the northern outskirts of Lvov, as Marshal Koniev's troops batter their way closer to the city, a Reuter report stated. The Red Army is moving through intense heat over roads turned into quagmires by several days of rain.

They are getting an enthusiastic reception from Ukrainians and Poles alike. A New York TIMES correspondent wrote that Poles surround advance tank units and ask how they can join the Red Army.

One wing of General Rokossovsky's army is closing in on the German fortress of Brest-Litovsk, another gateway to the west. While some columns are in sight of the city from the north, others are sweeping in from the east, where they have been clearing the Pripet Marshes.

Many prisoners were taken when the Red Army captured the city of Kobryn, 27 miles east of Brest-Litovsk, and a big concentration of locomotives and freight cars were captured.

The Red Army opened an artillery barrage across the river Bug, the starting point of the German offensive against Russia in 1941, at a new point south of Brest-Litovsk. Pontoons and bridge-building units are now moving up the river after Marshal Rokossovsky's swift advance from Kovel.

The Nazis made strenuous efforts to check the Russians at the Bug, but they were insufficient. The Red Army threw

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On the 8th Army front, only patrol action marked the stubborn fighting in the upper Tiber Valley, although gains of three miles or more were made in the Arezzo sector.

With clearing weather, 5th Army engineers began a survey of damage effected by the retreating Germans in the great port of Leghorn. From preliminary reports, it is apparent that the possibility of restoring the port is not yet a certainty. The enemy methodically destroyed every potentially valuable facility in the harbor before withdrawing, and has sunk 16 ships in the fairways of the two entrances to the inner port. The quays themselves have been blown up by demolition charges set every few feet along their length, and must be completely rebuilt before they can be utilized, it was said.

Not a single one of 35 big power cranes and the 21 warehouses around the harbor escaped the enemy's

LATE BULLETIN

PLOT LASTED SIX HOURS, SAYS BERLIN

LONDON, July 21 — The German news agency said tonight that «it is officially announced in Berlin that the plot lasted no more than six hours, from the moment the attempt was made to when the last conspirator was detained. Not a single drop of blood, except that of the traitors, has been spilled.»

The report failed to explain how the death of one member of Hitler's entourage, announced in the original statement, came about without the spilling of «innocent» blood.

(PWB - Reuter)

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 782021

systematic devastation. The approaches to the harbor, and the port area itself, have been sown with mines, and bridges across the waterways have been demolished.

The enemy still has clear observation of the port from the 3,000 foot-high Monte Pisano, north of the Arno and between Pisa and Lucca. It is from the slopes of this mountain mass that the heavy German guns are carrying out harassing fire on the city. (PMB - PRO)

NAZIS HOLD 232 ITALIANS AS HOSTAGES

WITH 8TH ARMY NEAR GUBBIO, ITALY, July 21 — Robert Vermillion, United Press war correspondent, said in a dispatch from this front that German troops are holding a group of 232 Italian refugees, including 70 children, as hostages in a monastery near here to insure the Nazis' safety from Allied troops.

A priest of the monastery, which is atop Monte Ingino, served as a message bearer, and said that the helpless refugees are kneeling almost constantly in prayer while, 600 metres below, British troops are withholding their fire. In the meantime, the fanatical group of Nazis in the monastery are firing indiscriminately at the Allied troops.

The message brought from the Germans to the British troops read: "We'll defend this position to the last man, and will see to it that the civilians die with us." (PWB-UP)

RUSSIANS OF GERMAN DIVISION DESERT

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, July 21 — The German 162 Enfrantry Division, a so-called "Russian Legionary" division of the German Army, now opposing the 5th Army near Pisa, lost many of its soldiers in Yugoslavia because they deserted to join up with the Partisans, a captured enemy document revealed.

The document, written in Russian and addressed to the troops of the 303d Regiment of the division, by the regimental commander, related an incident last February, when the division was in Yugoslavia, in which the Legionaries, mostly Kalmaks, killed their German non-commissioned Officers and passed over to the Partisan lines. The commander appealed to the troops to report such "traitors and disturbers of orders." (PWB-PRO)

HEAVIES HIT TARGETS IN SUDETENLAND

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, July 21 — Up to 500 heavy American bombers of the 15th Allied Air Force crossed the Alps today to hit targets in the Sudetenland, 125 miles south of Berlin.

Fortresses and Liberators, escorted by long-range Mustangs and Lightnings, bombed targets in Brux. A heavy smoke screen was used by the enemy to cover the targets, which were not identified in the communique. Intense flak and some enemy fighters were encountered.

The raid represented a round-trip of 1,400 miles.

118,000 Tons of Bombs

Italy-based bombers have dropped 118,000 tons of bombs on enemy targets in the Mediterranean theatre during the past 6 1/2 months, it was announced today.

The biggest tonnage dropped on a single target was at Ploesti, Germany's number one oil producing center, which received 8,000 tons in 12 attacks. (PWB - PRO)

17 Enemy Fighters Downed

It is a vital road junction which the Germans fought to the last man to hold. They tried to pull up reserves of infantry supported by armor, but the violence of the Allied attack gave Rommel no time to line up his reserves before Allied tanks were crunching over the cobblestones of the main street.

The first attack was made yesterday by Canadians, who were almost choked with dust. In the course of the attack, rain started to fall and has been falling ever since, coating the whole area with dough-like mud, the correspondent added.

The Canadians fought their way in late yesterday afternoon, but retired about a mile north last night in face of the heaviest counter-attack yet launched by the Germans south of Caen. Air support was out of the question, and even artillery was unable to provide a heavy barrage.

The village is hardly more than a cluster of houses, but it stands on high ground which commands German positions farther south. The Germans apparently intended to hold the feature at all costs, and snipers and machine guns still infest the wheatfields.

Canadian troops advanced over a mile toward St. Martin de Fontenay, five miles south of Caen beyond St. Andre sur Orne. South of the Caumont-Tilly road, British units advanced 1,000 yards. In spite of the unfavorable weather, the Allied line has steadily pushed further ahead from Caen in the past 24 hours.

It is now eight miles from Caen, north of Troarn, six miles southeast along the road to Mezidon and five miles to the south near Veriers.

Allied troops now hold the front firmly along the Orne from Caen to Saint Andre. The deepest penetration to the south of Caen is at a point 1,000 yards west of the village of Veriers.

North of Troarn, the line has pushed forward to a point about 1,000 yards west of Bures to give Montgomery's men the best positions in this area since D-day. They are now dangerously flanking Bois de Bavant, which is strongly held by Germans.

A Reuter correspondent, describing the battle for Troarn, vital key to the valley of the River Dives and the ground to the west, said: "German Tiger tanks rushed out to meet British armored spearheads which broke through to the station, but advancing Allied tanks evaded battle to sweep on to the dominating high ground south of the town which they still hold firmly."

One of the main links in the anti-tank screen has been over-run with the capture of Frenouville, and today immensity of the battle has decreased with the Allies consolidating and strengthening their grip on the 30 square miles they have already won since the start of the assault.

The new German infantry division, identified on the battlefield as the 272nd, has come from a long way east, under von Kluge's command, but it is unlikely that it has yet been fully committed to battle.

Canadian infantry have put up a particularly excellent performance, it was reported here today, by pushing out of Faubourg de Vaucelles to Fleurs.

Canadian troops have also seized the dominating hill 67, and have forced the Germans to abandon Maltot, on the opposite bank of the Orne, although the village has not yet been occupied by Allied troops.

To the west of Caen, the village of Noyers, scene of much bitter fighting, has been captured, along with the neighbouring village of Monts. Fighting continues in Evrecy and Bougy. The capture of Granville now gives Montgomery control of the Caen-Caumont road.

On the western sector of the front, American troops advancing down the road from Carentan have captured the village of Raids, 3 1/2 miles northeast of Periers. General

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The biggest tonnage dropped on a single target was at Ploesti, Germany's number one oil producing center, which received 8,000 tons in 12 attacks.

(PWB - PRO)

17 Enemy Fighters Downed

Italy based heavy bombers and their escorts shot down 17 enemy fighters yesterday in their third consecutive day's attack on targets in southern Germany.

Good results were reported in the assault on tank motor works at Friedrichshaten, and at airfields nearby and in the Munich area.

Tactical Air Force planes bombed at least 11 road and rail bridges in northern Italy, and destroyed 25 freight cars and damaged 50 others in attacks on rail lines and sidings. Gun positions, motor transport, ammunition dumps, and bridges and rails were also hit in the battle area.

RAF Wellingtons, in a night attack in the Adriatic struck an enemy destroyer off Porto Garibaldi, and started fires among harbour installations in the same area. Other shipping was attacked off the Yugoslav coast, and fighters shot up transport columns in Yugoslavia.

In these operations, 13 heavy bombers and two other aircraft are missing.

ADVANCE FROM CAEN IN ALL DIRECTIONS CANADIANS RETAKE TROARN

SHAEF, July 21 — In mud so deep that they repeatedly slipped and fell as they pressed forward, Canadian troops made their second assault in 24 hours to recapture the tactically important village of Bourguebus, five miles southeast of Caen, reported a «Reuter» correspondent.

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On the western sector of the front, American troops advancing down the road from Carentan have captured the village of Raids, 3 1/2 miles northeast of Periers. General Bradley's troops have also occupied the village of Seves, and have straightened out their line.

Dispatches from this sector stated that the Germans are still pouring artillery and mortar shells into Saint Lô from the high ground to the south.

American patrols near the coast have crossed the Ay River at several points in the vicinity of Lessay.

A Reuter correspondent stated that, seizing the advantage of comparative respite from Allied air attack provided by bad weather yesterday, German road and rail reinforcements are swarming along all routes from the east and southeast towards the hard-pressed Orne battlefront.

Long convoys with dimmed headlights were seen by Mosquito intruders last night. All indications were that Rommel is taking big risks to build up the 25 divisions which he has already packed in against General Montgomery, and last night Air Chief Marshal Harris dispatched a powerful striking fleet of four-engined heavies to hit Courtrai, north of Lille, one of the biggest traffic bottlenecks between the low countries and the battlefield.

Bombers defied the bad weather to strike marshalling yards, and got excellent results. Mosquitos were responsible for starting fires among long motor convoys north of Paris. Others flew over Seine pontoons, and harassed other reinforcements crossing to the west.

Near Amiens, two trains loaded with enemy tanks were effectively bombed by fighter bombers. The Allied planes

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damaged a bridge over the Somme, and destroyed railroad rolling stock at Abancourt and Sable sur Sarthe, northeast of Angers. A highway bridge at Gisors was attacked, and rail lines were cut at several places north of Laval and at Le Mans.

Light bombers, with fighter escort, hit the rail center of Chaulnes, near Amiens, and destroyed much rolling stock.

Coastal aircraft attacked enemy surface craft in the Channel. One enemy aircraft was shot down near St. Quentin. Two of our fighters are missing.

(PWB - Reuter - BBC)

LARGEST FORCE OF 8TH USAAF HITS REICH

LONDON, July 21 — The largest number of 8th USAAF planes to take to the air simultaneously — 1,200 bombers escorted by nearly 800 fighters — today flew over Germany, USAAF headquarters announced this evening.

The targets attacked were an aircraft assembly plant at Regensburg, ball bearing factories at Schweinfurt and Eveisbach, and a number of other targets in southern Germany.

The Air Ministry reported that RAF bombers dropped more than 4,500 tons of bombs on objectives in Germany, Belgium, and France during yesterday afternoon and night. The bombing included strategic attacks on flying bomb installations and German industries and railway yards in Belgium. Two of the largest synthetic oil concerns still working in the Ruhr, at Homberg and Bottrop, were attacked.

The Associated Press said today within the last four days, Germany and objectives on her immediate borders have been hit by Allied air armadas totalling more than 10,000 planes.

In daylight yesterday, medium forces of heavy bombers struck at a number of targets in south Germany, including an aircraft components factory and an aerodrome at Friedrichshafen, and another airfield at Memmingen, south of Munich. These bombers flew from bases in Italy. Tactical aircraft of MAAF attacked enemy supply lines and other objectives in the north of Italy and over the battle area. Fighters were engaged in offensive sweeps over Yugoslavia. In these operations 17 enemy aircraft were destroyed, and 15 Allied planes did not return to their bases. MAAF flew about 1,400 sorties.

Yesterday morning, over 1,200 Flying Fortresses and Liberators of the 8th USAAF, with an escort of hundreds of Lightnings, struck at the Leipzig area. Their targets included the aero-engine factories at Dessau, the ballbearing factory at Leipzig, Messerschmidt assembly plants at Mockau and Gotha, air component and motor transport factories at Russelsheim, and oil plants at Merseburg and Lutzkendorf.

The Germans continued their flying bomb attacks on London and the southern English counties during the night and in daylight today. Numbers of the projectiles were shot down over the Channel last night by RAF fighters and AA artillery fire. Some that landed in the target areas caused damage and a few casualties. In one district of southern England a number of persons were sent to hospital after being rescued from houses wrecked by flying bombs.

(PWB - Reuter)

"RHINO FERRY" IN NORMANDY LANDINGS

LONDON, July 21 — Headquarters of the U. S. Naval Forces in Europe announced that the "rhino ferry" was one of the most valuable innovations used by the Allies in the Normandy landings. It was developed by the Engineer Corps of the U. S. Navy.

The "rhino," a self-propelled barge, is made up of a number of the navy's prefabricated pontoons, which were used in ferrying tanks, guns, and other war material the

Ships and carrier-based planes carried out the bombardment, and many shore defenses had been knocked out when the troops arrived on the beaches.

The landings are being directed by Rear Admiral Connelly, who commanded the amphibious forces in the Sicily and Salerno landings. (PWB - BBC)

JAP PACIFIC BASES ATTACKED

PEARL HARBOR, July 21 — Admiral Chester Nimitz announced yesterday in a communique that American heavy bombers had carried out a successful attack on enemy installations and shipping in the Bonin Island, less than 300 miles from the Japanese mainland.

The communique said that, in addition to damaging enemy shore installations at Chichi Jima and Haha, the American bombers either destroyed or damaged four Japanese coastal vessels, one cargo ship, and 11 seaplanes.

Meanwhile, successful aerial attacks were carried out on other Japanese bases in the Pacific.

It was also announced that on July 18, Army Liberators of the 7th AAF carried out a successful attack on the Japanese naval base of Dublon, in the Truk atoll. Seven American planes were damaged in this raid, but they all returned to their bases safely.

Other American aerial units carried on raids on enemy installations in the Marshall Islands.

General Douglas MacArthur's communique, issued from the advance Allied Headquarters in New Guinea, announced today that Allied ground forces carried out a series of counter-attacks which offset Japanese attempts to penetrate the southern flank of the Allied line.

American troops fought hard and successfully to hold their line along the river, about 15 miles east of the Aitape airstrips. Small Japanese groups which crossed the river did considerable sniping in the dense foliage, but they are being steadily mopped up by American forces, the communique added.

Thirty-four tons of bombs were dropped on the harbor areas of Rabaul. In New Ireland, U. S. planes attacked coastal targets.

Allied medium bombers attacked enemy installations in the Dili township of Timor, and also harbor shipping there, sinking a small freighter and damaging a larger one.

In the Tanimbar Islands, Allied patrol planes bombed the Selaroe airdrome. (PWB - Reuter)

HENGYANG HOLDS FIRM

CHUNGKING, July 21 — The Chinese garrison at Hengyang continued to hold firm today after a three-week siege, while American planes, supporting the Chinese ground forces, carried out a series of devastating raids on Japanese installations and supply columns, it was announced here.

Lieutenant General Stilwell's headquarters announced in a communique that the American planes scored direct hits on enemy wireholders, bombed and strafed enemy troop columns, and destroyed Japanese water supply craft on the Siang River.

Hengyang, which is 270 miles southwest of Canton, has been threatened for three weeks, but hard-fighting Chinese forces have repelled the enemy with heavy losses.

Meanwhile, other ground units continued their offensive in central Hunan Province, at a point 21 miles north of Hengyang, in what appears to be a major effort to relieve the Chinese garrison of that city, the Chinese High Command announced in a communique.

The communique also stated that Chinese troops have routed Japanese units sent to the relief of the besieged Pingka garrison in western Yunan Province. The announcement said that the Japanese rearguard was attacked 10 miles west of Pingka, while attacks on the Pingka garrison itself

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Belgium, and France during yesterday afternoon and night. The bombing included strategic attacks on flying bomb installations and German industries and railway yards in Belgium. Two of the largest synthetic oil concerns still working in the Ruhr, at Homberg and Bottrop, were attacked.

The Associated Press said today within the last four days, Germany and objectives on her immediate borders have been hit by Allied air armadas totalling more than 10,000 planes.

In daylight yesterday, medium forces of heavy bombers struck at a number of targets in south Germany, including an aircraft components factory and an aerodrome at Friedrichshafen, and another airfield at Memmingen, south of Munich. These bombers flew from bases in Italy. Tactical aircraft of MAAF attacked enemy supply lines and other objectives in the north of Italy and over the battle area. Fighters were engaged in offensive sweeps over Yugoslavia. In these operations 17 enemy aircraft were destroyed, and 15 Allied planes did not return to their bases. MAAF flew about 1,400 sorties.

Yesterday morning, over 1,200 Flying Fortresses and Liberators of the 8th USAAF, with an escort of hundreds of Lightnings, struck at the Leipzig area. Their targets included the aero-engine factories at Dessau, the ballbearing factory at Leipzig, Messerschmidt assembly plants at Mockau and Gotha, air component and motor transport factories at Russelsheim, and oil plants at Merseburg and Lutzkendorf.

The Germans continued their flying bomb attacks on London and the southern English counties during the night and in daylight today. Numbers of the projectiles were shot down over the Channel last night by RAF fighters and AA artillery fire. Some that landed in the target areas caused damage and a few casualties. In one district of southern England, a number of persons were sent to hospital after being rescued from houses wrecked by flying bombs.

(PWB - Reuter)

"RHINO FERRY" IN NORMANDY LANDINGS

LONDON, July 21 — Headquarters of the U. S. Naval Forces in Europe announced that the "rhino ferry" was one of the most valuable innovations used by the Allies in the Normandy landings. It was developed by the Engineer Corps of the U. S. Navy.

The "rhino," a self-propelled barge, is made up of a number of the navy's prefabricated pontoons, which were used in ferrying tanks, guns, and other war material the last few hundred yards between vessels and the beach.

The ferry is made up of 30 pontoons in a row, six rows bolted together, with overall dimensions of 160 feet by 30.

Displacing approximately 275 tons, the ferry has a shallow draft compared with a loaded tank-landing craft, making it suitable for the long, shallow beaches of Normandy.

The U. S. Navy also developed the pontoon tug in much the same manner as the "rhino ferry," only smaller in size. Floating dry docks were also used. (OWI)

AMERICAN FORCES LAND ON GUAM

LONDON, July 21 — American assault troops and Marines have landed on Guam Island in the Pacific, the first landing on American territory seized by the Japanese. They have established beachheads, and the last report was that the landings were still going on against moderate opposition.

Guam Island is about 1,200 miles east of Japan, and is a stepping-stone to the Philippines. It has been bombarded for 17 days in succession, and yesterday saw the longest and heaviest attack any Pacific Island has been given in preparation for a landing.

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The communique also stated that Chinese troops have routed Japanese units sent to the relief of the besieged Pingka garrison in western Yunan Province. The announcement said that the Japanese rearguard was attacked 10 miles west of Pingka, while attacks on the Pingka garrison itself were being pressed. The Japanese garrison is reported to be greatly weakened by heavy casualties suffered in futile efforts to penetrate the Chinese siege. (PWB - Reuter)

CONFLICT IN REICH - HIMMLER TO COMMAND

LONDON, July 21 — Conflict between the Nazi regime and Hitler's former military leaders, recently relieved of their commands, has broken out in Germany following the attempt on Hitler's life yesterday. Heinrich Himmler has been named commander-in-chief of the armed forces within the Reich to suppress the anti-Nazi uprising. The Gestapo has taken over in the crisis.

Reports from within Germany have been contradictory, and the Goebbels machine itself has issued conflicting accounts, but the following facts emerge:

1. The abortive attempt to assassinate Hitler was an organized movement under high-ranking German generals and field marshals who had recently broken with the Nazis.

2. This anti-Nazi military organization has directly asked the people for support, and has issued independent orders to the armed forces.

3. Following Hitler's extraordinary address to the people early today, both Marshal Goering and Admiral Doenitz ar-

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

dressed appeals for loyalty to the Air Force and the Navy, respectively.

4. A special air force operating inside Germany has been established under Colonel General Stumpf, who has been ordered by Goering to place himself at the disposal of Himmler.

5. The chief of staff, Colonel General Zeitsler, has been dismissed and replaced by Colonel General Guderian, who has been named chief of the forces inside Germany under Himmler.

The most explicit details were contained in Goering's desperate appeal to the Luftwaffe.

The Air Reichsmarshal, long a bulwark in the Nazi hierarchy, said that the «military clique» responsible for the attempt on Hitler's life was spreading «confusion» throughout the country by issuing false orders to the Army and Air Force. He decreed that henceforth all flight orders to the air forces inside Germany must come either from himself or Stumpf. He admitted that the uprising was led by former members of the German High Command who had recently broken with the Nazis. Such a list of generals would include the once-favored names of Brauchitsch, Rundstedt, Falkenhausen, Manstein, Bock, Leeb and Kleist.

The extent of the crisis was indicated in a remark by Nazi leader Alfred Rosenburg, quoted by DNB, who said:

«The attempt to assassinate Hitler represents the opening of hostilities on a fifth front — the head and heart of the German war commands.»

Reuter's military correspondent in London reported that evidence was accumulating that Hitler had planned another Stalingrad in the Baltic theater, and that the military was in revolt against another blood bath.

«The northern army groups,» he wrote, «are disengaging in Latvia and Estonia, but they are staying in the Baltic; 30 divisions of the 15th and 18th Armies have been ordered to hold on. This decision is certainly linked with the revolt of the German generals.»

Details of the actual assassination attempt were lacking. The official announcement said high explosives were used, and that several members of Hitler's entourage had received varying degrees of injury. One of them was reported to have died since. Hitler himself, the announcement said, received burns and contusions, but of a minor nature. That the attempt was well-organized and planned on high levels was beyond doubt. Hitler is one of the best-guarded individuals of all time.

Shortly after the attempt, a broadcast by a German officer was heard in which he called upon the German military to avenge the crimes that have been committed in the name of Hitler. The unnamed officer, who spoke on a Hamburg wavelength, said this was a time for courageous action, and called for a complete revolt against the Nazi regime.
(PWB - Reuter - BBC)

HULL ON GERMAN CRISIS

WASHINGTON, July 21 — Secretary of State Cordell Hull, commenting on the developments inside Germany, said at his press conference today that it was apparent that «Many German generals believe that Germany has lost the war.»

In a prepared statement, Hull said that «The attack on Hitler, and his explanatory speech, clearly indicate that a realization of Germany's impending defeat is spreading in the Reich.»

The Hull statement added: «Hitler and two of his most important military advisors have now denounced as criminal traitors a "clique of former generals who had to be chased from their post for a leadership as cowardly as it was

The order stated:

«There will be, as far as we are concerned, neither a recurrence of 1918 nor of the example which Italy has given. There is only one watchword for us here in the West: To come victoriously out of this struggle against the enemy with determination which is unshakeable, and with loyalty to the Fuehrer which is absolute.

«Long live the Fuehrer! Long live Germany!»

The German news agency said that the soldiers received the news of this plot with «indignation and wrath,» and added that German formations and units in Normandy paraded today giving «spontaneous manifestations of loyalty to Hitler.»
(PWB - Reuter)

GERMANY TO BECOME MORE TOTALITARIAN

LONDON, July 21 — The German overseas news agency announced tonight that following the attempt on Hitler's life, the government will become more totalitarian.

«Certain consequences of the miscarried attempt on the life of the Fuehrer are inevitable. In particular, the totalitarian principle of government will be developed still further. The ruthless extermination of all assassins, saboteurs, and defeatists, no matter who they are or from where they come, is demanded by national self preservation.»
(PWB - Reuter)

GENERAL BECK DEAD, SAYS BERLIN

LONDON, July 21 — The German news agency today reported the death of Colonel General Ludwig Beck, in the following statement issued by Deputy Press Chief Suendermann to the foreign press: «Colonel General Beck, who was implicated in the plot (to kill Hitler), is no longer alive. General Beck's name has often been mentioned in foreign press reports concerning imminent plots in Germany. Now that all disturbing elements have been finally eliminated, German leadership emerges all the stronger.»
(PWB - Reuter)

NAZIS TAKE MEASURES IN BERLIN

LONDON, July 21 — The German overseas news agency said today: «Certain precautionary measures» were undertaken in the center of Berlin last night.

A later dispatch from the agency said: «The mass of the German people, and of Berliners in particular, saw nothing of events because the orders given by the conspirators to military formations were stopped in time. Certain precautionary measures in the center of Berlin some time last evening were all that could be seen by an outsider.

«A few generals and colonels, stationed at important keypoints in the Home Army, organized the attempt (on Hitler's life) which was carried out by Colonel Count Stauffenberg. Claiming that the Fuehrer was dead, the conspirators attempted to issue orders which, however, were nowhere effective.

«Reichminister Himmler has taken over command of the Home Army from General Fromm. The change in the post of the General Staff of the Army, however, has its reason, as pointed out by the Fuehrer, in the illness of General Zeitzler, who has been in poor health for some weeks. He has now been replaced by General Guderian, one of Germany's most famous Panzer Generals.»
(PWB - Reuter)

GOEBBELS HELD GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS

LONDON, July 21 — The German Forces Radio claimed tonight that Goebbels frustrated an attempt by a clique of high command officers to get possession of government quarters in Berlin.

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The Hull statement added: «Hitler and two of his most important military advisors have now denounced as criminal traitors a "clique of former generals who had to be chased from their post for a leadership as cowardly as it was incompetent".

«Hitler has, furthermore, been compelled to remove the chief of the German staff and to appoint his chief executioner, Heinrich Himmler, as commander of the army in Germany.

«These frantic attempts to restore the apparent unity of the German command illustrated the divergenues of views between the Army and the Party, which have developed as a result of the steadily deteriorating military position of Germany. But no amount of internal reshuffling or repression by Himmler can conceal from the German people the fact that many German generals believe that Germany has lost the war.

«We should not let these apparent developments give rise to over-optimism. The fighting ahead will be hard, and we should intensify our efforts here at home to bring about, and make all the sooner and more certain, the defeat of our enemy.» (PWB)

VON KLUGE SAYS «ALL IS QUIET AT HOME»

LONDON, July 21 — A German overseas news agency report stated that the Supreme commander-in-chief of Western Europe, Field Marshal von Kluge, issued an order of the day to the German army in Normandy stating: «All is quiet at home.»

where they come, is demanded by national self-preservation.» (PWB - Reuter)

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The German Forces Radio also issued instructions tonight to editors regarding the special edition dealing with Hitler's escape. The main headline has to be, «A miracle worked on Fuehrer.» The subheads are, «German people grateful to hand of Providence,» «Traitors eradicated,» and, «On with total war.» A two-column photograph of Hitler is to be placed below the main headline. (PWB - Reuter)

JAP RESIGNATIONS NEEDN'T MEAN PEACE

WASHINGTON, July 21 — Reports that the resignation of the Tojo Government of Japan is a forerunner of peace moves by Japan are discounted by informed quarters in New York and Washington.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull said that it would be a mistake not to assume that the Japanese would put forward the best possible military plan, although there had evidently been substantial reversals in the Japanese military situation.

An authoritative source in the State Department said that the resignation of the Tojo Cabinet was an admission that the Japanese realize their uncomfortable position, but warned against too optimistic speculation.

The cabinet change is largely a demonstration of the Japanese habit of making someone take the responsibility

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for defeat, but is also a method of raising the morale of the people, and offering them a new deal by taking the control out of the hands of the government which had admittedly failed. (PWB - Reuter)

PATTERSON WARNS AGAINST OVER OPTIMISM

WASHINGTON, July 21 — The Acting U. S. Secretary of War, Robert Patterson, cautioned the press yesterday, during his weekly military review, against over optimism over the Allied successes in Normandy, although Allied forces have broken the German pivotal defenses at Caen. He said that, thus far, the Germans have engaged only one-third of their forces in France and the Lowlands, adding that the large scale fighting around the Caen area requires much equipment.

Mr. Patterson said that the Allies have captured 60,000 Germans in France, and the number of enemy killed and wounded is large. He stated that the Germans have been obliged to put into battle every unit immediately upon its arrival, losing many troops and tanks in local counter-attacks.

Mr. Patterson paid high tribute to the French and Belgian underground, stating that in certain sections of France, the Nazis are compelled to utilize artillery and planes against the Patriots, who are now part of the organized military forces. He said that Brittany Patriots alone have killed 1,000 Germans in sporadic fighting since the invasion, and that Belgian Patriots are reported to have destroyed 15 locomotives, 10 railway bridges, and cut railway lines in over 100 places.

The situation in Italy was reviewed by Mr. Patterson, who said that the Germans there are suffering from a serious lack of manpower, and were compelled to withdraw three newly-arrived divisions because of heavy losses in the Leghorn and Arno areas. He added that the Germans' 28 divisions in Italy have been reduced to the equivalent of about 14, because of losses and lack of replacements. The principal advantages, now held by the Germans are mountain positions and shortened supply lines.

Mr. Patterson reported that 5th Army casualties since the landings in Italy and until July 12 are 12,999 killed, 49,561 wounded, and 16,606 missing. (PWB - Tass)

170,000 EVACUATED FROM LONDON AREA

LONDON, July 21 — The British Health Minister, Henry Willink, told the House of Commons today that more than 170,000 women and children have been evacuated from London in organized parties since July 2 to keep them safely out of the range of the German flying bombs.

When a member of the House suggested that announcement of the number of evacuees would help the Germans, Prime Minister Churchill intervened to say: "The general figure of 170,000 evacuated from London would have no effect, other than to disappoint the enemy, who would have expected more." (PWB - Reuter)

ALEXANDER AIDE-DE-CAMP GENERAL TO KING

LONDON, July 21 — The War Office announced tonight that General Sir Harold Alexander will, as from July 20, succeed Field Marshal Viscount Gort as Aide-de-Camp General to the King. (PWB - Reuter)

NON-STOP FLIGHT LONDON TO WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, July 21 — The first non-stop flight from London to Washington was made this week by a four-engined Douglas C-54 transport plane, the War Department announced yesterday.

The flight, covering a distance of 3,750 miles in 18 hours, was one of the longest non-stop flights ever made by

AMG COMMISSIONER FOR NAPLES NAMED

NAPLES, July 21 — An Allied Control Commissioner for Naples was named today, Major Harry Hershenson, who has been serving for some time as assistant provincial commissioner. All of Naples Province, with the exception of the Commune of Naples, was returned to the administration of the Italian Government yesterday. By reason of its military importance, Naples remains under Army and AMG control. (PWB)

AMG TAKES OVER IN DESOLATED LEGHORN

ROME, July 21 — Only 35,000 of the normal population of 138,000 remained in Leghorn during the last days of the Nazi-Fascist domination, according to first-hand reports from correspondents with the liberating forces of the 5th Army.

Brig. General Edgar Erskine Hume, chief of the military government section of 5th Army, has moved in with his experts to bring about emergency restoration of public services, all of which had suffered tremendously, particulary in the port area. He reported that the so-called black zone in the harbor area was the worst so far encountered in the way of mines and booby traps.

One of the important buildings severely damaged is the cathedral.

The Germans had pillaged the center of the city. Although the large Ciano Hospital was found intact, all of its bed linen and medicines had been taken away.

Telephone service had ceased, there was no supply of electricity, and the banks and postoffice had been closed for 20 days before the entry of the Allies. The water system has been destroyed, but there is a minimum of water available from wells. AMG is chlorinating water from these wells, and it is hoped that part of the normal water distribution system may be restored within a few days.

AMG authorities said that the condition of the city is such that those previously evacuated will not be allowed to return until a more normal course of city life is possible.

For citizens found in the city, there is no serious lack of food, although when the Allied troops arrived there was only a three-day's supply on hand. There was enough grain for 10-day's supply, and a local saw mill is being converted to grind the wheat into flour.

The work of the Committee of Liberation, particularly in planning ahead of the entry into Leghorn, was commended by AMG officials. The AMG of 5th Army set up an administration board in advance, and discussions went on for some days at Quercinella with leading citizens who had escaped from the city.

Notices in both Italian and English had been printed secretly, ready for posting immediately upon entry. A detachment of Carabinieri, headed by an Allied officer, were taken into the city to aid in law enforcement.

Reports also indicated that the Germans had mined the harbor area in expectation of an Allied landing there. Many citizens had left the city as long ago as last November. Leading Fascists had left Leghorn some days before its fall to the Allies, leaving Republican Fascist police in control. (PWB - PRO)

UNITED NATIONS

ROOSEVELT ACCEPTS NOMINATION

CHICAGO, July 21 — President Roosevelt last night accepted the nomination of the Democratic Party to run for President of the United States for a fourth term. The President spoke by radio to the convention delegates from a Pacific Coast naval base, where he went to inspect elements of the world's most powerful naval force

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France, the Nazis are committing planes against the Patriots, who are now part of the organized military forces. He said that Brittany Patriots alone have killed 1,000 Germans in sporadic fighting since the invasion, and that Belgian Patriots are reported to have destroyed 15 locomotives, 10 railway bridges, and cut railway lines in over 100 places.

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LIBERATED ITALY

PROGRAM FOR PATRIOT RECOGNITION ADOPTED

ROME, July 21 — A broad program of practical steps to recognize the contribution of Italian Patriots to the Allied advance in Italy was announced today by the Allied Control Commission.

The plan is designed to ensure that true Patriots receive recognition of their valuable services to the common cause, and that fake Patriots — those who never fought the Germans but pose as Patriots when their towns are liberated — shall be discovered.

The program also provides that the weapons used by Patriot bands shall be collected in newly-liberated territory, so they can be reissued as speedily as possible to Patriot bands still fighting north of the battle lines.

The steps the Allies are taking to aid Patriots include: Plans for employment of Patriots. Patriot representation on communal councils of newly-liberated towns, and special certificates of honor for Patriots who have fought the enemy. (PWB - PRO)

One of the [illegible] cathedral.

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CHICAGO, July 21 — President Roosevelt last night accepted the nomination of the Democratic Party to run for President of the United States for a fourth term. The President spoke by radio to the convention delegates from a Pacific Coast naval base, where he went to inspect elements of the world's most powerful naval force.

In accepting the nomination which had been conferred on him without a dissenting vote, and amid 30 minutes of wild cheers, the President said:

"It seems likely that, within the next four years, our armed forces and those of our Allies will have gained complete victory over Germany and Japan and that the world once more will be at peace — under a system, we hope, which will prevent a new world war."

President Roosevelt stated that his decision to run for a fourth term "is based solely on the sense of obligation to serve, if called upon to do so by the people of the United States."

The President, who under the Constitution of the United States is also Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces of the nation, told the convention:

"In these days of tragic sorrow, I do not consider it fitting to campaign, in the usual sense, for office."

He declared that "isolationists and ostriches" are becoming extinct, and added:

"Americans now know that all nations of the world will have to play their appropriate part in keeping peace by force, and in deciding peacefully disputes which might lead to war. What is the job before us in 1944? To win

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the war — win it fast, and to win it overpoweringly. Second, to form a world-wide international organization and to arrange to use the armed forces of sovereign nations of the world to make another war impossible within the forseeable future. Third, to build an economy for our returning veterans and for all Americans that should provide jobs and a decent standard of living.

Senator Alben Barkley of Kentucky, majority leader of the United States Senate, who led a revolt against President Roosevelt's veto of the tax bill a few months ago, said in his speech nominating the President, that President Roosevelt's «leadership has been unsurpassed, if ever equalled, in the annals of American history.» He referred to the President as a man «whose name among millions of dejected and disheartened men stands today as the symbol of freedom and deliverance.»

The nomination of President Roosevelt was seconded by Vice President Henry Wallace, who is a candidate for the vice presidential nomination. His strongest opponent is United States Senator Harry Truman, of Missouri. The nomination of the Democratic Party's vice presidential candidate will be held today as the convention's last order of business.

Before President Roosevelt's renomination, the party delegates adopted a platform which pledges the party, if elected, to lead the United States into an association of nations to maintain peace — with force of arms, if necessary. Other important parts of the platform include a pledge for a «world free press» to facilitate free and untrammeled interchange of news between nations. The declaration added: «We believe in the world right to all men to write, send, and publish news at uniform communication rates and without interference by governmental or private monopoly, and that this right should be protected by treaty.»

Promising «peace by force» if necessary, the party platform declared: «That the world may not again be drenched in blood by international outlaws and criminals, we pledge: to join with the other United Nations in the establishment of an international organization, based on principles of sovereign equality of all peace-loving states, and open membership by all such states large and small for the prevention of aggression, and maintenance of an international force for the prevention of aggression and the maintenance of international peace and security.»

The platform pledges to make all necessary arrangements to prevent war by making it impossible for agressor nations to prepare for war, and to employ armed forces, when necessary, to prevent aggression and preserve the peace. The party also declared itself in favor of the maintenance of an international court of justice, of which the United States will be a member, and to employ diplomacy, conciliation, and arbitration in settlement of international disputes.

(PWB - Reuter)

BANK WILL AID WAR-TORN COUNTRIES

BRETTON WOODS, NEW HAMPSHIRE, July 21 — The 8,000 million dollar international fund which the United Nations Monetary Conference is drafting for post-war reconstruction will operate with special concern toward «expediting the lightening of the burden» of countries which have been devastated by war. This vital purpose, reemphasized at a committee meeting, was made a provision of the bank charter's being drafted by the conference.

In addition, the committee decided that countries which have suffered great physical damage shall be given special consideration in the payment of their subscriptions. The subscription payment provision states that each member country will be required to deposit with the bank, before it is put into operation, 20 per cent of its total subscription. Ten per cent of the initial payment is to be made in gold;

It is expected that this strong attitude of the conference will affect the attitude of neutral nations, who will now realize that any aid they might give such enemy schemings will meet with the united disapproval of the 44 nations subscribing to the conference's action.

It was recommended to the conference that nations seeking membership in either the proposed monetary fund or the international bank must first terminate, or indicate their intention of terminating, their membership in the Bank for International Settlements at Basle, Switzerland. It was pointed out that this would virtually insure early liquidation of that bank.

It has been decided that there are to be 12 directors of the international bank for reconstruction, of whom five are to be named by the five nations making the largest subscriptions, and seven will be chosen by other member nations through a system of proportionate voting.

The international monetary fund also will have 12 executive directors, with five members representing the five nations with the largest quotas. However, two of the remaining seven are to be chosen by Latin American countries.

The voting power in the international bank will be related directly to the subscriptions - as in the international fund - with each member having 250 votes, plus votes earned by virte of its subscription. The formula for these subscription votes has not been determined.

The Russian delegation is said to have accepted, in committee, their share of 1,000 million dollars in the international bank, a compromise between the figure of 1,200 million suggested by the United States and 900 million suggested by the Russians. (OWI)

OCCUPIED AREAS

REPRISAL SHOOTING OF MANDEL REPORTED

LONDON, July 21 — A dispatch from Berne to the Stockholm AFTONTIDNINGEN on Tuesday said that George Mandel, Minister of the Interior in the pre-occupation cabinet of Premier Paul Reynaud, was shot in reprisal for the Underground execution of Philippe Henriot, Vichy Propaganda Minister.

News of Mandel's death was first reported by Radio Vichy on July 14. The AFTONTIDNINGEN dispatch said: «Men who were prominent in France before the war, such as Daladier, Leon Blum, Poncet, and General Gamelin, are threatened with the same fate. These men are evidently regarded as hostages, but Darnand, Vichy Minister of the Interior, is mistaken if he believes that this will keep the French Underground from further acts of resistance.»

The Swedish radio reported that there have been further arrests by the Gestapo, following recent attacks against the railways at Jutland.

Radio Stockholm stated that Jurt Johan Bock, Danish informer, had recently been shot by Patriots. In Dyrehaven, north of Copenhagen, several German sentries were wounded when Danish saboteurs attacked the Taarbaek fort, which the Germans were using as an arsenal. (PWB)

FRENCH PRODUCTION FOR NAZIS DWINDLES

ALGIERS, July 21 — All French industry is now fighting, in various ways, against the Germans.

Vichy's Commissioner General for Manpower has appealed for increased French labour to aid German war production, following dwindling of output in all French factories, due to Allied bombing, resistance of French workers, and sabotage by the Forces of the Interior, it was learned here today.

According to the July 15 issue of STOCKHOLM INDUSTRIA, organ of the Swedish Industrialists Association,

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Before President Roosevelt's renomination, the party delegates adopted a platform which pledges the party, if elected, to lead the United States into an association of nations to maintain peace — with force of arms, if necessary. Other important parts of the platform include a pledge for a «world free press» to facilitate free and unhampered interchange of news between nations. The declaration added: «We believe in the world right to all men to write, send, and publish news at uniform communication rates and without interference by governmental or private monopoly, and that this right should be protected by treaty.»

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The adoption of the clause signified the concensus of the conference that although war sacrifices of the United Nations are indivisible, reconstruction must begin with nations most gravely in need of it.

The last remaining important item of the bank charter, the table of subscriptions of member nations, is being studied by the committee. The committee's decision that the total liabilities of the bank shall not exceed 100 per cent of its capital is being reviewed by a special committee.

The 44 nations represented agreed in committee sessions to cooperate in prohibiting the possibility of profit by enemy leaders from their looting in occupied countries and hiding such assets in other parts of the world.

A spokesman said that there was a great deal of information showing two procedures used by enemy leaders. The first is the simple process of looting the assets of occupied countries for the governmental use of the aggressor nation, or for the personal enrichment of its leaders. Secondly, enemy industry, particularly in Germany, is making strong, though skillfully hidden, efforts either to transfer assets abroad or, by devious means, to acquire ownership of corporations outside Germany so as to reestablish itself after Germany's defeat.

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According to the July 15 issue of STOCKHOLM INDUSTRIA, organ of the Swedish Industrialists Association, the Germans are getting only half the deliveries they expected from French industry this year. In June, said the publication, production fell still further, despite severe Gestapo measures on Himmler's orders, aimed at improving quantity and quality of output.

Comparing production totals for this year's first five months with the corresponding period last year, the article cited reductions of 25 per cent in aircraft output, and 50 per cent in ammunition, explosives, and nitro-cellulose manufacture. Of the reduction in nitro-cellulose, 20 per cent was rejected as being inferior.

Locomotive, rolling stock, and motor vehicle production fell sharply. Of new automobiles leaving French factories, hardly 50 per cent were usable, and many had time bombs installed in them by French workers before delivery. (PWB)

HOLLAND MAY ANNEX PART OF GERMANY

LONDON, July 21 — Since the damage caused by flooding Holland may prove irreparable, the Dutch may be forced to annex part of Germany, said VRIJ NEDERLAND, the Dutch newspaper published in London.

The paper added: «We have always been against the annexation of foreign territory for any length of time, but

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if they continue to flood our country, the Germans may force us to change our minds."

The German population of part of Germany would have to be evacuated permanently, and Dutch people put in their place. (PWB - Reuter)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

ITALY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, July 21 — Today's communique:

LAND: With improved weather conditions, the Allied Armies in Italy have kept up their pressure against the enemy. In the Adriatic sector, Polish troops of the 8th Army, driving northwest from the Esino River, have made good progress in difficult mountain country.

In the upper Tiber Valley, other troops of the 8th Army are closing in around the town of Città di Castello, which has been stubbornly defended by the enemy for some time.

West of Arezzo, along Highway 69, further progress has been made north of Montevarchi, while, in the mountainous area north of Radda, Allied infantry have taken Monte Quercianella and Monte San Michele, which is the dominating height in this area.

In the 5th Army sector, advances have been made to the outskirts of Castel Fiorentino. Enemy resistance is still being encountered north of Highway 67.

AIR: Medium forces of heavy bombers yesterday struck at a number of targets in southern Germany for the third consecutive day. Two aircraft components factories and an aerodrome at Friedrichshafen were attacked, as well as Memmingen aerodrome, southeast of Munich.

Tactical aircraft attacked enemy supply lines and other objectives in the north of Italy and over the battle area. Other fighters carried out sweeps over Yugoslavia. In these operations, 17 enemy aircraft were destroyed, and 15 Allied planes are missing. MAAF flew about 1,400 sorties.

(PWB - Reuter)

WESTERN FRONT (I)

SHAEF, July 21 — Today's communique:

Allied infantry have captured the village of Saint Andre Sur Orne, south of Caen, after attacking from a ridge north of the village.

Between St. Andre and Bourguebus, west of St. Andre, Allied forces have extended their hold on the high ground from the River Orne to the vicinity of Verrieres.

Air operations over the immediate battle area yesterday were limited by poor visibility. A strong force of heavy bombers made an accurate and concentrated attack last night on the railway yards at Courtrai in Belgium. Nine of the heavies are missing. (UNN - Reuter)

WESTERN FRONT (II)

SHAEF, July 21 — Tonight's communique:

Allied troops yesterday continued to advance south of St. Andre sur Orne against heavy enemy resistance which developed into an enemy counter-attack near St. Martin de Fontenay. This counter-attack, which was supported by armor, was repulsed with loss to the enemy.

In the area east of Caumont, our troops made a slight advance. Allied forces in the western sector made small local gains north of Periers and along the Periers-St. Lô road south of Remilly-sur-Lozon. An enemy counter-attack near Raids was repulsed.

Bad weather severely restricted air activity this morning.

advanced forward up to 15 kilometers and occupied over 50 populated localities, including, Zberezhe, Tulno, Naskosin, Gukovo, Velke, Sedlitse, Ritka, Svezhe, Daragusk, Bubenka, and the railway stations of Ugruss and Durogusk.

Our troops have cut the railway and the highway between Brest and west and southwest of Vladimir-Volinsky, our troops, continuing their offensive, captured the town of Ustiluk, district center of Volynia Region; and also occupied with fighting over 100 other populated localities, including Vidranka, Chernika, Ludzin, Tejiatin, Khodovantse, and the railway stations of Ustiluk and Izuk.

In the direction of Lvov, our troops, in the course of their successful offensive, occupied over 100 populated localities, including Ugnev, Zhuravtsi, Lezhitsa Kruletskaya, Verbata, Viantsola, Liakhodov, Zhukov, Zborov, and the railway stations of Ognev, Zelena, Liubiche, Grebeinya, Berkrata, and Kamionka.

Southwest of Brody, our troops were engaged in the annihilation of the encircled enemy groups, and, tightening the ring of encirclement ,occupied the following populated localities: Zatomazhe, Podlessie, Belzets, and Petraki. In the course of the fighting, the enemy suffered heavy losses in men and material. Over 2,000 German officers and men were taken prisoners. Over 100 guns were captured.

Southwest of Tarnopol, our troops, overcoming resistance of the enemy, captured the following district centers of Tarnopol Region: Buchach, important railway junction, Kozovo, and Zolotniki; and also occupied with fighting over 60 other populated localities, including Lenchutsa, Ezezhani, Mozolevka, Zubtsev, Sokolov, Zazulini, Dulibi, and the railway station of Kozov.

There are no material changes on other sectors of the front.

During July 20, our troops destroyed or damaged on all fronts a total of 95 German tanks. In air combat and by anti-aircraft fire, 78 enemy planes were shot down.

(PWB - Radio Moscow)

YUGOSLAV

ALGIERS, July 21 — Today's communique from the headquarters of Marshal Tito:

Yugoslav forces have captured an enemy stronghold in the Valley of the Breznica River in the Gorsi Kotar district, exterminating the enemy and capturing war material.

At Cikalnica and Ogulin in Croatia, enemy columns have been defeated and prisoners taken.

In Slovenia, successful attacks have been carried out against the Belgrade-Zagreb railway, destroying it at 82 points and stopping traffic as a result. The Zagreb-Karlovac railway has also been attacked, as has the Bihac-Bosnaski line.

The enemy suffered great losses.

In western Bosnia, partisan units successfully attacked enemy transport on the Drvar-Petrovac highway. An enemy column moving from Banjaluca to Pazarac was attacked also, and suffered heavy losses, 134 enemy soldiers and officers being killed.

German and quisling units were forced to shorten lines in the Livno Cilica sector, following partisan attacks.

Yugoslav units continue to clear the enemy from eastern Bosnia, where a German state police column was defeated and dispersed in the Spreca River Valley. Fighting continues in Serbia, in the Toplica area. (PWB)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, July 21 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

In the Po Valley section, action by the patriots increases,

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area north of Radda. Allied infantry have [illegible] Quercianella and Monte San Michele, which is the dominating height in this area.

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Bad weather severely restricted air activity this morning.

(PWB - Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, July 21 — Friday night's Soviet communique:

On the Karelian Front, north and west of Kuoyarvi, our troops, in the course of their offensive, occupied over 40 populated localities, including Kindenvara, Udunguba, Ilienvara, Terekela, and Yagliayarvi.

Troops of the 3rd Pre-Baltic Front, as a result of a skilfull outflanking maneuver combined with a frontal attack, captured by storm the town of Ostrov, an important communication junction, and stronghold of the German defense; and also occupied with fighting over 150 other populated localities, including, Volkovo, Orekhovo, Gora, Zhegulikha, Astratova, Krukovo, Polomnitsa, Borovskaya, Yelini, Semekhina, Gavri, and the railway stations of Chertskaya, Dulovkaya, and Vranchinovo.

In the direction of Brest, our troops, advancing with fighting, occupied the town of Diven, district center of Brest Region; the town of Shatsk, district center of Volynia Region; and also occupied with fighting over 100 other populated localities, including, Malcikusi, Aleksandrovka, Velkorito, Dubechno, Orlyanka, Ragozna, Medna, and the railway stations of Murets and Pozhizhits.

West of Liuboml, our troops, having forced the western River Bug on a front of 60 kilometers, and overcoming the resistance of the enemy on the western bank of the river, [illegible] stance of the enemy, captured the following district centers of Tarnopol Region: Buchach, important railway junction, Kozovo, and Zolotniki, and also occupied with fighting over 60 other populated localities, including Lenchutsa, Ezezhani, Mozelevka, Zubtsev, Sokolov, Zazulini, Dulibi, and the railway station of Kozov.

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(PWB)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, July 21 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

In the Po Valley section, action by the patriots increases, either by sabotage or direct attacks against the German troops and transport. Some groups descended into the Asiago zone and from the Trentine Alps as far as Vicenza, one of the main supply centers of Kesselring's army, and captured arms and warehouses reserved by the German Army.

The patriot resistance movement in this region reaches as far as the Adriatic.

In the Como area, patriots attacked the Nazi-Fascist garrison of Lecco. One hundred and fifty political prisoners were liberated from the Como prison, and the guards were taken as hostages.

The patriots have occupied a mountain between Como and Chiasso, less than a mile from the Swiss border. Besides, they now control the western arm of Lake Como.

In the Varese zone, the patriots, after having suffered the loss of 75 prisoners, withdrew to the mountains near Luino and Porto Ceresio.

After violent fighting in Novara Province, the patriots, in spite of the heavy losses they have suffered, succeeded in holding many positions. Actually, they control the whole region between Biella and Lake Maggiore, including the town of Borgosesia.

The patriots have reported that Allied Air Forces bombed and destroyed a bridge in the Umbertide region.

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German convoys were forced to make a long diversion through a zone controlled by another brigade of patriots.

(PWB)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, July 21 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

Southeast and south of Caen, the enemy with major infantry and tank forces continued his attacks without being able to achieve substantial territorial gains. In the area northwest of St. Lô, our troops also smashed all attacking enemy groups. In the fighting on July 18 and 19 in Normandy, 200 enemy tanks were destroyed.

German bombers sank one enemy destroyer and heavily damaged two others in the waters west of Brest.

In mopping up operations in France, 285 terrorists were killed in fighting.

Heavy V-1 retaliatory fire continued on the area of Greater London.

In Italy, there were major fighting operations yesterday only in the Adriatic coastal sector, where the enemy succeeded in gaining slight territorial gains. On the remainder of the front, the enemy at many points made local unsuccessful attacks. The 16th S.S. Panzer Grenadier Division «Reichsfuehrer S.S.» under the command of S.S. Group-leader and Lieut. General of the Waffen S.S. Simon, distinguished itself in the heavy fighting on the Ligurian coast by particular steadfastness and gallantry. Torpedo boats damaged two British E-boats in the Gulf of Genoa.

In the East, fighting with unabated intensity continues in the area of Lvov and on the upper Bug. Our divisions continued to offer stiff resistance to the Soviets, inflicting heavy losses on them.

One Panzer Grenadier division alone destroyed there 101 enemy tanks within the past few days. North of Brest-Litovsk, troops of the army and the Waffen S.S. threw back the Soviets in a counter-attack. Several enemy spearheads were encircled and wiped out. East of Bialystok, the enemy broke into our positions. Here, embittered fighting is in progress. Northwest of Grodno, Soviet fighting units were thrown back in a counter-attack. On the Kaunas-Dvinsk road, as well as between Dvinsk and Lake Peipus, the Bolsheviks, strongly supported by tanks and battle planes, attacked at numerous points. They were repulsed or checked with a great number of tanks shot up. In the northern sector, the 255th Silesian Infantry Division, under the command of Lieut. General Meizer, and the 32nd Grenadier Regiment, under the command of Colonel von Werner, distinguished themselves by particular gallantry.

Battle plane formations dispersed Soviet tank formations and supply columns, and destroyed 58 enemy tanks and more than 600 vehicles. The enemy lost 55 planes in aerial battles.

Patrol vessels of our Navy shot down five Soviet bombers over the Gulf of Finland. Last night, strong German bomber formations also made heavy attacks against the supply railway stations of Minsk and Molodeczno.

U. S. bomber formations attacked localities in western, southwestern, and central Germany from the south and west. Damage was caused, particularly in Friedrichshafen, Wetzlar, and Leipzig.

Air defense forces shot down 47 enemy planes, including 45 bombers.

Last night, a formation of British planes attacked localities in the Rhenish-Westphalian area. Besides, nuisance planes dropped bombs on the metropolitan area of Hamburg. Thirty-nine four-engined bombers were shot down.

Heavy German bombers attacked targets in southeastern England.

(PWB - Radio Berlin)

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Interior S.C.

INFORMATION DIVISION
ACC

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service compiled by P.W.B.

Psychological Warfare Branch, I N C, A F H Q **Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, A P O 512**

No. 32 **21 July 1944**

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Assassination of Hitler fails, officers accused in broadcast. Himmler named Chief of Home Army; New Soviet offensive launched from Kovel sector; General discloses rift in Nazi command; British drive east and south of Caen; 5th Army reaches Arno along 25-mile stretch; Yugoslav High Command reorganized; Entire Japanese cabinet resigns; Relief forces 2 1/2 miles from Hengyang; Churchill to speak on war situation.

LIBERATED ITALY — One-third Italy returned to Government; MacFarlane resigns as ACC head; New electricity rationing announced; Practice air raid alert in Rome; Lax Rome blackout deplored.

UNITED NATIONS — Roosevelt's name receives ovation at Convention; Welles urges dismemberment of Germany.

OCCUPIED AREAS — Two to three Nazi divisions quit Norway; Stockholm-Berlin 'phone line cut.

WAR FRONTS

ASSASSINATION OF HITLER FAILS. HITLER ACCUSES OFFICERS IN BROADCAST. HIMMLER NAMED CHIEF OF HOME ARMY

LONDON, July 21 — Following an attempt to assassinate Adolf Hitler Thursday, the German radio at 0110 hours this morning broadcast a speech by Hitler in which he said he was speaking so that the German people could hear his voice. This was the third attempt on his life, he added, and had been planned by a small clique of officers.

He said that one of the people who was present and was wounded during the attempted assassination had since died, the 1918 stab in the back. But this time they have made a bad mistake.

«The circle of these conspirators is very small, and has no connexion with the German Wehrmacht and, above all, none with the German people. It is a miniature group of criminal elements, who will now be ruthlessly exterminated.

«I therefore now order that no military authority, no leader of any unit, no private in the field, is to obey any orders emanating from these groups of usurpers. I also order that it is everyone's duty to arrest or, if they resist, to kill at sight anyone issuing such orders.

«I have, therefore, to create order once and for all, nominated Reichsminister Himmler to be Commander-in-Chief of the Home Army.

«I have summoned Colonel General Guderian to lead my general staff, and to replace the Chief of the General Staff, who has been taken to hospital.

«Another proved Eastern Front commander has been called in by me to assist him. There has been no change in any other office in the Reich...

«This time we shall get quits with them in the way that Nationalist Socialists are accustomed. I am convinced that every decent officer, every gallant soldier, will comprehend this at this hour. What fate would have been in store for the Germans, had this attempt on my life succeeded, is too horrible to think of.

«I praise Providence, not because it has saved my own life; my life is only one of care and labor for my people. I thank Providence only because it has allowed me to go on bearing these cares, and to continue with my labor to act according to the dictates of my conscience.

«Every German, therefore, quite irrespective of who he may be, has the duty ruthlessly to call to book these elements at once, either to arrest them promptly or, if they offer resistance of any kind, to wipe them out.

«It has again been granted to me that I should again escape a doom which would have been terrible not, for me, but for the German people. They see in this, however, again the pointing finger of Providence that I must carry on with my work.»

Hitler said the bomb was placed by Colonel von Stauffenberg.

The text of yesterday's announcement of the attempted assassination, as carried by the German Transocean News Agency, is as follows:

«An attempt on the life of the Fuehrer was made with high explosives today. The following persons of his entourage were severely injured: Lieut. General Schmundt, Colonel

LATE BULLETINS

ROOSEVELT NOMINATED

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

launched from Kovel sector: General discloses rift in Nazi command: British drive east and south of Caen: 5th Army reaches Arno along 25-mile stretch: Yugoslav High Command reorganized: Entire Japanese cabinet resigns: Relief forces 2 1/2 miles from Hengyang: Churchill to speak on war situation.

LIBERATED ITALY — One-third Italy returned to Government: MacFarlane resigns as ACC head: New electricity rationing announced: Practice air raid alert in Rome: Lax Rome blackout deplored.

UNITED NATIONS — Roosevelt's name receives ovation at Convention: Welles urges dismemberment of Germany.

OCCUPIED AREAS — Two to three Nazi divisions quit Norway: Stockholm-Berlin 'phone line cut.

WAR FRONTS

ASSASSINATION OF HITLER FAILS, HITLER ACCUSES OFFICERS IN BROADCAST, HIMMLER NAMED CHIEF OF HOME ARMY

LONDON, July 21 — Following an attempt to assassinate Adolf Hitler Thursday, the German radio at 0110 hours this morning broadcast a speech by Hitler in which he said he was speaking so that the German people could hear his voice. This was the third attempt on his life, he added, and had been planned by a small clique of officers.

He said that one of the people who was present and was wounded during the attempted assassination had since died. He did not give his name.

Hitler said, in part:

« The officers responsible wanted to prepare for Germany the same fate as in 1918, but they have made a big mistake. All criminal elements will be ruthlessly exterminated.

« For the third time, an attempt on my life has been planned and carried out. If I speak to you today it is, first, in order that you should hear my voice, and know that I myself am unhurt and well; secondly, that you should know about a crime unparalleled in German history.

« A very small clique of ambitious, irresponsible and, at the same time, senseless and criminally stupid officers have formed a plot to eliminate me and, with me, the State.

« A bomb exploded two metres to my right. One of those with me has since died.

« I regard this as a confirmation of the task imposed on me by Providence to continue on the road of my life as I have done. For I may confess to the nation that, since the days when I moved into the Wilhelmstrasse, I had only one thought — to dedicate my life — ever since I realised that the war could no longer be postponed. I have lived for worry, work, and worry only.

« Suddenly, at the moment when the German armies are engaged in a bitter struggle, a small group emerged in Italy and Germany in the belief that they could repeat order that it is everyone's duty to arrest or, if they resist, to kill at sight anyone issuing such orders.

« I have, therefore, to create order once and for all, nominated Reichminister Himmler to be Commander-in-Chief of the Home Army.

« I have summoned Colonel General Guderian to lead my general staff, and to replace the Chief of the General Staff, who has been taken to hospital.

« Another proved Eastern Front commander has been called in by me to assist him. There has been no change in any other office in the Reich...

« This time we shall get quits with them in the way that Nationalist Socialists are accustomed. I am convinced that every decent officer, every gallant soldier, will comprehend this at this hour. What fate would have been in store for the Germans, had this attempt on my life succeeded, is too horrible to think of.

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LATE BULLETINS

ROOSEVELT NOMINATED

CHICAGO, July 21 — President Roosevelt has been nominated as presidential candidate of the Democratic Party, Reuter reported this morning. (PWB - Reuter)

U. S. BOMBERS STRIKE BONIN ISLANDS

PEARL HARBOR, — July 20 — The U. S. Navy announced today that American heavy bombers have made a successful attack on enemy installations in the Bonin Islands, about 720 miles from Tokyo. In addition to damage to enemy shore installations, four coastal vessels were fired and a cargo ship and 11 Japanese seaplanes were hit. (OWI)

SWISS SAY GRAZIANI HAS RESIGNED

LONDON, July 20 — The Swiss radio yesterday broadcast a report from the Swiss Italian frontier that Mussolini's War Minister, Rodolfo Graziani, had resigned because of Kesselring's decision to put Fascist Army formations under German command. (PWB - Reuter)

HUNGARIAN VICE PREMIER RESIGNS

LONDON, July 20 — The German Overseas News-Agency reported tonight that Colonel General Eugen Ratz, Hungarian Vice Premier, has resigned. (PWB - Reuter)

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

Brandt, Lieut. Colonel Borgmann, and Collaborator Berger.

« Slighter injuries were suffered by Colonel General Jodl, as well as by Generals Korten, Buhl, Bodenschatz, Heusinger, and Scherff, and Admirals Voss and Von Puttkamer.

« Hitler received light burns and contusions, but no injuries. He at once began to work again. He then received Mussolini for a long meeting, as previously arranged.

« Shortly after the attempt, Marshal Goering came to see Hitler. »

Lieut. General Schmundt is chief of the personnel department of the German Army, and has been chief military aide-de-camp to Hitler for several years. He is responsible for advising Hitler on promotions and appointments.

Colonel General Alfred Jodl is chief of Hitler's personal military staff, and is a professional officer.

Lieut. General Buhl has for several years been a member of Hitler's personal military staff. Air Force General Gunther Korten is Chief of Staff of the Luftwaffe.

Rear Admiral von Puttkamer has been Hitler's naval aide-de-camp since 1939.

Air Force General Karl Bodenschatz is chief of Goering's personal staff.

The German radio later corrected the list of injured given in the announcement from Hitler's headquarters, Reuter reported. The German broadcast stated that the name of Lieut. Colonel Borgmann should be deleted from the list of those gravely injured, and added to the list of slightly injured. The broadcast also stated that after the name of von Puttkamer, the names of naval Captain Assmann and Lieut. Colonel Borgmann, should be inserted in the list as slightly injured.

Definite information about previous attempts on Hitler's life is scarce, but one of the last known attempts was on 9 November 1939, when a powerful time-bomb exploded in the Burger Brau beer cellar at Munich a few minutes after Hitler had left the building.

Himmler discovered a plot to assassinate Hitler during a tour of the Polish battlefields in 1939, when Ernest Nieckisch, well-known German nationalist writer, was charged with the plot to kill Hitler and other high Nazi officials and was sentenced to penal servitude with 20 others.

(PWB - Reuter)

NEW SOVIET OFFENSIVE LAUNCHED FROM KOVEL SECTOR

MOSCOW, July 20 — A new Soviet offensive was launched by troops of the White Russian Front from the Kovel sector, Marshal Joseph Stalin announced in a special order of the day to Marshal Rokossovsky. The Red Army broke through the strong enemy defense system and penetrated to a depth of 30 miles, which enlarged the breach to a breadth of 90 miles, and has brought the Soviet troops to the western reaches of the Bug River.

In a second order of the day to Marshal Koniev, Marshal Stalin announced the capture of two important railway junctions and centers of the western Ukraine, Vladimir-Volinsky, northwest of Lutsk, and Rava Russkaya, northwest of Lvov, by troops of the 1st Ukrainian Front.

In the northern sector, the Red Army was stated by a Berlin military spokesman to have reached Augustov, eight miles from the East Prussia border. Civilian morale in East Prussia is already being put to test by sleets, as endless Stormaviks sweep the roads between Tilsit, Gumbinnen, Rastenburg, and Allenstein during daylight hours, a Reuter correspondent wrote.

In the same dispatch, it was reported that Lvov is slipping from the German's grasp as Marshal Koniev's [illegible] and massive air

the threat to Bialystok was increased by the capture of the railway station of Krynki, 28 miles to the southwest.

To the south, Russian troops are on the outskirts of Brest-Litovsk, and are now only about 100 miles from Warsaw.

Added to the worries and destruction thrust on the German Army by the Russian forces, is the choking of supply roads by tens of thousands of German settlers who are attempting to flee to Germany from stolen Russian and Polish farms. The German News Agency stated that already 350,000 have returned home under the most hazardous conditions, a grim reminder of Russian and Polish Partisan activities.

Another German general was taken prisoner, Lieut. General Ochner, commander of the 31st German Infantry Division.

(PWB - Reuter - Radio Moscow)

GENERAL DISCLOSES RIFT IN NAZI COMMAND

MOSCOW, July 20 — Writing from a country house near Moscow, where he is held prisoner by the Russians, Lieutenant General E. M. Hofmeister, former commander of the German 41st Tank Corps, has confirmed, in a document of highest importance, what has long been suspected to be the cause of the Nazi disasters in the east.

The document is in Hofmeister's own handwriting. At the bottom he wrote: « I have no objection to this being published. » Russian newspapers published photostatic copies of pages from the document.

His statement, published by the Russian press yesterday, is a long catalogue of events which led to tension between the cold, level-headed, older German generals, and the fanatical younger ones who gave support to the grandiose military strategy of one-time corporal, Adolph Hitler.

After listing the causes for the series of great reverses which followed Stalingrad and extended to the present rout, General Hofmeister reached the following conclusion:

« Germany will have to find an answer to the question as to which way she can create the basis for carrying out peace negotiations with other states. These states will not negotiate with Hitler. It is, consequently, necessary to create other prerequisites. »

General Hofmeister began with a criticism of Hitler's policy which, by virtue of its insistence on holding ground until bludgeoned from positions, was "costing a great deal in lives and prisoners." He then wrote of an interview with Field Marshal Ernst Busch, commander of the central front between the Pripet Marshes and the Baltic States — the area of the most spectacular current Russian advances of some 300 miles.

"Field Marshal Busch told me," he wrote, "that Hitler forbade any retreat. Hitler ordered every inch of occupied country to be defended. Marshal Busch said: "I consider the order wrong. I had to obey."

General Hofmeister then asserted: « I want to say that the defeat in white Russia is an example of the talentless command of Hitler. When Von Brauchitsch, Leeb, List, Von Rundstedt, Bock, Halder, and others tried to point out errors, they were discharged.

« Hitler's strategy brought about the defeat at Stalingrad, and shocked the German people and the German Army's faith in Hitler's leadership. This faith was especially shaken by the dismissal of Colonel General Halder because he disapproved of the strategy. At the time when the German troops were at Stalingrad, and had penetrated deep into the Caucasus, Germany lacked adequate reserves to hold this territory. Hitler should have withdrawn troops, in order to maintain a shorter front. But he ordered the holding of the entire line.

« The older generals, who had had long military experience and proper military education, saw this mistake. The younger generals, however, such as Rommel, Dietl,

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

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In the same dispatch, it was reported that Lvov is slipping from the German's grasp as Marshal Koniev's army, with powerful armored spearheads and massive air support blasting the way are attacking the arc of German fortifications guarding the city. Earlier today, the Red Army was within nine miles of the city. In tonight's dispatch it was reported that Soviet tanks are around the outskirts of Lvov, crushing German pillboxes within their defense ring, and are attacking solid stone houses on suburban roads.

At the approaches to Lvov, the Germans have thrown in the biggest panzer forces they can muster in an attempt to hold off the Soviet armored drive.

The imminent fall of Lvov will open the road for an uninterrupted drive to the San, next river to the west, and Soviet troops will probably soon be striking for the fortress city of Przemysl.

The new Russian offensive on the Baltic front is continuing, with Russian troops making an advance of 25 miles and tearing a gap of 40 miles in the German defenses around Ostrov, on the Latvian border.

In southern Latvia, the Red Army is fighting well within the border, and inflicting such heavy losses on the Germans that public and other buildings in Riga have been requisitioned to serve as hospitals for German wounded. The fighting in Latvia resulted yesterday in the liberation of more than 100 inhabited localities.

Red Army bridgeheads across the Niemen River were enlarged in the direction of Kovno, south of Grodno, while

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«The older generals, who had had long military experience and proper military education, saw this mistake. The younger generals, however, such as Rommel, Dietl, Scherner, Keitel, and others, who had not had such schooling, failed to perceive this mistake.

«It would seem that Stalingrad was a good lesson. Nevertheless, such mistakes were repeated. Among them is included the offensive on the Orel-Kursk arc in July 1943 against large Russian forces of which the German command was not aware. Another was the attempt to make a stand on the Lower Dnieper which ended in the encirclement of the German troops. Finally came the disaster in White Russia.

«Naturally, this evokes discontent among experienced German generals, and fans the mistrust in Hitlerite leadership. But Germans who resent such a situation are compelled to keep quiet, as Field Marshal Keitel has declared that all criticism of German leadership would be punished by death.»

General Hofmeister said that the most typical of all the Nazi «yes men» was Keitel.

The most remarkable story the general had to tell was of a meeting to which Hitler summoned 150 generals in May this year at Sonthofen, where they were coaxed, lectured, harangued, and wheedled by Himmler, Goebbels, and Keitel. The gist of these lectures was, that they should have stronger faith in National Socialism.

«They assured us,» General Hofmeister wrote, «that we should win the war but they didn't say by what means.»

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

After Sonthofen, the generals were taken to Berchtesgaden, where they were treated by Hitler personally to a 1 1/2 hour speech.

« Hitler looked ill. He had a swollen face. His voice was soft, and his speech incoherent. He said that Germany had been attacked by Poland, England, and France, and had started the war against Russia only to prevent her attacking, too. He said we should have to 'stick it out' for the final victory, which would come. But he didn't say how. He spoke of the 'great successes' which resulted from his activities in liberation of the Rhineland and the restoration of the German Army. »

The most remarkable phase of Hitler's address to his generals was when he spoke of his personal difficulties. He repeatedly mentioned the trials of the period when the National Socialist Party came into power. Then he said that he personally had wanted to become an architect and an artist, but that, as a result of the disastrous outcome of the first World War and the Treaty of Versailles, he had been compelled to become a statesman.

« As was to be expected, » wrote Hofmeister, « the younger generals admired Hitler's speech, while the old and experienced generals treated it skeptically. Each of us had come to the conclusion that empty words about the State, about victory, and about faith in National Socialism, would not save the situation at the front.

« Soldiers, guns, tanks, and aircraft were needed for this. » (PWB - Tass)

STALIN'S SON AIR FORCE COLONEL

MOSCOW, July 20 — Colonel Vasily J. Stalin, the son of Marshal Josef Stalin, is commanding a group of fighter aircraft furnishing an air umbrella for tanks advancing in the hottest fighting on the White Russian front. Colonel Stalin's command has destroyed at least 20 German planes.

A dispatch from Colonel Stalin some days ago said, « My flyers escort tanks on the ground as well as in the air, » and pointed out that when the aircraft were not protecting the tanks in action, they were employed in moving forward mechanics and ground crews. The Colonel himself flies an Airacobra. (PWB - AP)

BRITISH DRIVE EAST AND SOUTH OF CAEN

SHAEF, July 20 — Strong British armored forces, with infantry following up, are driving forward in a 12-mile arc east and south of Caen, overrunning grimly-held German strongpoints in the farms and villages dotted over the plain.

Latest front line dispatches reported street fighting in Bourguebus, the most southerly point reached in General Montgomery's breakthrough. British armor was also reported in villages to the east and west of this important road junction, which is five miles south east of Caen, while other forces reached a point four miles east of Caen.

Meanwhile, trainloads of German tanks were being attacked by Allied planes 100 miles to the east. Fighter-bombers sighted them near Amiens, and immediately went in to attack.

Rommel has lined up at least 5 1/2 German divisions, including the newly-identified 272nd Infantry Division, against the new offensive, but the Allies are now well established on an arc sweeping from the Orne on a radius of about four miles to the region of Troarn. Progress was described here tonight as « quite encouraging, » according to a Reuter correspondent.

Canadian troops, after taking Fleury-sur-Orne, two miles southwest of Caen, pushed on 2,000 yards and now hold Hill 67, an important commanding feature overlooking the Orne.

Despite strong resistance, another Allied column thrusting southeast of the now firmly held Vaucelles captured Urville and pushed on to take Hubert Folie, four miles from Caen, have been gained with the capture of Hill 67. The German pocket which has Maltot as its hinge now faces the threat of being cut off as the Allied scissors close.

The deepest penetration so far announced by General Montgomery is to Cagny and Grentheville, about 5 miles south of the line from which the attack started. An armored clash has been reported at these two points, and the road leading southeast from Caen to Mezidon has been cut.

To the west of Caen, British forces have gained more ground south of Vendes and in the same area they have captured the village of Landelle, driving a small wedge into the German lines one mile northwest of Noyers, which is still in German hands.

North of Villers Bocage, the Germans continue to reduce their salient.

Last night's communique announced that 1,250 prisoners were captured on Tuesday, the first day of the British assault. This brings the total number of prisoners taken in Normandy to over 60,000.

Allied warships through Tuesday and Wednesday engaged enemy batteries northeast of Caen in support of the army advance.

It was announced yesterday that Lieut. Gen. Sir Richard Nugent O'Connor, a hero of the British campaigns in Libya, was the commander of the tank formations which spearheaded the break-through on the Caen front. General O'Connor was captured near Derna in April, 1942, and transferred to a prison camp in Italy. In January of this year, it was announced that he had escaped.

On the American sector of the front, mopping-up continues in Saint Lô, where German artillery fire from the high ground southwest of the town is harassing the American troops. No German counter-attack to try to regain the town has so far been reported. Further ground has been won along the Saint Lô-Periers road, which is now definitely cut south of Amigny.

In the area of Remilly sur Lozon, three more villages have been captured by American forces. They are Lo Varde, Thiebois, and Lange, all close to the banks of an unnamed tributary of the Lozon.

Intense German activity on the main railway line from southwestern France to the Normandy battlefield has been observed by Mosquitoes and Spitfires sweeping as far south as Bordeaux on armed reconnaissance, it was disclosed here today.

In an operation described as of considerable significance, RAF fighter-bombers particularly concentrated their attacks on Saint Jean Dangley, 75 miles north of Bordeaux, where German movement was greatest, and damaged and set on fire at least 20 locomotives and 200 goods wagons. Some of the latter were observed to be carrying armored vehicles northward.

Taken with yesterday's attack by 250 medium bombers on choke points across the Loire, these far-flung reconnaissance and bombing sorties would seem to indicate that Rommel is attempting to bring some of the panzers he is known to have in the south of France up to relieve his hard-pressed troops round Caen.

Other Spitfires and Mosquitoes flew as far east as Paris, and went westward from the battle zone to carry out the first armed reconnaissance over Brest Peninsula for many weeks.

Sixty-two German planes were shot down, and 78 Allied planes were lost in yesterday's widespread operations on the Normandy front. (PWB - Reuter - BBC)

BREMEN ATTACKED BY RAF

LONDON, July 20 — More than 1,200 strongly-escorted Fortresses and Liberators of the 8th USAAF made simultaneous attacks this morning upon a number of airplane engine factories, fighter assembly factories, synthetic oil plants, and other targets in central Germany in the Leipzig

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come to the conclusion that empty words about the State, about victory, and about faith in National Socialism, would not save the situation at the front.

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Despite strong resistance, another Allied column thrusting southeast of the now firmly held Vaucelles captured Buron and pushed on to take Hubert Folie, four miles from Caen. Several other small villages, including Soliers were mopped up in this thrust.

Farther northeast, Cagny, around which armored clashes were reported earlier, is now occupied. Almost due north, infantry is firmly established above Emieville, but the Germans still have a strong anti-tank screen covering the village and running some 2 1/2 miles to the region of Frenouville.

Northwest and southwest of Troarn, the Germans are resisting very strongly.

There is no stabilization of the front in this battle of movement. So far, there is no report of a large-scale tank battle, and routine German counter-attacks have not met with any success.

The British and Americans now have a total of about 40 divisions in Normandy. The Allied penetration is 13 miles deep at its furthest point.

On the west of the line the Germans have pulled back between 1,000 and 2,000 yards to try to form a new front between Saint Germain and Noyers. Adjustment of this line was forced on the Germans by British attacks and by the number of casualties they have suffered. A British officer told a Reuter correspondent that commanding positions overlooking the German garrison in Maltot, north of the Orne, Brigadier Kenneth Exton, Lieutenant General Sir Richard O'Connor, a hero of the North African campaigns, was the commander of the tank formations which spearheaded the break-through on the Caen front. General O'Connor was captured near Derna in April, 1942, and transferred to a prison camp in Italy. In January of this year, it was announced that he had escaped.

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In an operation described as of considerable significance, RAF fighter-bombers particularly concentrated their attacks on Saint Jean Dangley, 75 miles north of Bordeaux, where German movement was greatest, and damaged and set on fire at least 20 locomotives and 200 goods wagons. Some of the latter were observed to be carrying armored vehicles northward.

Taken with yesterday's attack by 250 medium bombers on choke points across the Loire, these far-flung reconnaissance and bombing sorties would seem to indicate that Rommel is attempting to bring some of the panzers he is known to have in the south of France up to relieve his hard-pressed troops round Caen.

Other Spitfires and Mosquitoes flew as far east as Paris, and went westward from the battle zone to carry out the first armed reconnaissance over Brest Peninsula for many weeks.

Sixty-two German planes were shot down, and 78 Allied planes were lost in yesterday's widespread operations on the Normandy front. (PWB - Reuter - BBC)

BREMEN ATTACKED BY RAF

LONDON, July 20 — More than 1,200 strongly-escorted Fortresses and Liberators of the 8th USAAF made simultaneous attacks this morning upon a number of airplane engine factories, fighter assembly factories, synthetic oil plants, and other targets in central Germany in the Leipzig area, it was announced at U.S. air headquarters.

Weather was generally clear, and the bombing visual, with few exceptions.

Among the targets listed in the attack were an airplane engine factory at Dessau, which makes Junker engines; factories at Eisenach, about 120 miles west southwest of Leipzig, which makes engines for FW 190's; ball bearing factories at Leipzig, and a Messerschmitt 109 assembly plant in the same city; another assembly plant at Gotha, 90 miles southwest of Leipzig, an aircraft components and motor transport factory at Susselsheim, near Frankfort; and synthetic oil plants, including one at Merseburg.

The Associated Press reported that up to 750 fighter-escorted RAF heavy bombers attacked flying-bomb installations in northern France today.

Last night, a strong force of RAF Mosquitoes attacked Bremen, in northwest Germany, and laid mines in enemy waters. All the Allied planes returned.

The German news agency reported today that American heavy bombers based on Britain and Italy this morning attacked several targets in central and southern Germany.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 798021

Yesterday evening, Marauders, Havocs, Thunderbolts, and Lightnings of the U. S. 9th Air Force struck hard at enemy communications in France. A force of 250 Marauders and Havocs bombed rail and road bridges over the Seine and the Loire, choke points for German troops and supply movements in Normandy. Later yesterday evening, Thunderbolts and Lightnings were over France, destroying rolling stock.

In daylight yesterday, targets in southern Germany were attacked by 1,700 American heavy bombers based on Britain and Italy, of which 1,200 from Britain carried out visual bombing in good weather, despite considerable German fighter opposition. The enemy lost 59 fighter planes, 24 of them in aerial combat. From Italy, 500 U.S. heavy bombers with fighter escort struck at rail zones and ordnance depots in the Munich area. These attacks continued an air assault on Germany that had not ceased for 24 hours.

In the afternoon, RAF Lancasters attacked flying-bomb installations in Northern France, which they had already hit the night before, and a flying-bomb depot at Thiverny, about 30 miles northeast of Paris, said an Air Ministry communique. All the planes returned safely.

The Germans again sent flying bombs over southern England in daylight today. A.A. guns have been very active since daybreak. The barrage was the heaviest and most concentrated yet put up against raiders. Many flying bombs launched both last night and yesterday were destroyed by combined air ground defenses. Others caused casualties and damage. (PWB - Reuter)

NEW AIR BLOWS LIKE FEBRUARY ATTACKS

SHAEF, July 20 — An Allied spokesman here stated tonight that a great air offensive, comparable to that carried out in February, which dealt the Luftwaffe a crushing blow, has been carried out this week by the 8th USAAF, based in England, and the 15th USAAF, based in Italy.

The main targets of this assault were in Germany and Austria. Yesterday, both the 8th and the 15th USAAF attacked the Munich area, one group coming from the north and the other from the south. (PWB - Reuter)

CHANNEL GUNS ENGAGE GERMAN SHIPPING

LONDON, July 20 — Early this morning, guns on the south coast opened fire on German shipping in the Channel. Some 25 rounds were fired. Results of this action are not yet available. (PWB - Reuter)

CAPTURED STORES HELP REBUILD CHERBOURG

LONDON, July 20 — U. S. Army engineers who are rebuilding demolished Cherbourg are finding material and machinery, captured at the gigantic flying bomb launching platforms taken in Normandy, of inestimable value, stated an official report.

Trucks, timber, concrete, portable concrete mixers, steam shovels, and piling, all taken from rocket sites, are being used in the reconstruction work.

One day after the capture of the launching platforms, Allied engineers had Nazi trucks repainted and reconditioned, and they are now hauling cement and lumber into the huge port, where the quays are being rebuilt.

The filling-in of the huge quay faces was one of the biggest jobs and was carried out with broken concrete tank obstacles, which the Germans had carefully stored in large quantities in Cherbourg warehouses.

Scarcely an engineer regiment is using less than three German steam shovels, a crane or two, and a whole fleet of captured trucks, while most of the explosives used by our troops up to now have been involuntary gifts of the Nazis. (PWB - Reuter)

of the Esino River for a distance of 10 miles from its mouth, and Polish armor was reported to have crossed the stream to establish a bridgehead on its north bank at a distance 10 miles west of the port of Ancona.

Ancona was left heavily mined by the retreating enemy. Demolitions blocked the streets and rendered useless many of its commercial facilities. Its port, lying between two promontories jutting out into the Adriatic, was clogged with the debris of smashed ships, among them the hulk of King Victor Emanuel III's yacht.

It was announced today that elements of the United States 34th Division, formerly a National Guard unit recruited from Iowa and Minnesota, were the first 5th Army troops to enter Leghorn yesterday.

The official announcement praised the 100th Infantry Battalion, part of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team of Japanese-Americans, as having achieved «one of the proudest records» of a 5th Army unit in the final assault on the city.

These forces are now engaged in clearing up the tangled debris left behind by the retreating enemy in an effort to delay the use of Leghorn as a port of supply for the Allied Armies. The remainder of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team protected the right flank of the American units which actually entered the city.

American patrol forces were reported to be «probing enemy strength along the Arno River» in the left sector of the 5th Army, but whether this was meant to indicate an approach to Pisa closer than the high ground occupied at Colle Salvetti, 8 1/2 miles south of the stream, was not clear from the official announcement. Nor was the precise location of the 25-mile stretch of the Arno River, along which American forces had occupied the southern banks, defined in official reports. The Arno, from the seacoast to Florence, makes a number of twists and bends, so that its length is considerably greater than the 50 airline miles from Tuscany's chief city to the sea.

Two main roads lead to Pisa across the low, fertile plain south of the Arno near the coast. One of these is coastal Highway 1, which passes through the heart of Leghorn, and the other is a secondary road by-passing the port and paralleling the railway line further inland. Heavy enemy demolitions have been reported in this area, including all the main bridges which connect the port area of Leghorn with the mainland. German heavy guns emplaced on the Monte Pisano hill mass, north of Pisa, dominate these approaches.

The retreating Germans have left sniping parties throughout this low region, to cover by their fire the blown bridges and other demolitions.

Further inland, although the German forces apparently suffered heavily from casualties due to the isolation of certain of their units, resistance was more substantial, and in one sector, at Pontedera, on the Arno River, an enemy patrol attack was staged. Other forces, which for the past several days have withstood heavy German counter-attacks around Poggibonsi, yesterday moved both northwest and north from this road center in the Elsa River Valley to capture the town of Varna, only 13 miles south of the Arno, and Certaide, on the Elsa River eight miles northwest of Poggibonsi.

Other localities in the Elsa Valley occupied yesterday included Vico d'Elsa, Poppaiana, Linari, and San Appiano, all within a radius of three or four miles north and northwest of Poggibonsi.

Eighth Army forces pushing along the Arno Valley to approach Florence from the southeast were still meeting heavy opposition in Montevarchi, a town 22 miles from Tuscany's chief city, and in the vicinity of Castiglion and Laterina, seven and eight miles northwest of Arezzo, where British forces have established a bridgehead across the Arno.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785121

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5TH REACHES ARNO ALONG 25-MILE STRETCH

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, July 20 — American troops of the 5th Army, with the capture of Leghorn, have reached the southern banks of the Arno River for a distance of 25 miles from the sea halfway to Florence.

As torrential rains swept the entire battlefront, the 5th Army reported for the first time in nearly three weeks « only minor contact with the enemy. »

German forces, reported by prisoners to be « bewildered » by the swift American break-through to the Arno through the Era Valley, are now offering only scattered resistance south of the river. American forces have occupied all the dominating terrain on the southern rim of the valley, and forward elements were reported yesterday to hold Colle Salvetti, seven miles northeast of Leghorn and only 3 1/2 miles, by a straight level road, from historic Pisa.

French troops on the right flank of the 5th Army yesterday pushed along the Elsa and the Pesa river valleys for gains of three to four miles which resulted in the capture of San Donato, 16 miles south of Florence.

On the Adriatic coast, Polish and Italian troops of the 8th Army swept forward to occupy the southern banks which actually [illegible]

American patrol forces were reported to be « probing enemy strength along the Arno River » in the left sector of the 5th Army, but whether this was meant to indicate an approach to Pisa closer than the high ground occupied at Colle Salvetti, 3 1/2 miles south of the stream, was not clear from the official announcement. Nor was the precise location of the 25-mile stretch of the Arno River, along which American forces had occupied the southern banks, defined in official reports. The Arno, from the seacoast to Florence, makes a number of twists and bends, so that its length is considerably greater than the 50 airline miles from Tuscany's chief city to the sea.

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West of Arezzo, the town of Rubbio was occupied after considerable fighting, and forward troops had advanced two or three miles north and west of this locality when enemy shelling brought them to a halt. In the Tiber Valley, the northwestern thrust of 8th Army forces continued slowly, against stubborn enemy resistance.

As a result of the swift Polish break-through southwest of Ancona, which led to the fall of this port and the disorganization of German defenses south of the Esino River, considerable valuable enemy material has been captured, it was announced today. Mopping up continues along the upper reaches of the Esino River and Italian forces yesterday occupied the town of Santa Maria Nuova, and were approaching Iesi, 10 miles from the coast, on the northern banks of the stream.

Heavies Strike Reich

Formations of up to 500 heavy bombers crossed the Alps today to bomb targets in southern Germany for the third successive day.

The Italy-based planes met only slight enemy fighter opposition, for the second day straight, after the enemy had lost 66 fighters in large-scale attacks against the Allied formations on Tuesday.

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

Liberator bombers attacked the Zeppelin and Maybach works and a nearby airfield at Friedrichshafen, on Lake Constance, while Fortresses struck at the big Memmingen airdrome, 70 miles southwest of Munich, where twin-engined fighters are based to repel attacks on German targets. Both Friedrichshafen and Memmingen have been attacked once before in the past three days.

The Zeppelin plant, which formerly had produced the big lighter-than-air craft which the Germans had hoped to develop into commercial passenger and freight craft, was being used to turn out light metal pressings and castings for planes, locomotive, and tank engines.

Good results were reported at the targets. Intense flak was encountered.

Intense Flak Over Munich

After losing 66 fighters in futile attempts to ward off the first of two successive days' attacks on southern Germany by Italy-based bombers, the enemy relied almost entirely on record heavy anti-aircraft fire yesterday in desperate attempts to protect aircraft factories and airdromes in the Munich area.

Fortresses and Liberators, which bombed with good results the vital Milbertshofen ordnance depot, the Neuaubing and Allach aircraft factories, and an adjacent airfield on Munich's outskirts, met with only a fraction of the enemy interceptor planes encountered the previous day. But savage anti-aircraft fire put a screen of high explosive bursts around Bavaria's capital, and 20 heavy bombers were reported missing out of the force of up to 500 planes which participated. Escorting fighters strafed rail yards in the vicinity, in the absence of enemy fighter planes.

Huge fires and explosions in the ordnance plant, a supply and storage point for arms and ammunitions within the city limits, rocked the birthplace of the Nazi Party for hours after the bombers had left.

Tactical Air Force bombers and fighters-bombers yesterday continued their slashing attacks on Po Valley communications, to maintain the almost complete isolation of the German forces fighting south of this river. Rail lines were torn up, bridges and approaches smashed, and German transport columns in the Pontassieve-Florence-Bologna area, where the enemy is working frantically to finish and man the Goth Line across Italy, were struck.

Two oil refineries and oil storage areas at Fiume and Trieste, on the Adriatic, were attacked by Fortresses and RAF heavy and medium bombers yesterday and in early morning hours today. Fighter planes in offensive sweeps over Yugoslavia took considerable toll of railway rolling stock.

Fierce Air Battle

The crews of 11 Italy-based Flying Fortresses which survived a savage air battle over Memmingen airdrome in southern Germany, which was bombed again today, told today how they carried out the attack on the big enemy twin-engine-fighter base despite the fact that they had become separated from their protecting fighters and went into the target area alone.

Nearly 200 German fighters tore at the formation of 20 Fortresses in a dreadful, eight-minute long conflict. The bombers were subjected to a series of close-range attacks, in which almost solid screens of rocket projectiles were hurled against them. The action ended only when 12 Lightning fighters rushed into the enemy pack to disperse them.

Over half of the formation of Fortresses — 15 planes and their crews — was downed in the unequal attack, but the formation carried out its bomb run and dropped its high explosives on the target. The gunners of the surviving planes reported that they had shot down 25 enemy interceptors, and it is believed that the Fortresses which were

cessful attempt to break from the Allied trap in the Wewak-Siape sector of New Guinea, Thursday's communique from General MacArthur's headquarters stated.

The Japs tried to bypass the American right flank in seeking to escape through the mountain foothills, the communique added. Allied ground forces reported that an additional 582 of the enemy were killed in these operations.

Allied forces had both air and naval support. Medium bombers and fighters harassed the enemy's rear areas, while naval units shelled coastal traffic.

More successful attacks on enemy shipping off northwest Dutch New Guinea were reported by Generale MacArthur's communique. Off Morotai Island, Allied air patrols sunk a 2,000-ton enemy freighter, and further north heavily damaged two trawlers.

Palau, Yap, and Woleai Island in the Carolines have again been pounded. In the attack on Yap, made at midday Tuesday, heavy air units dropped 23 tons of bombs. One of the eight Japanese planes which attempted interception was shot down, and two others were probably destroyed.

Continuing their softening up operations, Allied forces have made additional attacks on Guam Island, south of Saipan in the Marianas, Admiral Nimitz's communique from Pearl Harbor said Wednesday night. More than 320 tons of bombs were dropped Monday by carrier aircraft from a strong task force, severely damaging the island's defense positions.

On the same day, Allied battleships, cruisers, and destroyers laid down an intensive barrage.

The offensive was followed up Tuesday with further bombardment by surface craft. The carrier aircraft dropped 148 tons of bombs on anti-aircraft guns, supply areas, and defense works.

Reconnaissance photographs indicate enormous damage to the capital town of Rota Island, which lies north of Guam. It is believed to be virtually destroyed, the communique said. Eighty tons of bombs were dropped in the attack on Rota Monday.

(PWB - Reuter)

ENTIRE JAPANESE CABINET RESIGNS

WASHINGTON, July 20 — The entire Japanese cabinet resigned Tuesday.

Domei, the official Japanese news agency, reported that Emperor Hirohitoh has ordered Marquis Koichi Kido, who was Minister of Home Affairs, to form a new cabinet.

The resignation of General Tojo's cabinet came a day after the Premier had been removed from his post as army Chief of Staff. Shortly after Tojo's dismissal from the general staff, he made a broadcast in which the Japanese people were told for the first time of the loss of Saipan Island, the nearest point to Tokyo yet reached by the Allies. In his broadcast, Tojo spoke of the «deep anxiety that has been caused to his Imperial Majesty,» adding that «Japan is faced by the greatest crisis in her history.»

The Japanese people and Japanese-occupied areas first heard the news of the resignation of the Japanese cabinet from American and Allied broadcasts. Domei transmitted the story in Morse code with a «hold for release» note, and then ordered its clients to kill the story, indicating the uneasiness of Japanese officials over the effect the news would have on the people of the Far East. The Domei English transmissions to the United States, however, carried the news.

Explaining the reasons for the resignations of the cabinet, Domei said, in part:

«In the face of the grave situation, and realizing the necessity of strengthened personnel in time of urgency for the prosecution of the war, it has been decided to strengthen the cabinet by a wider selection of personnel.

«By utilizing all means available, the present cabinet was not able to achieve its objective; here, then, the

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YUGOSLAV HIGH COMMAND REORGANIZED

LONDON, July 20 — Marshal Tito, head of the Yugoslav Army of National Liberation, has reorganized his high command, according to the Free Yugoslav Radio.

Lieut. General Koca Popovitch becomes commander of the supreme headquarters of the National Liberation Army of Serbia. He was formerly commander of the celebrated 1st Corps. Col. Rudo Vitkovitch has been made assistant commander, and Major General Rudolf Primorac chief of staff. The former Chetnik commander, Major Radoslav Djuric who, with a large number of officers and over a thousand men, came over to the National Liberation Army last June, has been appointed assistant chief of staff. Col. Miodrag Grozdic, former military attache of the Yugoslav Government in Moscow, has been made chief of the air force. (PWB - Reuter)

TRAPPED JAPS SUFFER MORE LOSSES

ADVANCED ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NEW GUINEA, June 20 — Heavy losses were inflicted on troops of the Japanese 17th Army, numbering about 45,000, in an unsuccessful attempt to break out of the Aitape area, Gen. MacArthur announced today.

Allied troops have killed 7,000 Japanese and captured 1,000 since the enemy began its attempt to break out of the area, in which they have been trapped since the Allied landings at Aitape and Hollandia on April 22.

Allied losses have been light, Gen. MacArthur said. (PWB - Reuter)

1,000 TONS OF BOMBS ON GUAM

GUAM, July 20 — More than 1,000 tons of bombs were dropped Monday by carrier aircraft from a strong task force, severely damaging the island's defense positions.

On the same day, Allied battleships, cruisers, and destroyers laid down an intensive barrage.

The offensive was followed up Tuesday with further bombardment by surface craft. The carrier aircraft dropped 148 tons of bombs on anti-aircraft guns, supply areas, and defense works.

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«By utilizing all means available, the present cabinet was not able to achieve its objective; here, then, the Government decided to renovate the personnel, in order to continue to prosecute the war totally and, having recognized the fact that it was most appropriate to carry out the total resignation of the cabinet, Premier Tojo gathered together the resignations of each member of the cabinet and presented them to the Emperor July 18th.

«At this time of decisive war, to have reached the stage existing today is causing the Emperor much concern, because of which the present cabinet is filled with trepidation and, in apologizing for the Government's meagre power to the men on the fighting front and the people of Japan, it has been decided that this cabinet should be dissolved.»

MORE HIGH JAP OFFICIALS RESIGN

WASHINGTON, July 20 — The Japanese news agency said today that the three chief secretaries of the Japanese cabinet, including Eiwi Amau, President of the Information Board and the Japanese equivalent of Joseph Goebbels, had resigned along with the cabinet. The agency said that three high officials of the Home Ministry, the Vice Minister of Home Affairs, the Chief of the Police Bureau, and the Chief of the Metropolitan Police Board, had resigned also.

A Tokyo broadcast today said Tojo is no longer President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Japanese

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

totalitarian political party, this change occurring « automatically as a result of the resignation en bloc by the cabinet ».

PATTERSON ON CHANGE OF JAP GOVERNMENT

WASHINGTON, July 20 — Acting U. S. Secretary of War Robert Patterson, at his news conference today, said that the fall of the Tojo Government is proof that the Japanese people are becoming aware of the serious defeats their forces are suffering.

Regardless of the personalities appearing in the Japanese government, however, he declared, the character of the nation and its armed forces remains the same. Regardless of any window dressing, the desperate group that controls Japan will see to it that the toughest and most ruthless commanders are brought out to occupy the hazardous army and navy posts.

Just as local Japanese commanders try to keep their men fighting to the end, we can take it for granted that the military chiefs in Tokyo will try to keep their empire, whose central forces have not yet been met in battle, by fighting to the bitter end.

Patterson concluded: « The Japanese need not think that because they change leaders, we will forget what happened at Pearl Harbor and thereafter ». (OWI).

JAPS SAY THEY AWAIT ALLIED LANDINGS

WASHINGTON, July 20 — The Japanese indicated today that they expect the Allies to land on the Japanese mainland. Radio Tokyo said that 100 million Japanese await the Allies on Japanese soil. (At the closest point, on Saipan, Allied forces are 1,500 miles from the enemy mainland).

Japanese propagandists made it clear that even they do not expect the Allied drive will be stopped before it reaches the mainland. In commenting on the resignation of the Tojo cabinet, the broadcast said that it will be possible to deal the Allies a crushing blow when they land on Japan. (PWB)

RELIEF FORCES 2 1/2 MILES FROM HENGYANG

CHUNGKING, July 20 — Chinese forces are advancing to relieve the besieged city of Hengyang, 230 miles south of Canton, and are now within 2 1/2 miles of the defenders, the Chinese High Command communique announced yesterday. The garrison which has been threatened for the past three weeks, is making strong counter-attacks against the Japanese. Allied air forces have been operating over the Canton, Hengyang, and Tungting lake areas.

On the Indo-Burmese frontier, there is no organized resistance from the Japanese who are fleeing down the Tiddim road. Allied troops have advanced some eight miles below Bishenpur, and have made a two-mile advance per day since the beginning of the Japanese retreat, the Southeast Asia communique stated yesterday.

Pushing southwest from Imphal, other Allied troops have forced the Japanese back 30 miles from the road junction which was a prime objective in the enemy's attempt to invade India.

Chindits have engaged stiffly-resisting enemy troops at points nine miles west and south of Mogaung, former Japanese-held strongpoint.

The Southeast Asia communique reported that American planes over northern Burma have again hit targets along the Myitkyina-Mandalay railway, southwest of Mogaung. They also struck at two airfields southeast of Bhamo, which were declared unserviceable after the attack. No Allied planes were lost in the actions.

Alun Humphreys, Reuter correspondent at Allied headquarters in Kandy, Ceylon, discussing the Imphal fighting, stated that the battle for Imphal ended with a victory for the 14th Army and a complete defeat for the Japanese 33rd Division, the best fighters in Lieut. General [illegible] "invade India" army. Humphreys stated that

award of a War Department citation for the 100th Infantry Battalion of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, a volunteer group made up of Americans of Japanese descent, for their heroic attack upon superior enemy forces during the fighting north of Rome.

The soldiers of the unit are entitled by the award to wear distinctive badges commemorating the action, which took place in the vicinity of Belvedere and Sassetta, on June 26-27.

In the announcement of the citation, General Clark said that the battalion, now employed in clearing away debris left by German demolitions in the port of Leghorn, had « one of the most outstanding combat records » in the theater. (PWB - PRO)

U. S. SOLDIERS TO VOTE

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, July 20 — A total of 500 officers, representing all major commands in the Mediterranean theater, will see to it that every qualifying American soldier is given the opportunity to register his choice in the coming national elections, it was announced here today.

Regardless of where he may be stationed, whether in an isolated post or in combat at the front, the American soldier will be provided with an application for a ballot from his state on August 1, and, upon its receipt, will be provided with top priority air mail to speed his choice back to the United States to be counted on November 7. Only where personal mail cannot be received or dispatched at any time during this period by a soldier because of some exceptional assignment, will he fail to receive the necessary forms.

To insure that the ballot shall be secret and free from pressure, the envelopes containing both the application for the ballot and the ballot form itself will not be subjected to army or other censorship. All these envelopes will be clearly distinguished by prominent red stripes printed across their face. (PWB - PRO)

LIBERATED ITALY

ONE-THIRD ITALY RETURNED TO GOVERNMENT

ROME, July 20 — The Allied Control Commission today handed to the Italian Government all territory in the provinces of Foggia, Campobasso, Benevento, Avellino, and Naples, with the exception of the Commune of Naples.

On August 15, said an ACC announcement, the province of Rome, including the City of Rome, and the provinces of Frosinone and Littoria, will be handed over to the Government of Italy.

By August 15, one-third of Italy will have been returned to Italian jurisdiction, said the official announcement. ACC declared that the transfer of territory has been made possible « by the victorious advance of the Allied Armies in Italy. »

Recalling that only two months have elapsed since the start of the attack on the Gustav Line, the ACC declared « the United Nations are thus fulfilling with the utmost speed their declared intention that the Italian people should be given the earliest opportunity after their liberation to enjoy the free institutions which are an inherent part of political democracy.

February 14, 1944, the provinces of Salerno and Potenza, and the compartments of Lucania and Calabria, together with the Island of Sicily, were handed back to the Italian Government. The provinces of Bari, Brindisi, Lecce, and Taranto, and the Island of Sardinia, were never under Allied Military Government. Some 46,000 square miles of Italian territory, with a population of 15,000,000, have now been returned to Italian rule. (PWB)

MACFARLANE RESIGNS AS HEAD OF ACC

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

pened at Pearl Harbor and thereafter. (OWI)

JAPS SAY THEY AWAIT ALLIED LANDINGS

WASHINGTON, July 20 — The Japanese indicated today that they expect the Allies to land on the Japanese mainland. Radio Tokyo said that 100 million Japanese await the Allies on Japanese soil. (At the closest point, on Saipan, Allied forces are 1,500 miles from the enemy mainland).

Japanese propagandists made it clear that even they do not expect the Allied drive will be stopped before it reaches the mainland. In commenting on the resignation of the Tojo cabinet, the broadcast said that it will be possible to deal the Allies a crushing blow when they land on Japan. (PWB)

RELIEF FORCES 2 1/2 MILES FROM HENGYANG

CHUNGKING, July 20 — Chinese forces are advancing to relieve the besieged city of Hengyang, 230 miles south of Canton, and are now within 2 1/2 miles of the defenders, the Chinese High Command communique announced yesterday. The garrison, which has been threatened for the past three weeks, is making strong counter-attacks against the Japanese. Allied air forces have been operating over the Canton, Hengyang, and Tungting lake areas.

On the Indo-Burmese frontier, there is no organized resistance from the Japanese who are fleeing down the Tiddim road. Allied troops have advanced some eight miles below Bishenpur, and have made a two-mile advance per day since the beginning of the Japanese retreat, the Southeast Asia communique stated yesterday.

Pushing southwest from Imphal, other Allied troops have forced the Japanese back 30 miles from the road junction which was a prime objective in the enemy's attempt to invade India.

Chindits have engaged stiffly-resisting enemy troops at points nine miles west and south of Mogaung, former Japanese-held strongpoint.

The Southeast Asia communique reported that American planes over northern Burma have again hit targets along the Myitkyina-Mandalay railway, southwest of Mogaung. They also struck at two airfields southeast of Bhamo, which were declared unserviceable after the attack. No Allied planes were lost in the actions.

Alan Humphreys, Reuter correspondent at Allied headquarters in Kandy, Ceylon, discussing the Imphal fighting, stated that the battle for Imphal ended with a victory for the 14th Army and a complete defeat for the Japanese 33rd Division, the "best fighters in Lieut. General Mutaguchi's "Invade India" army." Humphreys stated that if the Japanese division escaped annihilation, it was a severely wounded force which limped down the Tiddim road. Casualties sustained during the last eight weeks were ten to one in the Allies' favor. (OWI)

CANADIAN CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED

OTTAWA, July 20 — Canadian casualties up to the end of May this year were 37,673 killed, wounded, and missing in the Navy, Army, and Air Force, it was announced here Last night. (PWB - Reuter)

CHURCHILL TO SPEAK ON WAR SITUATION

LONDON, July 20 — Prime Minister Winston Churchill, is to make a statement on August 2 to the Commons on the war situation, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden announced in the House of Commons today. The Premier's statement is to be debated, if the House so wishes.
(PWB - Reuter)

AMERICANS OF JAPANESE DESCENT CITED

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, July 20 — Lieutenant General Mark Clark announced in 5th Army orders today the soldier will be provided with an application for a ballot from his state on August 1, and, upon its receipt, will be provided with top priority air mail to speed his choice back to the United States to be counted on November 7. Only where personal mail cannot be received or dispatched at any time during this period by a soldier because of some exceptional assignment, will he fail to receive the necessary forms.

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MACFARLANE RESIGNS AS HEAD OF ACC

LONDON, July 20 — Lieutenant General Sir Noel Mason Macfarlane has relinquished the post of Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission in Italy, to undergo a prolonged course of medical treatment, it was announced today.

Pending the appointment of his successor, the post of Acting Chief Commissioner will be held by Captain Ellery Stone, United States Navy. (PWB - Reuter)

ROME CHIEF CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICER REPORTS

ROME, July 20 — The Allied Forces prepared for the civil administration of Rome by planning for 5 1/2 months prior to the actual liberation of the city, Brigadier General Edgar Erskine Hume, Chief of the Allied Military Government for the 5th Army, said in a report issued by 5th Army Headquarters.

General Hume entered the city on Monday, June 5, upon its formal investment, and remained as Chief Affairs Officer until the 5th Army moved northward. He said that, without this planning, it would not have been possible to effect emergency restoration of public services in Rome, including the feeding of the population.

This review of the first 10 days of the liberation of the

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

city from the Fascists and Germans points out that every primary objective of the military government divisions of the 5th Army were realized days before the time called for them in the planned schedule.

Banks, for instance, were opened within one week of the Allied entry — an achievement unprecedented in the previous history of Allied Military Government operations.

The report added that black market outlets were halted or greatly curtailed, and that seven AMG courts were ready to function within 24 hours after the Allies' arrival.

The purging of Fascists began during these initial 10 days, the report continued, with 350 Fascists and Fascist sympathizers arrested. The ultra-Fascist police body, African Italian Police, was disbanded.

A total of 2,976 tons of foodstuffs was brought into the city by the Allies in this same 10-day period. Most of this quantity was flour. More than 1,000 truck loads were required to move this amount into the city. By means of these, and other steps taken, it was possible to provide emergency feeding for 100,000 people.

The abolition of the old Fascist Governatorato, or Federal District Government of Rome, and substitution of a city government headed by Prince Doria Pamphili were also cited as achievements of the same period. The advisory City Council, composed of representatives of the six anti-Fascist parties, was also established.

The housing of as many as 50,000 refugees in Cinema City, and the care of many more dispossessed, is another part of the record. The entire story is contained in a 146-page book written by General Hume, entitled ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF ROME UNDER THE 5TH ARMY, 5 to 15 June 1944, Report to the Army Commander. The first copy was presented to Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark at 5th Army Headquarters by General Hume.

(PWB - PRO)

NEW ELECTRICITY RATIONING ANNOUNCED

ROME, July 20 — A new system of rationing the limited amount of electrical power available in the city of Rome was approved today and will go into effect Monday, July 24. It is designed to give a fair amount of electrical current to all civilian consumers, after the military and civilian institutions with priorities, such as hospitals and bakeries, have been taken care of.

Under the new plan, the present system of four geographical divisions of the city will be retained, but instead of each division's getting four hours of current every two days, each division will get 16 hours of continous electrical service every four days. On the day on which each division is to be served, current will be available from 1400 hours until 0600 hours the following morning.

The new distribution plan enables the power companies to switch on and off those non-essential users who happen to be on priority military and civilian circuits, so taht such users will get only the 16 hours every four days allotted to all others.

Those few non-essential users on priority circuits who have been disconnected will be restored to power lines to get their allotted 16 hours every four days.

The plan was advanced jointly by the SRE and the ACEA, the power companies, and was approved during the day by the Electrical Power Committee of the Rome Area Allied Command. The announcement was made by Lt. Col. Henry Ortlip, Chairman of the Power Committee.

The necessity for city-wide cooperation on the part of citizens in saving as much electricity as possible was stressed by officials. The new plan is not based on any additional power for distribution, but solely on the desire to provide as fair a distribution as possible. (PWB - RAAC)

PRACTICE AIR RAID ALERT IN ROME

Householders are again warned by Colonel Pollock that they are held responsible for any illumination showing from the outside of their houses. (PWB - AMG)

NAZIS TORTURED, SHOT SIX AREZZO HOSTAGES

ROME, July 20 — An investigation carried out yesterday in Staggiano, a suburb of Arezzo, disclosed that the Germans shot and tortured six hostages, whose bodies have been found in a single grave in the garden of a villa formerly occupied by a notorious Fascist, Secchitti.

The bodies were found Sunday night by a Staggiano man, who said they were about 1 1/8 Feet below ground, unrecognisable, and scantily clothed. They showed signs of having been tortured before being shot. Relatives identified the bodies Monday, by their clothes. (PWB)

MASS IN SIENA FOR FRENCH, ALLIED DEAD

SIENA, July 20 — General Alphonse Juin, commander of the French Expeditionary Corps, with all other French Corps generals in the region, French and American officers and enlisted men, attended a solemn military Mass celebrated in Siena Cathedral on Monday for all men and women of the French Expeditionary Corps, and Allied troops attached to it, who had lost their lives in the Italian campaign. Many Italian townspeople were also present at the service.

The mass was said by the chief chaplain of the Corps, Father Louis Jarraux, who said in his discourse that the mass was offered "for all our soldiers" who had given their lives for the cause of liberty, whether Catholic, Protestant, or Mussulmen, Allied as well as French.

Father Jarraux was assisted by other priests of the Corps, chaplains of divisions, regiments, and hospitals. The choir was formed by French soldiers and by members of the Corps Feminins. The traditional bugle notes were sounded at the appropriate points in the mass. (PWB)

UNITED NATIONS

ROOSEVELT'S NAME RECEIVES OVATION

CHICAGO, July 20 — President Roosevelt received a tremendous ovation last night from the delegates of the Democratic National Convention meeting here to choose the party's candidate for President of the United States.

The delegates' cheers for the President came during the convention's keynote speech by Governor Kerr of Colorado, when he rebutted the charge by Governor Dewey of New York, the Republican presidential candidate, that the Roosevelt administration was one of «tired old men.» Governor Kerr pointed to the achievements of such tired «old men» as 69-year old Winston Churchill, Josef Stalin, and Chiang Kai-shek and finally 62-year old President Roosevelt.

United States Senator Scott Lucas of Illinois, in a speech of welcome to the delegates, praised President Roosevelt's war leadership stating, «no man in America understands the enemy's evil and duplicity better than President Roosevelt.» Senator Lucas declared that the American people expect the Democrats to approve a clear, unequivocal program regarding war and peace, adding that only the reelection of President Roosevelt can fulfill America's aspiration of a durable peace.

War Mobilization Director James Byrnes of South Carolina announced that he was withdrawing as a candidate for nomination as vice presidential candidate. The race for second place on the party's ticket is now being contested between Vice President Henry Wallace and United States Senator Truman of Missouri. (PWB)

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PRACTICE AIR RAID ALERT IN ROME

ROME, July 20 — Allied officials announced that a practice air alert will be held next Wednesday evening, July 26, at 2230 hours in the city of Rome.

The signals for the air alert are as follows:
Alert — Six blasts — One every 15 seconds.

All-Clear — One continuous blast lasting two minutes.

During the alert, vehicles must pull to the curb, stop, and extinguish all lights for the duration of the alert.

If a real air raid should occur during the practise, cancellation of the practice alert will be indicated by the all-clear signal, followed by the regular warning signal.

(PWB - PRO)

LAX ROME BLACKOUT DEPLORED

ROME, July 20 — AMG Police Chief Lt. Col. J. R. Pollock today deplored the laxity of citizens of Rome in observing the rigid blackout regulations promulgated by the Allied Command in the first days of the liberation of the city.

A total blackout will be observed during the hours of darkness, the AMG ordinance said. This same ordinance provides court penalties for violations.

The only exception is on vehicles of civilians authorized to circulate after the curfew. Special blackout regulations, however, cover even these vehicles.

brated in Siena Cathedral on Monday for all men and women of the French Expeditionary Corps, and Allied troops attached to it, who had lost their lives in the Italian campaign. Many Italian townspeople were also present at the service.

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WELLES URGES DISMEMBERMENT OF GERMANY

NEW YORK, July 20 — Sumner Welles, former United States Under Secretary of State, has published a book TIME FOR DECISION, advocating the dismemberment of Germany into three parts to checkmate any future German plans for aggression.

The book urges the United States to participate in a world organization to avoid another war, which Welles is convinced the German leaders are already planning. (OWI)

FCNL REPRESENTATIVE IN LONDON DIES

LONDON, July 20 — Ambassador Pierre Vienot, representative of the French Comittee of National Liberation in London, died here today. He was 47, and had been ill since July 15. His illness was thought to be the result of many months in Vichy prisons. (OWI)

MOSCOW ANNOUNCES THREE POWER MEETING

WASHINGTON, July 20 — The Soviet Foreign Office announced today that it would participate in preliminary, unoffical discussion with the United States and Great Britain in Washington early in August on an international organization for maintaining the post-war peace. (OWI)

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OCCUPIED AREAS

TWO TO THREE NAZI DIVISIONS QUIT NORWAY

WASHINGTON, July 20 — Two or three divisions of German troops have been evacuated from Norway, and the garrison in this country is now «weaker than at any time since the invasion,» the Norwegian Embassy here reported Wednesday night.

Five trainloads of German troops are evacuated daily, said the report, and a ban has been imposed on all civilian traffic on the main Trondheim and Oslo railway.

The Embassy further reported: «There has been a curtailment of work on German coastal fortifications in Norway.» (OWI)

STOCKHOLM-BERLIN 'PHONE LINE CUT

LONDON, July 20 — The BBC reported much speculation in Stockholm as to why telephone communications with Berlin have been cut.

Previously this occurred when Berlin was heavily bombed, but there have not been big attacks on the town recently.

The telephone line was cut on several occasions before important Nazi announcements. The people are wondering if that is the explanation this time. (PWB - BBC)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

ITALY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, July 20 — Today's communique:

LAND: Following the capture of Leghorn, American troops of the 5th Army have reached the River Arno on a front of about 25 miles, and there is now only scattered enemy resistance south of the river in this sector. Farther east, troops of the 5th Army have been engaged with enemy rear guards and have advanced between two and three miles, having cleared the towns of Varnia, Certaldo, and San Donato.

West of Arezzo, troops of the 8th Army have been engaged in heavy fighting in the area of Montevarchi and in the hills around Radda, which has been captured, and from which further progress has been made to the north.

In the Adriatic sector of the 8th Army, Polish and Italian troops are now meeting enemy resistance on the general line of the River Esino, eight miles west of Ancona. Italian troops have cleared the town of Santa Maria Nuova.

AIR: Medium forces of heavy bombers yesterday attacked two aircraft component factories, an ordnance depot, and rail yards at Munich. Fighter escort aircraft also conducted offensive sweeps over the target area. Other heavy bombers struck at oil storage facilities in Trieste. Enemy communications and other objectives in northern Italy and the battle area, as well as in Yugoslavia, were attacked by tactical aircraft.

Last night, our bombers attacked an oil refinery at Fiume. In these operations, seven enemy aircraft were destroyed, and 25 of ours are missing.

MAAF flew approximately 1,400 sorties.

(PWB - Reuter)

WESTERN FRONT (I)

SHAEF, July 20 — Today's communique:

The battle south and east of Caen continues. Allied troops striking towards Troarn have reached the railway half a mile from the town, while other forces, which had

Cuen has steadily extended the [illegible] which is firmly in our hands.

Bourguebus and Frenouville have been freed of the enemy, and we are in possession of the villages of Bras and Hubert Follie, and the ridge to the north of St. Andre-sur-Orne.

Enemy attempts to counter-attack were repelled, and our threat to Troarn was increased by an advance toward St. Pair, on high ground to the south of the town.

Northwest of St. Lô, Allied troops advanced to the line of the Vire, and also improved their positions to the south of the town.

Visibility limited air operations over the immediate battle area from midnight until noon, but several successful attacks were made in northeast France. Near Amiens, two trains loaded with enemy tanks were effectively bombed by our fighter-bombers, which also damaged a bridge over the Somme and destroyed rolling stock at Abancourt and at Sable-sur-Sarthe, northeast of Angers.

A highway bridge at Gissors was attacked, and railway lines were cut in several places north of Laval and Le Mans, and southwest of Dreux.

Escorted light bombers hit the rail center at Chaulnes near Amiens, destroying much rolling stock.

Coastal aircraft attacked enemy surface craft in the Channel. One enemy aircraft was shot down near St. Quentin. Two of our fighters are missing. (PWB - Reuter)

FRENCH FORCES OF THE INTERIOR

SHAEF, July 20 — General Eisenhower tonight issued the following special communique:

During the period July 4 to 15, French Resistance Forces continued their operations in face of violent German attacks, which were frequently supported by tanks, artillery, and aircraft.

In the majority of the attacks, either the enemy was repelled with serious losses, or the French Forces of the Interior were able to retire successfully. As a result of these activities, the movement of enemy troops and supplies to Normandy has been effectively delayed.

In the Ain Department, important zones remain liberated, though Resistance Forces have been forced temporarily to abandon three towns. In two departments of central France, where repeated assaults of the enemy have been repelled, the Germans have suffered many casualties.

Enemy losses are also considerable in Saone-et-Loire in Brittany, and in the region of Paris. A panzer division moving toward Normandy was detained for 30 hours, and lost 80 killed and 300 wounded.

On the whole railway system, but particularly on the more important lines, traffic has been considerably slowed down and often completely suspended by the cutting of tracks. Many derailments have resulted, and at several points immobilized trains have been attacked. The number of locomotives, coaches, troops, and material destroyed is considerable. A train carrying flying bombs in eastern France has been completely destroyed. Twentysix bridges, most of which were on strategic routes, were cut or seriously damaged between June 24 and July 6.

Canals through which the Germans attempt to move part of their traffic have also been dealt with efficiently. Traffic has been interrupted by destroying locks of numerous canals, including the Marne and Rhine canals. Electric power grids have been frequently attacked. High-tension lines supplying railroad systems in the south have been cut. Transformers and converters supplying important war factories have been destroyed.

The enemy system of telecommunications has also suffered serious disturbance. The Paris-Berlin cable, and many underground long distance lines in departments of the east, center, and south have been cut periodically.

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To the south and east, our armor has been in action against the enemy armor and anti-tank defense bases on villages and farmsteads. Further west, a systematic advance has been made along the front between Grainville and Saint Germain Dectot.

Seven bridges and enemy fuel dumps at Orleans were the principal objectives for our medium bombers yesterday. Loire River bridges at Tours la Riche, La Poissoniere, and Nantes, and other bridges at Mantes Gassicourt, Combourg, and Saint Hilaire du Harcouet were attacked. Results could not be observed in all cases, but three of the bridges are believed to have been made impassable.

Armed reconnaissance patrols ranged southward to Bordeaux, and eastward from Normandy to the Paris area, to attack rail traffic. Many locomotives and goods wagons were damaged during widespread strafing and bombing of trains and railyards. (PWB-Reuter)

WESTERN FRONT (II)

SHAEF, July 20 — Tonight's communique:

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The enemy system of telecommunications has also suffered serious disturbance. The Paris-Berlin cable, and many underground long distance lines in departments of the east, center, and south have been cut periodically.

The activity of the French Forces of the Interior is also employed against German war industry in France. In the Mediterranean, regional railroad machine shops had to abandon work for at least a month. An engine depot has been set on fire in the Jura area. Leather warehouses have been destroyed in the Alps. A surprise attack by French Forces of the Interior liberated interned Patriots in a camp at Evaux les Bains.

Resistance groups in Belgium since the Allied landings have been engaged in the systematic destruction of railways, road bridges, telecommunications, railway turntables, and signalling apparatus throughout the entire country. Results obtained have been highly satisfactory. The Belgian network of rail and road communications has been largely disrupted, and this contributed substantially to delaying the movement of enemy reinforcements to the battle area.

(PWB - Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, July 20 — Thursday night's Soviet communique:

During July 20, south of Ostroy, our troops, advancing with fighting, occupied over 30 populated localities, includ-

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ing Geneshkino, Pashkovo, Sergino Bezlovo, Rogovo, and Svaidi.

North of Bruya, our troops, in the course of their offensive, occupied a number of populated localities, including Svarentsi, Leibenishki, Perelelishki, Solnishki, and the railway station of Skaitsa.

North and west of Utena, our troops occupied with fighting over 80 populated localities, including Kayamai, Urkutyai, Shatesknyai, Bayarai, Rymshani Shvedosai, Mechani, Sloviani, and the railway stations of Kanemuli, Kliakurishki, and Sopishkis. Our troops have cut the railway line of Dvinsk-Ponevezhesk.

West of Volkovysk, our troops occupied with fighting a number of populated localities, including Krubliaki, Strashevo, Gorodok, Meleski, Podozerani, and Oziabli.

In the direction of Brest, our troops, developing their offensive, captured the town and important railway junction of Kobrin, the railway junction of Cheremkha, and also occupied with fighting over 50 other populated localities, including Makhnata, Oriya, Cheremkha, Verkhovichi, Legati, Borisovo, and the railway stations of Naritsa, Gnizets, and Grigorovtsi.

Troops of the 1st white Russian Front, having gone on the offensive, from the area of Kovel, broke through the strongly-fortified German defenses, and during the three days' offensive advanced forward up to 50 kilometers, widening the break-through up to 150 kilometers along the front.

In the course of the offensive, troops of the front captured the following district centers of the Volynsk Region: the towns of Liuboml, Ratno, Turik, Matsecv, Zabolotie, Golovno, and also occupied with fighting over 400 other populated localities, including Makrani, Malorita, Gutа-Ratninska, Liubokhini, Gutner, Gorany, Zadubie, Bereztsi, Benduka, Koritni, Nikitichi, and the railway stations of Malorita, Otislav, Zabolotie, Krimno, Vizhva, Misovo, Moschenoye, Turik, Ovatno, Cherkassi, Matseikov, Podgorodnya, and Liuboml.

Our troops have reached the River Zapadny Bug.

Troops of the 1st Ukrainain Front, developing their successful offensive, captured by storm the towns and important railway junctions of Vladimir-Volinsky and Rava Russkava, and also occupied with fighting over 300 other populated localities, including the following district centers of Lvov Region: Glinyani and Peremishlyani; and the following important localities: Trepalichi Ushkovi, Lisovich, Ulche, Domashev, Kulikov, Doroshev, (within 8 kilometers north of Lvov), Zapita, Goloburie, Remizovtsi, Khabarovtsi, Glinna Olesish, Galenkov, Viktorovka, and the railway stations of Bubnov, Zinevichi, Ulgubets, Zapitok, Pustoglavi, and Yarkovtsi.

West of Brody, our troops were engaged in the annihilation of encircled enemy groups and, tightening the ring of encirclement, occupied the following populated localities: Adami, Sokolovka, Kontsi, Yushkovitsi, and Olesko.

Our troops have repelled all attempts of the enemy to break through the encirclement, and inflicted on him heavy losses in men and material.

There are no material changes on other sectors of the front.

During July 19, our troops destroyed or damaged on all fronts a total of 91 German tanks. In air combat and by anti-aircraft fire, 53 enemy planes were shot down.

(PWB - Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, July 20 — Today's Italian Resistance Front Communique:

The reopening of the Allied advance has caused the patriots to intensify their attacks against German supply

Piaventine Appenines, the patriots attacked Nazi-Fascist garrisons with marked success.

In Umbria, a German transport unit, comprising two vehicles loaded with petrol and three others loaded with S.S. troops, was attacked by patriots. The enemy suffered severe losses.

Near the Rieti airport, the bodies of 15 patriots have been exhumed. The dead were killed by the Germans, following a Fascist denunciation. (PWB)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, July 20 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

In Normandy, the enemy throughout the day continued his attacks with strong tank, artillery, and air support, in the area east and southeast of Caen, but failed to achieve the attempted break-through. After embittered fighting raging all day long in St. Lô, the ruins of the town were evacuated. Enemy thrusts made from the town towards the south, as well as strong American local attacks farther to the northwest, collapsed with heavy losses to the enemy. Battle planes supported the defensive fighting of the ground troops in effective low-level attacks, and destroyed 10 enemy tanks. Sixteen enemy planes were shot down in aerial battles. Last night, German bombers and night-fighter planes successfully attacked enemy prepared positions north of Caen. Damage and explosions were caused in ammunition and fuel depots. During the night of July 18, night-fighters shot down 30 four-engined British bombers over northern France.

Batteries of the Channel Island of Alderny set one enemy escorting destroyer afire. The destroyer sank after heavy explosions.

In France, 151 terrorists were annihilated in fighting.

The retaliatory fire on London continued throughout the night.

In Italy, the enemy in embittered fighting in the course of which he suffered particularly heavy losses, entered the southern part of the town of Leghorn, and penetrated into the completely destroyed harbor installations, where fierce street fighting developed. In the evening, our troops were withdrawn to positions north of the town.

Northwest of Poggibonsi, numerous enemy attacks were frustrated. West of Ancona, the enemy, after embittered fighting, succeeded in gaining a foothold with minor forces on the northern bank of the Esino River. However, all enemy attacks, launched with particular intensity along the coastal road, collapsed.

In the southern sector of the Eastern Front, our divisions are engaged in heavy defensive fighting in the area east of Lvov. Enemy attempts at breaking through toward the direction of the town itself were checked. Strong Soviet forces advancing from Kovel were brought to a standstill on the Bug. In the central sector, fierce fighting continues north of Brest. Soviet fighting groups who had crossed the western bank of the Niemen in the Grodno area were repulsed in counter-thrusts. In the lake region northwest and north of Vilna, and between the Dvina and Ostrov, strong Soviet attacks were smashed in fluctuating fighting, and some penetrations were sealed off. In the sector held by a single German corps, 215 enemy tanks were destroyed within the past seven days.

Sergeant Ungerot of a tank destroying unit destroyed yesterday with his gun 11 heavy Soviet tanks.

The Air Force made numerous low-level attacks on enemy prepared positions and columns, again destroying a great number of tanks, and more than 230 motorized and horse-drawn vehicles.

In air combats and by anti-aircraft artillery, 56 enemy

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(PWB - Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, July 20 — Today's Italian Resistance Front Communique:

The reopening of the Allied advance has caused the patriots to intensify their attacks against German supply lines and the work in progress on the Goth Line. Along an important part of that German defensive line, north of Florence, the continous attacks of the patriots have forced work on the fortifications to be suspended for one week.

Nazi-Fascist operations against the patriots in Val Sesia continue. Despite their use of large forces, the enemy did not succeed in gaining their objectives. Instead, the Germans suffered heavy losses exceeding those of the patriots. German troops, aided by the Fascists, have carried on cruel reprisals against civilians, forcing the inhabitants of some villages to abandon their homes and to take shelter in the mountains and woods. There, such refugees have been joined by the patriots.

In Arona, Omegna, Val Caffaro, Val Sabbia, and in the

the enemy. Battle planes supported the defensive fighting of the ground troops in effective low-level attacks, and destroyed 10 enemy tanks. Sixteen enemy planes were shot down in aerial battles. Last night, German bombers and night-fighter planes successfully attacked enemy prepared positions north of Caen. Damage and explosions were caused in ammunition and fuel depots. During the night of July 18, night-fighters shot down 30 four-engined British bombers over northern France.

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In air combats and by anti-aircraft artillery, 56 enemy planes were shot down.

Strong units of German fighter planes directed heavy attacks against the Soviet supply bases of Molodeczno, Nowosokolniki, and Velikiye Luki.

North American bomber units launched terror attacks from west and south against west, southwest, and south Germany. Damage was caused, chiefly in the residential districts of Munich, Coblenz, Schweinfurth, and Saarbruekken. The population suffered losses. Anti-aircraft artillery shot down 61 enemy planes.

In the night, British nuisance raiders attacked the city

In the night, British nuisance raiders attacked the city

area of Bremen.

(PWB - Radio Berlin)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789621

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

NEWS SUMMARY

Public Relations Office

PENINSULAR BASE SECTION NUMBER ... FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1944

"MAD GENERALS" ATTEMPT ON HITLER'S LIFE MAY BE MAJOR CRISIS

London, July 21--Following the German news agency's brief announcement last night of an attempted assassination of Adolf Hitler the Reichsfuehrer himself made a remarkable six-minute speech to the German nation at midnight in which he admitted that the conspiracy against his life was led by officers of the German Army. This and other evidence coming from Germany today has led observers to believe that there is a possibility that this first sign of organized revolt in Germany may be the beginning of a real revolution.

"Hitler's sensational midnight speech revealed that behind the bare announcement of the attempt on his life is a major internal crisis in the Reich, if not a wide revolution against Hitler," wrote Reuters' foreign observer today.

High explosives were used in the attempt on Hitler's life yesterday. Several members of his staff were severely injured and one later died. Hitler escaped with light burns and concussions but no injuries. He continued his work after the explosion and later received his old friend, Mussolini.

Shortly after midnight the German radio opened up with Hitler's six-minute speech: Said Hitler--"For the third time an attempt on my life has been planned and carried out. If I speak to you today it is first in order that you should hear my voice and that you should know that I myself am unhurt and well. Secondly, in order that you should know about a crime unparalleled in German history. A very small clique of ambitious, irresponsible, and at the same time senseless and criminally stupid officers have formed a plot to eliminate me and with me the State. A bomb exploded two metres to my right. One of those with me has died. I myself am completely unhurt. I regard this as a confirmation of the task imposed on me by Providence to continue on the road of my life as I have done hitherto. The bomb was laid by Colonel Count Von Stauffenberg. Suddenly at the moment when the German Army is engaged in a bitter struggle a small group has emerged in Italy and Germany in the belief that they could repeat the 1918 stab in the back. But this time they have made a bad mistake. The circle of these conspirators is very small and has no connection with the spirit of the German Wehrmacht and above all none with the German people. It is a miniature group of criminal elements who will now be ruthlessly exterminated. I therefore order that no military authority, no leader of any unit, no private in the field is to obey any orders emanating from this group of usurpers. I also order that it is everyone's duty to arrest or, if they resist, to kill at sight anyone issuing or handing out such orders. The claim made by these usurpers that I am no longer alive is being contradicted as this very moment not that I, my dear compatriots, am speaking to you. It has again been granted to me that I should escape a doom which would have been terrible not for me but for the German people. They see in this, however, again the pointing finger of Providence that I must and will carry on with my work."

The German news agency later stated that the conspiracy had completely collapsed adding that the ringleaders "have either been shot or committed suicide." Hitler announced last night that Himmler, the ruthless chief of the Gestapo, had been appointed commander of home armed forces. This left little doubt that the Nazi chief is rallying his followers for a fight to the bitter end. There was ample evidence of confusion in Germany today, however. In a special broadcast Goering ordered German officers to confirm all orders by telephone and to obey only orders emanating from Himmler and himself. In another broadcast Admiral Doenitz spoke of his "holy rage and measureless wrath" against the "mad generals" who made the attempt on "our beloved Fuehrer." From Stockholm came the report that tele-

(Continued)

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-phone connections with Berlin had been cut since 7:40 last night. Early this morning a German radium wave station operating on the Frankfurt wavelength was picked up by the Reuters radio listening post and a speaker describing himself as an officer of the Wehrmacht made this appeal to his fellow officers: "We have instances of single officers, aware of higher duties to the Fatherland, taking courageous actions and refusing to act on the criminal orders of their superiors. But now only a united host of such courageous, fearless officers can save our cause." The broadcast was faded out in the middle of a sentence but during the few minutes that the officer spoke he said: "We have committed our crimes in fear of the Gestapo and this cowardice no one will never forgive ourselves. One man bears the supreme blame and his name is Hitler. By comrades we shall tolerate the Gestapo no longer..."

GERMAN DEFENSES CRUMBLE AS RED ARMY ROLLS AHEAD - NEW OFFENSIVE OPENED: Moscow, July 21--The whole central Russian front today was a series of great jagged lines as the Red Army punched new holes in the German Army's tattered defense line and surged forward into 300 new towns. A new offensive has been launched west of Kovel and Soviet troops have driven all the way to the Bug River, 42 miles northwest of Kovel, capturing more than 450 towns. Another large dent in German lines northwest of Lvov has outflanked that closely-pressed city by as much as 25 miles. In the north, Soviet troops driving deep into Lithuania northwest of Utena have cut the Dvinsk - Ponevezh railway line. The German news agency reports that Russian troops have reached Augustow, northwest of Grodno, which is only eight miles from the East Prussia border. Soviet accounts of the fighting in this area are still vague and unspecific. Near Brest-Litovsk the town of Kobryn and 50 other localities were captured. Among the towns captured west of Kovel was Lubomi, some 10 miles east of the Bug and 25 miles west of Kovel. The city of Lvov is partially surrounded with the capture of a town some eight miles north of the town. Northwest of Lvov Soviet troops have made a deep salient to capture Rawa Ruska.

BATTLE FOR TROARN: London, July 21--German Tiger tanks were battling desperately for Troarn (seven miles east of Caen) key to the valley of the River Dives and the ground to the west. The intensity of the battle decreased yesterday, with the Allies consolidating and strengthening their grip on the 30 square miles they have already won since the start of the assault. Considerably more than the first day's 1500 prisoners have been accepted into Allied cages. One of the main links in the anti-tank screen southeast of Caen has been overrun with the capture of Franqueville. A new German infantry division has been identified on the battle field. It was brought in from the east. The American sector of the front is still comparatively quiet though German counterattacks have pushed General Bradley's troops slightly back from one of their positions which dominates the Saint Lo-Periers road. The weather kept the airforces relatively inactive yesterday but tactical planes were able to fly 500 sorties.

ALLIES MOVE UP ON GOTHIC LINE IN TORRENTIAL RAIN: Allied Headquarters, July 20--Today's communique reports that a torrential rain has delayed the forward march of the Fifth and Eighth Armies but, nevertheless, the Fifth Army has reached the Arno on a 25 mile front and is now only nine miles from Pisa. To the east the towns of Certaldo, and Sandonato have been captured by the Fifth Army in a two or three mile advance. On the central front the Eighth Army has captured Rocca and advanced beyond it, while on the Adriatic coast the line has generally moved up to the River Esino, eight miles west of Ancona.

ROOSEVELT NOMINATED AS DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE: A Pacific Coast Naval Base, July 20--President Roosevelt in a broadcast tonight accepted nomination for a fourth term. His speech from this naval base came as a climax to a cross-country trip shrouded in war-time secrecy.

Interior S.C.

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service compiled by P.W.B.

Psychological Warfare Branch, FNC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

No. 31 — 20 July 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — Leghorn and Ancona liberated: Heavies strike Munich area: Red Army breaks through south of Ostrov, crosses Bug: Allies advance south of Caen, despite fierce resistance: Violent fighting in Serbia: Japs retreating from Imphal Plain: Furious Hengyang battle continues: British dissociated from Mihailovitch: Eden says Allied post-war plans ready.

LIBERATED ITALY — Action Party program outlined: Speed limit for Roman motorists: Spellman expected in Rome shortly: Army registration deadline postponed: American stars to entertain troops: New electricity rationing plan pending.

UNITED NATIONS — Viscount Gort new Palestine High Commissioner: Anglo-American-Dutch rubber talks scheduled.

OCCUPIED AREAS — Germans sack French church, arrest archbishop: Hungary agrees to stop deporting Jews.

WAR FRONTS

LEGHORN AND ANCONA LIBERATED

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, July 19 — American forces of the 5th Army today captured the great port city of Leghorn, after cutting off the city by a brilliant flanking move which bypassed the large scale German defenses to the south and entered the port from the east.

The enemy forces, disposed for a frontal assault on the city from the south, where they had manned massive defenses, originally erected to protect Leghorn from a possible surprise Allied landing, were completely outmanoeuvered by the 5th Army's thrust along the network of inland roads bordering the Era River Valley.

It was announced today that virtually all the port facilities in Leghorn, normally capable of handling 17,500 tons per day, have been destroyed. The city's many bridges, crossing the skein of canals through the lowlands east and River Valley to reach the River Arno at Pontedera have now cut in two the enemy troops fighting south of the Arno. They were reported today to have consolidated their positions along the southern bank of this broad stream, and to be extending their grip on Highway 67, the main road from Florence to both Leghorn and Pisa. Pontedera, which the Americans now occupy, is only three miles east of the road fork where the lateral road branches westward to the two big cities.

East of the Era River Valley, and some 23 miles inland, other American forces were fighting their way along the narrow, mine sown valleys of the Chiencinella and Chiecina rivers, two minor tributaries of the Arno. Leading elements were less than a half mile south of the village of Montopoli, itself 1 1/2 miles south of the Arno at a point 25 miles west of Florence.

Despite devastating mortar and machine gun fire, and a tremendous enemy artillery barrage, American forces pushed the Germans back some two miles during the 24-hour period up to noon yesterday. The enemy forces, hard pressed, were attempting to reach the northern banks of the Arno in this sector before they should be cut off. More than 100 prisoners were taken in mopping up operations in this vicinity.

In the tedious advance through the mountain terrain east of Leghorn, American forces yesterday occupied the villages of Luciana, eight miles east of the Tuscan port, and Badalucco and Fauglia Ponsacco, both about two miles further northeast. In the savage fighting which marked all progress in this area, the troops of the 442 Regimental Combat Team, Americans of Japanese descent, played an important part. These soldiers are all volunteer troops, many of whom entered the armed forces from relocation centers to which Japanese-Americans resident on the west coast of the United States were removed shortly after America's entry into the war.

The brilliant conclusion of the campaign waged by the Polish Corps to capture Ancona was described as a «great success,» and the official announcment of its fall predicted that the port «will greatly assist future operations» of the Allied Armies in Italy.

Ancona was taken by a flanking maneuvre similar to that executed by the American forces on the west coast to encircle Leghorn. Polish forces pushed rapidly forward inland yesterday to reach the coast at Torette di Ancona, three miles west of the port, and then closed in on the city. Still other forces, pushing toward the slanting coastline from further inland, were within two miles of the Esima River, which flows into the Adriatic some eight miles northwest

LATE BULLETINS

BRITISH ARMOR ACROSS CAEN-VIMONT ROAD

SHAEF, July 20 — Leading elements of British armor are across the Caen-Vimont road with infantry following

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

resistance: Violent fighting in Serbia: Japs retreating from Imphal Plain: Furious Hengyang battle continues: British dissociated from Mihailovitch: Eden says Allied post-war plans ready.

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It was announced today that virtually all the port facilities in Leghorn, normally capable of handling 17,500 tons per day, have been destroyed. The city's many bridges, crossing the skein of canals through the lowlands east and north of the port, have also been destroyed, it was said.

The retreating Germans have already brought the big port, Italy's third largest in time of peace, under heavy shellfire from their positions atop Monte Pisano, a great hill between Pisa and Lucca. However, Allied engineers are already at work to restore the harbour facilities, which consist of 60 docks, 21 large warehouses, and 35 big power cranes.

Allied bombing and German demolitions combined to wreck this great supply center, which the Germans battled 17 days to save. Its capture is, nonetheless, «a prize which in time will be of enormous value as a supply center for the 5th Army,» an official statement here declared.

Poles Take Ancona

Extensive demolitions were also reported at Ancona, which was captured by the Poles at 1430 hours yesterday afternoon, after a hard fought campaign in which General Anders' veterans advanced 75 miles in the course of a few weeks. More than 2,000 prisoners were taken by the Polish Corps in this period, and the two German divisions assigned to defend the Adriatic port were badly battered, especially in the final smashing assault which began Monday morning and quickly broke through to the coast to isolate the port.

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LATE BULLETINS

BRITISH ARMOR ACROSS CAEN-VIMONT ROAD

SHAEF, July 20 — Leading elements of British armor are across the Caen-Vimont road with infantry following up. British and German armor has been in contact around Cagny, five miles southeast of Caen and at Grentheville, south of the Caen-Vimont road.

Canadian troops played a prominent part in the capture of Faubourg Vaucelles.

There are still isolated pockets of resistance in Cormelles, two miles southeast of Caen, but Allied troops have by-passed it. (PWB - Reuter)

U. S. SUBS SINK 14 JAP SHIPS

4065

WASHINGTON, July 19 — United States submarines have sunk 14 Japanese ships, including a destroyer and a medium-class naval auxiliary, the Navy Department announced today. (PWB - Reuter)

U. S. PLANES DESTROY 59 PLANES

LONDON, July 19 — American bombers and fighters which raided Germany today destroyed a total of 59 German aircraft. Six were shot down by bombers, 17 by fighters in air combat, and 36 were destroyed on the ground by fighters, said an Air Force communique.

Eighteen American bombers and seven fighters are missing. (PWB - Reuter)

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

of Ancona. The Polish troops were spearheaded by armored units, which captured the town of Offagna, seven miles southwest of the port. Also occupied in the early stages of the drive into Ancona were the towns of Camerano, six miles south and 3 1/2 miles in from the coast, and Paterno d'Ancona, six miles southwest of the Adriatic harbour. Agugliano and Polverigi, further inland, were by-passed by the advancing forces.

In the central sector of the front, 8th Army forces yesterday entered Montevarchi, some 22 miles southeast of Florence on the Arezzo-Florence road along the south banks of the Arno River. Other forces were nearing Radda, 20 miles south of Tuscany's chief city.

Everywhere along the front, the Germans were being relentlessly forced to withdraw north of the Arno River. Strong rear guard forces were being left behind, however, to check the Allied advance, and gain time for the main bodies of the beaten German forces to retreat to their hardly finished defenses on the Goth Line. Before each new withdrawal, the enemy put in savage local counter-attacks, and then retreated behind minefields.

According to recent studies of the Goth Line, vaunted enemy positions following the great bend of the Apennines from somewhere north of Pisa across to north of Rimini on the Adriatic, artificial defenses have not yet been completed. But the Germans have utilized the time gained in their costly delaying actions to the south to build a chain of massive steel and reinforced-concrete pillboxes across the steep passes leading through the Apennines. Some of these huge pillboxes are emplaced in 30-foot-deep rock excavations, and are shielded with steel armour and eight-foot-thick layers of reinforced concrete. These interconnecting defenses are constructed to a depth of five miles in the more vulnerable approaches.

The enemy has worked over eight months on these formidable defenses, impressing some 40,000 to 50,000 Italian laborers to carry out the construction. Work on the 100-mile-long line has been interrupted often by the action of Italian patriots who have harassed supply columns and shot up groups working on isolated emplacements. Operations in the key Futa Pass, north of Florence, was at one point held up for a week because of Italian patriot activity.

Of late, when the German defenses to the south began to show signs of crumbling, the work on the line has been speeded up to feverish pitch.

Heavies Strike Munich Area

Up to 500 heavy bombers today attacked two aircraft factories, an aerodrome, and an ordnance depot in the Munich area in southern Germany.

This was the second successive day in which Liberators and Fortresses have crossed the Alps to attack military targets within the boundaries of the Reich.

The targets attacked today included the Milbuntshofen ordnance depot, the Allach and Neuaubing aircraft factories, and the aerodrome at Schleissheim, all within a seven-mile radius of Munich.

A small formation of Liberators attacked the main yards at Munich. Moderate to intense flak was encountered, but only a small number of enemy aircraft attempted to intercept the formation.

66 Enemy Fighters Downed

Italy-based heavy bombers and their escorting fighters, which penetrated into southern Germany yesterday, to smash a big fighter plant and an airdrome, shot down 66 [illegible] the 250 enemy aircraft which attempted to intercept

Riviera Coasters Harried

Light Allied naval forces have been engaged in "harrying" enemy coastwise craft west of Genoa and along the Riviera, and have sunk one German lighter, forced another enemy craft ashore, and have possibly sunk another lighter in night attacks from June 12 to 16, it was announced here today. (PWB-PRO)

SOVIET BREAK-THROUGH SOUTH OF OSTROV

MOSCOW, July 19 — Marshal Stalin tonight in an order of the day announced a break-through south of Ostrov, 30 miles south of Pskov.

The order said that forces of the 3rd Baltic Front, having forced the River Velikaya, broke through powerful and deeply-staggered German defenses south of Ostrov.

In two days' fighting, the Russians advanced up to 24 miles, extending the break through to 42 miles in breadth.

Seven hundred inhabited localities, including Shanino Elenevo and Krasnogorodskaya, were occupied.

Red Army Crosses Bug

Russian armies are pounding westward through great gaps in the German defenses from the western Ukraine to the Latvian frontier, press dispatches announced today.

The heralded break-through toward Lvov now spread to a 120-mile front, and Marshal Koniev's tanks and infantry, with massive artillery support, have pushed across the Bug River. In their four-day offensive, they have captured more than 800 towns and villages. Lvov, commanding the main rail route into southern Germany, central Europe, and the Carpathian Mountains, is comparable to Warsaw in strategic importance.

Launching of the new offensive follows elaborate preparation, which has been going on for weeks. Fuel, ammunition, and tanks were sent forward by night. The Red Army gradually drove three wedges into the enemy defenses, thus forcing them to open up until the Soviet units merged in the great break-through.

Ilya Ehrenburg, Russian correspondent, said today in RED STAR that the German Army in White Russia has been destroyed beyond hope of reorganization. This is the first time such a definite statement on the status of the enemy forces in White Russia has come from a responsible source.

A Reuter correspondent said that the last German defenses before Lvov are crumbling, and the Red Army's heavy guns have now been brought within range of the city. Over 125 miles of the countryside, General Koniev's tank forces, screened by powerful air fleets, are striking toward the city's approaches, while cavalry units aim ahead into the German rear.

Like arms of a giant pincers, Koniev's forces at Lvov, and Rokossovsky's at Brest-Litovsk and Bialystok, are now reaching out in thrusts toward a meeting behind Warsaw.

Rokossovsky's forces are almost in the outskirts of Brest-Litovsk, and have sharply increased their pressure from the southeast upon Bialystok.

Beyond Gaynovka, captured yesterday, they have already crossed the Curzon Line. North of Lvov, they are fighting on the 1941 Soviet-Polish border, which runs a few miles east of the Curzon Line at this point. Two main thrusts from the northeast and east are being pushed through to Lvov with all the force Koniev can muster. The arc of strategic roads around the city has already been chopped up at many points, and the Germans have little possibility for free maneuver except toward the southeast.

Advancing on a 48-mile front along Latvia's eastern [illegible] Russian Army has driven 18 miles across

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 798121

from somewhere north of Pisa across to the Adriatic, artificial defenses have not yet been completed. But the Germans have utilized the time gained in their costly delaying actions to the south to build a chain of massive steel and reinforced-concrete pillboxes across the steep passes leading through the Apennines. Some of these huge pillboxes are emplaced in 30-foot-deep rock excavations, and are shielded with steel armour and eight-foot-thick layers of reinforced concrete. These interconnecting defenses are constructed to a depth of five miles in the more vulnerable approaches.

The enemy has worked over eight months on these formidable defenses, impressing some 40,000 to 50,000 Italian laborers to carry out the construction. Work on the 100-mile-long line has been interrupted often by the action of Italian patriots who have harassed supply columns and shot up groups working on isolated emplacements. Operations in the key Futa Pass, north of Florence, was at one point held up for a week because of Italian patriot activity.

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In the bitter air battles, a Negro fighter group alone shot down 11 German planes from the swarms which arose to protect the vital Manzell-Dornier aircraft works at Friedrichshafen, and the fighter airdrome at Memmingen, some 70 miles west of Munich. The Allied formations lost 15 heavy bombers and four other aircraft in the course of the day's operations.

Adverse weather restricted operations of the Tactical Air Force's medium, light, and fighter-bombers, usually concentrated on communications and battle area targets in Italy.

Reconnaissance photographs showed that foundry and forge buildings, an electrolysis shop, and the entire eastern wing of the main factory at Friedrichshafen were severely hit, while at Memmingen, two large hangars were completely destroyed, and four others hit.

In an attack on the Casarsa double-track railway over the Tagliamente River on the lines from Austria south to Venice, hits were made on the east and west approaches, and a section of the eastern end of the span was blown up.

It was announced today that rocket-firing Hurricanes had recently destroyed the 5,000 ton luxury liner ITALIA in a daring attack on the ship near Trieste. The vessel had once been used for passenger travel, but had been converted into a cargo carrier to haul supplies between Trieste and Dalmatian ports.

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Advancing on a 48-mile front along Latvia's eastern border, another Russian Army has driven 18 miles across the frontier and has freed another 100 places.

Greatest Soviet Offensive Poised

There is every reason to believe in Moscow today, cabled a correspondent, that the Red Army is ready to hurl the greatest offensive in three years of war against the staggering Germans — an offensive which may throw the whole front into violent activity from the Far North to the South.

With their backs against the East Prussian border, giving ground fast in the middle Baltics, and with a new push developing between Bialystok and Brest-Litovsk in the direction of the Bug and Warsaw, the Wehrmacht is in its most desperate situation of the war.

The Red Army's thrust toward the Baltic, from the Latvian frontier and northwest of Grodno, is presenting the Germans with the possibility shortly of facing a small-scale Dunkirk in order to attempt to extricate troops from Estonia, Latvia, and the northern portion of Lithuania.

The supplement to last night's Soviet communique gave details of the fierce fighting which led up to the great Russian break-through at Lvov, in the center of the front. Troops of the 1st Ukrainian Army went into the offensive three days ago. The enemy defences were subjected to very heavy air and artillery barrages.

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Soviet infantry then moved forward and broke through the first line of enemy fortifications. Developing their success, the Russians reached the second line of defences, called by the Germans the «Prince Eugene Line.» Fierce fighting developed along a wide front.

In some sectors, from 100 to 200 tanks were thrown into the fighting. By the use of an immense number of machines, the Germans relied on being able to halt the Russian advance. But to no purpose, and front line reports said that the Red Army went through without a pause, forced the western side of the Bug River, and occupied the town of Kamionka. They cut the Vladimar-Volynsk-Lvov railway line in several places. Continuing their swift advance, the Red Army captured the town of Zolochev, the town and railway junction of Krasnoye, the towns of Busk and Brody, and over 600 other populated localities.

Duncan Hooper, Reuter correspondent, cabled today that Marshal Rokossovsky's forces are now in the outer suburbs of Brest-Litovsk, gateway to Warsaw and the main bastion of the Curzon Line. It is the 1939 demarcation between Germany and Russia.

Observers in Moscow view this advance, together with that of Marshal Koniev at Lvov, as the initial phase of a vast pincer movement, the claws of which are stretching out towards central Germany.

Further north, General Yeremenko's troops are pushing towards Latvia after storming the key position, Sebezh. The Russians there were last reported to be within striking distances, varying from nine to ten miles from the Latvian border, over a front of nearly 50 miles.

Correspondents said that a kind of «Stalingrad desperation» is entering into the German resistance at the present stage. IZVESTIA said soberly: «The dimensions of the catastrophe which has befallen the German Army on the White Russian front cannot be concealed. Hundreds of thousands of Germans who have fought and retreated before, can now see that this is the crisis.» IZVESTIA pledged that the whole of Soviet territory will soon be cleared, and gave a call to arms for the task of finishing off the Germans.

The Soviet communique stated that west and southwest of Opochka, in the Latvian border area, the Russians took Krasnogorodsk, 19 miles northwest of Opochka and 11 miles inside Latvia. West of Idritsa, more than 150 places were taken.

Marshal Stalin's order-of-the-day yesterday disclosed that Marshal Koniev has taken over from Marshal Zhukov, the command of the 1st Ukrainian Army. Koniev, as commander of the 2nd Ukrainian Army, led the Russian armies over the first of the Soviet state frontiers, the border of Rumania. His troops entered Rumania on April 2, after a lightning offensive. Six weeks earlier, Koniev had been promoted marshal after his liquidation of the German divisions encircled at Korsun.

Other achievemnts of the Red Army were the shooting down of 128 German planes, the sinking of a 10,000-ton German transport in the Baltic, and the capture of the Island of Vuoratsunsseri, in the northwestern part of Lake Ladoga. PWB - Reuter - BBC)

RUSH ON EAST PRUSSIAN BANKS

STOCKHOLM, July 19 — A rush on the banks was started last Saturday in many parts of East Prussia, but the banks closed down.

The Stockholm newspaper SVENSKA DAGBLADET reported Tuesday that the scene on the refugee-packed roads of East Prussia rivals that of the French highways in 1940.

Meanwhile, Radio Moscow Tuesday appealed to German soldiers to lay down their arms, saying: «The Russians are already fighting in the approaches to Prussia. The positions around Noyers, but the town is not yet firmly held.

American troops on the Allied right have advanced 2 1/2 miles and wiped out a German salient north of St. Lô. General Bradley's forces are on the east bank of the Vire, all along that sector.

Details of the fighting are as yet meagre, but one correspondent said that the preparation for General Montgomery's new attack was one of the best kept secrets of the war, in spite of the vast amount of equipment that had to be assembled. The first armor was assembled more than a week ago. At zero hour yesterday morning, the front was packed with tanks, guns, and munitions.

Frank Gillard, of the BBC, said that the Allied tanks rumbled into position at 0700 hours yesterday. Half an hour later, the hill on which they formed up was thick with tanks and self-propelled guns.

Soon after the Allied artillery barrage had died away, the tanks went in in a steady stream. Their crews carried hand grenades to deal with the snipers who lay in the slit trenches until after the tanks should have passed, then to open on the following infantry.

Reports this morning said that the Germans were fighting hard in the area between the Odon and the Orne. Noyeux, between Cuen and Villers Boccage, was still in German hands. British troops twice got into the outskirts of Noyeux and twice withdrew.

The air attack in the Cuen battle made a new page in the history of aerial bombardment. The Allied planes that kept prying eyes from the growing concentration of armor for the attack, dropped 7,000 tons of bombs on the German positions south and southeast of Caen. Not a single German plane appeared.

More than 2,200 Allied aircraft went into the attack, and from the entire operation only nine bombers failed to get back. One thousand Lancasters and Halifaxes flew over the battle area, and Spitfires escorting the heavy bombers had a grandstand view of the bombardment.

Within 12 hours of the main assault, Bomber Command sent another force of Halifaxes over to look for German reserves and supplies.

The air attack in the morning continued for almost four hours, with the Normandy skies filled with the roar of Allied planes. The bombline moved gradually southward ahead of the Allied troops.

In the Evrecy sector, to the west, the British cleared the enemy from the north bank of the Guigne River, between Cahir and Bougey. The Allied command also reported a mile-deep advance south of Le Mesnil Durand, on the Vire River's west bank, and the liberation of the villages of La Samsonerie and Labbaye. Martinville, on the approaches to St. Lô, was also taken with Haut des Forges, in fighting North of Noyers and Evrecy.

St. Lô was taken yesterday by the Americans after a night of bitter fighting in which they were at one stage compelled slightly to withdraw. It was apparent later that, while the Germans were pushing savagely at the American line, they were at the same time pulling out of St. Lô. The Americans took the town in a whirlwind drive in the dawn. There was much last-minute confusion among German units before St. Lô, and many of them did not know where their supporting troops were.

American troops captured a messenger bearing retreat orders to one encircled unit trying to hold out.

St. Lô is 15 miles from the southwest corner of the bay of the Seine, and is near the threshold of the highlands of Normandy. It is difficult fighting country. Within 15 miles to the south are hills 1,000 or more feet above sea level. To the southwest are heights of nearly 600 feet. Because of its natural defenses, St. Lô was an important fortified point during the Middle Ages.

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Meanwhile, Radio Moscow Tuesday appealed to German soldiers to lay down their arms, saying: «The Russians are already fighting in the approaches to Prussia. The northern German Army group is under deadly threat. Before it can retreat into East Prussia, the Russians will cut off German communications.

«There is only one way open for the Germans: immediately laying down their weapons. To keep on fighting is suicide. Every German is needed for the rebuilding of the nation.» (OWI - Reuter)

ADVANCE SOUTH OF CAEN DESPITE RESISTANCE

SHAEF, July 19 — The battle following General Montgomery's furious break-through south of Caen is going «extraordinarily well,» according to headquarter sources quoted by a Reuter corresponent. This progress is being maintained despite surprisingly strong German resistance.

Fuller deails of the battle are withheld for the time being, as there is evidence that the Germans do not yet know exactly what are the intentions of the British field commanders.

The initial advantage of surprise is being fully exploited, and full details of progress must wait until that advantage no longer applies.

British forces attacking in the central sector liberated Hottot les Bagnes, 2 1/2 miles southwest of Tilly. North of the Orne, other British forces have widened their Noyeux, between Caen and Villers Boccage, was still in German hands. British troops twice got into the outskirts of Noyeux and twice withdrew.

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St. Lô is 15 miles from the southwest corner of the bay of the Seine, and is near the threshold of the highlands of Normandy. It is difficult fighting country. Within 15 miles to the south are hills 1,000 or more feet above sea level. To the southwest are heights of nearly 600 feet. Because of its natural defences, St. Lô was an important fortified point during the Middle Ages.

The town is on the high right bank of the Vire River, and holds a commanding position over the Vire Valley.

Three railways meet at St. Lô. Main roads lead northwest to Carentan, westward to Periers, westward and slightly south to Coutances, northeast to Bayeaux, east to Caumont and Caen, and south to Vire.

German Communications Disrupted

The German communications systems are completely disrupted following the terrific air bombardment yesterday which preceded the break-through by General Alexander's British and Canadian forces, it was reported here this morning.

It was also announced here that British cuisers, a monitor, and landing craft armed with heavy guns participated in the bombardment of the German positions before the new offensive was launced.

R-Boats Mauled in Channel

Groups of German minelaying R-boats sneaking northward along the French coast have been badly mauled in a series of brisk gun duels with Allied light coastal forces.

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

An hour after midnight on Monday, three R-boats were intercepted by an Allied patrol and two of them were set on fire in the ensuing gun action.

An hour later, three R-boats or E-boats were sighted by a patrol of the Royal Netherlands Navy south of Cap Gris Nez. The enemy fled after a brisk exchange of gunfire. Turning to the east, these Dutch naval units found and engaged two groups of armed trawlers. The Dutch boats were illuminated by star shells from shore batteries and came under heavy fire from the enemy trawlers. Hits were observed on the enemy before the Dutch ships withdrew.

At about the same time, a third Allied patrol engaged seven R-boats northbound off the Authie River. The enemy received severe punishment in the close-range gun action which followed. Only superficial damage and few casualties were sustained by the Allied forces.

(PWB - Reuter)

NORMANDY POSITION « EXTREMELY GOOD »

21ST ARMY GROUP HQ, July 19 — Referring to operations east of the Orne at a press conference today, General Sir Bernard Law Montgomery said: « Yesterday was an extremely good day. We have gained tactical surprise, and the present situation down that way is that we have very strong armor and mobile forces away to the south and southwest of Caen, an due east of Caen. In winning this area, we have undoubtedly written off a good deal of enemy stuff. Our own casualties in personnel and equipment have been extremely light — in fact, almost negligible so far. That is excellent. But there is a lot to be done yet on the western flank and on the eastern flank. »

60,000 Germans Captured

The Allies have captured 60,000 Germans, and killed 8,000 in Normandy, General Montgomery said.

« It is reasonable to conjecture that we have wiped out 156,000 Germans, » the general added. (PWB - Reuter)

O'CONNOR LEADS ALLIED TANKS IN CAEN

LONDON, July 19 — General Rory O'Connor, it can now be disclosed, is in command of the Allied tank formations operating in the Caen area, a Press Association correspondent reported today.

General O'Connor, who is a leading British authority on tank warfare, was captured in the front line in North Africa and remained a prisoner of war in Italian hands for two years, until he succeeded in escaping back to the Allied forces through the enemy lines, following the initial landings in Italy last year. (PWB)

HITLER APPOINTS NEW GENERAL.

BELGIUM, July 19 — Hitler has appointed General Grase as new commander-in-chief for Belgium and Northern France, announced a German news agency report.

He will hold an appointment subsidiary to Field Marshal von Kluge, the German supreme commander in the west. It is believed that he will be concerned mainly with static troops, as opposed to field forces.

The German military government in Belgium has been changed by Hitler's decree into a civilian administration under Gauleiter Josef Grohe, a 42-year-old, high-ranking SS officer, formerly gauleiter of Cologne and Aachen, and a Nazi since 1921. (PWB-Reuter)

6,000 Planes Strike Enemy

About 6,000 Allied aircraft were over targets in German-held Europe yesterday in assaults that did great damage to three regions of the Continent. The planes, based in Britain, Italy, and Normandy, dropped about 11,000 tons of bombs on their objectives.

The Air Ministry communique today reported a variety of operations carried out by the RAF yesterday afternoon and night. The communique said that, shortly before dusk last night, a strong force of rocket and torpedo-carrying Beaufighters of Coastal Command attacked an enemy convoy southeast of Heligoland. The Beaufighters pressed home the attack with great determination, in spite of intense light flak from the convoy. One merchant ship was left burning, another had a starboard side blown out. Five escort ships were hit. One of them blew up and another was left on fire.

Last night, the communique continued, aircraft of Bomber Command resumed the offensive against Germany's synthetic oil supply with heavy attacks on plants at Scholven-Buer and Wesselring. Large explosions, followed by fires, were seen in both plants.

A force of Mosquitoes attacked Berlin, and Cologne was bombed.

Halifaxes attacked flying bomb installation in northern France and mines were laid in enemy waters. From all these operations, two Beaufighters and eight bombers are missing.

A Reuter cable said that throughout last night the Germans sent flying bombs directed against the southern counties, including the London area. Damage and casualties were caused.

Allied planes yesterday struck at communications, airfields, supply dumps, and transport from Amiens, northwestern France and the west coast of the Cotentin Peninsula. First reports show that 15 enemy aircraft were shot down and a number destroyed on the ground. Twenty-four Allied planes are missing.

In the evening, the railway yards at Vaires, on the eastern outskirts of Paris, were successfully attacked by escorted heavy bombers. Two bombers are missing.

During the night, heavy bombers, 29 of which are missing, attacked the railway junction at Revigny, about 100 miles due east of Paris, and Sulnoye, about 20 miles west of the France-Belgium frontier. Preliminary reports indicate that both attacks were well concentrated.

Two enemy aircraft were destroyed over the battle area, and one by Allied intruders over Germany during the night.

A Reuter correspondent at SHAEF said that hundreds of Allied bombers yesterday afternoon blasted German communications ahead of General Montgomery's advancing armies, in a series of concentrated attacks on bridges and railways in the Rouen area. It was a spectacular sequel, the correspondent cabled, to the morning's massive onslaught on German positions southeast of Caen.

Rouen is the junction for four railway lines and six main roads, and is of vital importance to the Germans in rushing in reinforcements from northwestern France to meet General Montgomery's British and Canadian breakthrough.

A correspondent of the Associated Press said that British-based planes struck at targets in the Kiel area and elsewhere in north Germany. Furious opposition was encountered over Germany — the most since July 7. The correspondent said that Berlin was still reeling when the new air attack started today. Last night, RAF planes dropped two-ton blockbusters on the German Capital.

Air Chief Marshal Trafford Leigh-Mallory, commander of the Allied Expeditionary Air Force, flew over the battle area while the air attacks were in progress yesterday.

Early yesterday morning, light coastal forces fought three brief gun actions close to the enemy coast between Cap Gris Nez and the mouth of the River Authie. The enemy

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GREAT FORCE OF BOMBERS ATTACKS GERMANY

LONDON, July 19 — A great force of more than 1,200 American heavy bombers attacked at least six war-production and railway centers in an area of south and southwest Germany, ranging from Strasbourg to Munich, today.

Among the targets attacked was a factory making hydrogen peroxide on the outskirts of Munich. A Reuter correspondent said it was probable that this attack was linked with that made yesterday on flying-bomb and long-range rocket experimental stations at Peenemunde and Zinnowitz, where, according to photographs released today, three hydrogen peroxide plants were heavily hit and another is believed to have been damaged. Hydrogen peroxide is used in launching flying-bombs.

Other targets were a Messerschmitt factory at Kempton, southeast of Augsburg; a ballbearing plant at Schweinfurt; railway yards at Coblenz, Saarbruecken, and Strasbourg; and three Luftwaffe stations in the vicinity of Augsburg.

An estimated 500 to 750 U. S. fighters escorted the heavy bombers.

Todays raid on Munich was the fifth made there in daylight in eight days.

Lancasters of RAF Bomber Command, with fighter cover, this afternoon attacked flying-bomb installations in northern France.

Halifaxes attacked flying bomb installation in northern France and mines were laid in enemy waters. From all these operations, two Beaufighters and eight bombers are missing.

A Reuter cable said that throughout last night the Germans sent flying bombs directed against the southern counties, including the London area. Damage and casualties were caused.

Allied planes yesterday struck at communications, airfields, supply dumps, and transport from Amiens, northwestern France and the west coast of the Cotentin Peninsula. First reports show that 15 enemy aircraft were shot down and a number destroyed on the ground. Twenty-four Allied planes are missing.

In the evening, the railway yards at Vaires, on the eastern outskirts of Paris, were successfully attacked by escorted heavy bombers. Two bombers are missing.

During the night, heavy bombers, 29 of which are missing, attacked the railway junction at Revigny, about 100 miles due east of Paris, and Sulnoye, about 20 miles west of the France-Belgian frontier. Preliminary reports indicate that both attacks were well concentrated.

Two enemy aircraft were destroyed over the battle area, and one by Allied intruders over Germany during the night.

A Reuter correspondent at SHAEF said that hundreds of Allied bombers yesterday afternoon blasted German communications ahead of General Montgomery's advancing armies, in a series of concentrated attacks on bridges and railways in the Rouen area. It was a spectacular sequel, the correspondent cabled, to the morning's massive onslaught on German positions southeast of Caen.

Rouen is the junction for four railway lines and six main roads, and is of vital importance to the Germans in rushing in reinforcements from northwestern France to meet General Montgomery's British and Canadian breakthrough.

A correspondent of the Associated Press said that British-based planes struck at targets in the Kiel area and elsewhere in north Germany. Furious opposition was encountered over Germany — the most since July 7. The correspondent said that Berlin was still reeling when the new air attack started today. Last night, RAF planes dropped two-ton blockbusters on the German Capital.

Air Chief Marshal Trafford Leigh-Mallory, commander of the Allied Expeditionary Air Force, flew over the battle area while the air attacks were in progress yesterday.

Early yesterday morning, light coastal forces fought three brief gun actions close to the enemy coast between Cap Gris Nez and the mouth of the River Authie. The enemy received considerable punishment. Two of his craft were last seen on fire. (PWB - Reuter - OWI)

VIOLENT FIGHTING IN SERBIA

ALGIERS, July 19 — Violent fighting continues in Serbia, with the Yugoslavs inflicting losses on the enemy and repulsing counter-attacks, said Marshal Tito's communique to-day.

One enemy column, which attempted to break through in the direction of Jablanica, was defeated by the 22nd Serbian Division. In the Sandjak, the communique said, there is fighting in the vicinity of Pljevlja and Gorozde, and it is reported that one German group, which had succeeded in crossing the River Drina, was annihilated.

In Dalmatia, after the Germans had been defeated in the mountains of Jonesica, Yugoslav units continued to clear the enemy, «who suffered great losses,» from this sector.

Once again, the communique told of Allied air cooperation on this occasion in the Dika sector, and added that a further attack on the Zagreb-Karlovac railway line had resulted in its being cut at 15 points.

A London message stated that the new Yugoslav Cabinet, with four of its six members already there, started

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work today. The two other members are expected soon from the United States and Canada.

Reuter said the new government would concentrate on economic and social problems connected with the prosecution of the war and the reconstruction of Yugoslavia. Many changes are expected in the administration, particularly in the diplomatic service, and in all Yugoslav military matters, the Yugoslav Premier, Ivan Subasic, will have the assistance of General Vladimir Velebit, head of Marshal Tito's military mission in London.

The Yugoslav Premier told Reuter that he was pleased with his recent journey to the Mediterranean theater of war, where he saw the Allied Supreme Commander.
(PWB-Reuter)

MORE APPOINTMENTS IN JAP SHUFFLE

TOKYO, July 19 — Following yesterday's announcements of General Tojo's removal from the post of Chief of the Japanese General Staff to give place to General Yoshijiro Umzu, the Japanese Domei news agency today reported more new appointments. Admiral Yorio Sawamoto, former Vice Minister of the Navy, becomes Commander-in-Chief of the Kure Naval Station in place of Admiral Nomura, whose appointment as Minister of the Navy was announced yesterday. Suwamoto's former post as Vice Minister has been filled by Vice Admiral Keiujum Oka, Acting Chief of the Navy Ministry's Bureau of Naval Affairs, which bureau he will continue to manage in addition to his new duties.

In its announcement today of Tojo's replacement by Umzu, the Domei agency linked the change with Nomura's new appointment, saying:

"Both appointments were made in order to establish firmly the structure for guidance of the war, and in view of the unprecedentedly grave war situation."

Another Domei report today said that Umzu's successor as Commander of the Kwantung Army will be General Otozo Yamada, Inspector General of Military Education, who will also serve as Ambassador to Manchuria, in the Chinese northeastern provinces.

All the Japanese broadcasts referred to Tojo only as "General," and made no reference to him as Premier.

Lieutenant General Prince Tsunenori, a member of one of Japan's royal families, was appointed, according to Domei, "to be attached to the Army Aviation Headquarters, concurrently a member of the Supreme War Council and Vice Chief of the Military General Staff." In April, he was transferred from his post as Commander of the Nagoya Division, to become Commander of the Tokyo Division.

Katzuo Okazaki, Japanese Foreign Office spokesman, has denied reports that Ken Harada, Japanese Representative at the Vatican, informed the Pope that under certain conditions Japan was ready for peace negotiations, stated a Domei broadcast today.
(OWI)

JAPANESE SHIPPING SUNK

ALLIED ADVANCE HEADQUARTERS, NEW GUINEA, July 19 — Allied ground forces continue to mop up units of the trapped Japanese 18th Army between Wewak and Aitape, in north British New Guinea, stated General MacArthur's communique today.

West of the Driniumor River, an additional 175 Japanese have been killed and 25 prisoners taken. The ground forces are being supported by naval units shelling coastal targets and by medium bombers.

The communique announced that off Flores Island lying to the northwest of Timor, and further westward in Sumbawa Island, heavy bombers sank or damaged two 1,000-

in an attempt to halt the pursuit. This withdrawal, which has already progressed beyond a point nine miles south of Bishenpur, leaves no organized Japanese resistance within 24 miles of Imphal.

In the Paidl sector, the Japanese are putting up stiff resistance. They made one counter-attack, which was quickly broken.

South of Ukhrul, demoralization is spreading among the Japanese divisions holding out there, the communique added.

An announcement from General Stilwell's headquarters in north Burma said Tuesday that the General had received a visit from Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Allied Supreme Commander in Southeast Asia, who was accompanied by the Chindit Commander, General Lentaigne.
(PWB-Reuter)

FURIOUS HENGYANG BATTLES CONTINUE

CHUNGKING, July 19 — Fighting continued with "unabated fury" in the Hengyang area throughout the night of July 16 and yesterday, said a communique issued here by the Chinese High Command. The Chinese are still holding on in the city of Hengyang, which is an important point on the Canton-Hankow railway, but the Japanese have seized some points in the southern suburbs.

While Mitchells dropped medical supplies to the Chinese in the city, continued the Chungking announcement, Warhawks bombed Japanese positions to the south and the Hengyang aerodrome.

In the area south of Leiyang, the enemy sustained "immense losses and have shown signs of collapse."

Chinese troops have made further progress in the Chaling sector, and are continuing to push eastward from Liling, east of the Siang River, though in this area, according to the communique, they have been checked.

Of 35 Japanese fighters that on July 14 raided the Anton air base, four were shot down and four were damaged, and the enemy missed the target completely, stated a communique issued from General Stilwell's headquarters yesterday. Six out of 16 Japanese fighters engaged in another sector were destroyed. Liberators on Monday attacked targets on the Salween front, and on the China coast, and at Changsha, in the Hunan Province, 400 miles east of Chungking. Off the China coast, a supply ship was sunk. All the Allied planes returned safely.
(OWI)

BRAZILIAN COMMANDER NAMED

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 19 — The Brazilian expeditionary force now in Italy for service with the Allied armies is commanded by Major General João Batista Majearenhas de Morais, stated a Brazilian Government announcement. These are the first troops from Latin America sent to participate directly in the European war.

Since she declared war in August 1942, Brazil has been reinforcing her army by conscription and the calling up of reserves. The Brazilian Air Forces have been greatly strengthened, and have participated successfully with U. S. Air Forces in the South Atlantic anti-submarine war.
(PWE)

SHORTAGE OF GERMAN SUPPLIES

LONDON, July 19 — Lord Selborne, Minister of Economic Warfare, discussing in a speech today the decline in German production of tanks, motor transport, and the shortage of artillery ammunition and oil, said: "There is no doubt that the efficiency of the German armed forces has already been affected by the reduced supplies of oil and the difficulty of maintaining the flow from reserve dumps to the front line. The enemy war-making is not likely to come suddenly to a stand-still for lack of oil, but, provided we may expect him to be continuously in battle

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Admiral Nomura, whose appointment as Minister of the Navy was announced yesterday. Sawamoto's former post as Vice Minister has been filled by Vice Admiral Kelujum Oka, Acting Chief of the Navy Ministry's Bureau of Naval Affairs, which bureau he will continue to manage in addition to his new duties.

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The communique announced that off Flores Island, lying to the northwest of Timor, and further westward at Sumbawa Island, heavy bombers sank or damaged two 1,000-ton vessels, while in the Halmahera area, Allied air patrols bombed and strafed a 3,000-ton freighter transport. In the MacCluer Gulf, Dutch New Guinea, medium bombers sank a 1,000-ton cargo ship, a coastal vessel, and two barges.

Further attacks have been made, said the communique, on Palau, Yap, and Woleai, in the Carolines; on New Ireland; on Rabaul in New Britain, and Bougainville, in the Solomons.

A Pacific Fleet Headquarters communique, issued from Pearl Harbour yesterday, told of a further attack on heavily-bombed Guam. Guam, which lies south of Saipan, has been subjected to bombing and shelling for 14 consecutive days, a softening up process which leads observers to believe that it is next on the invasion list.

On Saipan, Allied forces have captured 1,062 enemy troops, and interned 13,800 civilian residents, the majority of them Japanese. (PWB)

JAPS RETREATING FROM IMPHAL PLAIN

KANDY, CEYLON, July 19 — The Southeast Asia Command communique said Tuesday that the last of the Japanese on the Plain of Imphal are falling back to the south down the Tiddim road toward the shelter they hope to find in the Chin Hills. Rear guards are blowing up bridges

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BRITISH DISSOCIATED FROM MIHAILOVITCH

LONDON, July 19 — The British have dissociated themselves from General Mihailovitch, former Yugoslav war minister, Prime Minister Winston Churchill repeated in the House of Commons today.

Following a similar statement to Commons yesterday, Churchill told a questioner today: «As has already been stated, the British liaison officers attached to General Mihailovitch's mission were withdrawn when it became clear that he was not engaged in operations against the enemy, and that some of his lieutenants were directing their efforts against the Partisans.»

He added: «I have followed with the closest attention, as far as is humanly possible, what is taking place in Yugoslavia, and I am certainly inclined to consider that the decision which we made some time ago to dissociate ourselves from General Mihailovitch was in every way justified.»

Specific evidence of contact between General Mihailovitch and the pro-German Chetniks in Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Montenegro, said a Reuter dispatch tonight, was discovered in documents covering German-Chetnik col-

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laboration by John Talbot, Reuter correspondent, and Steyan Pribichevich, American journalist, two days before their capture at Drval on May 25.

This is disclosed by Pribichevich who succeded in escaping from his captors, in a combined press dispatch dated July 11, which has just been released by Allied authorities in Rome.

A documentary file captured by Partisans included a letter exchanged between the Chetnik command and the German liaison official containing battle orders for cooperating with the Germans and Italians. Chetnik information turned over to the Germans, and receipts for food and money obtained from the Germans.

A letter from the Bosnia and Herzegovina commander to the local commander stated: « The organization is in touch with General Mihailovitch, though this must be kept secret. » A similar letter from the Montenegrin Chetnik commander admitted that « the war minister » maintained « a delegate » in Montenegro.

Continuing, Pribichevich said: « I have not yet visited Serbia, where Mihailovitch resides. In so far as Bosnia, Herzegovina, Croatia, and Montenegro are concerned, there are no others but pro-German Chetniks. » (PWB-Reuter)

EDEN SAYS ALLIED POST-WAR PLANS READY

LONDON, July 19 — The Allies will be ready with post-war proposals, no matter when the Germans are beaten, the British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden told the House of Commons yesterday.

« Victory cannot come too quickly, » he said, « and when it comes, we shall be ready with these proposals. »

Mr. Eden was replying to criticism in the House that the war might end before the Allies were ready.

Asked if the House could be told the proposals, he answered, « Not at this stage. »

He reminded the House of a recent statement in which Prime Minister Winston Churchill said, « Unconditional surrender means that the victors have a free hand. It does not mean that they are entitled to behave in a barbarous manner, nor that they wish to blot out Germany from among the nations. »

Asked if he believed the rise of Hitler was the result of poverty and unemployment in Germany, the Foreign Secretary said:

« Anybody who really believes that Hitler does not represent a certain dominant German mentality, is living in a most dangerous world of dreams. Our first duty is to see that power never passes into such hands again. »

Speaking of the effectiveness of Allied psychological warfare on the Germans, he told the House: « Our propaganda to the Germans has not by any means been unsuccessful in this war period. We find that 77 per cent of German prisoners captured since the landing in Northern France, admit having read our pamphlets or listened to our propaganda; but more interesting still, 40 per cent had our leaflets in their possession when they were captured. Many of them regard them as something in the nature of a passport, if and when they have to surrender. » (OWI)

LIBERATED ITALY

ACTION PARTY PROGRAM OUTLINED

ROME, July 19 — The newspaper L'ITALIA LIBERA, official organ of the Action Party, in its July 19 issue outlined the fundamental principles of the party.

These points deal with the new political movement; the socialization of large trusts; the problem of land to the farmer; an international plan to promote the free circulation

the motor accident rate, it was said, due both to reckless speeding by motorists and careless traffic behavior by bicyclists. Police said more stringent measures will be taken, unless the public observes traffic safety rules more closely. (PWB - PRO)

SPELLMAN EXPECTED IN ROME SHORTLY

VATICAN CITY, July 19 — Monsignor Francis Spellman is expected to arrive in Rome before the end of the week to make his « ad limina » visit to the Holy See. This is a visit periodically required of bishops. (PWB)

ARMY REGISTRATION DEADLINE POSTPONED

ROME, July 19 — Due to the large response of young men to the military service notice of July 13, the Ministry of War, in agreement with the Allied Control Commission, has extended to July 31 the period during which young men are to present themselves for registration. (PWB)

AMERICAN STARS TO ENTERTAIN TROOPS

ROME, July, 19 — Lily Pons, operatic, screen, and radio star, and Andre Kostelanetz, orchestra conductor, will make two appearances in Rome as part of their tour for the benefit of Allied troops in this theater, it was announced by the Special Service office of the Rome Area Allied Command.

The artists are accompanied by Carolyn Gray, pianist; Frank Versaci, flautist; and a 54-piece orchestra. They will be seen and heard at the Opera House on Tuesday, July 25, and Wednesday, July 26. Both performances will start at 1900 hours.

The Special Service office also announced that Movie Stars Mary Briand and Jack Haley will open their U. S. O. show, « Four Jills and a Jack, » at the Eliseo Theater beginning Monday, July 24. Performances will be given daily at 1430 and 1900 hours until Sunday, July 30. All performances will be free to Allied personnel.

(PWB - PRO)

NEW ELECTRICITY RATIONING PLAN

ROMA, July 19 — Regional Commissioner Charles Poletti tonight informed the citizens of Rome in his weekly talk over Radio Rome that a new plan of rationing of electric current is being evolved for their benefit.

« This rationing to provide equal distribution may not be perfect, » he told the Romans, « but it will at least provide a certain security in regard to the turns of service and the periods in which the current will be on during those turns. »

The speaker discussed the electric power situation frankly, and pointed out that the havoc wrought by the Germans to the main hydro-electric power plants beyond the city has gravely impaired the normal supply of electric power for a considerable length of time to come.

Regarding public health conditions, the speaker said that there has been an increase in deaths among children under one year of age and that the Allies have provided 90 tons of powdered milk in an effort to improve the artificial feeding of infants. He added that there is no shadow of an epidemic of any sort over the city, and that the birth rate, like the death rate, remains normal. He urged druggists to bring necessary medicines onto the market, and warned both wholesalers and retailers of drugs to put public interest above private gain. He reassured his audience that city water is safe, telling them that the taste in the water is a sign of purity, since it comes from the purification process.

On the question of salt, Colonel Poletti told his

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These points deal with the new political movement; the socialization of large trusts; the problem of land to the farmer; an international plan to promote the free circulation of men and goods; the renovation of the educational system; religious liberty; the labour front; and other problems of national interest.

«Without a profound transformation in the political and social structure of the country, democracy would be attacked by resurgent reactionary forces,» concluded the long exposition.

On the 4th, 5th, and 6th of August, the first national congress of the Action Party will be held at Cosenza, where various problems of an organizational nature will be discussed. (PWB)

ROMAN MOTORISTS MUST OBEY SPEED LIMIT

ROME, July 19 — Roman motorists, who have never before had an official speed limit within the city, today were asked to abide by the 25-mile-an-hour speed limit imposed upon Allied personnel by Allied police.

Both Italian civilian and Allied military police have been instructed to enforce the order. Motorists caught driving in excess of this limit are liable to have their vehicles impounded.

The imposition of the speed limit comes in connexion with the safety-first campaign instituted by Allied and civilian police authorities. There has been an increase in

radio star, and Andre Kostelanetz, orchestra [illegible] will make two appearances in Rome as part of their tour for the benefit of Allied troops in this theater, it was announced by the Special Service office of the Rome Area Allied Command.

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On the question of salt, Colonel Poletti told his audience that 50 tons have been consigned to the salt distributing agency of the city. This is sufficient to meet current needs, he continued, and difficulties in getting wide distribution are now being overcome.

The speaker ended with an appeal for greater care for personal health. (PWB - PRO)

UNITED NATIONS

GORT NEW PALESTINE HIGH COMMISSIONER

LONDON, July 19 — Field Marshal Viscount Gort, VC, at present Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Malta, has been appointed Governor and High Commissioner of Palestine and High Commissioner for Transjordan.

He will succeed Sir Harold Mac-Michael, whose term of office will expire September 3. (PWB - Reuter)

ANGLO-AMERICAN-DUTCH RUBBER TALKS

WASHINGTON, July 19 — The State Department of The United States announced Tuesday that exploratory talks between the United States, the United Kingdom, and The Netherlands on post war rubber problems, both crude and synthetic, will be held in London late in July.

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In making the announcement, the State Department would draft a tentative program of studies to be made by officials of the three governments as a basis for possible further discussion. The announcement emphasized that the London discussions are to be «purely exploratory in character, and the Department is prepared to engage in similar discussions with any other interested government as the occasion may arise.» (OWI)

PRESS SAFEGUARDS URGED

CHICAGO, July 19 — The incorporation into international agreements of a three-point plan as a safeguard against «distortion of news and information» is urged in a statement submitted to the Democratic Platform Committee by the President of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, Joseph Knight.

The statement calls for: first, a declaration for freedom of speech and press, and the condemnation of peacetime distortion of news; secondly, equality of access for all press and radio representatives to adequate transmission facilities for the prompt movement of news at reasonable rates; thirdly, equality of access at its source in all countries for all properly accredited press and radio representatives, domestic or foreign. (PWB-Reuter)

OCCUPIED AREAS

GERMANS SACK FRENCH CHURCH

LONDON, July 19 — The Archbishop of Montauban, Monsignor Theas, has been arrested by the Germans for having protested to the Kommandantur of Montauban following the destruction by the Germans of the church and treasures at Montpizet du Quercy, according to the French Independent News Agency.

In his letter of protest, the Archibishop said: «The parish of Montpizet in the Garonne has been the scene of tragic events. The army of occupation has burned down the greater part of the church, and without any apparent reason two churchwardens were stripped of all their belongings.

»Neither the church nor the vicarage has ever concealed arms, ammunition, or members of the Maquis. The two priests of Montpizet have carried out their religious duties, and never interfered in political activities.

«As defender of justice and guardian of divine laws, I should be grevely failing in my duties if, in face of such acts of terror, I did not voice the indignant protests of the human and Christian conscience.». (OWI)

NAZIS TRY BLACKMAIL TO LIFT BLOCKADE

LONDON, July 19 — It is learned on reliable authority that the Germans recently made a blackmailing proposal to barter the lives of surviving Hungarian Jews against a partial lifting of the Allied blockade.

Four hundred thousand Hungarian Jews, out of a possible total of 800,000, are reported already to have been deported to Poland by the Gestapo for murder in gas chambers. The same fate hangs over the heads of the remaining 400,000 still in Hungary. This moment was chosen by the Germans for dispatching two emissaries from Hungary to Turkey, carrying proposals allegedly made on behalf of the Gestapo for the release of the surviving Hungarian Jews, and the cessation henceforward of the policy of extermination, in exchange for certain concessions, such as passage through the blockade to Germany of railway trucks and other supplies.

The emissaries intimated that if these concessions were refused, the policy of Jewish extermination would continue. On examination, these proposals were found to have no serious or practical backing, and to constitute a mixture of blackmail and threats designed to confuse the Allies and

Reuter said today that, as a result of this order, the Istanbul German-language paper does not carry its usual series of German propaganda messages.

(PWB - Reuter)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

ITALY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, July 19 — Today's communique:

LAND: Following the break-through to the west, Polish troops of the 8th Army captured the important port and city of Ancona yesterday, taking a large number of prisoners and a considerable amount of material. There, infantry, supported by armour, are still relentlessly pursuing the retreating enemy. In a day's advance, Polish troops have captured, among other towns, Abugliano and Camerano.

In the central sector, British troops of the 8th Army, to the west of Arezzo, have now crossed the Arno on a front of six miles. Further west, they have captured the town of Monte Varchi, 15 miles west of Arezzo.

American troops of the 5th Army, in a swift advance, have reached the Arno and captured the town of Pontedera. The capture of this town places the 5th Army troops across the direct Pisa-Florence road, thereby dividing the German forces south of the Arno.

AIR: Targets in Southern Germany were attacked yesterday by heavy bombers which struck at an aircraft factory at Friedrichshafen, and an aerodrome at Memmingen. Other heavy bombers attacked Casarsa, a rail bridge in Northern Italy, while fighter aircraft carried out sweeps over the Bologna and Udine areas.

Although the operations by tactical aircraft were restricted by weather, enemy communications, gun positions, and motor transport were attacked north of the battle area. Other aircraft attacked objectives in Yugoslavia.

In these operations, 66 enemy aircraft were destroyed and 19 Allied planes are missing. The MAAF flew about 2,000 sorties. (PWB - Reuter)

WESTERN FRONT (1)

SHAEF, July 19 — Today's communique:

Fierce fighting is going on in Faubourg de Vaucelles and in the plains south and east of Caen. Enemy armored formations have been thrown in, in an attempt to block the breach made in the German positions in this area.

In the Juvigny area, south of Tilly, our troops have advanced about half a mile, and the enemy is fighting desperately to retain his hold on Noyers.

Saint Lô was finally cleared of the enemy during yesterday evening. The road from Saint Lô to Periers has been cut between the Taute and Vire rivers south of the village of Amigny, which is in our hands.

Allied aircraft in great strength continued their support of our ground forces throughout yesterday afternoon. Bridges across the rivers Seine and Eure, and railway lines in the Rouen area, were attacked during the afternoon by medium and light bombers. Fighters and fighter bombers in great force attacked enemy batteries and mortar positions, strongpoints, and troop concentrations near the battle zone. Further afield, they struck at communications, airfield supply dumps, and transport from Amiens, in northeastern France, to the west coast of the Cotentin Peninsula.

During the day, first reports show that 13 enemy aircraft were shot down and a number destroyed on the ground. Twenty-four of our aircraft are missing. In the evening, rail yards at Valres, on the eastern outskirts of Paris, were successfully attacked by

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OCCUPIED AREAS

GERMANS SACK FRENCH CHURCH

LONDON, July 19 — The Archbishop of Montauban, Monsignor Theas, has been arrested by the Germans for having protested to the Kommandantur of Montauban following the destruction by the Germans of the church and treasures at Montpizet du Quercy, according to the French Independent News Agency.

In his letter of protest, the Archibishop said: «The parish of Montpizet in the Garonne has been the scene of tragic events. The army of occupation has burned down the greater part of the church, and without any apparent reason two churchwardens were stripped of all their belongings.

«Neither the church nor the vicarage has ever concealed arms, ammunition, or members of the Maquis. The two priests of Montpizet have carried out their religious duties, and never interfered in political activities.

«As defender of justice and guardian of divine laws, I should be grevely failing in my duties if, in face of such acts of terror, I did not voice the indignant protests of the human and Christian conscience.» (OWI)

NAZIS TRY BLACKMAIL TO LIFT BLOCKADE

LONDON, July 19 — It is learned on reliable authority that the Germans recently made a blackmailing proposal to barter the lives of surviving Hungarian Jews against a partial lifting of the Allied blockade.

Four hundred thousand Hungarian Jews, out of a possible total of 800,000, are reported already to have been deported to Poland by the Gestapo for murder in gas chambers. The same fate hangs over the heads of the remaining 400,000 still in Hungary. This moment was chosen by the Germans for dispatching two emissaries from Hungary to Turkey, carrying proposals allegedly made on behalf of the Gestapo for the release of the surviving Hungarian Jews, and the cessation henceforward of the policy of extermination, in exchange for certain concessions, such as passage through the blockade to Germany of railway trucks and other supplies.

The emissaries intimated that if these concessions were refused, the policy of Jewish extermination would continue. On examination, these proposals were found to have no serious or practical backing, and to constitute a mixture of blackmail and threats, designed to confuse the Allies and prejudice their efficient conduct of the war.

At the same time, it is obvious that no threat or ruse on the part of Germany will deter the Allies from continuing their efforts to alleviate the lot of the Jews whenever that is possible. (PWB - Reuter)

HUNGARY AGREES TO STOP DEPORTING JEWS

ZURICH, July 19 — The International Red Cross announced today that the Hungarian Government has agreed to stop deporting Jewish people. All Jewish people possessing entry permits into Palestine will be allowed to leave, the report said. The Red Cross said that it had been permitted to help Jewish people interned in Hungary, and to evacuate Jewish children under the age of 10 for whom an entry permit into a foreign country is obtainable. (PWB - Reuter)

NEUTRAL

TURKS TO CONTROL NEWS DISSEMINATION

ISTANBUL, July 19 — The Turkish Government has ordered that foreign news may be circulated to the Turkish press through the official Anatolia news agency only.

have reached the Arno and captured the town of Pontedera. The capture of this town places the 5th Army troops across the direct Pisa-Florence road, thereby dividing the German forces south of the Arno.

AIR: Targets in Southern Germany were attacked yesterday by heavy bombers which struck at an aircraft factory at Friedrichshafen, and an aerodrome at Memmingen. Other heavy bombers attacked Casarsa, a rail bridge in Northern Italy, while fighter aircraft carried out sweeps over the Bologna and Udine areas.

Although the operations by tactical aircraft were restricted by weather, enemy communications, gun positions, and motor transport were attacked north of the battle area. Other aircraft attacked objectives in Yugoslavia.

In these operations, 66 enemy aircraft were destroyed and 19 Allied planes are missing. The MAAF flew about 2,000 sorties. (PWB - Reuter)

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During the day, first reports show that 13 enemy aircraft were shot down and a number destroyed on the ground. Twenty-four of our aircraft are missing. In the evening, rail yards at Vaires, on the eastern outskirts of Paris, were successfully attacked by escorted heavy bombers. Two bombers are missing. During the night, heavy bombers, 29 of which are missing, attacked the railway junction of Revigny, about 100 miles due east of Paris, and Aulnoye, about 20 miles west of the Franco-Belgian frontier. Preliminary reports indicate that both attacks were well concentrated.

Two enemy aircraft were destroyed over the battle area, and one by our intruders over Germany during the night.

Early Tuesday morning, light coastal forces fought three brief gun actions close to the enemy coast between Cap Gris Nez and the mouth of the River Authie. The enemy received considerable punishment. Two of his craft were last seen on fire. (PWB-Reuter)

WESTERN FRONT (II)

SHAEF, July 19 — Tonight's communique:

Fierce armored and infantry fighting continued this morning in the area south and east of Caen. Faubourg de Vaucelles is now entirely in our hands, and the enemy has been cleared from the villages of Louvigny on the west bank, and Fleury on the east bank of the Rive Orne.

The breach in the enemy defences has been widened, and Allied troops have occupied the villages of Touffreville Demouville, and Giberville. Pockets of enemy resistance

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which had been by-passed have been eliminated. Progress continues, in spite of stubborn enemy opposition.

Throughout yesterday and today, Allied warships and landing craft have been engaging enemy forward batteries on the eastern flank in support of the army. Allied aircraft based in Normandy maintained their patrols and close support of our troops this morning.

One thousand two hundred and fifty prisoners were taken yesterday in the Caen area, and the total taken since the beginning of the campaign is now over 60,000.

Allied troops have made local advances in the Hottot area, and north of Remilly sur Lozon. (PWB-Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, July 19 — Wednesday night's Soviet communique:

Troops of the 3rd Pre-Baltic Front, having forced the River Velikaya, broke through the deeply-echeloned German defense south of Ostrov and, during two days' offensive, advanced forward up to 40 kilometers, widening the break through up to 70 kilometers along the front. In the course of the offensive, troops of the front occupied over 700 populated localities, including Zabolotie, Chertovidovo, Terukhovo, Yermolkino, Shanino, Bolie, Zelonovo, Pustoye Voskresenye, Skadino, Losi, and Radoski.

West and southwest of Opochka, our troops in the course of their offensive occupied over 100 populated localities, including Zherebino, Velkovo, Rogatkino, Deblevo, Fedorinki, Yat-Sloboda, Yaglevo, and the railway stations of Merza and Ozentali.

Northwest and west of Drissa, our troops occupied with fighting over 80 populated localities, including Veterovtsi, Skvortsi, Indra, Strudali, Baldusha, Slobodka, and the railway station of Indra.

North and south of Alytus, our troops, repelling counter-attacks of infantry and tank forces of the enemy, continued fighting for the enlargement of their bridgeheads on the western bank of the River Niemen.

West of Volkovysk, our troops, having forced the River Svisloch, occupied with fighting a number of populated localities, including Lukashevichi, Rusmenyani, Khomentovtsi, Zhubri, Dubliani, and the railway station of Krinki.

The Commander of the 31st German Infantry Division, Lieutenant General Oksner, surrendered to our troops.

In the direction of Brest, our troops, advancing with fighting, occupied the town and important railway junction, and a district center of Brest Region, Kleschchi; and also occupied over 50 other populated localities, including Bereza, Imenin, Gorodets, Nefedovichi, Kamen Kruglelski, Kamen Kratetski, Korielisi, and the railway station of Gorodets.

In the direction of Lvov, our troops, continuing their offensive, captured the following district centers of Lvov Region: the town of Sopel, the town of Mosty Velikye, and also occupied with fighting over 100 other populated localities, including Boretyn, Krestinopol, Ostrov, Brusilov, Polichkov, Derevnya, Dzibulki, Zhultantsi, Romanov (within 14 kilometers northwest of Lvov), Yablunovka, Toporov, Zablotsi, Podgortsi, and the railway stations of Sokal, Krestinopol, Rudiantsi, and Zablotsi.

North and south of Sokal, our troops have forced the River Zapadny Bug.

Our troops have accomplished the encirclement of an enemy group consisting of four to five divisions in the area west of Brody.

There are no material changes on other sectors of the front.

During July 18, our troops destroyed or damaged on all fronts a total of 96 German tanks. In air combat and by anti-aircraft fire, 34 enemy planes were shot down.

transport and ambushed enemy groups working around artillery positions. As a result of patriot activity, traffic through the Futa Pass was interupted for some time.

During the two months preceding the liberation of Umbria, the patriots carried on guerrilla activities, especially in the Terni and Foligno zones. It is estimated that one strong group of patriots killed about 500 Germans.

Near the village of San Martino Buon Albergo, in the Province of Verona, Patriots have captured about 40 Fascist soldiers with their arms and ammunition.

Following the killing of three Fascist soldiers at Prosecco, near Trieste, 15 hostages were hanged in the main square. More than 100 workers were forced to watch the execution. A few days later, 40 of them managed to escape from the concentration camp and join a patriot group.

Surprise attacks were carried out by patriots at Monza and Sesto San Giovanni. Prisoners and booty were captured.

In Udine, the patriots attacked a German gasoline dump. They captured 4,000 liters of gasoline and other war material. (PWB)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, July 19 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

In Normandy, the enemy, after a several hours' gun fire barrage and violent air attacks, has now launched a largescale attack also west of the Orne. Only after heavy fighting, and after having suffered severe losses, did the enemy succeed in penetrating into our positions, where he was checked after having lost 40 tanks by our counter-attacks. Southwest of Caen, all enemy attacks were repulsed.

Also in the St. Lô area, bitter fighting was going on yesterday. While all enemy attacks on St. Lô were repelled during the day, in the evening hours the enemy entered the city with tanks where furious street fighting is in progress. In aerial combats the enemy lost 22 aircraft; another two enemy planes were destroyed on the ground.

In mopping-up operations in the French area, 70 terrorists were killed.

Heavy fire of V-1 is continuing on London and its outskirts.

In Italy, the enemy continued his large-scale attack from the coast of the Ligurian Sea to the Arezzo area, as well as in the Adriatic coastal sector. While south and south east of Leghorn the enemy attacks were repelled, our troops withdrew eastward to the northern bank of the Arno. Major enemy attacks on both sides of Poggibonsi and east of Arezzo were unsuccessful.

Southwest of Ancona, the enemy attacked with strong tank forces on a narrow front and achieved a deep dent, after having suffered heavy casualties. The severe fighting, in which the enemy lost 18 tanks, increased in intensity during the evening hours. Thereupon, the completely destroyed harbour of Ancona was evacuated, and the front was withdrawn behind the Esino sector immediately north of Ancona.

In the East, the big defensive battle is continuing on the entire front between Galicia and Lake Peipus. In the southern sector, the intensity of the enemy attacks was increased, especially east of the upper Bug. Here, heavy fighting is raging with the enemy attacking in the direction of Lemberg; 431 Soviet tanks were destroyed in this sector since July 14.

West of Kowel, the Soviets renewed their attacks. Here also, heavy fighting is in progress. On the western bank of the Niemen, our troops smashed enemy forces which had crossed the river in the area of Grodno and Olita. North-west of Vilna, all enemy attacks were repulsed.

In the lake district south of Dvina, our troops offered

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[illegible] localities, including Zabolotye, Chernovo, Perukhovo, Yermolkino, Slamino, Belle, Zelenovo, Pustoye Voskresenye, Skadino, Losi, and Radoski.

West and southwest of Opochka, our troops in the course of their offensive occupied over 100 populated localities, including Zherebino, Volkovo, Rogatkino, Debleve, Fedurinki, Yat-Sloboda, Yaglevo, and the railway stations of Merza and Ozentuli.

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During July 13, our troops destroyed or damaged on all fronts a total of 66 German tanks. In air combat and by anti-aircraft fire, 34 enemy planes were shot down.

On the night of July 18-19, our Air Force bombed enemy troop trains and military stores on the railway junctions of Dvinsk, Lvov, and Sedlits. During the raid on Dvinsk, numerous fires were started, some nine echelons were smashed or set afire. Heavy explosions were observed. On the freight station especially, large fires were observed, which were followed by heavy explosions.

On the railway junction of Lvov, two enemy echelons were blown up by direct hits. Large fires were started which were followed by heavy explosions. Two explosions were of a huge magnitude.

On the railway junction of Sedlits, southwest of Warsaw, large fires were started, railway cars, flatcars, and numerous military stores were set afire.

(PWB - Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, July 19 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

Patriots have produced serious interruptions of the German lines of communication leading from the north to the Goth Line. They have also successfully attacked German

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In the lake district south of Dvina, our troops offered unshakeable resistence to the continuous Soviet attacks. North of the Dvina, up to Lake Peipus, attacks of major Soviet forces were smashed and a considerable number of enemy tanks were destroyed. Only in some penetration points is fighting still in progress.

Battle plane formations again destroyed a number of Soviet tanks, guns, and hundreds of vehicles. In aerial combats and by anti-aircraft artillery, 57 enemy planes were shot down.

A strong U. S. bomber formation attacked the Baltic area. Damage and casualties were caused in residential quarters, especially in Kiel.

Another bomber formation attacked places in South Germany.

Last night, minor attacks against the Cologne area, the Ruhr district, and Berlin were made. In the course of all these attacks, 39 enemy planes were shot down in air combats and by anti-aircraft artillery of the Luftwaffe, among them 69 four-engine bombers.

The 4th Assault Group of the 3rd Fighter Squadron, under command of Captain Moritz, alone shot down 49 four-engine planes. (PWB - Radio Berlin)

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Interior S.C.

BASIC NEWS

United Nations News Service compiled by P.W.B.

Psychological Warfare Branch, INC, AFHQ — Italian Theatre Headquarters, Unit 12, APO 512

No. 30 — 19 July 1944

TODAY'S HEADLINES

WAR FRONTS — American troops capture Saint Lo: Red Army breaks through Lvov defenses: Bialystok, Brest-Litovsk threatened: Americans of 5th Army reach Arno, near Leghorn: 8th Army holds bridgehead: MAAF hits Reich: Umzu replaces Tojo as General Staff Chief: U. S. Navy shells Guam two days running: Counter-attack by Jap 18th Army repulsed: Chinese stand firm in Hengyang: Brazilian expeditionary force arrives in Naples: Nazis shoot 30 more prisoners: Air Marshal Baker MAAF Chief of Staff.

LIBERATED ITALY — Government revises purge machinery: Rome youths respond to Army call: District purge court set up in Naples: Treasury, Finance ministries defined.

UNITED NATIONS — Roosevelt endorses Wallace.

OCCUPIED AREAS — Spain sending ore to occupied Europe: Norway has 2,000 underground newspapers.

WAR FRONTS

AMERICAN TROOPS CAPTURE ST. LO

SHAEF, July 18 — St. Lô, vital communications center and source of power for a large part of Normandy, fell tonight to American troops of Lieut. General Omar Bradley's 1st U. S. Army after a week of bitter fighting.

The German forces withdrew between 1 1/2 and 2 1/2 miles in the St. Lô area. They were observed digging in on the high ground south of the city after carrying out a general local withdrawal in depth along the entire left flank.

The village of St. Croix, about a mile east of St. Lô, has also been captured by American troops.

As the Americans drove through the German defenses in the northeast sector to the outskirts of the city from the [illegible] artillery and have made terrific efforts to fortify this highway center.

Northwest of the town, the Americans turned the tables on the Germans, who had earlier inundated the Vire River Valley and hampered the Americans around Carentan. American engineers locked the river so that it rose over the bridges used by the Germans south of Pont Hebert.

On the eastern side of the town, American forces have captured the village of Martinville, some 2,000 yards from Saint Lô on a secondary road. The village has changed hands several times.

On the British sector of the front, a fierce struggle is raging north of Noyers on the road and railway from Caen to Villers Bocage.

In the town of Noyers itself a Reuter correspondent reported that a swaying battle is raging in the streets, with neither side giving ground. Infantry units are continuing their hand-to-hand fighting, as the Germans seek to regain the Noyers railroad station, now in British hands.

Bitter fighting is still going on to decide the fate of Evrecy, which guards Rommel's line to the River Orne. Guns, tanks, and infantry have been poured into the attack by the British 2nd Army. This village has been turned into a strongpoint between the rivers Odon and Orne. British troops are in the outskirts, but the last news reported the village still in German hands.

Along the north bank of the River Odon, Rommel's men have been cleared from several high positions in the areas of Cahier and Bougy, and the general line consolidated. Northeast of Evrecy, the line of the Guigny River has been reached on a fairly wide front, and Allied positions there consolidated.

In close support of Allied ground forces, fighters and fighter bombers hit many pin point targets in the path of American troops near Saint Lô. Others successfully attacked guns and an ammunition dump near Periers. Airfields at Le Mans, and at Corne and Valade on the outskirts of Angers, were bombed and strafed with good results.

Fighters attacked an enemy headquarters south of Caen, destroyed motor transport south of Hottot, and made numbers of sweeps deep into France. Defensive patrols were carried out over beach areas.

The Luftwaffe left its hangars behind the German lines early this morning to bomb and strafe British positions at Fontenay le Pesnil. Thousands of troops watched the brilliant firework display which lit up a wide area of the bridgehead as dozens of anti aircraft guns unloosed a terrific concentration of fire at the raiders.

It was disclosed here last night that the famous American 2nd Infantry Division — the "Indian Head" division which was decorated by the French in the last war — is fighting in Normandy under the command of Major General Walter Robertson.

Heaviest Air Support

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As the Americans drove through the German defenses in the northeast sector to the outskirts of the city from the east, northeast, and north, fires started by U. S. artillery burned in the town throughout the night.

Organized German resistance was collapsing this morning to the north and northeast, leaving only a rearguard composed of strongpoints to fight a delaying action.

Elements of Hitler's crack paratroopers began to withdraw from St. Lô last night, and the evacuation of the town and its northern and northeastern outskirts was begun under heavy American artillery fire.

Aerial reconnaissance over the area has revealed that at least two of the key bridges across the Vire River have been severed, virtually cutting in two the entire German forces on the Normandy front. Only one bridge now remains intact.

This important success followed a temporary withdrawal last night from the eastern limits of the town, after two heavy German counter-attacks supported by armor.

The Saint Lô-Periers road was severed by artillery and small-arms fire at a point about four miles west and slightly south of Pont Hebert, and an American spearhead drove almost to the important highway artery. Advanced elements were reported within 500 yards of the highway itself.

Rommel has hurled in reinforcements to try to hold Saint Lô. These include paratroops who defended Cassino. Front-line despatches this morning stated that the Germans had dug subterranean forts and tunnels under the town, raging north of Noyers on the road and railway from Caen to Villers Bocage.

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Heaviest Air Support

The most concentrated air attack in history supported General Montgomery's breakthrough across the Orne, it was announced tonight.

Sixteen hundred British and American heavy bombers, more than 500 medium and light bombers, and hundreds of fighter-bombers operated over the battle area between 0600 and 0900 hours.

One thousand British Halifaxes and Lancasters alone dropped 5,000 tons of bombs in 45 minutes. Six hundred American Liberators dropped 1,400 tons of bombs only 300 yards ahead of British and Canadian positions. Medium and light bombers dropped 550 tons between 0700 and 1000 hours, in an area covering approximately 73 square miles.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Trafford Leigh-Mallory, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Expeditionary Air Force

4064

LATE BULLETIN

MONTGOMERY BREAKS THROUGH EAST OF ORNE

SHAEF, July 18 — Backed by the most concentrated air bombardment yet known, Montgomery broke through the German defenses east of the Orne. His armor is now operating in ideal tank country southeast of Caen. A decisive battle with the pick of the German panzer divisions is imminent. (PWB - Reuter)

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personally flew over the battle area while the attacks were being made.

Between 500 and 750 United States bombers struck German experimental stations at Peenemunde and Zinnowitz on the Baltic Coast in sunlight today, it was announced at American headquarters. The bombers were escorted by medium-sized forces of Mustangs and Lightnings. Peenemunde was first bombed several months ago by RAF bombers. It was in this experimental station, Mr. Churchill told the House of Commons a fortnight ago, that the flying bomb and long-range rocket were developed. In the same attack, other military targets in western Germany received attention.

Today also, Halifaxes and Stirlings of RAF Bomber Command, covered by Spitfires, attacked flying bomb installations in northern France, British headquarters announced.

So great was the passage of aircraft between midnight and 0300 hours this morning over the south coast of England, and so many the explosions heard coming from the French coast, that residents long inured to these sounds were awakened.

During Monday night RAF Mosquitos bombed Berlin again. Mines were also laid in enemy waters. From these operations, one fighter is missing. The pilot is safe.

On Monday, Allied air operations totalled 3,000 sorties, of which 2,000 were strategic and 1,000 tactical. Two thousand bombers and fighters of the United States Army Air Force struck from Britain and Italy at rail targets around Paris and in Southern France. Among those attacked were bridges over the Loire, Ailette, Yvonne, and the Somme. Other formations hit the great railway center at Metz, near the German border, and Belfort, near the Swiss border.

The warplanes encountered flak but no fighters. One bomber and one fighter failed to return.

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The Associated Press said today that Stockholm dispatches indicated the importance of the four United States raids on Munich and other southern German points during the past week. A target which was three-fourths destroyed, said one dispatch, was a motor works making engines for flying bombs. (PWB - Reuter - AP)

LUFTWAFFE UP IN FORCE

LONDON, July 18 — The German Luftwaffe, for the first time since the landings in Normandy, sent into aerial combat a force of over 100 Messerschmitt 109.s. Nineteen American Thunderbolts and Mustangs engaged them in a vicious dogfight over Argentan which lasted 15 minutes and ranged from 10,000 feet down to tree level. The Americans shot down 15 enemy planes with a loss of five aircraft.

The appearance of more than 100 German fighters in one formation coincided with the heaviest German anti-aircraft fire in the battle sector since the invasion.

Although outnumbered two to one, Lightning fighter-bombers of the 9th USAAF in another engagement, were attacked over France by a force of more than 50 German fighters. Ten enemy planes were destroyed, six were probably destroyed, and 14 were damaged. Three Lightnings were lost.

Over northern Germany today, Mustangs of the 8th USAAF, which were escorting heavy bombers, shot down 21 enemy intercepting planes out of a force of 60. The engagement which took place north of Warnemunde, raged for 30 minutes from 20,000 feet to tree level. Those not shot

In three days' fighting, our troops have advanced up to 30 miles, widening the breach up to 125 miles along the front.

The Order added that during their offensive, the Red Army troops captured more than 600 inhabited localities.

Bialystok, Brest-Litovsk Threatened

The Red Army's double assault on Bialystok and Brest-Litovsk, fortress gateways of German-held Poland, is gathering weight, said a Reuter correspondent.

Some 30 miles from Bialystok and 20 from Brest-Litovsk, the two main Soviet wedges are driving straight for their objectives. Other spearheads are threatening the two cities from the flanks, while in the center, men and supplies are massing for a breakthrough to the railway linking Bialystok and Brest-Litovsk, from which the nearest Russian force is only 16 miles.

The Germans are switching troops, tanks, and planes to the Polish front, in a bid to hold the drive on the two cities.

There have been many and sustained clashes during the past 24 hours and in the north, latest reports indicated that a drive on East Prussia may be developing in the sector west of Grodno toward Sulvak and Augustov.

In his attack on Brest-Litovsk, Marshal Rokossovsky's 1st White Russian Army yesterday overran some 200 towns and villages. He is attacking it from two directions: one column, driving through the Pripet Marshes, has taken Drogichin, 62 miles to the east of the city, while another column is fighting along the Minsk highway and has liberated Shereshov, only 30 miles to the northeast of Brest-Litovsk.

General Zakharov's troops, advancing on Bialystok, yesterday took the town of Svisloch, 42 miles to the east.

Last reports from the front place the Soviet armies only 120 miles east of Warsaw itself and still rolling on. The Russians can now do three things: turn north to outflank Bialystok from the southwest; turn south and outflank Brest-Litovsk from the northwest, or carry straight on to Warsaw.

The Niemen line has been left behind, the BBC reported, and there is very little Russian territory now in the hands of the Germans. Huge armored forces are smashing through, widening the gap, followed by the streaming columns of infantry.

Messages from the Polish Underground received by the Polish authorities in London reported that the Germans have conscripted 100,000 Poles and set them to work rushing new defence works, while Russian planes flash across the German skies heralding the approach of the victorious Red Army.

The Germans yesterday threw in a new tank division which fought a bloody battle before heavy losses compelled it to withdraw. It was not permitted to disengage, however, without taking a heavy beating on the way out.

Kaunas is ringed with Russian steel in the usual overwhelming and encircling tactics of the Soviet forces.

German resistance is not expected quickly to dissipate because of the importance of Kaunas. This part of the front covers the straight, classic road to Koenigsberg, through Insterburg. Along this route the terrain is pretty good, while the fall of Kaunas would also open the way for a drive on Tilsit, in northern East Prussia and close to the Baltic. But this is a difficult route which leads through the Masurian Lakes area. It is possible, therefore, that the forces which took Grodno will continue their advance southwestward towards Bialystok and Warsaw, in an outflanking drive round East Prussia, while the real invasion is undertaken by the

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(PWB - Reuter)

DE GAULLE CALLS FRENCH OFFICERS JOIN FFI

ALGIERS, July 18 — General Charles de Gaulle's headquarters broadcast an appeal to all French officers and non-commissioned officers in metropolitan France to join units of the French Forces of the Interior immediately. The message stated:

« Wherever you may be at present, and whatever your personal situation, or your attitude since the 1940 Armistice, your duty is to fight. Your military experience is indispensable to the French Forces of the Interior. » (OWI)

WF-10

RUSSIANS BREAK THROUGH LWOW DEFENSES

MOSCOW, July 18 — A new offensive by Marshal Koniev was announced in an Order of the Day from Marshal Stalin. The Order said:

« Troops of the 1st Ukranian Front, having launched an offensive with the support of massed blows by artillery and aircraft, have broken through the powerful and deeply-staggered German defenses in the Lwow direction.

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Correspondents said that the Russians found only 50,000 civilians left in Vilna when they finally crushed the German resistance there. More than 100,000 had been murdered during the occupation, and tens of thousands more driven off to slave labour in Germany.

Vilna had been marked out by the Nazi planners as one of the principal trading centers of the Greater Germany of the Future. German civilians had migrated to Vilna in larger numbers than to any other city occupied since the start of the German-Russian war.

The most valuable cultural treasures of Vilna's museums and libraries were shipped off to Germany. Books and manuscripts from the libraries were sold to the paper mills.

The artillery salvos that announced the liberation of Vilna were greeted in Moscow with the greatest enthusiasm since the retaking of Kiev. A common remark in the streets was — « Koenigsberg next! ».

Refugees who have just reached Sweden report that the Germans in East Prussia are bewildered by the speed of the Russian advance. They always thought they were safe in East Prussia, and now they hardly know what to do. So far, no official evacuation scheme has been outlined to them. The result is that thousands of families, some of whom have lived all their lives in East Prussia, and others who moved

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there to escape the Allied bombing of Germany, are now trying desperately to make their way back to the Reich.

The railways from Koenigsberg are packed, although no travel is now allowed without a permit. Fantastic prices are being paid for small boats able to make the voyage down the coast to Danzig and Stettin. Many big East Prussian families are collecting their art treasures from their great villas and castles and rushing them to Germany.

The Stockholm correspondent of the London DAILY EXPRESS said that the Baltic ports are crammed with shouting German officials and civilians trying to hasten the great evacuation which is now in full swing. German engineers are preparing to blow up vital bridges and destroy factories and rail trucks as they withdraw.

(OWI - Reuter)

AMERICANS OF 5TH REACH ARNO, NEAR LEGHORN

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, July 18 — American forces of the 5th Army smashed through difficult mountain terrain today to reach the Arno River east of Leghorn at Pontedera, and are «closing in» on the great Tuscan port against stubborn enemy opposition.

The announcement early this evening said that the River Valley to by-pass the formidable German coastal defenses south of Leghorn coincided with a «complete breakthrough» of the German position southwest of Ancona on the Adriatic by Polish troops of the 8th Army. The announcement early this evening said that the Adriatic port town was now «gravely threatened» from both the west and the south.

It is now apparent that General Sir Harold Alexander has employed an almost identical strategy on both the Italian east and west coasts to secure the two ports, which are the immediate objectives of the Allied drive northward through Italy.

In each case, the Allied forces have by-passed heavy coastal defenses to strike inland in a wide flanking move which has threatened to envelope the two ports. On both the Ligurian and the Adriatic coasts, the Germans have fought savagely against these Allied thrusts, massing artillery and men, and resorting to heavy demolitions and treacherous minefields.

The town of Pontedera, entered by the American troops this morning, is at the junction point of the Arno River and its tributary, the Era. The town is 12 miles upriver from Pisa, and is 17 miles northeast of Leghorn. The northernmost point reached in the Allied advance in Italy, Pontedera represents a thrust six miles north of a line drawn due east from Leghorn.

8th Holds Bridgehead

British troops of the 8th Army yesterday held fast to their bridgehead across the Arno River northwest of Arezzo, despite German attempts to infiltrate, and heavy artillery fire.

The British foothold across the stream which the enemy had hoped to employ as a water barrier to the approaches to the Goth Line, now less than 30 miles to the north at its nearest point, was coupled with the seizure of a 12-mile stretch of Highway 69, along the south bank of the Arno west of Arezzo.

The spectacular British advance northwest of Arezzo along the Arno Valley came as a result of a sudden breakthrough by 8th Army tanks and infantry at the German strongpoint of Quarata, it was announced today. With the fall of this key enemy position between the Arno River and the Chiana Canal, the 8th Army assault forces moved forward rapidly to seize intact one of the key bridges over the Arno River, and were reported to have pushed north to near Cincelli, a village a little over a mile northeast of

Leading elements of the American forces have now fought their way through the last of the hill masses south of the river and are approaching the three to six-mile-wide Arno Plain, on which both Leghorn and Pisa are situated. This advance has been made only at the cost of the heaviest fighting, and the American gains have been slowed to an average of less than a mile a day since the capture of Cecina on July 1.

The Germans have exploited to the utmost their formidable defenses erected south of Leghorn to repel a possible Allied landing from the sea. It was to flank these fixed defenses, comprising concrete pillboxes, heavy defense guns, and minefields, that the 5th Army undertook a sweeping drive inland, along the network of roads four or five miles in from the coast, and through the three valleys of the Arno's main tributaries, the Era, Elsa, and Pesa rivers.

The enemy has bitterly contested this move, which threatens to cut off Italy's third-largest west coast port from the east. Demolitions have been frequent, and the Germans have sown minefields all along the valley approaches. All bridges across the Arno in this area have been blown up, either by the enemy or by American air bombardment. The Germans are using pontoon bridges to transport troops and supplies to the battle area.

American forces were reported yesterday to have reached the outskirts of Ponsacco, three miles south of the Arno where it is joined by the Era at Pontedera. These forces were heavily counter-attacked Sunday night and early Monday morning in an engagement in which two Mark VI (Tiger) tanks and a Mark IV tank were destroyed.

Between the Era River and Leghorn, six small communities were reported captured by American forces, and some four others were mentioned as threatened or by-passed, but the official announcement declared that «little actual progress» had been made toward the port itself.

The nearest of the villages mentioned in the official reports was Popogna, 4 1/2 miles southeast of Leghorn. American forces in a mile advance had occupied a high point north of this village, it was said.

Another American formation was reported within a half-mile of Fauglia, 11 miles east of Leghorn, and about the same distance from Pisa. American forces were also within a half-mile of Crocino, seven miles east of Leghorn. Tripalle, near Fauglia, was reported to have been by-passed.

Among the small communities reported to have been captured were Pieve Vecchia, 8 1/2 miles southeast of Leghorn; Orciano, 10 miles southeast of Leghorn; Piazza, Crespina, and Borgo, all about 12 miles east of Leghorn, and Lari, 13 miles to the east of the port.

East of the Era River, American forces battling toward Palaia cut the road connecting this town with nearby Colleoli, but, despite heavy fighting, had not yet been able to enter the town late yesterday afternoon.

French troops of the 5th Army, which have been subjected to savage enemy counter-attacks in the Poggibonsi area, in the Elsa River Valley, were reported yesterday afternoon still to be holding firm to this key road and rail town. Enemy artillery has kept up a constant shelling of Allied positions in this district.

On the Adriatic front yesterday, Italian and Polish troops fighting with General Sir Oliver Leese's 8th Army made advances of between two and three miles to threaten the port of Ancona.

The villages of San Paterniano, about eight miles southwest of Ancona, and Monte Bogo, about 10 miles southwest, were occupied in an attack which moved northwestward toward Offagna and the Esima River, emptying into the Adriatic north of Ancona. An important lateral road, Highway 76, follows the north bank of the

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Troops fanning out north and northeast of Arezzo met with considerable delays, due to extensive minefields, and had penetrated only to the vicinity of Antria, two miles northeast of Arezzo.

In the region west of Arezzo, where the 8th Army broke out of the Chiana Valley after 13 days of bitter fighting, enemy forces caught south of the Arno were apparently attempting to effect a quick withdrawal. Forward elements of the 8th Army found the town of Pergine Valdarno, on the main road to Florence and nine miles west of Arezzo, clear of the enemy, and pushed three miles further west, to the village of Levane.

In the Pesa River Valley, South African armored columns pushed to within a mile of Radda, 25 miles west of Arezzo. Here they met enemy fire. These troops were erroneously reported yesterday to have effected a crossing of the Arno River in this vicinity, after having seized one of its bridges intact. The bridge was identified today as one over the Pesa River, one of the tributaries of the Arno.

Fifth Army forces approaching the Arno near its mouth had yesterday moved to within four miles of this broad stream along a six-mile front which has moved inland to hem in the great port of Leghorn and threaten Pisa.

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In the region of the upper Tiber Valley, fighting was reported around Gubbio, and Monte Cedrone, north of Città di Castello, was occupied.

In advances southeast of Arezzo, a feature known as Alpe di Poti, four miles east of Arezzo and north of the Cerfone River and lateral Highway 73, was occupied. Palazzo del Pero, on the Cerfone River itself, and five miles southeast of Arezzo on Route 73, was by-passed by the 8th Army advance.

MAAF Hits Reich

Italy-based heavy bombers today crossed the Alps to bomb the great Manzell-Dornier aircraft factory at Friedrichshafen on the shores of Lake Constance in Germany.

The airdrome at Memmingen, 60 miles southwest of Munich, was also bombed.

Long-range Mustangs and Lightnings provided continuous protection to the Flying Fortresses and Liberators in their penetration to and withdrawal from southern Germany. A considerable number of enemy aircraft were encountered, as well as intense flak. Several enemy interceptors were shot down.

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Early reports indicated good results at both targets.

Memmingen airdrome is used as a large twin-engined fighter base. It was last attacked by 8th United States Army Air Force planes flying from England on March 19.

TAF Strikes North Italy

Medium bombers of the 1st Tactical Air Force yesterday concentrated on rail and road lines through northwestern Italy into France, while Italy-based heavy bombers struck at three of the main bridges across the lower Rhone River in southern France.

Eleven railway bridges were attacked in yesterday's operations, including four west of Genoa, three on the Alessandria-Turin-Nice rail line, and one on the main Riviera line into France.

Light and fighter-bombers struck at enemy ammunition dumps, bridges in the Pisa-Florence area, and railway trackage around Bologna, Faenza, and Argenta. Coastal Air Force planes attacked a coastwise freighter in the Gulf of Quarnaro in the north Adriatic, and the big shipyards at Sestri Levante. In west coast forays, a barracks north of La Spezia and oil tanks at Marina di Carrara were hit.

(PWB - PRO)

FRENCH WOMEN CITED

WITH FRENCH EXPEDITIONARY CORPS, ITALY, July 18 — A section of the Bataillon Medicale des Corps Feminins, serving with the French Expeditionary Corps in Italy, has been collectively cited for its work, which includes the evacuation of nearly 4,000 wounded to military hospitals since it landed in Italy last November 23, it was announced here.

The Croix de Guerre has been awarded to the section leader, a young French woman holding the rank of lieutenant. The citation records her «inspiring and efficient leadership.» She was formerly professor of physics at a school for young women in Morocco.

Her section operates wherever called upon to do so, often over roads under enemy fire and observation. Nearly all its nurses and drivers have been decorated personally, the slim, dark-haired lieutenant said.

She praised the courage of wounded Moroccan troops and their consideration for ambulance personnel.

American, as well as French soldiers owe their lives to this section's work. When the medical station to which it was attached was only 1,200 meters from the front lines at one stage of the advance it received a plaque from 5th Army Command for its excellent performance.

The Ambulance Section is now encamped near Siena.

(PWB)

CLARK RECEIVES FRENCH RESIDENT GENERAL

FIFTH ARMY HQ, ITALY, July 18 — General Mast, Resident General of France in Tunisia, called on General Clark here yesterday and reviewed a guard of honour of United States troops. Military attaches from five countries, accredited to the French Committee in Algiers, also called on the 5th Army Commander. The attaches, who were on a front line tour of Italy, were Lieutenant Colonel Ebbeson (Norway); Major Montjole (Belgium); Lieutenant Colonel Pumunes (Mexico); Major Coyo (Peru); and Colonel Colocotronis (Greece).

(PWB)

YUGOSLAVS REPULSE BOSNIA ATTACK

ALGIERS, July 18 — A German counter-attack in central Bosnia, aimed at the recapture of the city of Teslic, was thrown back into the Bosna Valley, the Germans losing 1500 killed in the two-day battle, stated Marshal Tito's communique quoted by the Free Yugoslav radio today.

The news of Tojo's removal as Chief of Staff followed the receipt in Washington of a Domei dispatch which said that Nomura admitted at a press conference in Tokyo that the Japanese Navy had undergone a reorganization.

An Allied naval spokesman said that this was a strong indication that Admiral Shimada had been ousted from office because of repeated naval defeats which have continued in an unbroken string, beginning with the great defeat in the battle of Midway in June 1942.

Earlier today, Domei quoted Tojo himself as admitting the seriousness of Japan's predicament. In reporting the loss of Saipan, Tojo said: «Our enemies the United States and Great Britain, especially the United States, have gradually increased the intensity of their counteroffensives, and have advanced into the Marianas. I am moved by great trepidation by the thought that deep anxiety has been caused His Imperial Majesty.»

Domei also quoted a Japanese High Command communique as admitting that all Japanese troops on Saipan, including a lieutenant general and two admirals, were killed when the Americans made their final assault on July 7th.

(PWB)

U.S. NAVY SHELL GUAM TWO DAYS RUNNING

WASHINGTON, July 18 — The U.S. Navy announced today that a force of American battleships, cruisers, and destroyers, last Sunday, for the second consecutive day, shelled Guam at close range.

(PWB)

COUNTER-ATTACK BY JAP 18TH ARMY REPULSED

ALLIED SOUTHWEST PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS, July 18 — Troops of the Japanese 18th Army, trapped in the Wewak-Aitape area of north New Guinea, smashed against the Americans but were repulsed, General MacArthur's communique reported today. Enemy rear units were blasted by Allied naval forces along the whole length of the coast.

Allied bombers dropped a heavy tonnage of bombs on the Japanese island outpost of Yap in the western Carolines, causing fires and explosions. Japanese planes intercepted the bombers, but eight of them were shot down for the loss of two Allied planes.

Other planes attacked Rabaul in New Britain, dropping tons of bombs on supply areas, destroying gun positions, and exploding one fuel dump.

Saipan Island in the Marianas and Hollandia, the first bit of the Dutch territory to be liberated from the Japanese, are now regular stops for transport planes in the Pacific.

A despatch from the Associated Press said that Saipan has joined the evergrowing list of Pacific island terminals for American transport planes. The official Netherlands news agency, ANETA, in a despatch from Melbourne, said that Hollandia is now included in the regular schedule of the Netherlands East Indies air transport service to Netherlands centers in Australia and Dutch New Guinea.

A United Press correspondent, commenting on the Allied fleet attack on Guam Island on Saturday, said that this was the greatest softening-up offensive of the Pacific war. It was the first mention of battleships participating in attack on an enemy position in the central Pacific since the bombardment and capture of Saipan, 175 miles to the north.

(PWB - Reuter)

JAPS FLEEING UKHRUL NEARLY STARVING

LONDON, July 18 — Japanese troops fleeing from Ukhrul are at the point of starvation, said a communique from Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's Southeast Asia Headquarters today. In their flight southward, the enemy are impeded not only by hunger, but also by heavy rain and the close pressure of the Allied pursuit.

The communique added that since the capture of Kimthoukheng Khounou, both sides of the Tiddim road as far

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She praised the courage of wounded Moroccan troops, and their consideration for ambulance personnel.

American, as well as French soldiers owe their lives to this section's work. When the medical station to which it was attached was only 1,200 meters from the front lines at one stage of the advance it received a plaque from 5th Army Command for its excellent performance.

The Ambulance Section is now encamped near Siena. (PWB)

CLARK RECEIVES FRENCH RESIDENT GENERAL

FIFTH ARMY HQ, ITALY, July 18 — General Mast, Resident General of France in Tunisia, called on General Clark here yesterday and reviewed a guard of honour of United States troops. Military attachés from five countries, accredited to the French Committee in Algiers, also called on the 5th Army Commander. The attachés, who were on a front line tour of Italy, were Lieutenant Colonel Ebbeson (Norway); Major Montjoie (Belgium); Lieutenant Colonel Pamanes (Mexico); Major Cayo (Peru); and Colonel Colocotronis (Greece). (PWB)

YUGOSLAVS REPULSE BOSNIA ATTACK

ALGIERS, July 18 — A German counter-attack in central Bosnia, aimed at the recapture of the city of Teslic, was thrown back into the Bosna Valley, the Germans losing 1500 killed in the two-day battle, stated Marshal Tito's communique quoted by the Free Yugoslav radio today.

In Herzegovina, Yugoslav units cut the Dubrovnik-Mostar railway at several points.

A German column was defeated by Yugoslav forces in fierce fighting that continued on the Biokovo sector in Dalmatia.

There are violent battles at Bilogora in Slavonia, where the Germans are attacking Bjelovar and Koprivnica. Allied air forces bombed the rail line at Vonkovici, damaging or destroying 11 locomotives.

In Croatia, fierce fighting with German motorised units is in progress on the Licki Priboj sector in Lika Province. Yugoslav troops flung the Germans back and are mopping up the Zumberak district. (PWB)

UMZU REPLACES TOJO AS GENERAL STAFF CHIEF

WASHINGTON, July 18 — General Tojo has been removed from the post of Chief of the Japanese General Staff, Radio Tokyo announced today.

Radio Tokyo later today announced that Tojo has been succeeded as Chief of Staff by General Yoshijiro Umzu, former Commander-in-Chief of the Kwatung army and Japanese Ambassador to Manchukuo.

This is the second time this year the Japanese have changed Chiefs of Staff.

WASHINGTON, July 18 — The U.S. Navy announced today that a force of American battleships, cruisers, and destroyers, last Sunday, for the second consecutive day, shelled Guam at close range. (PWB)

COUNTER-ATTACK BY JAP 18TH ARMY REPULSED

ALLIED SOUTHWEST PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS, July 18 — Troops of the Japanese 18th Army, trapped in the Wewak-Aitape area of north New Guinea, smashed against the Americans but were repulsed, General MacArthur's communique reported today. Enemy rear units were blasted by Allied naval forces along the whole length of the coast.

Allied bombers dropped a heavy tonnage of bombs on the Japanese island outpost of Yap in the western Carolines, causing fires and explosions. Japanese planes intercepted the bombers, but eight of them were shot down for the loss of two Allied planes.

Other planes attacked Rabaul in New Britain, dropping tons of bombs on supply areas, destroying gun positions, and exploding one fuel dump.

Saipan Island in the Marianas and Hollandia, the first bit of the Dutch territory to be liberated from the Japanese, are now regular stops for transport planes in the Pacific.

A despatch from the Associated Press said that Saipan has joined the evergrowing list of Pacific island terminals for American transport planes. The official Netherlands news agency, ANETA, in a despatch from Melbourne, said that Hollandia is now included in the regular schedule of the Netherlands East Indies air transport service to Netherlands centers in Australia and Dutch New Guinea.

A United Press correspondent, commenting on the Allied fleet attack on Guam Island on Saturday, said that this was the greatest softening-up offensive of the Pacific war. It was the first mention of battleships participating in attack on an enemy position in the central Pacific since the bombardment and capture of Saipan, 175 miles to the north. (PWB - Reuter)

JAPS FLEEING UKHRUL NEARLY STARVING

LONDON, July 18 — Japanese troops fleeing from Ukhrul are at the point of starvation, said a communique from Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's Southeast Asia Headquarters today. In their flight southward, the enemy are impeded not only by hunger, but also by heavy rain and the close pressure of the Allied pursuit.

The communique added that since the capture of Kinthoukhong Khnounou, both sides of the Tiddim road as far as this village have been cleared of Japanese.

Allied troops are fighting for strongly-defended Japanese positions seven miles east of Palal.

In the northern sector of the battle round Myitkyina, Allied troops made an advance. (PWB)

CHINESE STAND FIRM IN HENGYANG

CHUNGKING, July 18 — Chinese forces are still holding the key city of Kengyang, despite repeated Japanese attacks, said a communique issued here last night.

Fighting is particularly severe in the suburbs; the municipal hospital in the northern suburbs has been recaptured.

Hengyang, which has already cost the Japanese 14,000 men in the last three weeks, lies some 280 miles southwest of Canton, and was formerly the main air base for the 14th USAAF.

The Chinese High Command announced that fighting continues in the Leiyang sector, and that struggles are going on east and south of Liling.

Progress has been made by Chinese troops in the Siangsiang sector. Other Chinese forces made advances in the neighbourhood of Yungfeng. Enemy attacks were repulsed in the Kwantung region.

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

In all these battles, especially round Hengyang, Chinese and American planes are attacking Japanese airfields, gun positions, and defence works. (PWB)

BRAZILIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN NAPLES

WASHINGTON, July 18 — A Brazilian expeditionary force arrived in Naples on July 16 to participate with the Allied armies in joint operations in Italy, it was officially announced today. The Brazilian force has been in training for an extensive period. (PWB - Reuter)

GERMANS SHOOT 30 MORE PRISONERS

LONDON, July 18 — Sir James Grigg, British Secretary of State for War, announced today that the Germans had shot another 30 Allied prisoners of war.

The British Government is making strong protest through the protecting power.

Sir James Grigg stated that the prisoners in attempting to escape were not shot at the same time or place.

The total of prisoners shot since the beginning of the war is 152, including the 50 shot after their escape from Stalag Luft Three. (PWB - Reuter)

GENERAL PRATT KILLED ON D-DAY

SHAEF, July 18 — Brigadier General Don F. Pratt, second in Command of the 101st U. S. Airborne Division, was killed in Normandy on D-Day, it was revealed today.

Brigadier Pratt, who was 52, insisted on going into action with his men. His glider struck a tree while landing in the dark. (PWB - Reuter)

TWO AMMO SHIPS EXPLODE, KILL 300

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18 — An explosion occured in the small harbour of Chicago, near Martinez, California, last night, when two ammunition ships blew up. At least 300 people were killed, and several hundreds injured.

The explosion was described as one of the most disastrous in American history. Buildings were flattened for more than three miles around, and the impact was felt 50 miles away. About 200 sailors asleep in a nearby barracks are missing. In addition, about 100 of the crews of the ships are dead. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is making an inquiry. (OWI)

AIR MARSHAL BAKER MAAF CHIEF OF STAFF

LONDON, July 18 — Air Vice Marshal G. B. A. Baker has been appointed Chief of Staff of the Mediterranean Allied Air Forces, the Air Ministry announced tonight.

Air Vice Marshal Baker has been chief of the Technical Training Command since January 1943. (PWB - BBC)

LIBERATED ITALY

GOVERNMENT REVISES PURGE MACHINERY

ROME, July 18 — The Bonomi Government today completely overhauled and streamlined the machinery previously set up to liquidate Fascists and Fascism.

The new law adopted during a session of the Council of Ministers retains most of the features of the various laws passed by the Badoglio Ministries, which dealt with ousting of Fascist officeholders, punishment of those who committed crimes under Fascism, and the recovery of Fascist gains for the benefit of the state.

The main difference is that all phases of the Fascist officeholders. This will be done by a series of local or provincial commissions, rather than by a central body. (PWB)

ROME COMMITTEE CONSIDERS PARTISANS

ROME, July 18 — The Rome Committee of Liberation today urged a proper evaluation of the work carried out by Italian Partisans and the strengthening of their organization « for their prompt re-employment in the fight. »

The Committee endorsed the plan for a single, nation-wide organization of partisans and called for definition of the qualifications of a partisan to the end of « an early naming and selection of those who have effectively fought, and continue to fight, in the war of national liberation. »

Moral and material aid to the partisans and to the families of those who have fallen in the fight against Nazism was likewise advocated by the Committee. (PWB)

BELATED EASTER MASS IN ROME JAIL

ROME, July 18 — The annual Easter communion for inmates of Regina Coeli Prison, which could not be held this past season on account of the Nazi-Fascist terror, was celebrated today by Archbishop Cortesi, Papal Nuncio to Poland.

Many of the political victims lodged in the prison last Easter are now free, while a number of officials who placed them there are now residents of Regina Coeli. (PWB)

NEAPOLITANS CELEBRATE FALL OF FASCISM

NAPLES, July 18 — The Naples Committee of National Liberation announced plans for a celebration of the first anniversary of the overthrow of the Fascist regime. The program, to be held in a large city square, will take place on Sunday, July 30, rather than on the anniversary itself, July 25. The celebration was transferred from the weekday to prevent any interruption of war production in local factories. (PWB)

ROME YOUTHS RESPOND TO ARMY CALL

ROME, July 18 — The size of the response of Roman youths in the military classes of 1923 and 1924 to the army's call caught Italian Army officials off guard today.

Several thousand more young men than were expected crowded around the Ministry of War in Via Nomentana, and registration took much longer than was expected as a result. This was in marked contrast to the attempted call-up of the Fascist Republicans under the German domination, when threats and bribes failed to evoke enthusiasm.

Other age groups will be called up shortly, in accordance with the Government's program to give the fighting generation a chance to participate in the liberation of their country.

Many of those showing up today are veterans of the fight by Italian Patriots against the Nazis and Fascists. A great many others successfully eluded the Nazi-Fascist impressments by hiding. (PWB)

AMERICAN PROTESTANT CHURCH REOPENED

ROME, July 18 — St. Paul's American Episcopal Church, long known in Rome among the American colony as the Embassy Church, has been reopened after two years. It is now open to all Allied troops.

Upon declaration of war upon America, the Fascists closed the church. It is located at the corner of Via Nazionale and Via Napoli. Father Joseph Brown of the Rome Area Allied Command is temporarily in charge, pending the arrival of a resident clergyman. (PWB - PRO)

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Stalag Luft Three. (PWB - Reuter)

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The main difference is that all phases of the Fascist liquidation program are coordinated under a single High Commissioner, with Deputy Commissioners charged with the respective branches of the job. The new law also cures the complaint that previous measures were retroactive in nature. This is done by using penalties and procedures under Fascist criminal codes existent at the time such crimes against the state were committed.

In the matter of trial of the graver cases of crime committed under Fascism, a High Court composed of leading jurists and citizens will be set up. Less grave cases will be heard by the regular Italian judiciary.

Civilians, as well as military persons who have collaborated with the Fascists and Germans since October 8 last, will be tried under Italian military law concerning treason.

Public officials in previously German-occupied territory who can prove they have aided the common cause of the United Nations and Italy since last October 8 will be given consideration in extenuation. Such public servants in areas still under the invader are assured fair treatment if they now help the Partisans and otherwise aid in the common war effort.

The new law recognizes the slowness with which de-Fascistization of the public service has proceeded, and sets up a decentralized system for eliminating Fascist

Poland.

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PAPAL BODY WEIGHS CANONIZATION EVIDENCE

ROME, July 18 — The Sacred Congregation of Rites met today with Cardinal Alexander Verde as Relator to examine evidence of two miracles ascribed to the intercession of the Blessed Catherine Laboure of Lourdes. The examination is another step toward the canonization of this member of the Society of the Daughters of Charity of Saint Vincent de Paul. (PWB)

MINISTER SPEAKS ON GRANAI DEL POPOLO

SALERNO, July 18 — The Granaries of the People has the extremely important aim of making certain that the people of Italy will have enough bread this year for their sustenance, Minister of Agriculture Fausto Gullo told a large gathering of farmers of this area meeting in the Verdi Theater.

The speaker denounced certain "obscure, tendentious, and sabotaging", forces, which he said have been set in motion with the idea of retarding the success of the grain harvesting plan. He outlined the differences between the old Fascist amassi, with its complicated bureaucracy, and the new Granai del Popolo with its democratic features,

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including the local control of its operation, chiefly by growers themselves.

« These communal committees of control are the most complete guarantee of the success of the Granaries of the People, » said Minister Gullo. (PWB)

DISTRICT PURGE COURT SET UP AT NAPLES

NAPLES, July 18 — Personnel of the district court to try crimes and cases of illicit gain under Fascism has been named here, and includes Procurators General Federico Pezzella and Severino Loreto. The pre-trial examining judge will be King's Prosecutor Ettore Savarese. (PWB)

TREASURY, FINANCE MINISTRIES DEFINED

ROME, July 18 — The allocation of departments between the Ministry of the Treasury and the Ministry of Finance has been worked out by the Government.

The Ministry of the Treasury will have charge of the treasury itself, the public debt management, and matters affecting banks of deposit and credit extension. This Ministry will also have charge of movable property of the State, as well as direct the general accounting office of the Government.

The Ministry of Finance, on the other hand, will have charge of direct and indirect taxes, fixed property of the State, customs and tariffs, and local tax assessing. The General Supply Office is also placed under this Ministry.

A special Commissariat to deal with all war pension matters is being set up under the Ministry of Finance. (PWB)

ALLIES REPAIR NAZI DAMAGE

ROME, July 18 — Allied inspection of the town of San Gimignano, which the AMG Protected Monuments List describes as « a whole town of great historic and artistic value, » discloses that only slight damage has been done, despite recent heavy German shelling. The Allies are already carrying out necessary repairs. (PWB)

PEROSI MAKES FIRST PUBLIC APPEARANCE

ROME, July 18 — Don Lorenzo Perosi, 72-year-old world-famous composer and conductor, and permanent director of music in the Sistine Chapel, conducted a performance of his oratorio « The Resurrection of Christ » here yesterday. Before the performance, he told the Rome Christian Democrat newspaper POPOLO that it would be his first public appearance in Rome since the advent of Fascism.

In his interview with POPOLO before today's performance, Perosi said: « For various reasons — not very pleasant ones — I have not met the Roman public while conducting my oratorios for about 20 years. Now I come back to the platform here in Rome after a long absence, and I know that the Roman public will join with Allied soldiers in receiving me. »

He recalled how years ago he spent some months in London, and said: « One of my works preserves the memory of one of my London visits. It is the mass I composed in 1938 for the Centenary of St. Charles Borromeo, in which there is a recurrent motif of the carillon of Westminster Hall. It has been perfomed at the Duomo in Milan, but Fascist censors forbade a broadcast simply because there was an English motif. » (PWB)

UNITED NATIONS

ROOSEVELT ENDORSES WALLACE

ation of all nations, supplemented by a council which would include only the four major nations, and a suitable number of other nations elected annually by a fully representative body. (OWI)

OCCUPIED AREAS

SPAIN SENDS IRON ORE TO OCCUPIED EUROPE

LONDON, July 18 — Spain has been sending 45,000 tons of iron ore a month to German-occupied territory recently, said Mr. Dingle Foot, the Parliamentary Secretary to the British Ministry of Economic Warfare, yesterday.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons, Mr. Foot added, « By far the greater part of this quantity is carried in enemy-controlled ships sailing from Spain to French Biscay or Mediterranean ports. Successful naval and air operations have been undertaken against this enemy traffic, which considerably affected the quantity of supplies reaching the enemy.

« If the ships enter our prohibited lines, they are liable to be sunk, and this is what has happened on a number of occasions. In other cases, if they can be intercepted at sea, they are sent under armed guard to Gibraltar and, in cases like these, cargoes and ships are placed in prize.

« A number of ships which were concerned in this traffic some time ago were ships sailing under the Spanish flag, but belonging to enemy-controlled countries. As a result of some of the measures to which I referred, there are now only three small ships under the Spanish flag engaged in this particular trade. »

Replying to a further question, Mr. Foot said that, from recollection, he thought the ships sailing under the Spanish flag had been sunk. (PWB)

NORWAY HAS 2.000 UNDERGROUND PAPERS

LONDON, July 18 —Clandestine news sheets are as numerous today as free newspapers were before the Nazi occupation, said an unnamed Norwegian printer at the Monday opening here of « Out of the Darkness, » an exhibition of the Underground press in Europe.

Underground papers now number about 2,000, he said.

Underground newspapers from 10 occupied countries are represented at the exhibition. Of special interest are a faked edition of the Nazi-controlled LE SOIR, which was circulated for some time before the German authorities detected the falsification; and a duplicator used for the printing of a clandestine Norwegian paper.

Underground papers have been the backbone of the Resistance Movement in Europe, the speaker said. (OWI)

WAR COMMUNIQUES

ITALY

ADVANCE AFHQ, ITALY, July 18 — Today's communique:

LAND: The Allied Armies in Italy have again made good progress in several sectors of the front.

In the Adriatic sector, Polish troops of the 8th Army have made advances of between two and three miles, and now present a serious threat to the important port of Ancona.

In their drive to the River Arno, British troops of the 8th Army have reached the river in several places, established a bridgehead, and taken the towns of Levane and Quarata. To the west of Arezzo, further advances have been made and progress continues on both sides of the River Tiber.

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UNITED NATIONS

ROOSEVELT ENDORSES WALLACE

CHICAGO, July 18 — President Roosevelt has announced that he is in favor of the renomination of Vice President Henry A. Wallace.

The President voiced his preference in a letter to the chairman of the Democratic National Convention, made public today.

However, the choice is up to the convention, the President said. (PWB - Reuter)

WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE PLANNED

WASHINGTON, July 18 — Secretary of State Cordell Hull announced last night that the exploratory conferences on the organisation of a world security agency will be held in Washington, probably in August.

Hull said that the first phase of the conversations will be between representatives of the United States, United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union, and that conversations on the same subject between representatives of the U. S., U. K., and China will be carried on either at the same time or shortly afterwards.

These conversations will be followed by discussions with the other United Nations.

President Roosevelt has already announced the broad outlines of the American plan. It would call for an organis-

sed, they are sent under arrest. In cases like these, cargoes and ships are placed in prize.

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American troops of the 5th Army to the east of Leghorn have met determined resistance but, in heavy fighting, have captured a number of towns and villages and are now within four miles of the Arno and on a front of some six miles.

AIR: Three rail bridges and a rail yard in the lower Rhone Valley were attacked yesterday by heavy bombers.

Tactical aircraft concentrated their attacks against enemy communications, tank concentrations, gun positions, and other objectives in northern Italy, the battle area, and Yugoslavia.

In these operations, four enemy aircraft were destroyed and seven of ours are missing. Two bombers are missing from night operations of July 16/17.

MAAF flew approximately 1700 sorties. (PWB)

WESTERN FRONT (1)

SHAEF, July 18 — Today's communique:

Sporadic fighting from Lessay to Noyers has brought gains of important and commanding ground for the Allies. North of Remilly sur Lozon, we overran the villages of La Samsonnerie and Lahbaye, and they are now firmly in our hands. On the west bank of the Vire River, there was a mile-deep advance south of Le Mesnil Durand.

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

Martinville, on one of the approaches to Saint Lô, has been taken. There has been heavy fighting north of Noyers and Evrecy. Haut des Forges has been captured.

Airfields, troops, gun positions, rail centers, and fuel and ammunition dumps were targets yesterday afternoon and evening for Allied aircraft which ranged through comparatively clear skies southward to the Loire and eastward to the Somme.

In close support of our ground forces, fighters and fighter-bombers hit many pinpoint targets in the path of our troops near Saint Lô and blocked the highway in use by the enemy south of the town. Others successfully attacked guns and an ammunition dump near Periers. Airfields at Le Mans, and at Corne and Valade on the outskirts of Angers, were bombed and strafed with good results. Railway tracks were cut at Sable sur Sarthe and near Chartres, and a railway bridge northeast of Maners was severed.

Our fighters attacked an enemy headquarters south of Caen, destroyed motor transport south of Hottot and made a number of sweeps deep into France. Medium bombers in the afternoon attacked a fuel dump on the outskirts of Alençon, and bombed trains and transformer stations near Argentan. Our intruders were over Germany during the night, and defensive patrols were carried out over the beach areas.

During the day's operations, 14 enemy aircraft were destroyed. Seven of ours are missing.

(PWB - Reuter)

WESTERN FRONT (II)

SHAEF, July 18 — Tonight's communique:

Allied forces have broken through enemy positions east of the River Orne. In an attack which commenced early this morning, supported by terrific and accurate air bombardment, our troops have driven along the east bank of the river into open country, southeast of Caen, where armored and mobile forces are now in action against strong enemy forces.

Along the Orne, our troops are steadily clearing the enemy out of the area, including the town of Vaucelles on the south bank of the river opposite Caen. Heavy fighting continues.

In preparation for the advance, the massive weight of Allied air power was concentrated in the heavily-defended Caen sector at dawn today. Waves of escorted heavy, medium, and light bombers, numbering more than 2,200, showered enemy troops, artillery, and strongpoints south and southeast of Caen with 8,000 tons of high explosive and fragmentation bombs.

The attack continued for almost four hours, with the bomb line moving gradually southward ahead of our troops on a prearranged schedule. Fighter-bombers, operating in great strength in even more direct support of our advancing troops, sought out individual targets which might have impeded their progress. Others stabbed to the east and southeast of the target area, to interfere with enemy air and ground movement.

No enemy aircraft appeared during the entire bombardment. Nine of our bombers are missing.

On the western sector, Allied troops have made another important advance on Saint Lô. High ground to the east of the town was captured by our forces this morning after very stiff resistance. Fighting continues in the vicinity of Saint Lô itself.

(PWB - Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, July 18 — Tuesday night's Soviet communique:

During July 18, west and southwest of Opochka, our Torudichi, Osipovichi, the railway station of Zhavinka, and the station of Antopol.

Troops of the 1st Ukrainian Front, having gone on the offensive, with the massed support of artillery and the Air Force, broke through the deeply-echeloned German defenses in the direction of Lvov, and, during a three days' offensive, advanced forward up to 50 kilometers, enlarging the break- through up to 200 kilometers along the front.

In the course of the offensive, troops of the front captured the following district centers of Volynsk Region: the town of Politsk, the town of Gorokhov, Lokachi, the following district centers of Lvov Region: the town of Radzekhov, the town of Brodi, the town of Zolochev, Gutsk, Kamenka, Krasnoye, an important railway junction; and also occupied with fighting over 600 other populated localities, including Khobulkov, Skomorokhi, Tartakov, Stoyanov, Khaloiev, Polonichka, Golokhi Skvarzhevo, Kniazhe, Perepelniki, Yaroslavitsi, Yazerna, and the railway stations of Voynitsa, Khabulka, Gorokhov, Brani, Stoyanov, Radzekhov, Khaloiev, Merushka, Kamenka, Brodi, Zablotsi, and Yazerna.

There are no material changes on other sectors of the front.

During July 17, our troops destroyed or damaged on all fronts a total of 76 German tanks. In air combat and by anti-aircraft fire, 42 enemy planes were shot down.

(PWB - Radio Moscow)

ITALIAN RESISTANCE FRONT

ADVANCE HQ, AAI, July 18 — Today's Italian Resistance Front communique:

In the Marche, another group of patriots, consisting of about 100 men, has joined the vanguard of the Allied Army. Contact between the respective parties was made on July 9. The first advanced elements of patriots crossed the lines, bringing with them 11 German prisoners and three Fascist militia. This active group of patriots, through January, was commanded by an Italian officer known under the name of « General, the Horseman. »

At Como, Fascists and Germans feel more insecure each day because of patriot activity. Enemy officers at night have to remain in barricaded zones where specially-protected barracks permit them to maintain watch over strategic approaches.

At Arquà Petrarca, Province of Padua, a nucleus of patriots, helped by the population, surrounded the City Hall and commanded the Council to turn over rationing cards. After German and Fascist reinforcement troops arrived, the village was blockaded. Brisk fighting ensued, with losses on both sides.

At Bergamo, some Carabinieri have joined the Clandestine Resistance Movement.

(PWB)

GERMAN

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, July 18 — The Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht announces:

In Normandy, in the area southwest of Caen and northeast of St.Lô, the defensive battle reached its greatest scale through the employment of fresh forces on both sides. Southwest of Caen, all enemy large-scale attacks were halted. Wherever the enemy succeeded in penetrating temporarily our positions, he was repulsed in immediate counterthrusts. Enemy attempts at breaking through, supported by very heavy artillery fire, were particularly fierce in the area north of St. Lô, where the enemy, after heavy losses, succeeded in pushing back our lines to the northern edge of the town. Bomber planes supported the defensive fighting of our army units in the beachhead. Last night, enemy troop concentrations and artillery positions were successfully attacked.

In France, 67 terrorists and bandits were annihilated

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night, and defensive patrols were carried out over the beach areas.

During the day's operations, 14 enemy aircraft were destroyed. Seven of ours are missing.

(PWB - Reuter)

WESTERN FRONT (II)

SHAEF, July 18 — Tonight's communique:

Allied forces have broken through enemy positions east of the River Orne. In an attack which commenced early this morning, supported by terrific and accurate air bombardment, our troops have driven along the east bank of the river into open country, southeast of Caen, where armored and mobile forces are now in action against strong enemy forces.

Along the Orne, our troops are steadily clearing the enemy out of the area, including the town of Vaucelles on the south bank of the river opposite Caen. Heavy fighting continues.

In preparation for the advance, the massive weight of Allied air power was concentrated in the heavily-defended Caen sector at dawn today. Waves of escorted heavy, medium, and light bombers, numbering more than 2,200, showered enemy troops, artillery, and strongpoints south and southeast of Caen with 8,000 tons of high explosive and fragmentation bombs.

The attack continued for almost four hours, with the bomb line moving gradually southward ahead of our troops on a prearranged schedule. Fighter-bombers, operating in great strength in even more direct support of our advancing troops, sought out individual targets which might have impeded their progress. Others stabbed to the east and southeast of the target area, to interfere with enemy air and ground movement.

No enemy aircraft appeared during the entire bombardment. Nine of our bombers are missing.

On the western sector, Allied troops have made another important advance on Saint Lô. High ground to the east of the town was captured by our forces this morning after very stiff resistance. Fighting continues in the vicinity of Saint Lô itself.

(PWB - Reuter)

SOVIET

MOSCOW, July 18 — Tuesday night's Soviet communique:

During July 18, west and southwest of Opochka, our troops, in the course of their offensive, occupied the town of Krasnogorodskoye, district center of Kalinin Region; and also occupied over 100 other populated localities, including Nachevo, Pikovo, Zelkini, Romashenki, Krestina, Zimuti, Tiauni, and the railway stations of Osin and Zimuti.

Northwest and west of Drissa, our troops, developing their offensive, occupied with fighting over 150 populated localities, including Korolevo, Lukshevo, Rositsa, Begosovo, Pustinya, Dvorchiani, and the railway station of Begosovo.

North and south of Alytus, our troops continued their operations for the enlargement of bridgeheads on the western bank of the River Niemen, and occupied a number of populated localities.

Northwest and west of Volkovysk, our troops occupied with fighting over 40 populated localities, including Rogachi, Kovali, Volynka, Benchuki, Bursachizna, and the railway station of Berezkovitsa.

In the direction of Brest, our troops, developing their offensive, occupied the following district centers of Brest Region: the town and railway junction of Gainovka, the town of Antopol; and also occupied with fighting over 150 other populated localities, including Narevka Malaya, Korostichi, Omelinka, Zabenka, Zavershi, Zaprudi, Berezna,

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(PWB - Radio Moscow)

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In France, 67 terrorists and bandits were annihilated in fighting.

The sinking of enemy warships, as frequently reported in the War Communique, is caused by new weapons of our Navy. These are torpedoes operated by one man against the enemy. In these actions, Leading Seaman Walter Gerold particularly distinguished himself.

The retaliatory fire against London continues.

In Italy, defensive fighting at the focal points continues to increase in vehemence. Particularly southeast of Livorno, north and northwest of Volterra, in the area on both sides of Arezzo and south of Ancona, the enemy made numerous attacks; however, he achieved only small territorial gains.

In the southern sector of the Eastern Front, the Soviets attacked with strong forces to the east of the Upper Bug. Our divisions in counter-thrusts smashed all enemy attempts at breaking through.

In the central sector, our troops at several points threw back the enemy, who had advanced across the Niemen River.

West of Vilna, in the lake region south of Duenaburg, north of the Dvina, in the penetration area of Opochka as well as south of Ostrov, the Soviets yesterday attempted to penetrate our front. However, all attacks collapsed in bloody fighting.

In the sector north of the Dvina alone, 62 enemy tanks

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were destroyed. Fighter-bombers destroyed 37 enemy tanks and more than 300 planes.

Naval artillery gunboats damaged three Soviet gunboats on Lake Peipus.

In the fighting on the Eastern Front, in the southern sector, the 68th Franconian-Sudeten German Infantry Division, under the command of Major General Count von Rittberg, and in the northern sector, the 329th Rhenish-Westphalian Infantry Division, under the command of Lieut General Meyer, repeatedly distinguished themselves by exceptional resistance.

Last night, during an enemy air attack on Kirkines, 37 Soviet planes were shot down in aerial battles and thus one-third of the attacking enemy planes were destroyed.

Last night, British planes dropped bombs on Berlin.

(PWB - Radio Berlin)

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